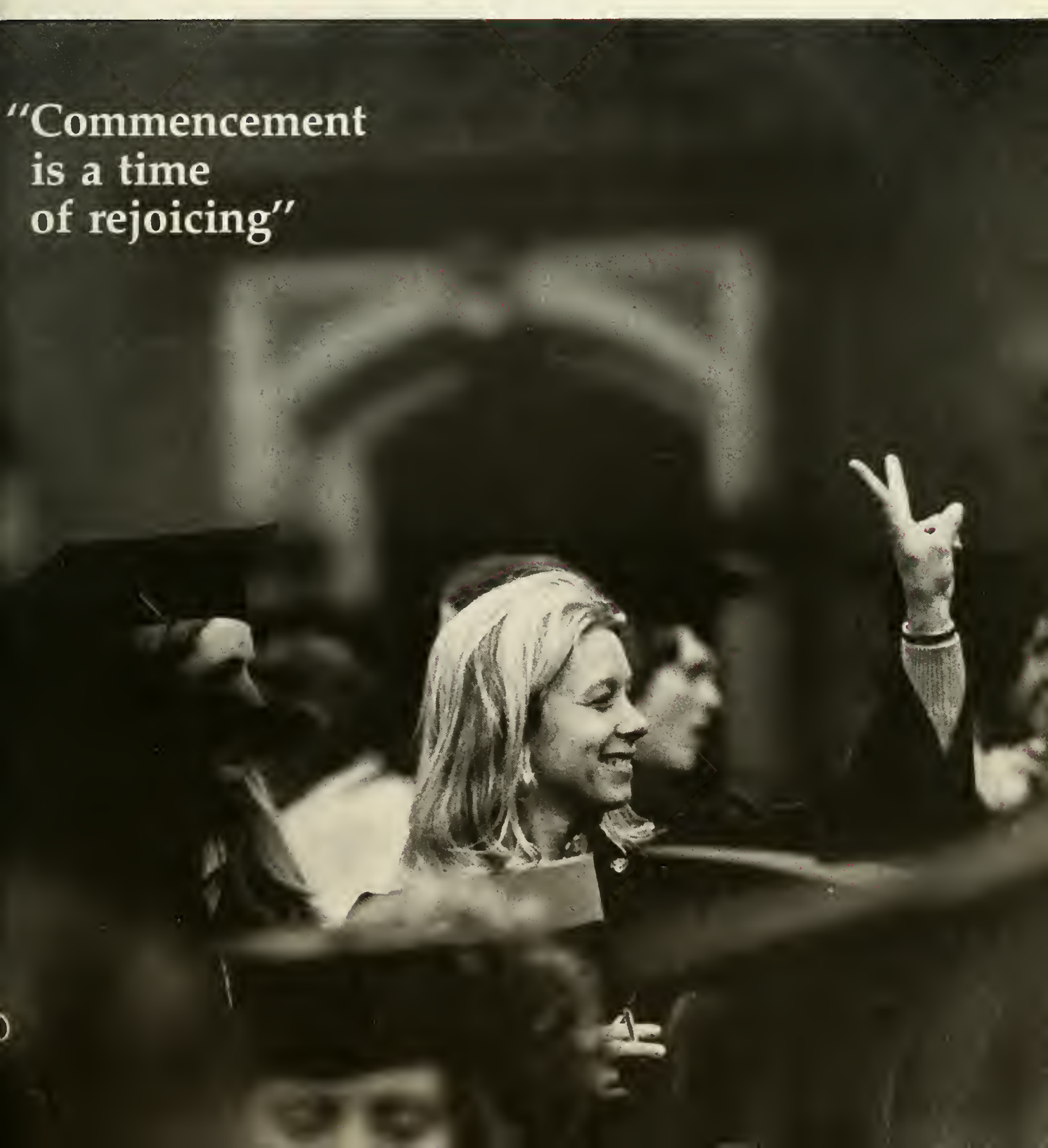
JOHN F. BARRY

July/August 1976

Brown

Alumni Monthly



Another Record

For the second successive year, the Brown family has set a new record for the Brown Fund — $1,444,193. This achievement is even more impressive since it comes on the heels of the most successful Brown Fund year in the University's history — a year that earned Brown two honored national distinctions:

First Place Grand Award
U.S. Steel Alumni Giving Incentive
Awards Program
Improvement Category
$4,000 cash grant

First Place Grand Award
Council for Advancement and Support of Education
"The Financial Support Program of the Year"

The record performance of 1975-76 is a rousing vote of confidence in Brown and expresses the increased understanding by the Brown family of the University's urgent need for increased annual gifts to the Brown Fund to enable the University to maintain its distinctive vitality and quality. Setting a new record for the Brown Fund in 1975-76 is the critical first step toward achieving the projected Brown Fund goals of $1.75 million in 1976-77 and $2 million in 1977-78.

Literally thousands of the Brown family helped set this new record, and a well-deserved expression of thanks is happily extended to: Those who made 15,000 gifts to the Brown Fund, 12 Members of the Development Council, 14 Members of the Brown Fund Executive Committee, 48 Members of the Major Gifts Committee, 29 Members of the Committee to solicit the Corporation and Emeriti, 328 Phonothon Workers, 23 Class Reunion Gift Chairpersons and their Committees, 137 Head Class Agents, 40 Associate Head Class Agents, 2,300 Class Agents, 85 Members of the Parents Committee, 101 Members of the Senior Class Campaign Committee, and 43 Student Volunteers.

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

Brown

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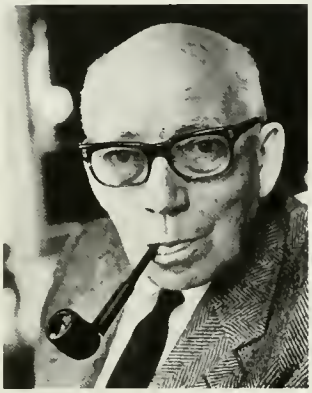

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The cover photograph is by Chris Maynard. On the back cover, another Chris Maynard photograph shows Chief Marshal Garrett D. Byrnes leading the Commencement procession to the Meeting House.

In this issue

7 **The 50th Reunion**

About seventy-five alumni and forty alumnae came back to the campus in June to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation. Photographers John Forasté and Sara Harper were on hand and the result is this eight-page album of the men and women of '26.

15 **Would Donald Hornig Change Anything about His Presidency?**

As his departure date came near in late June, Brown's fourteenth president talked to *BAM* Managing Editor Sandra Reeves about his six years in University Hall, what he feels his accomplishments were, and how he views the University's future.

19 **The College Became Host to Two Armies**

On December 10, 1776, President James Manning inserted a notice in the *Providence Gazette* informing "all the Students that their attendance on College Orders is hereby dispensed with . . ." In a special Bicentennial article, Professor Emeritus Robert W. Kenny describes what happened to the College Edifice in the years following.

25 **The American Revolution and the World**

In the final article of the *BAM*'s special Bicentennial series, History Professor Gordon S. Wood reminds us that "our place and success in history will come . . . from the way we ourselves in our own society realize the libertarian and egalitarian ideals of the Revolution."

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John Foraste

Notes on the 208th Commencement

Brown's Commencement guests are given a little pamphlet that tells the history of the occasion, identifies the participants (such as the sheriff of Providence County, attired in full evening dress, high silk hat, and blue sash), explains the various academic colors, and translates the Latin spoken by the president when he confers the baccalaureate degrees. The pamphlet notes with some pride that Commencement at Brown "is a time of great ceremony, pageantry, and rejoicing."

The 208th Commencement this year was all of that, and it also had its own bicentennial. For it was in 1776 that Brown held its first Commencement ceremonies in the First Baptist Meeting House (left, guests enter for this year's baccalaureate service). The church was erected in 1774-75 "for the publick Worship of Almighty GOD; and also for holding Commencement in." The first Commencement was held there on September 4, 1776. In those days, graduation exercises coincided with the opening of the next academic year.

Another tradition associated with graduation provided one of the most emotional moments of the weekend. Since 1946 the Alumni Dinner has been a part of the Commencement activities. It was held in the Refectory for many years, but merger of the alumni organizations and inclusion of alumnae in the dinner guests recently forced the Associated Alumni to move the dinner to Meehan Auditorium. There was certainly plenty of room at Meehan, but there was also a lack of intimacy. This year the University Relations office found a way to bring the big crowd of 900 people together.

Using both color and black-and-white slides of photographs made by John Forasté when he accompanied the University Chorus to India last January (*BAM*, March), Forasté, William P. Kennedy '60, recently named assistant director of University relations, and William Ermey, director of the chorus, prepared a slide show that was seen on a giant screen as the chorus sang several of the numbers they sang in India. The combination of the exciting voices of the chorus and the photographs of the students as they individually comforted the physically emaciated residents of Mother Teresa's House of the Destitute and Dying brought the crowd — many with tears in their eyes — to their feet for a sustained ovation.

There were other high points during the weekend and they are covered in the stories that follow in this section.

A final note for those who like statistics: the University awarded approximately 1,300 baccalaureate degrees and nearly 400 advanced degrees. *R.M.R.*

A "home-grown" flavor to the honoraries

As it usually does, the dispensing of honorary degrees this year produced a mouthful of garbled Latin, several rounds of applause, a few good-natured chuckles, a bit of nostalgia, and some inspired prose. Ten honoraries were awarded at the 208th Commencement, and the group of recipients had a decidedly "home-grown" flavor: two were leaders in religion and the arts from the Providence community; three were Brown's own — graduates from the classes of '20, '26, and '51; and another was a research scientist familiar with Brown's laboratories through many summers' work here.

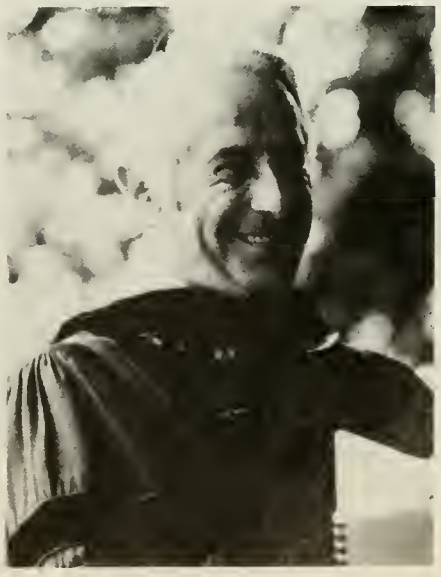
In addition, a poet, a classical scholar, and a former administrator of the nation's space program were honored. But the most familiar name to most of those assembled on the Green was that of a New York City lawyer who, for several weeks one summer in Washington, participated in one of the nation's most historic legal confrontations.

John Doar, the third Watergate figure to receive an honorary degree from Brown since 1974, was greeted with sustained applause as he climbed the stairs of the Commencement stage to hear President Hornig praise him as "a national symbol of fairness and objectivity" during the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry.

Before his role as special counsel to the judiciary committee, Doar had already compiled an impressive record of government service. He was a member of the civil rights division of the Department of Justice during much of the turbulent 1960s, and, after being named president of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Development and Service Corporation by Robert Kennedy in 1968, he was instrumental in revitalizing that low-income Brooklyn neighborhood.

A trustee and alumnus of Princeton and a former president of the New York City Board of Education, Doar was awarded a doctor of laws degree and was cited for his "coolness under fire." He was called a man whose "passion

Honorary degree recipients Walter Hoving (left) and Lawrence Spitz.



John Forasté (2)

for facts and disinterest in personal publicity" made him a perfect match for his role in history. His citation read: *"You call yourself a reformer. We honor you as a 'conserver' of the individual freedoms and the constitutional balance of our political process."*

Here are the other honorary degrees for 1976:

☐ Harold F. Cherniss, professor emeritus at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., and a classical scholar who, during his forty-six-year career, has been credited with developing new knowledge and new interpretations in the study of Plato, Aristotle, and the pre-Socratic philosophers, was awarded the doctor of humane letters degree. *"In an age where science and mathematics and ethics are appraising anew the timeless structures erected by the Greeks, it is appropriate that Brown University, long a repository of classical learning, honor America's most distinguished Hellenist."*

☐ Louis E. Gelineau, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Providence and former vicar-general of the Burlington, Vermont, diocese, was awarded the doctor of divinity degree. *"It is said of Vermonters that 'they will do nothing that you tell them to; most anything that you ask them to.' As a boy you must have been influenced by that folklore, because as a priest you humbly accepted your ordination to the episcopacy with the observation that you had given your life to the church to do what was asked of you."*

☐ Robert E. Hayden, author of seven volumes of poetry that chronicle the history and experience of black Americans, professor of English at the University of Michigan, and consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress, was awarded the doctor of humane letters degree. *"The inner richness of your collective body of poems reminds us that social justice is a direct result of personal moral responsibility. We honor you for your poetry's contribution to our shared language of private contemplation, spiritual perception, and humane interaction."*

☐ Walter Hoving '20, chairman and chief executive officer of Tiffany and Company, and a man whose extraordinarily successful business career and equally energetic civic career has included the presidencies of Lord & Taylor, Bonwit Teller, the USO, the Salvation Army Association of New York, and the National Institute of Social Sciences, among others, was awarded the doctor of laws degree. *"Your singular zeal for excellence in design and quality in our lives has illumined every facet of your activity. As a son of Brown we salute you, for like the diamond, you have brought brilliance to what you have done."*

☐ Israel J. Kapstein '26, professor emeritus of English at Brown, novelist, poet, beloved teacher, and for more than fifty years an intimate part of the academic and social life of the University, was awarded the doctor of letters degree. *"On the occasion of your fiftieth reunion we honor you for the many accomplishments of your career . . . But we also delight to honor you for the things that make you beloved: your wit devoid of malice, your sympathy without sentimentality, your learning free of arrogance, and your capacity for enduring friendship."*

☐ Francis K. C. Madeira, founder and conductor of the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra and a faculty member in Brown's music department for twenty-nine years, was awarded the doctor of music degree. *"We salute you for the guidance, direction, and esthetic expression you have given to our musical life."*

☐ Jane M. Oppenheimer, professor of biology at Bryn Mawr and a widely known embryologist who has written extensively, translated important texts, and performed meticulous microsurgical operations in her research with fish embryos, was awarded the doctor of science degree. *"Your influence has been felt not only by your colleagues and students at Bryn Mawr, Yale, Johns Hopkins, and Brown, but also by the fish of Narragansett Bay, many of whom consider your laboratory their natural habitat."*

☐ Lawrence N. Spitz '51, organized labor negotiator, community worker, and since 1968 consultant to the president and administrative assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers of America, was awarded the doctor of laws degree. *"You have devoted your time, energy, and imagination to community development, youth activities, physical and mental health organizations, and the arts, as well as to the labor movement. We honor you for your achievements, your wit, your wisdom, and above all, for your compassion."*

☐ James E. Webb, a Washington, D.C., lawyer who is a director of several leading corporations (Gannett Company, Kerr-McGee Corporation, McGraw-Hill, Inc., and Sperry Rand), and was formerly director of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, Under Secretary of State, and the administrator of NASA during the program of exploration leading to the first manned moonflight, was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree. *"Diplomat and bank governor, soldier and statesman, lawyer and industrialist, we honor you as a man for our age, a man of many parts, a model of diversity for succeeding generations."* *S.R.*

Mr. Wriston receives the Rosenberger Medal

Brown's Commencement exercises normally conclude after the awarding of the Senior Citations. But not this year. As the crowd of more than 11,000 stood applauding, President Emeritus Henry M. Wriston walked to the platform to receive the Susan Colver Rosenberger Medal, the highest honor that Brown's faculty can bestow.

The Medal, awarded for only the fifteenth time and for the first time since 1968, was provided in 1919 by Jesse L. Rosenberger as a memorial to his wife, with the suggestion that it be used to recognize "specially notable or beneficial achievements in scholarship, in authorship, in public life of any kind, or relating to the advancement of the public welfare." That would seem to fit the man who led the University from 1937 to 1955 and, in the process, became one of the great college presidents of his era.

Mr. Wriston entered the Green midway through the Commencement exercises. While the ceremonies at the Meeting House were being held, he had held court in University Hall and many old friends and associates dropped by. "His memory for names is amazing," said Physics Professor Arthur O. Williams, who escorted him to the platform. There President Hornig read this citation:

"HENRY MERRITT WRISTON: Dean of University presidents, counselor on American foreign policy, oracle of the physical and spiritual intricacies of higher education, we salute you. Although an outstanding faculty, an imaginative curriculum, and a functional library rank at the top of your order of priorities, you demonstrated skill in advancing every facet of academia. For eighteen years your parish was Brown University, but you rode a circuit far and wide. While many of your most distinguished contributions may be found in strong administrative and faculty appointments, in the identification and criticism of curricular ideas, in the tasteful care with which you restored

Henry M. Wriston acknowledges a standing ovation after receiving the Rosenberger Medal.

Chris Maynard

the old and designed the new, and in the revitalizing of collegiate residential concepts, yet neither the disgruntled alumnus, the erratic light switch, nor the ambiguous office memorandum escaped your careful scrutiny.

"Despite a heavy administrative load, you still found time to advise Presidents and solons alike on the vagaries of national policy, a service which culminated in your work as president of the American Assembly. In celebration of these achievements and many more which faculty and students will long rehearse, and with deep appreciation of Brown University's advancement through your perceptive offices, the members of the Faculty have unanimously instructed me to confer upon you their highest award, the Susan Colver Rosenberger Medal of Honor."

It was an instruction, added Mr. Hornig, he was happy to follow. *J.B.*

The patient gets his day at the medical Commencement

Graduation ceremonies, after all is said and done, are fairly predictable rituals. They have a certain inherent exhilaration, but little is usually said that is not already expected. In the case of the Brown Medical Program's academic farewell, the suspense of the unknown was taken care of last June, when a new Commencement procession was created for the march to ceremonies at the First Unitarian Church on Benefit Street.

And yet, there was something in the tone of this year's medical graduation exercises that deserves notice. It was not simply the caliber of the sixty students set to receive their M.D.'s, although the class's dedication to primary medical care (forty-eight are planning to enter first-contact, patient-centered specialties) and its egalitarian flavor (23 percent of the class of 1976 are women) indicated a high level of social responsiveness in this new group of M.D.'s.

Surprisingly, however, what was most striking about this Commencement was what was said. Each of the three speakers stressed a return to the fundamental human values of the healing profession.

Dr. David S. Greer, associate dean of medical affairs at Brown, titled his talk, "The View from the Medical Monastery," and he warned the graduates that the large hospital training grounds for doctors sometimes stress science to the exclusion of sensitivity. He urged them to "temper erudition with compassion" when they leave the cloistered world of medical education. "Avoid the seduction of professionalism," he said. "Internal rituals and games may replace more noble ideals." The physician's relationship to the patient is the primary concern, the dean said. While patients hope for understanding and sympathy, they frequently view the doctor as both unapproachable and incomprehensible. "Develop the potential for service," Dr. Greer concluded. "The objective [of medical education] is not erudition, but the application of erudition to human needs."

The same theme was picked up in the valedictory address, given by Louise A. Kiessling. She delved into the question of whether Brown was producing the "Scientist as Physician, or Physician as Scientist." Though "the essence of professionalism is problem-solving," she told her classmates, and though the role of medical education is to bring the art of medicine under the scrutiny of the science of medicine, there needs to be increased emphasis on "the qualities of humanness." She suggested to the class that their roles were those of "wounded healers" — physicians whose compassion for the suffering of others is based on a recognition of their own pain. "Americans are test-happy," she charged, citing her experience during a semester's work in England to show that other countries tend to rely less on data and more on human responses. The intangible qualities that a physician most needs, according to Dr. Kiessling, are "a sense of humor, a sense of proportion, and a capacity for constructive self-doubt."

Dr. Robert G. Petersdorf '48, the president of the American College of Physicians and a professor at the University of Washington, was the guest speaker for the second medical Commencement, and he, too, stressed the vital role of the doctor's interaction with his patient. "Medicine is now in an ethical and economic crisis," Dr. Petersdorf said. Because medical practice has become a "technical game," the patient "is being tossed around like a football." Although he thinks the attention given the malpractice controversy is exaggerated, he believes it is symptomatic of the more basic question before the medical community: what kind of medicine is going to be practiced and by what kind of physician? Consideration of the patient, he told the graduates, is the only bond that can strengthen the profession during the difficult days ahead.

Dr. Petersdorf alluded to several changes in store for health care as he read a mock letter to his son, who is now thinking of applying to medical school. The fictional letter was dated June 1983, and it made reference to a number of difficulties his son was encountering after graduation: inability to go into the specialty he wanted because it was over-supplied; inability to get the location he wanted for residency training; having to take patients on assignment; being paid a salary rather than using a fee structure. The letter acknowledged that "the day when every physician was an entrepreneur is gone." National health insurance passed in 1978, according to the letter, and some small community hospitals were being closed and converted into health clinics manned by medics.

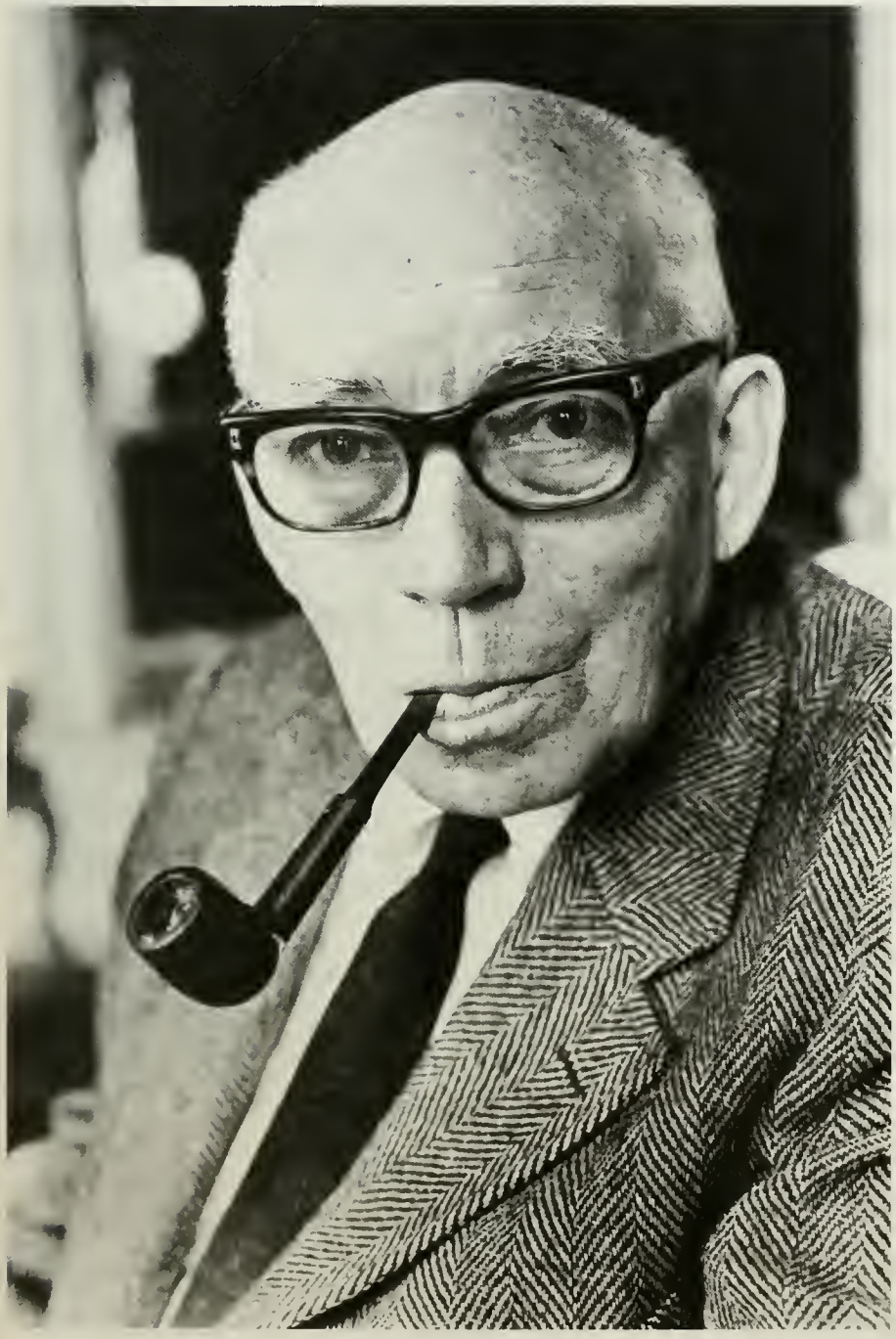
In a less hypothetical vein, the American College of Physicians' president said that he was "excited by the experimental educational program" at his alma mater. Having the clinical portion of the program undertaken in the community, rather than at a large university hospital, he said, is the "wave of the future." *S.R.*

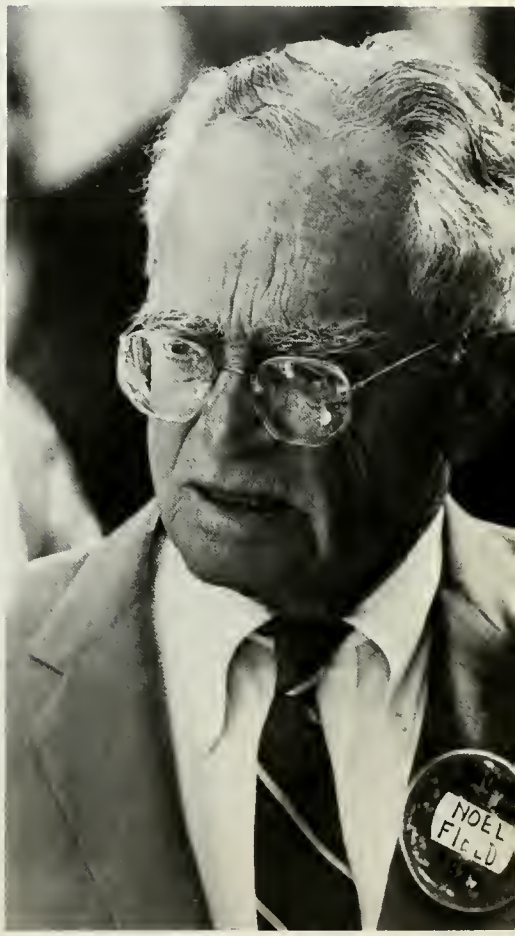
John Foraste

A second Elms section begins on page 33

50th | The men of '26

To celebrate their 50th reunion, nearly seventy-five men of '26 came back in June to the Hill they had first marched up in the fall of 1922. Eleven of them are pictured on these pages. For more details of the reunion, see page 43.





Noel M. Field

Garrett D. Byrnes

Photographs by John Forasté

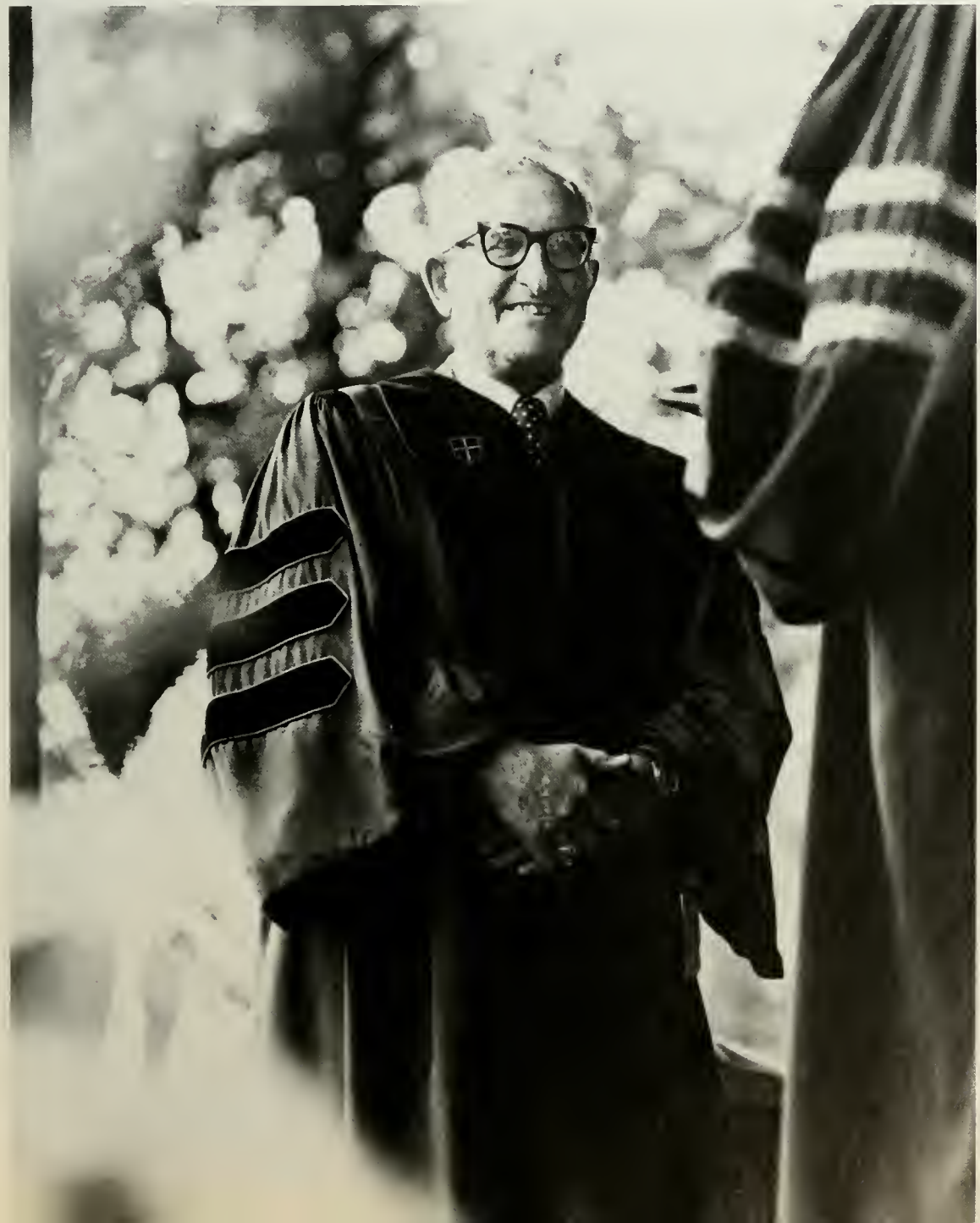
H. Cushman Anthony

William B. Widnall

Wesley R. Thompson

Time out from reminiscing to see a classmate receive an honorary degree

Israel J. Kapstein



Angelo A. Adamo

Oscar Rogol

Abraham Hecht

Joseph W. Ress

Bruce W. Chapman

50th | The women of '26

In September 1922, they formed the largest freshman class yet to enter the Women's College in Brown. In June, forty of them returned to the campus to celebrate their 50th. Nine are pictured on these pages. For details of the reunion, turn the page.

Hope Gilbert Borden

Helen M. E. McCarthy

Photographs by Sara Harper

Elizabeth Morse Taggart

Martha Dickie Cogan

Imogen Fenner Hodges

Winnifred Pine

Norma Mathewson Nelson

Doris Fisher King

Louise Harris

The 50th reunion for the women of '26 was a five-day affair. It started on Thursday, June 3, with a luncheon for the 50-plus alumnae reunion classes at the Maddock Alumni Center. On Friday, there was a welcoming reception at the class headquarters in Emery-Woolley Lounge, followed by the Alumni Dinner in Meehan Auditorium and then the Campus Dance.

On Saturday, the class met for lunch in Verney Dining Hall, attended a reception for the men and women of '26 at Maddock, and then held the class dinner there. There was a memorial service at Manning Chapel on Sunday morning, followed by a brunch at the home of Betty Fuller Reid in Touisset. Several members of the class marched down the Hill on Monday morning.

Would Donald Hornig change anything about his presidency? "The times"

From the gentlest days of last September, it was evident that this would be a different kind of year for Donald F. Hornig. He was given an unexpected standing ovation after delivering the opening convocation at Meehan Auditorium. And almost before the astonishment of that encounter could wear off, he was receiving some long-awaited good news about the University's finances. Word from both the stock market and the Brown Fund was good, and when it also became clear that drastic cuts in faculty could be avoided, he wasted no time in telling alumni groups across the country, "Brown's condition is healthy."

Even when confrontations did occur this year, the president was able either to compromise (as in the budget disputes covered in the March *BAM*) or to remain outside them (as in the controversy over the selection of his successor). This was a distinctly different experience for the man who had suffered through Vietnam protests, the medical school debate, the merger discussions, the student strike and building seizure, and countless calls for his own resignation.

When the academic procession drew to a close in the tentative heat of early June, the year also offered Mr. Hornig the laurels saved for the departing. The faculty acknowledged "with sadness" his passage from the scene. They praised him as the youngest full professor in Brown's history (achieved in the early fifties as a thirty-one-year-old chemistry professor), and as a humanistic scientist who pioneered in the "advocacy of collective action to protect the nation's physical environment" while an advisor to U.S. presidents. "We note that these have been contentious years [at Brown]," read the faculty citation, "yet they must be called years of significant advance."

The Corporation showed its appreciation to Mr. Hornig in the form of a silver tray and a handsome portrait by John Howard Sanden, which will serve as a visual record of the Hornig presidency. John Nicholas Brown, a fellow of the Corporation, spoke for himself and for others on the governing body at the presentation: "Ever since that summer's day when you came sailing with me on Narragansett Bay," said Brown, "I have developed an ever increasing understanding of your character and your selfless devotion to your task. That it was difficult and burdensome almost beyond endurance is recognized by all of us. We are grateful for your fortitude."

But perhaps the most eloquent of June's goodbyes came from President Hornig himself. At his last Brown Commencement, the president made an uncharacteristic gesture to honor the class of 1976, who he said would "occupy an important place in my memories." He offered them a brief speech with this wise counsel:

"The world cries out for leadership and example by people who will learn before they decide, who will apply intelligence and thought to the problems they

face. It also cries out for moral leadership and examples of civilized living.

"You may not believe in elitism, but all of you were admitted to Brown because you possessed superior talents and had the potential to exert some influence on the world of the future. Now you have experienced the best education this country has to offer. It is your responsibility to justify the faith which all of us have in you. I hope you will set examples of the use of trained intelligence, of sensitivity and good taste, and of character."

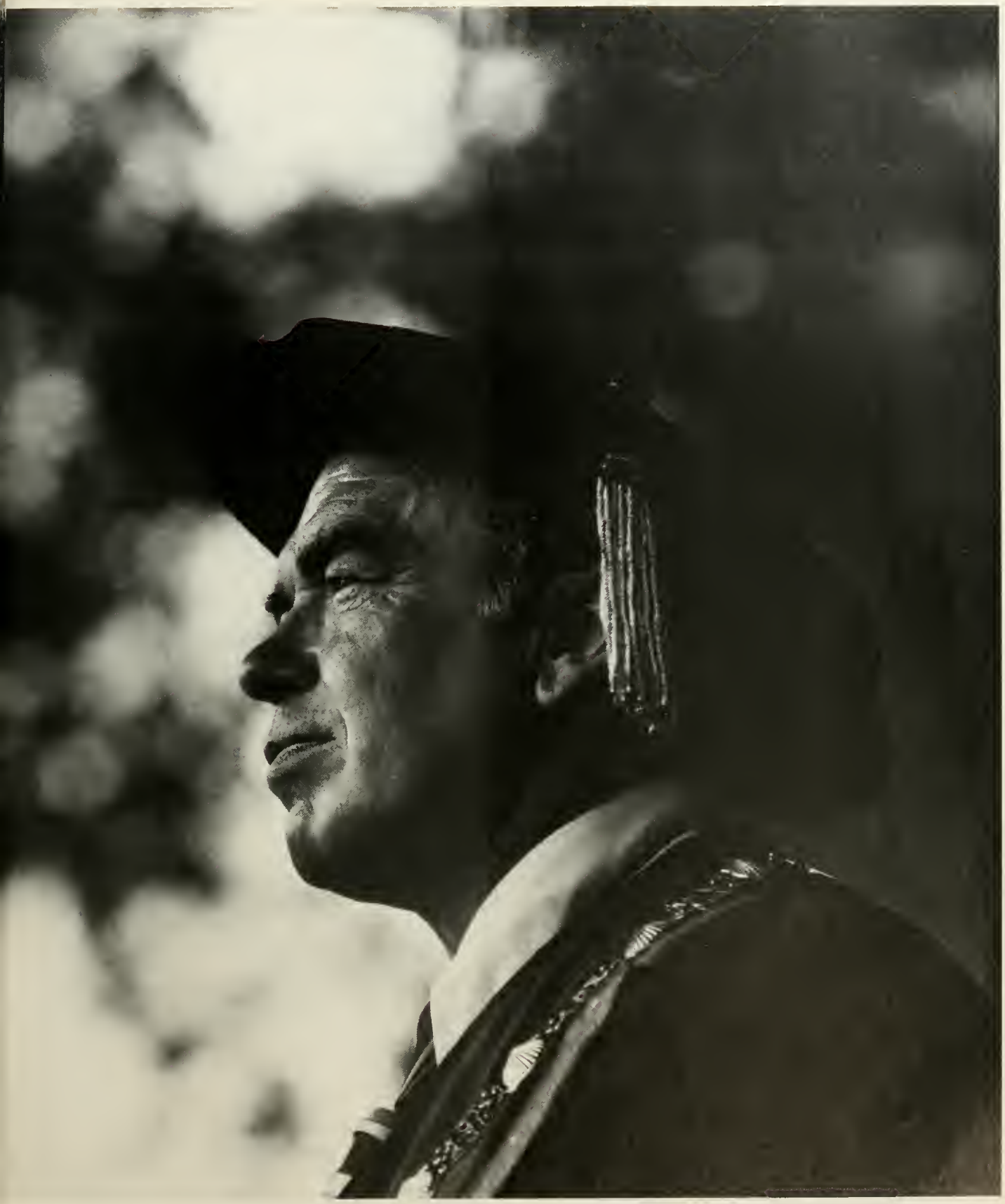
At peace with his decision

On one of President Hornig's last days in office, Managing Editor Sandra Reeves visited his University Hall office to talk with him about his future plans and to ask him for reflections on his six years as Brown's president. The results of that informal meeting — along with significant portions of Mr. Hornig's last report to the Corporation — are included in the following article.

Friday, June 18 was hot and humid in Providence, but President Hornig arrived at his office after a brief walk from Power Street looking crisp and comfortable. He smiled as he plopped down four thick textbooks that he said would need to be returned to the library. Then he took an eight-by-ten glossy photograph from among his papers and showed it self-consciously to his secretary. In the photo, he was smiling back at the photographer from a perch on the east lawn of the White House between Senator Edward Kennedy and former Presidential Science Advisor Jerome Weisner, now president of MIT. In the foreground, Gerald Ford was signing legislation to re-establish the post of Presidential Science Advisor, a position Mr. Hornig had held before becoming Brown's fourteenth president.

Even a casual glance at Donald Hornig on June 18 would have given the impression that he was a man at peace with his decision to leave the presidency. He was relaxed, cheerful, smiling. Talking with him underlined that impression and added another: he is more optimistic about his future than he is preoccupied with his past. He may not be a Presidential science advisor again — at least not in the immediate future — but after listening to his enthusiastic appraisal of various career possibilities, one can predict that Mr. Hornig's prominence in bridging the worlds of science, government, and education is not over. Nor, perhaps, is his leadership in academe. And, there is industry, which figured in the hints dropped by a serene departing president. For the time being, however, President Hornig will content himself with a year's sabbatical. In his interview, he described it as a time of "quiet contemplation." And, he confessed, "I

Brown's fourteenth president presides at his final Commencement.



Photograph by Chris Maynard

want time to read, write, and think."

But his contemplation will be set in the context of an honorary research associate position at Harvard and will be interrupted several times for international travel. Mr. Hornig's post in Cambridge will allow him to pursue one of his primary interests over the past several decades: the impact of science on international affairs. He will be working with Harvard's Program in Science and Public Policy, and although he bashfully noted that day that his position has "no duties — just a secretary and a telephone," he indicated that what he learns there may influence his future teaching goals, should he return to an academic post.

"There's an awful lot of rhetoric around the world about what the problems are and what needs to be done," the president said. "I want to direct my energies to some serious study of problems and solutions. Food, ecology, the development of the poor nations — these are only a few of the complicated questions facing the world. Answers will not be simple."

During his sabbatical, the president will visit Korea, where he was instrumental in providing one kind of answer to the problem of developing nations. He will be an honored guest in September at the tenth anniversary of the Korean Institute for Science and Technology, which he helped found while science advisor for President Johnson. The institute has been hailed as the best such technological program in the developing world and has been used as a model for others.

Mr. Hornig is also tentatively scheduled to take trips to Nepal and the Soviet Union, but he expressed fear in June that so much traveling might abort his other plans, one of which is to decide on a career direction for post-1977. "In ten years, I'll be retirement age," he said wistfully. But career choices for him seem varied and plentiful. He mentioned off handedly talks with an industrial company, and he threw out the possibility that another large university might request his services as president. Since he is a tenured professor at Brown, he could also return to Providence after his year off. Of that prospect, the president said, "I wouldn't want to promise anyone I was coming back, but it's a possibility."

Of his tenure as president of Brown, Mr. Hornig said candidly, "No, I would not call it a satisfying experience. It was bittersweet." He feels that what will stand out historically about his presidency is the Brown Medical Program. But, on "a more pragmatic plane," he also thinks it may be said that his administration was a turning point in the management of the University. "Brown was headed in disastrous directions," he said.

The president had elaborated on this theme in his report to the Corporation on June 5. In the five years before 1970, he said, 185 members of the Brown faculty were promoted to tenure, with fifty-two given tenure in one year alone. (About ten or eleven tenure promotions per year are optimum, he added.) "This was simply a binge, and the source of much of the trouble we have faced has been the expectation of the faculty that it would be continued," Mr. Hornig noted. Faculty staffing plans — the first of which was instituted in his first year of office — have eliminated "this violent growth," according to the president.

Similarly, the campus went on an "ideological binge" in the late sixties over the curriculum, Mr. Hornig said. "I believe now that the thinking has taken a solid turn toward rational curricular development, which will retain many of the virtues of the 1969 innovations but bring back a greater level of rigor and solidity," he told the Corporation.

Brown's future problems will be chiefly financial, he said. Money problems will plague private institutions and overshadow other problems "for some time to come." But Brown's situation is considerably better than it has been in the past six years. "We've turned the corner," Mr. Hornig said simply. Indeed, one of the more significant achievements of his administration has been the reduction of total transfers from the endowment, capital plus earnings, from more than $8 million in the early seventies to about $4.8 million in next year's budget.

Other problems, Mr. Hornig said, will center upon what he called Brown's "aging faculty" and the institution's continuing need for academic reassessment. He phrased the problems as questions: "How do we maintain youth and vigor — scholarly vitality — in the faculty? What form will a liberal education take at Brown? What will be the relationship of undergraduate education to changing requirements?"

What kind of Brown University does the fourteenth president pass on? He answered that question for the trustees and fellows on June 5: "It is healthy," he said, citing a first-rate faculty, a good applicant pool, and growing alumni support. "Brown is vital," he added, mentioning "a ferment of new curricular and extracurricular programs" and "a gradual reintroduction of emphasis on quality and rigor, while maintaining . . . flexibility." And finally, he noted, "Brown is well-run and efficient. We operate on a shoestring, but in almost every branch of the University, we compete with fewer people and lower cost operation. That is absolutely necessary because we have less than half the endowment of our competitors. Brown, at the moment, competes through austerity, efficiency, and imagination."

The retiring president said he thinks "Brown is a noble cause" and pledged to support it in future years. When asked if there is anything he would change about his tenure as chief administrative officer if he could, he replied quickly, with a twinkle, "The times."

In December 1776, President Manning inserted this laconic notice in the Providence Gazette *and*

THIS is to inform all the Students, that their Attendance on College Orders is hereby dispensed with, until the End of the next Spring Vacation; and that they are at Liberty to return Home, or prosecute their Studies elsewhere, as they think proper: And that those who pay as particular Attention to their Studies as these confused Times will admit, shall then be considered in the same Light and Standing as if they had given the usual Attendance here. In Witness whereof, I subscribe

JAMES MANNING, President.

Providence, December 10.

Rhode Island Historical Society

The College became host to two armies

By Robert W. Kenny '25
Professor Emeritus of English

When, according to Ralph Waldo Emerson, on April 19, 1775, the embattled farmers at Concord Bridge fired "the shot heard 'round the world," the College of Rhode Island, now Brown University, had been in existence only eleven years. The College was granted a charter by the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, meeting in East Greenwich on March 2 and 3, 1764 — at a time when colonists were at peace with the Mother Country and few could have predicted how difficult the early years of the College would be.*

By the time Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the allied French and American forces at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, the College had graduated sixty bachelors of arts. In the intervening years, the grand experiment had begun and the United States had set upon a course of history that would make it one of the great nations of the world.

In those same years, the new College in Rhode Island struggled for existence amid the turmoil of war, the British on its doorstep, the adaptation of what is now University Hall as a hospital for French troops and the subsequent closing of the College, and its reopening into two centuries of growth, during which it would become one of a fledgling nation's oldest and most treasured educational institutions.

The College first opened its doors in Warren but moved to Providence in 1770. The next five years were significant ones. The College Edifice [as University Hall was first known] was to rise on the summit of the hill and at the foot of it by 1775 was erected, by the Charitable Baptist Society, "a Meeting House for the Publick Worship of Almighty God, and also for holding Commencement in," the oldest Baptist Church in America. The first five Commencements at Providence, however, were held in Mr. Snow's Meeting House, near the present site of the Round Top Church on the Weybosset side of the river. The senior declamations reflected the tensions of the time. In addition to ruminations on Solitude, Female Education, and the Advantages of Religion, there were topics such as Standing Armies in Time of Peace, and the Necessity of Perpetuating the Union betwixt Great Britain and her Colonies. In 1774 Samuel Ward, later a lieutenant colonel in the 1st Rhode Island Regiment, used patriotism as the theme of his master's oration. The Commencement of 1774 was notable also, "for the Honourable Governor of the Colony, escorted by the Company of Cadets, under the command of Colonel Nightingale, preceded the usual Procession." The *Providence Gazette* was enthusiastic about the Company of Cadets, who "made an elegant and truly military Appearance, and both in the Procession and Manoeuvres, which they performed on the College Green, procured universal Approbation, and convinced the Spectators that Americans are no less capable of military Discipline than Europeans."

Before long the martial spirit of the Colonies was put to the test. The Battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, closely followed by the still bloodier Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, aroused Rhode Island communities to action. During the previous year several commands had been chartered by the General Assembly: The Newport Light Infantry, Providence Grenadiers, Kentish Guards, Pawtuxet Rangers, and Gloucester Light Infantry. These and other units already in being were organized into three regiments: one from Bristol and Newport, one from Providence, and one from Kent and King's counties. These regiments formed a brigade under the command of Brigadier General Nathanael Greene and marched, about seventeen hundred strong, to take part in the siege of the British forces in Boston. In addition, for

* The College in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, chartered in 1764, was known as The College of Rhode Island until September 6, 1804, when the name was changed to Brown University. A year earlier the Corporation had voted that a gift of $5,000 would entitle the donor to name the College. Nicholas Brown, already a substantial donor to the young institution, endowed a Professorship in Oratory and Belles Lettres and the change was effected.

local defense, the General Assembly created "for the purpose of repelling any insult or violation to the inhabitants, an army of observation" of 1,500 men; each man was required to drill one-half day each fortnight.

Alarm signals were set up on Tower Hill in South Kingstown and on Prospect Hill in Providence. Block Island and islands in the Bay, except Aquidneck, were cleared of livestock to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

In the light of these disturbing events it is not surprising that the class of 1775, "deeply affected with the distress of our oppressed country which now, most unjustly, feels the baneful effects of military power," petitioned President James Manning and the Corporation not to hold Commencement in the usual public manner. The petition was granted. Manning foreshadowed events in his reply to the seniors. "Institutions of learning will doubtless partake in the common calamities of our country, as arms have ever proved unfriendly to the more refined and liberal arts and sciences; yet we are resolved to continue College orders here as usual."

Three of the ten graduates would soon be in the service: Pardon Bowen, later famed as a physician, served on a naval vessel. Esek Hopkins, son of Commodore Esek Hopkins, graduated at the age of nineteen, at once entered the navy as a midshipman assigned to the *Alfred*, the flag ship. Promoted to lieutenant, he was transferred to the *Providence*, a sloop which was captured by the British and taken to Halifax. Efforts were made to have him exchanged for a British officer. The effort was unsuccessful and young Esek died while a prisoner of war. Robert Rogers, later a fellow of the College, also served in the 1st Rhode Island Regiment.

The Commencement held on September 4, 1776, the last until after Yorktown, was notable at least as the first to be held in the new Baptist Meeting House, where thousands of Brown graduates for two centuries have had degrees conferred upon them. One of those receiving the honorary degree of master of arts, "In Consideration of the great Abilities, literary merit and the many services performed," was Major General Nathanael Greene.

Vessels of the British navy based in Newport now dominated Narragansett Bay, frequently landing forces to burn and pillage along the shore. Providence, which depended largely on the maritime trade for its prosperity, was in distress; its troubles were aggravated by an influx of Newporters who were fleeing that town, which was under British control. On November 13, 1776, President Manning wrote to an English friend: "May you never be alarmed, as we have been, with the horrid roar of Artillery, and the hostile Flames, destroying your Neighbours Habitations! These I have repeatedly seen and heard, sitting in my House & lying in my bed. — You will not think strange that Colleges have suffered greatly, by this tremendous convulsion, though I believe, we have not suffered more than our Neighbours." This may well be a reference to the bombardment of Bristol by Sir James Wallace's ships on October 7, 1775. Houses were set on fire; but there were few casualties and the fleet withdrew after levying a tribute of forty sheep.

In December 1776, the College Edifice became a barracks

A few weeks after Commencement, on December 7, 1776, the British arrived in great force under the command of Sir Peter Parker; seven ships of the line, four frigates, and seventy transports sailed into Newport Harbor, unloaded 6,000 troops, and took over the town. Manning wrote after the war, "The Royal Army landed on Rhode Island [Aquidneck] and took possession of the same: This brought their Camp in plain View from the College with the naked Eye; upon which the Country flew to Arms and marched for Providence, there, unprovided with Barracks they marched into the College and dispossessed the Students, about 40 in Number."

On December 10, 1776, Manning had the following notice inserted in the *Providence Gazette:*

> This is to inform all the Students, that their attendance on College Orders is hereby dispensed with, until the End of the next Spring Vacation; and that they are at Liberty to return Home, or prosecute their Studies elsewhere, as they think proper.

He added that those who continued to study on their own would be considered in good standing. On May 17, 1777, a second notice reminded students that as the vacation time of the College had passed it was impracticable to resume studies "while this continues a garrisoned town." Seniors who desired to take their degree examinations should appear by September 2; those passing would receive their degrees at the usual time. Seven seniors appeared, passed their examinations, and were graduated without the usual Commencement ceremonies on September 3, 1777, the last class to be graduated until 1782.

The arrival of the British fleet and 6,000 troops at Newport had a tremendous effect on the state, for state it became on July 18, 1776, when the General Assembly ratified the July 4 vote of the Continental Congress. Up to now the maritime trade of Providence had been harassed but not destroyed by small vessels of the British fleet stopping colonial vessels and seizing ship and cargo on any quasi-legal pretense. The legality of some colonial trade is, of course, suspect. H. G. Wells in his *Outline of History* wrote that Rhode Islanders were "free traders in principle and smugglers in practice." The commander of the *Gaspee*, a revenue cutter, was, after all, only attempting to enforce British maritime law. To Captain Wallace of the Royal Navy was assigned the task of keeping the fleet and army units based in Newport supplied with fresh meat and fuel. Twice in 1775 Prudence Island was raided, houses burned, and wood and sheep carried away; Point Judith was also raided, and cattle and sheep were carried off to Newport. Militia units on both sides of the Bay were on constant alert to repel these raiders after provisions.

Manning pleaded with Connecticut for food

The people of Newport were in a dilemma. They were subjected to constant harassment by American troops who pretty well hemmed in the British, and prevented the islanders from selling provisions to the enemy. The alternative was the threat of the British naval authorities to bombard the town if food was not produced. The General Assembly finally allowed the islanders, under strict control, to sell to the enemy. Trade in Newport was dwindling; and the Assembly voted 200 pounds to aid the departure of the distressed citizens. Providence promised to care for 400 of Newport's poor. Food was scarce. The best tillable land in the state, or much of it,

was in the hands of the enemy, and the absence of men on military duty prevented harvesting the normal crops on land held by their owners. "So great was the scarcity of provisions at this time that there were hundreds of people in Providence without bread or the means of obtaining it, and corn sold for eight dollars a bushel when it could be obtained."

There was a critical refugee problem. The Rhode Island historian Samuel Green Arnold stated: "Two thousand persons driven from Rhode Island were scattered about homeless and penniless, through the State, but chiefly in Providence, dependent upon public or private charity." The food problem was made more acute by the fact that Connecticut and Massachusetts had laws against the exportation of food. John Howland in his brief *Life of Manning* indicates that the president, at the behest of the Governor and the Council of War, visited Connecticut and explained the gravity of Rhode Island's food problem so persuasively that food restrictions were removed in so far as shipping food to Rhode Island was concerned.

In addition, Manning, from many pulpits in Connecticut, pleaded the cause of the refugees so eloquently that food and money were sent for relief. He also, in a letter to Moses Brown, suggested that all citizens who had any sort of surplus turn it in, to be repaid later when the roads dried sufficiently to permit the delivery of the promised food from Connecticut. The food when received was distributed from the Market House in Providence.

The Seat of the Muses [in discussing the location selected for the College in Providence, one early supporter had said, "Surely this spot was made for the Muses"] had indeed become the habitation of Mars, as some local patriot elegantly expressed it. More simply stated, the College Edifice had been taken over by the army; elements of a regiment of Rhode Island artillery were billeted there and the College Green was used as a park for limbers, caissons, and field pieces. Later part of the building was used as a military hospital. This American occupancy extended from December 10, 1776, to April 20, 1780. Providence was indeed a military camp.

Many citizens deprived of their businesses were in distress and President Manning seems to have given pastoral comfort to many. John Howland

A Baptist college to "protect Baptist youth"

James Manning, Brown's first president, was born in 1738 in Piscataway, near present-day New Brunswick, New Jersey; his family, early settlers in the region, were farmers. He attended the first Baptist academy in America at Hopewell, New Jersey, and then entered the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, in 1758 where he was graduated second in a class of twenty-one in 1762. The following year he was ordained a Baptist minister.

It falls to the lot of few young men to be graduated one year, married and ordained the next, and elected a college president on the third. All of this at the ripe age of twenty-six. What was the college to which he had been called? Little more than an idea. In 1764 there were six institutions of higher learning — colleges if you will — in the thirteen colonies. Most of these institutions had a religious orientation: Harvard and Yale were Congregationalist, Princeton was Presbyterian, Columbia Episcopalian, and Pennsylvania, while secular, had a strong Episcopal orientation. The Baptists had only Hopewell Academy, a Latin school of good repute, but certainly not an institution of higher learning, although its specified object was the "education of youth for the ministry." Professor Walter C. Bronson, in his *History of Brown University,* succinctly summarizes the history of the Baptists in the colonies:

"During the first hundred years of its existence in the New World the denomination spread slowly but over a considerable area. Beginning with churches in Providence and Newport before the middle of the seventeenth century, it soon took roots in Boston and other parts of Massachusetts (including what is now Maine), had planted churches in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and South Carolina by 1700, and early in the next century gained a foothold in Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina. In the sectarian warfare then raging, the Baptists had a long firing line but it was very thin."

James Manning: College president at 26.

By the late 1760s there were sixty-nine Baptist churches in New England with a membership of better than 17,000. In all of North America their membership was about 65,000.

The Philadelphia Association, an organization of Baptists in the middle Atlantic colonies founded in the 1750s, showed great concern about the scarcity of educated ministers in the faith. Isaac Backus, the historian of the Baptists, writing to a friend in England in 1765, speaks of the disabilities under which Baptists suffered: "One grand objection made use of against Believer's Baptism has been that none but ignorant and illiterate men have embraced the Baptist sentiments. And there was so much color for it as this, namely, that ten years ago there were but two Baptist ministers in all of New England who had what is called a liberal education; and they were not clear in the doctrines of grace." The establishment by the Philadelphia Association of Hopewell Academy in 1756 was the first step to correct this educational deficiency.

Why did not Baptists attend in greater numbers the other colleges in New England and the Middle States? Harvard College had no religious test for students; indeed there was a provision for Baptists to share the Hollis scholarships founded by an English Baptist. Yale allowed Protestants of any sect to enter and no further inquiry was made. King's College, Pennsylvania, and the College of New Jersey all had statements indicating that no student would be barred because of his religious faith. Baptists could attend any of these institutions and not suffer legal discrimination because of their creed.

Social discrimination, however, apparently still existed; neither rules nor charters could free adherents of an unpopular sect from social abrasions. Backus is a witness to this climate: "Several who have formerly sent their sons to college have been disappointed, as the clergy have found means to draw them over to the other party; which has discouraged others from sending their sons. And the Baptists in general have been so much abused, by those who boast of their LEARNING, that it is not strange if many were prejudiced against such men." The remedy seemed clear. To protect Baptist youth from proselytization, to educate a clergy strongly charged in the faith, a college under Baptist governance was most necessary. But all other faiths were welcome. The College charter is forthright: "Into this Liberal and Catholic Institution shall never be admitted any Religious Tests. Youths of all Religious Denominations shall and may be freely admitted to the Equal Advantages, Emoluments & Honors of the College."

R.W.K.

records an interesting and dramatic incident:

He [Manning] enjoyed the confidence of the general commanding of this department, and in one instance in particular had all the benevolent feelings of his heart gratified, even at the last moment, after earnest entreaty, by obtaining from General Sullivan an order of reprieve for three men of the regular army who were sentenced to death by that inexorable tribunal, a court-martial. The moment he obtained the order revoking the sentence, he mounted his horse at the General's door, and, by pushing him to his utmost speed, arrived at the place of execution at the instant the last act had begun which was to precipitate them into eternity. With a voice which none could disobey, he commanded the execution to stay, and delivered the General's order to the officer of the guard. The joy of the attending crowd seemed greater than that of the subjects of mercy; they were called so suddenly to life from the last verge of death, they did not for a moment feel that it was a reality.

Throughout the state it was generally thought that upon being reinforced the British would attack Providence enroute to the recapture of Boston, hence the concentration of troops in and about the city. The British, however, were content to remain on Aquidneck Island with occasional forays such as attacks on Warren and Bristol. Rather, the strategy developed to deploy their forces in the middle and southern states and to that end they began the evacuation of Newport on October 11, 1779. A dispersion of American troops followed. The Council of War ordered General Cornell to repair the College building, permit no more patients to be housed there, and find a new location for a military hospital. Manning had high hopes that following the necessary repairs the College would shortly reopen. In the *Providence Gazette* of April 29, 1780, the following notice was inserted:

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 10th of May next the College in this town will be opened, to receive the Youth who desire to Prosecute their studies under my Direction: And that a Grammar School will be opened, at the same Time and Place.

Manning's high hopes were not realized. The French were now our allies and the troops of His Christian Majesty would soon arrive in Newport. Accustomed as we now are to the cordial relations that on the whole prevailed, it is a bit of a surprise to find that initially the news of the arrival of the French was unwelcome in Providence and Newport. Better than three-quarters of a century's antagonism against the French must be remembered. Four wars between England and France between 1702 and 1763 had their repercussions in the colonies, the New England colonies in particular. With such a background of animosity it is not surprising that the initial reaction was not friendly.

Exit the Americans, enter the French

A Colonel De Corny had been sent in advance of the main body of the French to prepare for the reception of the fleet and the soldiery. General Washington detailed Dr. James Craik, Assistant Director-General of Hospitals, to assist De Corny. A letter from Washington to Governor Greene was effective, for on June 5, 1780, the day of Craik's arrival in Providence, the Governor notified Manning "that the College Edifice is most convenient in every respect for the purpose of a hospital." Manning fought back and presented a protest to the General Assembly meeting at South Kingstown. The Assembly backed the Governor. The town folk of Providence were also opposed to the idea of a hospital, and a second meeting was called on June 15, 1780, "to adopt legal and proper Measures to prevent the establishment in this Town of an Hospital for receiving the Sick on Board the fleet of his Most Christian Majesty daily expected to arrive in the State from Europe." The next day at South Kingstown the Assembly withdrew the permission to establish a hospital. The end was not yet. When the Assembly was not in session its powers were exercised by the Council of War and the Governor. On Sunday, June 25, 1780, Colonel De Corny appeared in person. His report to LaLuzerne, the French minister in Philadelphia, is worth quoting:

I arrived in Providence on 24 June fully confident not only that the use of the College building for a hospital had been granted but even that it was in readiness. I was much surprised to learn that the request made by Dr. Craik had been refused on the most frivolous pretexts. I lost no time in protesting against this ridiculous decision, and after stammering out my reasons in bad English to the Council [Council of War, Rhode Island General Assembly] with as much warmth as conviction, I presented my requisition and the very next morning obtained the building. Sunday I put workmen in it; I went to Boston to get glass, nails, and all the other things that can't be found here. The repairs are well advanced: improvements are gradually being made in this establishment, which, furthermore, unites all desirable advantages of size, location, and salubrity. We shall have a second auxiliary hospital (*hôpital de provision*) between Providence and Newport at Poppasquash.

There was indeed no delay. On this same Sunday, while President Manning was preaching at the Baptist Meeting House at the foot of the hill, the French army took possession of the College Edifice and retained it until May 27, 1782, one year and eleven months later.

The colonel had a real health problem on his hands. In addition, he had to arrange for those three military necessities: food, forage, and fuel. French soldiers were put on wood-cutting details outside of Providence, and the following notice appeared in the *Providence Gazette* on August 12, 1780:

Notice is hereby given, That a Number of Sick belonging to his Most Christian Majesty's Fleet and Army are to be sent to the College Edifice in the Town of Providence for whom will be wanted immediately a Quantity of fresh Provisions also Cider and Hay or Straw for which articles a Generous Price will be given, in Hard Money.

It is earnestly wished that a full Supply may be immediately brought in; and it is hoped that No Person will be so sordid as to demand *extravagant* Prices from our great and generous Allies who have come so great a Distance to our Relief. Attendance will be given to receive the Articles and Payment made by the Subscriber.

Bennoni Pearce

Providence August 4 1780

The Marquis De Chastellux, a major general in Rochambeau's army, in *Travels in North America in the years 1780, 1781, and 1782* tells of his arrival in Providence on November 12, 1780. "I set out at half past eight for Providence where I arrived at noon. I alighted at the college, that is to say, at our hospital, which I examined and dined with M. Blanchard, the Commissaire des Guerres." In a note to the second edition of his *Travels* he describes the medical problem and the steps taken to combat it:

This college is a magnificent building which the state of Rhode Island has had built in a very fine situation on one of the heights which surround the city of Providence. It can accommodate more than 200 scholars, but it was barely finished when the war began, and had not yet been inhabited at the time of

John Hay Library

The College Edifice, shown with the president's house in this 1790 print, was dormitory, classroom, library, chapel, and dining hall for the College.

our debarkation at Newport. Our crossing having been very long (it lasted 70 days, and the troops had previously remained three weeks on board the ships while waiting for a favorable wind in the harbor at Brest) we recognized upon our arrival that out of the nearly 11,000 men comprising the land troops and the ships' crews, we had more than *1200* cases of scurvy. 400 of these were placed in the college at Providence; an equal number were distributed among several churches in Newport, without there being any evidence of dissatisfaction from the inhabitants, regardless of the sect; the rest were sent into barracks that the American troops, who had for three years been obliged to keep watch of the English on Rhode Island, had had built on a neck of land called Popishsquash [Poppasquash Neck, at Bristol]. It will perhaps be useful, for the good of mankind, to note here that it was in this last-named hospital that the sick were cured in the greatest number and the least time. As it was situated on a peninsula which could easily be closed off from the mainland by a mere guard, no disorder was to be feared from the soldiers and sailors and they were permitted to walk about freely. They could thus amble along the hedges and bushes and eat the wild fruit that they were able to find there at this season. Unfortunately vegetables were very scarce on Rhode Island, as the English had destroyed all the gardens. No pains were spared however to gather them, and care was taken to have a special kettle for the scorbutics, in which less meat and more vegetables were put. This precaution which was taken without delay had the best effects. But it will not be inappropriate to add that special orders were required to put this measure to practice, since the then existing rules for the hospital service permitted the administration to make no other expenditure than one pound of meat per patient and at the same time required the use of this entire quantity.

During the French occupation of Newport and their two encampments in Providence there were, of course, casualties from disease and accidents. In Newport French officers were buried in Trinity Churchyard with Roman Catholic services; private soldiers were buried in what is still known in Newport as the Common Burying Ground; the graves are unmarked. All trace of the burials at Poppasquash has been lost. French soldiers dying, presumably at the College Edifice, were buried in the southwest corner of the North Burial Ground. On July 4, 1882, a monument to these French soldiers, paid for by local subscription, was dedicated with suitable ceremonies.

The sojourn of the French in Rhode Island prior to marching to Virginia did much to change the attitude toward them. The French had been victims of hostile British propaganda, but their discipline and conduct were so exemplary that there was great good feeling. Dr. Ezra Stiles, Newport pastor and later president of Yale, noted in his diary for August 17, 1780, "The French Troops are a fine body of men, & appear to be well officered. Neither Officers nor Men are the effeminate Beings we were heretofore taught to believe them. They are as large & likely men as can be produced by any Nation. The Arrival of the Fleet and Army have given new Life to the Town. There is more Business transac^k and money circulat^g than formerly."

At Wethersfield, Connecticut, on May 21-23, 1781, Washington and Rochambeau met and planned the joint operation of the American and French troops in the Chesapeake Bay region, which involved the overland march of the French troops from Newport across Connecticut to the Hudson and thence south to the eventual victory at Yorktown. The movement began on June 10, 1781. Some French troops came by boat from Newport to Providence; some marched to Portsmouth, were ferried to Bristol, and continued the march to Providence. The first French encampment was on the Weybosset side of the town, "on the plain near the burial ground of the Benevolent Congregational Society." This area between Plane and Broad Streets later became Hayward Park. It is now at about the point where Routes 95 and 195 intersect. It took about a week for the French army to secure, in and around Providence, wagons for baggage and horses and oxen to haul both wagons and artillery pieces.

Some of the homes which housed French officers are still standing; some have been replaced years ago. Count Rochambeau was the guest of Deputy Governor Jabez Bowen at his house on South Main Street, now a parking lot of the Rhode Island School of Design. Baron de Viomenil, colonel of the Bourbonnais Regiment, and his staff were quartered in the Joseph Brown House, identified now as 50 South Main Street. Count Fersen of Rochambeau's staff was billeted at the Nicholas Brown House, formerly 27-31 South Main Street, the site now part of the lawn in front of the Court House. The Chevallier de Chastellux was at Joseph Russell's house, still standing on North Main Street, about opposite the fire station. While the commissary officers were busy securing horses and wagons for the march there was a good bit of entertaining by the local gentry of the visiting French officers. The march to the North River (Hudson) commenced on June 18, 1781, with the departure of Rochambeau and the Bourbonnais regiment enroute to Waterman's Tavern in Coventry, the first bivouac of seventeen enroute to New York and the junction with Washington's troops. Left behind were munitions and baggage stored in the Market House, and the sick and their attendants in the College Edifice.

In November 1782 after the surrender of Cornwallis, the French army

marched northward generally occupying the same camp sites. Count Rochambeau's aide de camp, Count Von Closen, notes that in Providence the original camp site was occupied but later a change was made:

It was decided to change the camp and on the 12th (November) they found another position which they thought suitable, a mile beyond the town on the road to Boston, where there is an abundance of wood which the owners consented to part with (we paying naturally) and provided the soldiers cut it down regularly. As a result the army left its present camp, the 13th, to take possession of the one near the town.

The area, then called North Providence, was the farm of Jeremiah Dexter and is bounded generally by the present North Main Street, Rochambeau Avenue, and Hope Street. Here they remained until they took up the march for Boston beginning December 1, 1782, and embarkation to France on December 24. There was general regret at their departure. This regret was shared by some Frenchmen, and Count Von Closen noted that desertion had become a problem as a considerable number of French soldiers wished to remain in America. He continues:

It remains only to add that the troops are well received here (Providence), the people are kindly, honest, and cheerful and whoever cares to know them can but sound their praises in every respect. There are many pretty women, and the balls which take place are charming and very much liked.

With the departure of the French, Manning energetically bent his efforts to reopening the College. In an undated letter presumably written in May or early June of 1782, petitioning the General Assembly for money to restore the College Edifice, Manning wrote:

Great Injury hath been done to every Part of it since taken out of the Hands of the Corporation; Especially by two buildings adjoining it, one a House of Office at the North End, with a Vault 15 Feet deep under it, having broken down the Wall of the College to facilitate the Passage of Invalids from the Edifice into it; from which Addition, the intolerable Stench renders all the northern Part uninhabitable; and the other an Horse Stable built from the East Projection to the North End by which the House is greatly weakened; many of the Windows are also taken entirely out of the House, & others so broken as well as the Slate on the Roof that the Storms continually beat into it.

In a letter to the Corporation, certainly at about this same time, he wrote:

I just now am informed, through a french Soldier, [sic] that speaks English, that they are about knocking down the Closets in the College, to sell the Boards; and that they are going to sell all the College Windows at the Vandue toMorrow, & say that they put them all in, and of course they belong to the King. — I am inclined to think this Information true from the Noise of Hammers there for some Days past; & from some of the Windows being taken out.

The vandalism was halted and the Corporation, in Manning's words, "have ordered the Augean Stable cleansed." The building was repaired, and a bill presented to the Congress of the United States in 1782 for £1,309-3s-8p. In ten years the bill was resubmitted, adding on interest and stating the amount in dollars — $7,667.00. On May 27, 1800, eighteen years later, Nicholas Brown, the treasurer of the college, received from a grateful government the sum of $2,779.13.

The College seal with the profile of George III was destroyed

Benjamin Bowen Carter of the class of 1786, an able physician and an early biographer of Manning, also described the condition of the College Edifice:

When the French troops quitted the College Edifice, it bore every mark of devastation which wantonness could inflict. Most of the windows were demolished and the doors partly destroyed & partly unhung, the hinges & locks having been torn away and sold. The paper hangings were in a great measure stripped from the walls which were black and greasy while the floors were covered with straw and vermin of diverse denominations. The panels and linings had been consumed for fuel. In short the whole building had been stripped and plundered with such scandalous rapacity that if they could have removed the bricks and timber conveniently no doubt these would have gone likewise.

In this forlorn state was the College Edifice left, such were the profanation and outrage used towards the temple of Minerva and the seat of the Muses. Candour however obliged me to confess, that our own soldiers had a share in the destruction. From the crowded apartments and uncleanliness, great numbers of the French troops died during their occupation of the building. Though there was ample space in the adjacent fields, yet I know not for what cause they chose to build a range of stables under the windows contiguous to the edifice, the brick walls of which composed part of the accommodation for their horses. These and other nuisances equally offensive and improper for a military hospital, give no high idea of their medical science. The neglect of cleanliness shows that there was a want of knowledge, or of something which it is as bad to want, in the medical department. Their slight and superficial mode of burying the dead, by covering the bodies with only a foot or two of earth was also offensive and disgusting to our people, who were accustomed to a more decent mode of interment.

With the College Edifice under repair the Corporation turned its attention to other urgent matters. The old seal of the College with the profiles of George III and Queen Charlotte was destroyed and orders given to design a new one. The College library, which had been moved to Wrentham, Massachusetts, in the care of the Reverend William Williams of the class of 1769 and then pastor of the Wrentham Baptist Church, was brought back to Providence. The College records were catalogued, a drive for funds was initiated, and Arthur Robbins, a Yale graduate, was engaged as a tutor and instruction commenced.

The student body grew slowly but steadily, most of the young scholars entering the College from the local grammar school. By Christmas 1789, the student body lacked "but two of seventy." By 1804, when the College of Rhode Island became Brown University, there were thirty-six seniors receiving their degrees at the First Baptist Meeting House.

When the Charter of Brown was granted in 1764, it acknowledged that "Institutions for liberal Education are highly beneficial to Society, by forming the rising Generation to Virtue, Knowledge & Useful Literature. . ." With the war over and the foundations firmly established for this new nation, the institution that today is known as Brown began in earnest the quest set forth in its Charter: ". . . and thus preserving in the Community a Succession of Men duly qualify'd for discharging the Offices of Life with usefulness & reputation . . ."

This article is excerpted from a booklet, Town and Gown in Wartime, *written by Professor Kenny for the University Relations office at Brown and supported by a grant from the Rhode Island Bicentennial Commission.*

Liberty's Impact:
The World Views 1776

The American Revolution and the World

Gordon S. Wood

THE American Revolution opened with a shot that, as Emerson said, was "heard round the world." For the participants and their nineteenth-century heirs this global perspective was crucial: the Revolution was an event of worldwide significance, opening up a new era in politics and society, not just for Americans but eventually for everyone. Yet today this international meaning of the American Revolution seems to have lost much of its thrust. To be sure, in the aftermath of World War II, anticolonial patriots like Sukarno and Ho Chi Minh invoked the American Declaration of Independence in their struggles against the European imperial powers. But generally in recent decades the world has ignored the revolutionary origins of the United States. Indeed, during the past thirty years the United States has so often stood on the side of established governments and opposed revolutionary movements that to some observers it seems self-contradictory to link America with adherence to any sort of revolutionary tradition. If anything, the United States seems to embody a modern version of the nineteenth-century Holy Alliance, having its own Count Metternich and seeking only world order and stability. So antirevolutionary has American foreign policy seemed during the past several decades that some historians have concluded that most of America's involvement in the world even from the beginning can be explained only in terms of an expansive American capitalism and domestic economic pressures. We seem to have forgotten our revolutionary heritage.

Understandable as such conclusions and perspectives may be, they are limited and false to our history. Although economic explanations can make sense of particular events at particular times, they can never do justice to the incredibly complicated relationship we have had with the rest of the world throughout our past. Can economic considerations, for example, ever fully account for our tragic involvement in Vietnam? Ultimately our behavior in the world has been what it has been not because we have forgotten our revolutionary origins, but because we have been obsessed with them. We have not been a reactionary nation unalterably opposed to the very idea of revolution, but a revolutionary nation *par excellence*, intensely committed to the spread of our revolutionary values. It is our birth in revolution that has shaped much of our relationship with the world in the past two hundred years. Only by getting the proper historical perspective on our revolution and the tradition it created can we begin to understand the peculiarities of that relationship.

The Revolution was the single most important event in our history. Not only did it create the United States: it infused into our culture crucial values and perspectives that are still very much with us. From the Revolution we became infatuated with our own morality and virtue and instilled with a messianic sense of purpose in the world. The Revolution made us into an ideological people.

It is hard for us Americans to think of ourselves as ideologically minded. The ideology created by the Revolution became so much a part of what Daniel Boorstin has called the "givenness" of things in America that until recently we could scarcely isolate it as an object of study. Ideology seems to have no place in American thinking. The word sounds European. It conjures up systems of doctrinaire ideas and dogmatic abstract theorists. It could hardly have much to do with the practical, pragmatic people Americans have generally thought themselves to be. And certainly ideology, it used to be thought, could not have been involved in that most practical of revolu-

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tions — the American Revolution.

Few students of the Revolution believe that any more — not after the studies of the past decades. It now seems clear that the Revolution was very much an ideological movement, involving a set of ideas promising a fundamental transformation of values, not only for Americans but, it is hoped, eventually for the entire world. Our revolution was in fact as ideological as any revolution in modern Western history, and as a consequence we Americans have been as ideologically minded as any people in the Western world.

The audacity of the revolutionaries of 1776 in claiming that their little colonial rebellion possessed universal significance is astounding. After all, those thirteen colonies made up a tiny part of the Western world, containing perhaps two-and-a-half million people huddled along a narrow strip of the Atlantic coast, living on the fringes of Christendom. To think that anything they did would matter to the rest of the world was the height of arrogance. Yet the revolutionaries sincerely believed that they were leading the world toward a new libertarian future. What made this presumption possible, what made their revolution something more than a simple colonial rebellion, what transformed an incident of history into an epoch-making event full of meaning for the whole world, was the Revolution's ideology of republicanism.

TODAY in the last quarter of the twentieth century, when republics are so much taken for granted and what monarchy remains seems so benign, it is difficult to appreciate the power republicanism had for eighteenth-century intellectuals. Republicanism and the republican tradition had originated in classical writers — Tacitus, Sallust, Plutarch, and others — had been revived by Florentine thinkers like Machiavelli in the Renaissance, and had been carried into the eighteenth century by nearly everyone who laid claim to being enlightened. This classical republican heritage framed for all sorts of political and social critics of eighteenth-century Europe — from Thomas Hollis to Jean Jacques Rousseau — the moral perspective with which they confronted the dominant monarchism and materialism of the age. Republicanism required not simply new popular political institutions but a new virtuous morality, which could be sustained best by an uncorrupted and egalitarian people. As this series of essays on Liberty's Impact has shown, by the third quarter of the eighteenth century European radicals everywhere had come to believe that Americans represented just that kind of virtuous and simple people, free of the aristocracy and decadent luxury of Europe and therefore most capable of creating and maintaining a republican state. After the French revolutionary and political thinker Mirabeau died in 1791, it was natural for a French artist to show him being received into the Elysian fields by an American, Benjamin Franklin (see figure 1).

By 1776 the tradition of classical republicanism had come to lend a new significance to the discrepancies between the Old World and the New. In the eyes of the colonists, what had formerly been regarded as deficiencies and crudities in American life — the inability to sustain an aristocracy, the absence of an established church, the prevailing rustic equality, the lack of Old World elegance and polish — could now be viewed positively as advantages, even necessities, for a new republican world. The word *Yankee*, with its connotations of ignorance and rusticity, had originally been a term of derision; but by the time of the Revolution, Americans were proud to be called Yankees, and *Yankee Doodle* had become our first patriotic song (see figure 2). It was as if the colonists blinked and suddenly saw their society in a new light. The peculiarities of their provincial condition, bred from a century and a half of historical development, no longer were disturbing deviations from a European norm but were rather desirable prerequisites for a new order. They were more capable than the English of realizing the values being set forth by enlightened intellectuals of the eighteenth century. They were as yet, they now told themselves and the world, "a young and forming people" whose republican greatness lay ahead of them. It was monarchical England — "an old, wrinkled, withered worn-out hag," as Alexander Hamilton called her in 1774 — that was dying.

Out of this republican heritage the revolutionaries pieced together the immense significance of what they were involved in. They could not help believing — all evidence and all enlightened men everywhere confirmed it — that liberty was fleeing the corrupt Old World and seeking an asylum westward in this virtuous new society. From the agonies of the Revolution the Americans concluded that they were destined to create a new republic peculiarly dedicated to popular government and the principles of liberty. The importance of these republican ideas cannot be exaggerated. When fused with Christian and evangelical millennialism by the early nineteenth century, this republican ideology assumed an overwhelming moral force. It gave Americans the sense that they were the chosen people of God, possessing peculiar qualities of virtue and having a special responsibility for leading the world toward freedom and Christian righteousness. Even at the beginning of our nation's history when we were only a raw and "underdeveloped" society ourselves, we presumed to be the leader of the free world.

We presumed too that this free world would grow, as other peoples imitated our lead in throwing off a corrupt monarchism. The outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789 thus came as no great surprise; it was simply an inevitable copy of our revolution. Yet the rapid perversion and bloody excesses of the French Revolution, ending in Napoleonic despotism, disillusioned many

Americans about the Europeans' ability to emulate our successful republican revolution. While in European eyes the magnitude of the French Revolution soon dwarfed the significance of the American Revolution, to Americans the French effort at republicanism remained abortive, which tempered our initial optimism about the future of republicanism.

Such doubts immediately colored American attitudes toward the colonial rebellions that erupted in Latin America in the early nineteenth century. Although American leaders like Thomas Jefferson and John Adams welcomed these uprisings against a corrupt Spanish empire as copies of their own revolution, their enthusiasm was tinged with skepticism. Venezuela, the first Spanish American colony on the mainland to declare independence, modeled its federal constitution after that of the United States (see figure 3). But did the South Americans have the social character and moral virtue that republicans were made of? "I feared from the beginning," wrote Jefferson in 1821, "that these people were not yet sufficiently enlightened for self-government; and that after wading through blood and slaughter, they would end in military tyrannies, more or less numerous. Yet as they wished to try the experiment [in republicanism], I wished them success in it."

DESPITE this patronizing pessimism, bred of an anxiety that other peoples would not have the sort of moral and social qualities necessary to carry through a successful republican revolution, the United States remained in American eyes throughout the nineteenth century the heart of international revolution. In all the European revolutions of the century — the Greek revolt of 1821, the French constitutional transformation of 1830, the general European insurrections of 1848, and the overthrow of the Second French Empire in 1870 — the United States was always the first state in the world to extend diplomatic recognition to the new revolutionary regimes. After all, in the Americans' eyes these European revolutions were simply efforts by oppressed peoples to become like them, all species of the same revolutionary genus *Americanus*. Americans never felt threatened by these revolutions and had no fear whatsoever of the spread of revolutionary ideas. We welcomed them all and toasted revolutionary leaders like the Hungarian patriot Lajos Kossuth, who came to America in search of money and support.

Naturally this encouragement of revolution did not endear us to the European monarchies, but nineteenth-century Americans, in their geographical separation, simply did not care. When the Hapsburg monarchy protested American sympathy with the Hungarian revolution of 1848, Secretary of State Daniel Webster would accept nothing less than full American responsibility for the upheavals, telling the world "that the prevalence on the other continent of sentiments favorable to republican liberty is the result of the reaction of America upon Europe; and the source and center of that reaction has doubtless been, and now is, in these United States." Webster then went on to add, in one of those gratuitous improprieties for which nineteenth-century American diplomacy was famous, that in comparison with the great extent of the United States the Hapsburg monarchy was "but a patch on the earth's surface."

Although nineteenth-century Americans frequently resorted to such spread-eagle bombast, they actually did very little to aid the revolutions with money or material. Believing that peoples who were morally and socially ready for republicanism would sooner or later throw off monarchism as they had, Americans felt little obligation to do more than act as sympathetic spectators of revolutionary efforts. They were convinced that they could best accomplish their mission of bringing free government to the rest of the world simply by existing as a free government. "We stand under a fearful responsibility to our Creator and our fellow citizens," William Wirt of Virginia declared in a speech of 1830. "It has been his divine pleasure that we should be sent forth as the harbingers of free government on the earth, and in this attitude we are now before the world. The eyes of the world are upon us; and our example will probably be decisive of the cause of human liberty." Such a stance can scarcely be understood as isolationism. We, and not the French, were at the center of the world revolution. Despite America's determination not to intervene in Europe's affairs, President Grant declared on the occasion of the overthrow of the Second French Empire in 1870, "We cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and civilized country like France."

Because of the slowness with which republicanism spread, however, nineteenth-century Americans increasingly came to conclude that they were the only successfully free and republican state in a corrupt world. Millions of other people in the world seemed to think so too. The migration to the United States between 1820 and 1920 of over thirty-five million refugees from monarchism gave the Americans' conception of themselves as a chosen people a less divine and more popular, literal meaning and confirmed for them their preeminence as a revolutionary people.

WITHIN this nineteenth-century context, this revolutionary tradition of republicanism and this belief that Americans were in the vanguard of history leading the world towards liberty, one can better understand the extraordinary American reaction to the Russian Revolution. In the full sweep of American history up to that time no foreign event had such a dramatic and searing effect on Americans as did the Bolshevik revolution of November 1917. After that

Figure 1. Mirabeau arrive aux Champs Élisées *(Paris, 1792). For Europeans everywhere, America came to stand for republicanism and liberty. Here Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Mably, Fénelon, Demosthenes, and Cicero await Mirabeau in the Elysian fields, but the honor of presenting the laurel crown to the French revolutionary and political thinker is reserved for Benjamin Franklin. Engraving by Masquelier after a drawing by Jean Michel Moreau.*

L.J. Masquelier sculp.

RIVE AUX CHAMPS ÉLISÉES.

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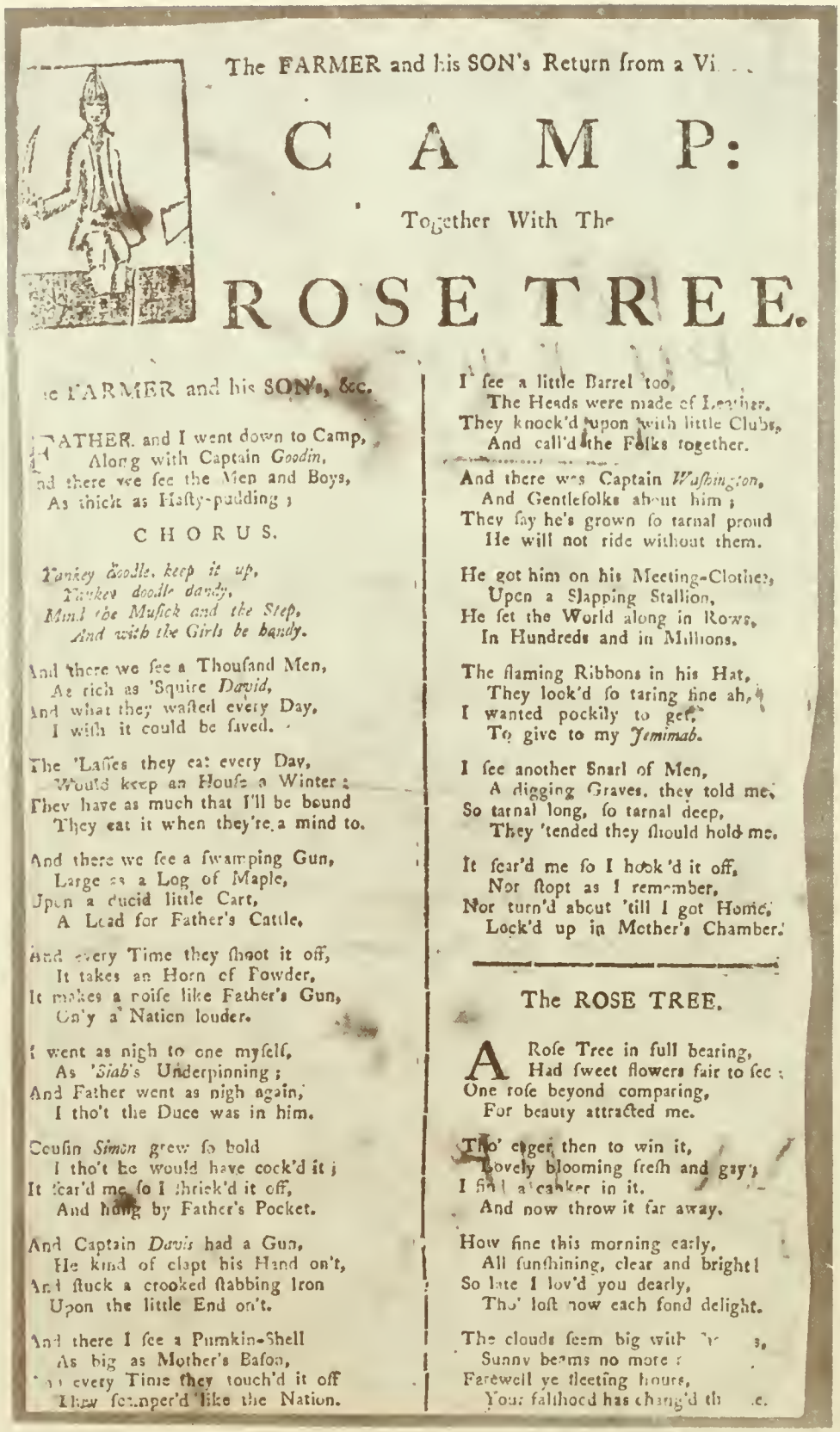

The FARMER and his SON's Return from a Vi...

C A M P:

Together With The

ROSE TREE.

...e FARMER and his SON's, &c.

FATHER and I went down to Camp,
Along with Captain *Goodin*,
...nd there we see the Men and Boys,
As thick as Hasty-pudding;

CHORUS.

Yankey Doodle, keep it up,
Yankey doodle dandy,
Mind the Musick and the Step,
And with the Girls be handy.

And there we see a Thousand Men,
As rich as 'Squire *David*,
And what they wasted every Day,
I wish it could be saved.

The 'Lasses they eat every Day,
Would keep an House a Winter:
They have as much that I'll be bound
They eat it when they're a mind to.

And there we see a swamping Gun,
Large as a Log of Maple,
Upon a ducid little Cart,
A Lead for Father's Cattle.

And every Time they shoot it off,
It takes an Horn of Powder,
It makes a noise like Father's Gun,
Only a Nation louder.

I went as nigh to one myself,
As *'Siab's* Underpinning;
And Father went as nigh again,
I tho't the Duce was in him.

Cousin *Simon* grew so bold
I tho't he would have cock'd it;
It fear'd me so I shriek'd it off,
And hung by Father's Pocket.

And Captain *Davis* had a Gun,
He kind of clapt his Hand on't,
And stuck a crooked stabbing Iron
Upon the little End on't.

And there I see a Pumkin-Shell
As big as Mother's Bason,
And every Time they touch'd it off
They scamper'd like the Nation.

I see a little Barrel too,
The Heads were made of Leather.
They knock'd upon with little Clubs,
And call'd the Folks together.

And there was Captain *Washington*,
And Gentlefolks about him;
They say he's grown so tarnal proud
He will not ride without them.

He got him on his Meeting-Clothes,
Upon a Slapping Stallion,
He set the World along in Rows,
In Hundreds and in Millions.

The flaming Ribbons in his Hat,
They look'd so taring fine ah,
I wanted pockily to get,
To give to my *Jemimah*.

I see another Snarl of Men,
A digging Graves, they told me,
So tarnal long, so tarnal deep,
They 'tended they should hold me.

It fear'd me so I hook'd it off,
Nor stopt as I remember,
Nor turn'd about 'till I got Home,
Lock'd up in Mother's Chamber.

The ROSE TREE.

A Rose Tree in full bearing,
Had sweet flowers fair to see;
One rose beyond comparing,
For beauty attracted me.

Tho' eager then to win it,
Lovely blooming fresh and gay;
I find a canker in it,
And now throw it far away.

How fine this morning early,
All sunshining, clear and bright!
So late I lov'd you dearly,
Tho' lost now each fond delight.

The clouds seem big with [illegible],
Sunny beams no more:
Farewell ye fleeting hours,
Your faithood has chang'd th[illegible]e.

Figure 2. The Farmer and his Son's Return from a Visit to Camp *(broadside, ca. 1786). The American — as Yankee Doodle — was satirized as an ignorant yokel by the English before the war. But by the end of the war, Americans embraced Yankee Doodle as an inquiring and naïve boy. This patriotic version of the new country's earliest national song was written by Edward Bangs before 1768 and was an adaptation of earlier versions written during the war.*

CONSTITUCION FEDERAL,

PARA LOS

ESTADOS DE VENEZUELA,

Hecha por los Representantes de Margarita, de Mérida, de Cumaná, de Barínas, de Barcelona, de Truxillo, y de Carácas, reunidos en Congreso General:

EN EL NOMBRE DE DIOS TODO PODEROSO.

NOS el Pueblo de los Estados de Venezuela, usando de nuestra Soberanía, y deseando establecer entre nosotros la mejor administracion de justicia, procurar el bien general, asegurar la tranquilidad interior, proveer en comun à la defensa exterior, sostener nuestra Libertad é Independencia política, conservar pura é ilesa la sagrada religion de nuestros

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

FOR THE

STATES OF VENEZUELA,

Made by the Representatives for Margarita, Merida, Cumuná, Varinas, Barcelona, Truxillo, and Caracas, in General Congress Assembled.

IN THE NAME OF THE ALL POWERFUL GOD.

WE the people of the States of Venezuela, acting from our own Sovereignty, and anxious to establish amongst ourselves the best possible administration of justice, to provide for the general good, to secure the tranquillity of the interiour, to make provision in common for our exteriour defence, to sustain our political liberty and independence, to preserve pure

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Figure 3. The influence of American political ideas can be seen in the opening pages of the Venezuelan federal constitution of 1811, shown here in a bilingual edition, Interesting Official Documents relating to the United Provinces of Venezuela *(London, 1812).*

momentous event our understanding of ourselves and the world would never again be the same.

At first, with the March 1917 overthrow of the czar and the formation of the provisional government, Americans welcomed the Russian Revolution as they had welcomed earlier antimonarchical European revolutions. Seven days after the czar abdicated, the United States extended diplomatic recognition to the new Russian government, the first power to do so. President Wilson now thought he had "a fit partner for a league of honor," a league which Wilson by that date clearly hoped would be a means for the worldwide extension of republicanism. In May 1917 the American ambassador in Moscow wrote back to the United States that he expected Russia to come out of its ordeal "as a republic, and with a government . . . founded on correct principles," that is to say, principles similar to those of the American republic.

Yet with the Bolshevik takeover of the revolution in the fall of 1917 all this initial American enthusiasm quickly disappeared. Instead of its firmest friend, the United States suddenly became the bitterest enemy of the Russian Revolution. Instead of welcoming the revolution, as American governments had traditionally done throughout the nineteenth century, four American presidents withheld diplomatic recognition from the Soviet Union for sixteen years, making the United States not the first but the last Western power to recognize the revolutionary regime.

In light of America's earlier revolutionary tradition it is a remarkable turnabout — a turnabout that is explicable only in terms of that earlier revolutionary tradition. What was now different, what caused this abrupt change of attitude, was the nature of the Bolshevik appeal, the new character of the Communist ideology. The Bolsheviks claimed not simply to be leading another antimonarchical republican revolution in emulation of the American or French models of the late eighteenth century. They said that their Communist revolution represented a new departure in world history.

The great antagonism that immediately sprang up between the United States and the Soviet Union rested not simply on the exigencies of power politics, but, more

important, on the competitiveness of two very different revolutionary traditions. The Soviet Union threatened nothing less than the displacement of the United States from the vanguard of history. The Russians, not the Americans, now claimed to be pointing the way toward the future (and, more alarming still, there were some Americans in the 1920s and 1930s who agreed with that claim). For the first time since 1776, Americans were faced with an alternative revolutionary ideology with universalist aspirations. This ideological threat was far more serious to us than anything the Russians did technologically, either in developing the H-bomb or in launching Sputnik. For it seemed to make all of America's heritage irrelevant. If we were not leading the world toward liberty and free government, what was our history all about?

WITH this dramatic emergence of an opposing revolutionary ideology we Americans have grown more and more confused about ourselves and our place in history. With the bulk of all the states of the world now republican in form, we have steadily come to believe that our republican revolutionary tradition no longer has much relevance to most of the world, particularly to the Third World and its "wars of liberation." We cannot very well stand against the idea of revolution, but at the same time we can no longer be enthusiastic about revolution. With the enunciation of the Truman Doctrine in 1947 the United States for the first time in its history committed itself to supporting established governments of "free peoples" against the threat from subversion from "armed minorities" — presumably Communist — within the state. This radical departure from historic American attitudes eventually culminated in our disastrous intervention in Southeast Asia. This fundamental threat to the meaning of our history posed by a rival revolutionary ideology blinded us to the nationalistic and other ethnocultural forces at work in the world. In such an atmosphere it became difficult for us not to believe that every revolution was in some way Communist, and consequently our definition of "free" governments was stretched to extraordinary lengths to cover eventually any government that was non-Communist. It would be a mistake, however, to see our support of corrupt or reactionary regimes simply as the direct response of American capitalism or of some deep-rooted abhorrence of revolutions. Many of our Cold War actions, clumsy and misguided as they often may have been, represented our confused and sometimes desperate efforts to maintain our universalist revolutionary aspirations in the world. Our Point Four Program accompanied the Truman Doctrine; the Peace Corps coincided with our involvement in Vietnam. All were linked; all were cut from the same ideological cloth; all were expressions of what is by now an increasingly dimly perceived sense of our revolutionary mission in the world.

Our experience in Vietnam seems to have tempered our desire to make the world over. Perhaps we are witnessing the emergence of a new maturity in American foreign policy, a lessening of the excessive moralism of our attitude toward the world, and the beginnings of a more realistic appraisal of the possibilities and limitations of American power. Some might even say that our present détente with Communism marks a crucial turning point in the historical development of our revolutionary tradition: not that we will abandon that tradition but that we will remember that our mission, as a very ordinary president, Millard Fillmore, declared in the mid-nineteenth century, was not to "impose upon other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example and show by our success." No doubt we are part of the world and cannot evade that responsibility which our power gives us. Yet our place and success in history will in the end come not from the number of troops we can muster around the world, but from the way we ourselves in our own society realize the libertarian and egalitarian ideals of the Revolution. This aspect of our revolutionary heritage we have not lost; it still remains a potent experiment worth demonstrating to the rest of the world.

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Suggested Readings

Bailyn, Bernard. *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, paperback, 1968. Relates the English radical Whig tradition to the ideology of the American Revolution.

Filene, Peter. *Americans and the Soviet Experiment, 1917–1933.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967. Describes the American response to the Communist revolution of 1917.

Morris, Richard B. *The Emerging Nations and the American Revolution.* New York: Harper and Row, 1970. Urges the importance of the American Revolution for new nations.

Palmer, R. R. *The Age of the Democratic Revolution: A Political History of Europe and America, 1760–1800.* 2 vols. Princeton: Princeton University Press, paperback, 1969, 1970. Sets the American Revolution within a worldwide context.

Pocock, J. G. A. *The Machiavellian Moment: Florentine Political Thought and the Atlantic Republican Tradition.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, paperback, 1975. Traces the development of the classical humanist tradition from the Renaissance to the American Revolution.

Venturi, Franco. *Utopia and Reform in the Enlightenment.* Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1971. Emphasizes the importance of republicanism to eighteenth-century critics.

Wood, Gordon S. *The Creation of the American Republic, 1776–1787.* New York: Norton, paperback, 1969. Analyzes the institution of republicanism in the American Revolution.

Under the Elms

Chris Maynard

Barrett Hazeltine does it again

Undergraduates come in contact with many professors and administrators during their college years, but there are always a few who stand out in the students' minds as having been particularly helpful and inspiring. For the past six years, the graduating class has honored these special people at Commencement with a Senior Citation.

Three faculty members received Senior Citations this June: Thomas F. Banchoff, professor of mathematics; Bruce E. Donovan '59, associate professor of classics; and Barrett Hazeltine, professor of engineering and associate dean of the college. In addition, the medical graduating class presented a medical Senior Citation to Dr. Pierre M. Galletti, vice-president, biology and medicine.

Tom Banchoff, a pioneer in the use of computer graphics to examine the fourth dimension, is well known among students for his entertaining lectures and for his "movies of the fourth dimension" in which he uses a computer to create three-dimensional pictures of four-dimensional objects. Professor Banchoff, who joined the Brown faculty in 1967, was honored for his "efforts to teach, not only as an academician, but also as someone concerned about the individual."

Bruce Donovan earned praise for his popular course in Greek tragedy. "You have taught us that Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides are not ancient history," the citation stated, "but our own contemporaries." Professor Donovan joined the classics department as an instructor in 1962.

Barrett Hazeltine, a member of the engineering faculty since 1959, was awarded his fifth senior citation in as many years. Hazeltine was named assistant dean of academic affairs in 1967 and associate dean of the college in 1973. "In an often impersonal University you cared enough to look beyond our name and ID number to find the unique individual underneath," the citation noted. As Dean Hazeltine left the platform, the seniors gave him a standing ovation. He paused and doffed his mortarboard in a return tribute to the graduating class.

Pierre Galletti received a medical Senior Citation for his "essential role in bringing to fruition the Brown medical school." Dr. Galletti came to Brown in 1967 as a professor of medical science. He served as chairman of the Division of Biological and Medical Sciences from 1968 until 1972, when he was appointed vice-president at the time the Brown Program in Medicine was established.

K.S.

Brown Bears to Wolf, Byrnes, and Holmes

The Associated Alumni's highest honor, the Brown Bear Award, was presented at the Alumni Dinner to Garrett D. Byrnes '26 and Ruth Harris Wolf '41, both of Providence, and to Kenneth L. Holmes '51, of Briarcliff Manor, New York.

Associated with the *Providence Journal-Bulletin* since his graduation, Garry Byrnes was the founder and editor of the newspaper's Sunday rotogravure magazine, the *Rhode Islander*. However, he was honored for a different journalistic interest, the *Brown Alumni Monthly*. He has been a member of the *BAM*'s board of editors for twenty-eight years and has been its chairman since 1968. During the past eight years, the magazine has been honored four times as the best alumni magazine in the country.

Although the *BAM* is financed by the University, it has complete editorial independence. Byrnes, with his dry wit and sound judgment, in many ways has been the ideal chairman of the board. At the dinner, Associated Alumni President Bernard V. Buonanno, Jr. '60 cited Byrnes for "nurturing and maintaining the sturdy independence of the *BAM* over the last quarter century."

Mrs. Wolf, who has been active in many civic and educational programs in Providence and Rhode Island, was cited for her long service to Pembroke and Brown, especially in fund-raising activities. It was during Mrs. Wolf's leadership as national co-chairman of the Brown Fund last year that the University broke many annual fund records, with the participation rising to a new high of nearly 50 percent. In 1967, Mrs. Wolf received the Pembroke College Alumnae Service Award.

Holmes, who is president of Holmes Clark Morong, Inc., a New York securities management firm, is a former president of the Brown Club of Westchester County and has been a director of that club since 1964. Joining the Associated Alumni in 1972 when the alumni-alumnae organizations at Brown were merged, Holmes has served in a wide variety of ways. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Alumni and of its executive committee, in addition to working in fund raising and in the National Alumni Schools Program. *J.B.*

The class of '51 makes a record-breaking gift

About a year ago, the men and women of 1951 took on an ambitious project — raising $550,000 as their 25th reunion gift. At the Alumni Dinner, the result of their labor was announced: the class had set a new University record for 25th reunion gifts by raising over $615,000, a figure that more than doubles the previous record of $275,000.

The drive was also successful in another sense. More than 67 percent of the 999 members of the men's and women's classes contributed to the campaign, which was directed by Elwood E. Leonard, Jr., of Providence, and Maxine Israel Balaban, of West Haven, Conn.

A distinctive feature of this year's fund-raising effort was the designation of specific projects for the major gift. The money will be used to increase the endowment of the Susan B. Wright Scholarship Fund, named in honor of a deceased member of the women's class, and to establish an endowed Humanities in Medicine Program.

Co-Chairman Leonard said that this new program is designed to "reinforce the existing integration of the Brown Medical Program with the rest of the University through interdisciplinary courses, which will approach subjects of professional interest to future physicians from the broader humanistic perspectives traditionally associated with liberal education."

Leonard cited two reasons for the success of the fund-raising undertaking. He noted the unusually systematic and thorough organization of the campaign but also credited "the enthusiasm and hard work of class members, led by a closely knit group of officers who have worked together for Brown over many years."

The presidents of the men's and women's classes are Charles Andrews, Providence, and Seena Kovitch Dittelman, Cranston, R.I. Others who provided significant leadership were Katherine Cauchon Thurber, Providence; Winthrop B. Wilson, Cranston; Irving K. Taylor, Exeter, R.I.; and Dr. Henry Litchman, Providence. *J.B.*

The Corporation elects six new trustees

The Brown Corporation elected six new trustees at its annual meeting held during Commencement Weekend. At the same time, the forty-two-member Corporation re-elected Chancellor Charles W. Tillinghast, Jr. '32 and Vice-Chancellor Foster B. Davis, Jr. '39.

Nominated by vote of the Associated Alumni this spring and elected by the Corporation as alumni trustees were Christine Dunlap Farnham '48, Alfred S. Reynolds '48, and William D. Rogers '52. Nominated by the Committee on Trustee Vacancies and elected by the Corporation as term trustees were Ann R. Leven '62, William T. Slick '49, and Dr. Sanford W. Udis '41.

Christine Farnham, of New York City, was executive secretary of the Brown Club there from 1959 to 1967, the first woman to hold that post. Earlier, she had served for nine years in the probation department of the Children's Family Division of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City.

Alfred "Shef" Reynolds, of Warwick, R.I., is vice-president of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank. He is a past president of the Brown Club of Rhode Island and of the Associated Alumni, a past chairman of the Commencement Pops Concert Committee, and a former director of the Associated Alumni.

William D. Rogers, of New York City, is a member of the New York law firm of Rogers and Rogers. He has been national co-chairman of the Brown Fund the past two years and is a member of the board of directors of the Associated Alumni.

Ann R. Leven, of New York City, is treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where she shares responsibility for a $16 million operating budget. In 1975 she was named by *Glamour* magazine as an Outstanding Working Woman. Holder of an M.B.A. from Harvard, she has served as a director of the Harvard Business Club of New York City. She also was chairman of the Schools Committee of the Pembroke Club of New York and was Pembroke captain for the New York fund-raising team.

William T. Slick, of Houston, Texas, is senior vice-president of Exxon, USA, with whom he has been associated since 1948. He is a past president of the Houston Brown Club and a former regional director of the Associated Alumni.

Dr. Sanford W. Udis, of Fall River, Mass., is radiology director at Truesdale Hospital. He is a former regional chairman of the Brown Fund, a former director of the Associated Alumni, the first president of the Brown Medical Association, and is president-elect of the Associated Alumni. *J.B.*

A new emphasis — and a new chair — in oceanography

For more than five years, geologists at Brown have been working with their colleagues from around the world on a research venture that is charting the history of earth's weather patterns through

John Foraste

Doherty Professor of Oceanography John Imbrie.

a careful scrutiny of its oceans and the sediment beneath them (*BAM*, October 1974). At the same time, interest in oceanography has substantially increased among students as well, and the geological sciences department's courses in the field are fast becoming its most popular.

It is not coincidental then that the Henry L. and Grace Doherty Charitable Foundation approached the department two years ago with a one-half-million-dollar incentive to invest more time and money in oceanography. The foundation said it would present the University with $500,000 for an endowed chair in the subject, provided the University could raise $250,000 in matching funds.

By June of this year, the task was completed, and the Corporation voted on June 5 to approve the appointment of Geological Sciences Professor John Imbrie as the first occupant of the Doherty Chair of Oceanography.

A micropaleontologist (one who studies the earth's geological history by examining the fossil remains of tiny organisms), Imbrie has built an international reputation as an expert on the history of oceans and of climate. With several other Brown geologists, he is currently working on one of the great scientific puzzles of our time — why climates change. Their experiments come under the aegis of a consortium of about fifty international researchers called Project CLIMAP. The acronym stands for Climate Long-range Investigation Mapping and Predictions; the project's ambitious mission is to chart the history of global climate over the past million years.

By studying the fossil remains found in deep-sea cores (sediment drilled from beneath the ocean floor), Professor Imbrie and his CLIMAP colleagues determine what life existed near the surface of the ocean during the earth's various geological periods. Then, by cross-checking the temperatures that were required to keep the small sea organisms alive, they are able to reconstruct what the overall temperature and climate must have been in a given era.

The CLIMAP scientists hope that a thorough knowledge of past climate change will be a key to more accurate weather prediction. They have already contributed this significant bit of long-range information: in only 8 percent of the last million years has the earth been as warm and ice-free as it has been for the last 10,000 years. Imbrie says that for most of the last 400,000 years our climate has been much colder than it is today. "Our studies indicate there is a 20,000-year cycle of warm summers and cold winters, changing every other 10,000 years to a period of cold summers and warm winters," he says.

Brown is one of three U.S. academic institutions which initiated Project CLIMAP, and Professor Imbrie has been one of its leaders since 1971. He now serves on the executive committee of the National Science Foundation-supported project.

Geological sciences department chairman Robley K. Matthews, a colleague of Imbrie's in Brown's oceanographic work, says that his department is "quite excited" about the continuing development of the field at Brown. "During the past decade," Matthews says, "geologists have come to recognize that the answers to questions we have asked for many years can be found in the study of the ocean basins."

S.R.

"A warm and sensitive man" leaves the freshman deanery

In June 1969, James R. Kelley '56 left the Mount Hermon School in Massachusetts, where he had been a teacher and director of counseling, to become dean of freshmen at Brown. During his seven years here, he has compiled "one of the best track records in the deanery," as a colleague of his puts it, and

has become a widely respected and popular figure on campus. This summer he is leaving Brown to return to a preparatory school, as headmaster of Blair Academy in Blairstown, N.J.

Although he is looking forward to assuming "ultimate responsibility" for a school, Kelley admits frankly that he is sad about leaving the University. "I've had seven very, very good years here," he says. "It's been enormously challenging and rewarding, and I'll miss it." The feeling appears to be mutual; many of his fellow deans and administrators have expressed not only regret over his departure, but concern that he may be irreplaceable. James E. Dougherty, dean of student affairs, describes Kelley as a "warm and sensitive individual, the kind of person who's able to maintain contact with parents and also be a surrogate father to freshmen. He has tremendous rapport with students, and he's an excellent administrator and organizer." Dougherty continues, "It won't be difficult to find another administrator, but it will be very difficult to find someone with the same kind of personality. And a freshman program is very much an extension of the personality of the individual who's responsible for it."

In addition to his daily involvement with all aspects of freshman life (fully half his time is spent in one-to-one counseling with students), Dean Kelley has made several major contributions to the University during his tenure. His arrival at Brown coincided with the introduction of the New Curriculum, and he reorganized and expanded the Freshman Week program to prepare students more realistically to assume responsibility for their academic and personal lives at Brown. He was heavily involved in planning for the Brown-Pembroke merger, which almost doubled the scope of his duties: whereas previously he had been responsible for 800 male freshmen living on the main campus, after the merger he was responsible for as many as 1,350 men and women living on both campuses. But he feels that his most important accomplishment was the development of the residential counseling program for freshmen.

Under the program, freshman areas in dormitories are broken down into units of thirty to thirty-five students, and each unit is assigned a head counselor and three assistant counselors, all of them upperclassmen who

John Foraste

Jim Kelley: "Seven very good years."

have been trained in counseling techniques. Residential counselors serve as resource people — as a freshman's first line of defense against any academic or personal problems he may encounter in making the adjustment to college. "The curriculum at Brown, with all the choices it offers, makes it necessary to have a good supportive counseling program," Dean Kelley says. "Brown does a very good job of providing that. We try not to make it a rigid or formal structure — our position is that we don't care where students get the advice or information or answers they need, so long as they do get them."

Kelley's departure raises some questions about the future of such programs, particularly in light of the University's financial squeeze. The resident-fellow program was one of the first casualties of the budget cuts, and two positions in the deanery are scheduled to be eliminated in 1977. Of more immediate concern, however, are the tasks of finding a successor to Dean Kelley and of administering next year's freshman program. A search is underway for a new dean of freshmen, but it is unlikely that the position will be filled before the next academic year begins. In the meantime, Thomas F. Bechtel, dean of undergraduate counseling, Edward G. Hail, assistant dean of the College, and John Robinson, assistant dean of student affairs, will share the responsibility for the freshman programs — most of which have already been set up — as well as for counseling individual freshmen. It's apparent, though, that Kelley's departure will leave not just an administrative gap, but a personal one; as Dean Dougherty says, "He's added a very important element to the deanery, to the human side of it — and not just the deanery, but the entire campus."

J.P.

Brown and Plimoth Plantation decide to make it official

There is a natural logic to the idea of establishing a formal link between a pre-Revolutionary New England university and a historic restoration site that recreates the settlements of the earliest New England colonists. Last month, Brown University and Plimoth Plantation in Plymouth, Massachusetts, signed an affiliation agreement making official the cooperation that has existed between the two institutions for almost a decade.

Under the terms of the agreement, Brown and Plimoth Plantation will make joint appointments, cooperate in the preparation of funding proposals and the administration of grants, and share facilities, resources, and staff time for teaching and related activities. This means, among other things, that Brown's anthropology faculty and students will have free access to Plimoth's research and public areas, and Plimoth staff members will likewise have access to Brown's libraries and research facilities.

The man most responsible for the "matchmaking" between Brown and Plimoth is James Deetz, professor of anthropology, who came east from the University of California in 1967 to accept two positions: professor of anthropology at Brown, and assistant director of Plimoth Plantation. Far from being a conflict of interests, the two positions complemented each other admirably. While he was overseeing the development of Plimoth from its rudimentary first stages into one of the best-known historical sites in the country, Professor Deetz was also establishing new undergraduate and graduate programs for anthropology students at Brown and contributing to the University's status as "pre-eminent in the field of American historical archaeology" (in the words of Anthropology Chairman Philip Leis). Appropriately enough, Professor Deetz will hold the first joint appointment be-

tween the two institutions.

Commenting on the agreement, Chairman Leis predicted that it will "strengthen the ability of both our faculty and students to undertake scholarly initiatives in the study of early American culture." Professor Deetz is currently working on an archaeological dig near Plimoth that has turned up evidence of what may have been the first free-black settlement in the New World in 1778. And Plimoth, in cooperation with Brown's Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, recently established an "Indian Summer Camp" recreating an Indian settlement of the colonial period. The camp is run by Ella and Eric Thomas, Rhode Islanders of Indian ancestry who teach in the Haffenreffer Museum's program for schoolchildren on native Americans. If these joint ventures are any indication, the collaboration of the two nonprofit institutions may prove to be highly profitable (in another sense) for both.

J.P.

Maurice Glicksman named dean of the faculty

Maurice Glicksman, dean of the graduate school since July 1974, has been appointed dean of the faculty and academic affairs. He has held the post in an acting capacity since last December when Dean Jacquelyn Mattfeld left Brown to become president of Barnard College. As chief academic officer of the University, Dean Glicksman is responsible for faculty budgets and staffing, academic and research budgets (with the exception of the Program in Medicine), undergraduate and graduate curricula, and for the research activities of students and faculty.

Prior to joining the Brown faculty in 1969 as University Professor of Engineering, Glicksman worked for fifteen years with RCA Research Laboratories in Princeton, N.J., and Tokyo. He is a research specialist in the properties of semiconductors. *K.S.*

Corrigan and Blish elected by the Associated Alumni

William E. Corrigan, Jr. '58 and John H. Blish '59 have been elected treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the Associated Alumni of Brown University.

The announcement of their election was made at the annual Alumni Dinner. Also announced there was the election of Roger E. Vaughan '59 to the University's Athletic Advisory Council.

A Rumford, R.I., resident, Corrigan is vice-president and trust officer for the Pawtucket Savings Bank and Trust Co. He is a director and treasurer of the Brown Club of Rhode Island, has served since 1972 as treasurer of the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame, and until recently served as treasurer and first vice-president of the Brown Hockey Association.

Blish, who also lives in Rumford, is a director and member of the executive committee of the Associated Alumni and a director of the Brown Club of Rhode Island. A lawyer with the Providence firm of Edwards & Angell, Blish is chairman of the class of 1959 executive committee and a member of the Brown Football and Hockey Associations. Both Corrigan and Blish will serve two-year terms.

Roger Vaughan will serve as an alumni representative on the sixteen-member Athletic Advisory Council for a term of three years. A Little Compton, R.I., resident, Vaughan is the author of *The Grand Gesture — Ted Turner, Mariner, and the America's Cup* (Little, Brown & Co., 1975).

He was director of Brown's News Bureau from 1972 to 1975 and, before that, had been a reporter, writer, and editor for *Life* magazine. A member of the Brown sailing team as an undergraduate, Vaughan maintains an interest in ocean racing and small boats. He is vice-president of the Little Compton Athletic Association and a director of the Brown Nautical Association. *J.B.*

Dean Maurice Glicksman (at podium) announces the graduate degree recipients.

Chris Maynard

For film addicts, a double feature

In the parlance of the motion picture industry, the arrival of leading Hollywood producer Robert Evans and actor Dustin Hoffman on campus in May would have been billed as a double-feature spectacular. Robert Evans, the former head of Paramount Pictures and producer of such films as *Chinatown, The Godfather, Serpico, Goodbye, Columbus,* and *Paper Moon*, had been invited by the English Department and the Brown Film Society to discuss filmmaking and to show clips from some of his recent films. The appearance of Dustin Hoffman, who stars in Evans's latest movie, *Marathon Man*, was an unexpected bonus.

During a three-hour session at the Avon Cinema on Thayer Street, Evans and Hoffman answered questions from the more than 600 people who jammed inside the small theater an hour before the program was to begin. The contrast between the smooth-talking and impeccably dressed Evans (once described by *Esquire* as "the most envied man in Hollywood") and the tart-tongued, slightly ill-at-ease Hoffman was striking. Responding to Evans's honeyed introductory remarks, Hoffman drew cheers and whistles from the predominantly student audience when he said quietly, "Bob and I are friends, so I'm

sure he'll understand when I say that only about 30 percent of what he just said about me is true."

Evans, who was formerly married to actress Ali MacGraw, explained why he quit his job at Paramount Pictures last year to become an independent producer. As a bonus for his Paramount production of *The Godfather* (which was one of the all-time money-makers in the history of film), he received a contract to produce five independent films with Paramount as the sole distributor. His first independent production, *Chinatown*, was such a success, however (winning an Oscar for best screenplay and Academy Award nominations in ten other categories), that Paramount felt there was a conflict of interest. So Evans chose independent status and negotiated a new eight-year contract allowing Paramount to distribute his films. *Marathon Man*, a suspense story starring Laurence Olivier as a former Nazi and Dustin Hoffman as the film's protagonist, was Evans's first independent production under the new deal.

"The film industry is almost like the oil business," Evans told a group of reporters at an earlier press conference. "You hit one or two gushers a year, and you can also hit a lot of dry wells." But Evans is gifted with what producer Daniel O. Selznick (son of David O. Selznick) has called a "seat-of-the-pants instinct" for striking pay dirt. During Evans's last year as production head at Paramount, that company was nominated for thirty-nine Academy Awards — more than any other film company had received in a single year since World War II.

Hoffman showed a more serious side when asked about his role as Carl Bernstein in *All the President's Men*. He spent four months with the *Washington Post* reporter doing research for the part, he told the audience. Although he felt the book was better than the movie, Hoffman said he thought the best scene in the film was the budget conference to determine what news stories would make the front page, because that captured the atmosphere of the *Post* exactly.

Following a screening of a twelve-minute promotional reel of *Marathon Man* (in which former Nazi Olivier coldly and brutally murders two men), someone asked whether the violence was necessary. Not enough attention has been paid to the atrocities that went on in Nazi Germany only thirty years ago, Hoffman replied with emotion. "People ran to the movies to see stuntmen on fire flying out of windows [in *Towering Inferno*], but they didn't go see *Hearts and Minds* because the real thing is so scary. I have an anger in me," he said. "I want to make you look at violence so it will affect you in some way and make you stop it in your lifetime."

The toughest thing for Hoffman as a person and as an actor, he said, "is to try to get past my ego, to be really involved with what I'm doing, and to get out of myself — like a child. In real life I have trouble with that, but when I'm able to do it in film, those are my favorite moments." *K.S.*

Three faculty members and one librarian retire

Four members of the University community retired in June after devoting a total of eighty-seven years to Brown. The group includes Guy H. Dodge, W. Nelson Francis, Antonin F. Dostal, and Kay Kirlin Moore.

Guy Dodge came to Brown in 1941 as an instructor in political science, became a full professor in 1951, and served as chairman of the department from 1950 to 1962. A native of Jefferson, Ohio, he graduated from Western Reserve in 1933 and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. from Harvard in 1937 and 1942, respectively.

European and American political theory was Professor Dodge's special field, and he studied in Paris in both 1949 and 1963 under Fulbright grants. His 1947 book, *The Political Theory of the Huguenots of the Dispersion*, was well received in academic circles and beyond. He was active in the American Political Science Association and was president of the New England Political Science Association in 1957-58. In 1945-46, Professor Dodge was voted "Favorite Professor" at Pembroke College.

Nelson Francis, internationally known linguistics scholar, came to Brown in 1961 from the chairmanship of the English department of Franklin & Marshall College, where he had taught for twenty-one years. His particular field was the structure and history of the English language.

A native of Philadelphia, Dr. Francis was graduated from Harvard in 1931 and earned both his A.M. and Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1956-57, he was a Fulbright Senior Research Scholar at the University of Leeds, England, where he worked on a linguistic atlas of England. Later, while a member of the Brown faculty, he was a Fulbright Visiting Professor in Japan (1967-68).

Dr. Francis is the author of several books, including *The Structure of American English*, which is considered the definitive work on that topic in the field of scholarly linguistics. He served from 1968 to 1975 as chairman of the linguistics department.

Antonin Dostal, professor of Slavic languages, is a native of Rimice, Czechoslovakia. He earned his Ph.D. in 1931 from the University of Charles, Prague, and his Sc.D. in 1957 from the same college. He was vice-dean at the University of Charles in 1969 at the time of his appointment to Brown.

"Kay K." Moore, a native of Pembina, North Dakota, came to Brown in 1945 from Norwich University, where he had been head librarian. At Brown, his title was chief catalogue librarian and instructor in the department of bibliography.

He was graduated from Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, in 1932 and earned his B.S. in 1933 from the School of Library Services at Columbia University. He has served as president of the Rhode Island Library Association and of the New England Technical Services Librarians and has been chairman of the Rhode Island Legislative Commission on Libraries. *J.B.*

People and Programs

☐ **Susanne Woods,** assistant professor of English, is the recipient of the 1976 Bronson Award, established in 1959 in memory of Walter C. Bronson, the first professor to teach American literature at Brown. The award is given at regular intervals to young faculty scholars in the English Department who are unable to pursue research projects already underway because of teaching responsibilities. Professor Woods will use the fellowship this fall to continue research on her survey of English poetic form from before Chaucer to the early twentieth century. She expects to work at either the Huntington Library in California or the Folger Library in Washington, D.C.

Sports

written by Jay Barry

The crew pulls a surprise at the Eastern Sprints

The week before the Eastern Sprints on Lake Quinsigamond in Worcester, Mass., Athletic Director Bob Seiple told an alumni group why they should not write this classic off as far as the varsity crew (then only 1-4) was concerned: "Because Vic Michalson is the coach. Only rarely does Mike get an experienced oarsman at Brown. Usually he selects his material by hanging around the registration lines during freshman week and corralling anyone who is over six feet tall and has broad shoulders. Some year, hopefully, we'll be able to provide Mike with a boat full of oarsmen with high school or prep school experience. Then, watch out!"

As it turned out, Seiple was something of a prophet. Brown's varsity boat — loser to Boston University, Harvard, Northeastern, and Syracuse during the season — pulled the major surprise of the day by qualifying for the varsity eights grand final and then finishing fifth in that event.

In the morning heat, Brown outrowed Navy, Cornell, and Syracuse and nearly overtook first-place Wisconsin, earning the right to enter the afternoon finals. Here, the Bruins proved their showing was no fluke by coming in ahead of Boston University and hitting the line only five feet behind the third-seeded Princeton crew.

Vic Michalson called it "the biggest surprise we've had since 1963." That was the year another unseeded Brown crew knocked both Penn and Harvard out of the varsity heavyweight final on Lake Quinsigamond.

☐ It was also a good spring for the lacrosse team. Here, another master, Cliff Stevenson, put together a team that battled Cornell down to the wire in the fight for the Ivy League title and then, for the third time in six years, was selected to participate in the NCAA Division One lacrosse tourney.

Brown and Cornell met for the Ivy title at Ithaca on May 15, each sporting 5-0 league records. The Bears didn't play particularly well (there were thirty-six turnovers), but when it was all over the Big Red had to settle for a 10-7 victory, the narrowest margin of the season for the nation's second-ranked team.

Playing without three regulars, Brown was no match for the country's top team, Maryland, in the NCAA quarter-finals, losing 17-8.

In the championship final it was Maryland (12-0 and with a two-year, eighteen-game victory streak) and Cornell (15-0 for the year) at Brown Stadium, with ABC-TV on hand to cover the event for its "Wide World of Sports" show.

Stevenson predicted an exciting, high-scoring game. "I think these are the two best college teams ever to play the sport," he said. He may have been right. The bruising battle went into overtime before Cornell walked home with a 16-13 upset and the national crown.

Scoreboard

(Final)

Lacrosse (10-4)

Brown 17, Boston College 7
Brown 20, New Hampshire 8
Brown 14, Hofstra 7
Brown 13, Yale 10
Brown 15, Princeton 9
UMass 15, Brown 10
Brown 24, Springfield 8
Johns Hopkins 20, Brown 10
Brown 22, UConn 2
Brown 10, Penn 7
Brown 14, Harvard 10
Brown 11, Dartmouth 4
Cornell 10, Brown 4
Maryland 17, Brown 8*
* NCAA quarterfinals

Women's Lacrosse (5-4)

Yale 6, Brown 4
Brown 7, Dartmouth 5
Trinity 6, Brown 3
URI 6, Brown 4
Brown 6, Radcliffe 4
Brown 18, Wesleyan 1
Bridgewater State 8, Brown 2
Brown 6, Connecticut College 5
Brown 12, Bates 2

Baseball (8-16)

Columbia 11, Brown 2
Penn 11, Brown 3
Penn 11, Brown 10
George Mason 9, Brown 1
Navy 9, Brown 6
Princeton 6, Brown 0
Brown 6, Princeton 2
Brown 12, Holy Cross 11
Dartmouth 18, Brown 1
Harvard 9, Brown 3
Brown 8, Harvard 6
Yale 4, Brown 2
Brown 6, Yale 4
Brown 7, Cornell 6
Army 3, Brown 2
Army 7, Brown 4
Brown 1, URI 0
Brown 10, URI 4
Brown 6, Holy Cross 1
Northeastern 6, Brown 5
Northeastern 4, Brown 2
Providence 5, Brown 3
Providence 5, Brown 2
UConn 7, Brown 0

Women's Softball (8-3)

Brown 17, RIC 2
Brown 17, UConn 12
Brown 15, Bryant 7
Brown 16, Wheaton 1
Brown 29, Brandeis 2
Brown 28, Providence 5
AIC 2, Brown 0
Barrington 7, Brown 6
Brown 12, URI 6
Brown 18, Bates 5
Barrington 6, Brown 2*
* Rhode Island championship playoff

Track (4-2)

Brown 96, Columbia 58, SMU 49
Brown 96, URI 58
Harvard 102, Brown 52
Dartmouth 89, Brown 70
Brown 70, Holy Cross 33
7th in Heptagonals
2nd in New Englands

Women's Track (1-5)

UConn 1st, Wesleyan 2nd, Brown 3rd
URI 82, Central Connecticut 31, Brown 22
Wesleyan 63, Brown 26, Assumption 11

Golf (1-9)

UConn 411, Brown 426, Wesleyan 441
Holy Cross 4, Providence 4, Brown 3
Yale 6, Brown 1
Providence 6, URI 6, Brown 1
Dartmouth 391, Brown 425
Providence 410, Harvard 413, Brown 434

Crew (1-4)

Boston University 5:58.49, Brown 6:03.15
Harvard 6:06.51, Brown 6:13.53
Northeastern 5:57.5, Brown 6:00.6, Columbia 6:24.5
Syracuse 5:53.2, Brown, 6:02.2
5th in EARC Sprints

Women's Crew (4-4)

MIT 1st, Brown 2nd, Connecticut College 3rd, Wesleyan 4th
Brown 5:04.8, Wesleyan 5:13.5
Princeton 5:19.6, Williams 5:23.2, Brown 5:28.9
Radcliffe 1st, Brown 2nd, Williams 3rd

The Classes

written by Jay Barry

14 *Pulver Cook* and *Charlie Woolley* attended the memorial service for *Elmer MacDowell* earlier this year. Those who would like copies of the service may obtain them by writing to Mrs. Leroy Spooner, Box 215, Kingston, R.I.

19 Comdr. *Thomas W. Hall*, Greenville, R.I., has concluded his fifth year as president of the Brown Navy Club. He has been showing championship dogs for the past thirty years and is a past president of the English Setter Association of America.

20 *Marion Day Arms* reports that her husband of forty years, Merton H. Arms, died in 1960 and that on Jan. 3 of this year she married a friend of sixty years' standing, Irving P. Mason, of Carolina, R.I., where they are now residing.

Helen K. Wallace is living at The Navesink House, 40 Riverside Ave., Red Bank, N.J., where she serves as editor of the house newspaper. She is also a contributor to the *American Baptist* publication.

21 *Charles V. Andersen* retired fifteen years ago after teaching secretarial subjects at South Side High in Newark, N.J. He's recently served as state president of the New Jersey Retired Educators Association. Charles says that he and his wife, Bessie, whom he met while he was a student at Brown, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary Oct. 15, 1974.

22 *James E. Serven*, Tucson, Ariz., perhaps the country's leading writer on firearms, wrote the lead article for the April issue of *Wagons in the West*. He first came to national prominence as editor of *Building Age* magazine. Jim later turned to historical and technical writing, specializing in weaponry and its influence on American history. He is the author of several popular non-fiction books, including *Colt Firearms*, now in its seventh printing.

23 *Willard F. Johnson*, a retired minister, is living in Spokane, Wash.

Andy Macfarlane is still highly active in the National Alumni Schools Program in the Scottsdale, Ariz., area. "We had the largest number of applications ever from Arizona," he writes.

Mark Nevin has been a permanent resident of Honolulu since 1973, where he has been composing piano music for young students. "Have had more than 250 works published," he writes. "Latest book is called *Forever Favorite Tunes You Like*, arranged for early-grade pianists."

27 Dr. *D. J. Simons* reports that he's enjoying the retirement years: he took a forty-seven-day North Cape cruise in the summer of 1974, a ninety-five-day around-the-world cruise in the spring of 1975, and spent the summer of 1975 in the "cool, clear" Adirondack Mountains.

Robert A. Stoehr retired in December as chairman of the board and treasurer of his company, Cincinnati Floor Co., Inc., and Cincinnati Floor Manufacturing Co. Bob's son, *Robert A. Stoehr III*, is a 1955 Brown graduate. Bob recently remarried, following the death of his wife five years ago. He lists his hobbies as "golf (bad), poker (worse), and bridge (bum)."

28 *Francis Bowen Armington*, Providence, and Mrs. Justine Kendall Price Browne, a 1939 graduate of RISD, were married Nov. 15 at the Central Baptist Church, Providence.

Dr. *Perry A. Sperber*, South Daytona, Fla., has retired after a long medical career in which he specialized in allergies and dermatology and during which time he published more than twenty medical articles and three books. Perry keeps busy writing research articles and is planning an additional book or two. As a past lieutenant-governor of Kiwanis, he keeps active in that service organization, for which he edits a weekly bulletin.

29 At the twenty-fifth anniversary banquet last September of the Philadelphia Section of the American Association of Clinical Chemists, Dr. *William C. Foster* received the Founder's Award and the Past President's Award.

31 *Jack Gordon Fraser* and his wife, Patty, spend the winters in Orlando, Fla., and the summers at their beach house at Fort Hill, Biddeford, Maine.

Dr. *William G. Hardy*, one of the world's foremost pioneers in the skin-reaction testing of hearing in infants, has received the 1975 Honors Award from the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf. Director of the Division of Communications at Johns Hopkins University, the Baltimore resident gained international recognition in the early 1950s for his pioneering work with psychogalvanic skin-resistance audiometry in testing the hearing of young infants. Dr. Hardy's technique, originally developed around a modified Pavlovian conditional response pairing a pure-tone stimulus with a mild shock, provided a reliable method for determining whether infants were deaf and opened the way for auditory training to be started almost from birth, now an established practice.

Stanley R. Pillsbury, Needham Heights, Mass., retired from the Library of Congress on Jan. 31 after thirty years of Federal service, twenty-five of them in the Library of Congress. At the time of his retirement, he was senior atlas cataloger in the geographical and map division.

Richard S. Walter is personnel director of the New York State Senate in Albany. He retired from the food and produce business four years ago.

32 *David E. Bass* is visiting professor of physiology at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada. He took early retirement from his government job as chief civilian scientist at the USA Research Institute for Environmental Medicine in Natick, Mass., in 1973. Since then, he had taught part-time at Boston University prior to his present appointment.

34 *Sam B. Druy* took early retirement four years ago as president of Dayton-Hudson Jewelers, a division of the Dayton-Hudson Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., of which he had been a vice-president. He is now on the faculty of the University of Minnesota as a lecturer on retailing and merchandising. Sam lives in Hopkins, Minn.

John E. Englund, Pleasantville, N.Y., became professor emeritus of mechanical engineering at Columbia University in 1974, after what he terms "thirty-two enjoyable and sometimes exciting years."

35 *J. Frederick Cook, Jr.*, is practicing architecture in Livingston, N.J., and playing with the Livingston Symphony. "Have had fun writing music for the symphony," he writes.

William J. Manchester, Durham, Conn., has been awarded his fourth patent by the U.S. Patent Office. He is president of Power Grip, Inc., in Rock Fall, Conn.

36 *John J. Gallagher* writes that he and his wife spend the winters in Naples, Fla., and their summers in Harpers Ferry, W.Va., now that retirement is part of their lives.

Clarence C. Gifford, Jr., board chairman of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, Providence, was greeted by Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin during a five-day trip to Israel this spring. Gifford was a member of a national bankers' delegation that met Israeli leaders and was given up-to-date reports on developments in that country.

It was a very special Commencement for *Ed Neal*. On Monday morning, he marched down College Hill with his class on his 40th reunion. At the same time, his son *Ken '66*, was in the line of march with his 10th reunion group. And in the graduating class was Ed's grandson, *Edmond A. Neal '76*.

37 *Allan L. Rawcliffe* resigned last winter as town clerk, treasurer, and collector of taxes in Acushnet, Mass. He was appointed to these positions on a temporary basis in 1942 and subsequently was elected for ten consecutive three-year terms.

38 *John Montgomery III* is a legal consultant with the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C. He's living in Bowie, Md.

39 *John H. Rowe,* professor of anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, served as a UNESCO consultant in archaeology in Cuzco, Peru, during the summer of 1975. He was an advisor on a tourism development program that involved work at some of the famous archaeological sites in the area. The program was sponsored jointly by the Peruvian government and the United Nations.

40 *Robert I. Smith* is president of Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Newark, N.J. He lives at G3 A2-2, Panther Valley, Hackettstown, N.J. 07840.

Richard L. Solomon ('42 Sc.M., '47 Ph.D.), a member of the psychology faculty at the University of Pennsylvania, has been named Penn's first James M. Skinner Professor of Science, an endowed chair.

41 *George Kennedy* is executive editor of the *Kiplinger Letters* in Washington, D.C., and is a member of the board of directors of the Kiplinger Washington Editors. He lives in Arlington, Va.

Natalie Rosen Seigle, a teacher for the past seven years in the business department at Providence College, is included in the 1976 issue of *World Who's Who of Women* and the *Directory of International Biography.*

42 *Ellen Annable Hills* reports that her youngest, Elizabeth-Ellen, graduated summa cum laude from Northeastern University's College of Nursing in 1975, ranking first in the nursing college and fourth in the entire college's graduating class. Ellen and her husband, James, have retired from teaching and are "relaxing" and enjoying life in Solon, Maine.

Gordon Hunt has been named vice-president of advertising and public relations with the Magnavox Consumer Electronics Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. For ten years he had been director of advertising and sales promotion for Zenith Radio Corp.

43 *Richard Chadbourne* is professor of French in the department of Romance languages at the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. He served as head of the department from 1971 to 1975.

Dorothy MacLennan, a graduate of the University of Connecticut School of Nursing, is an assistant professor in the Yale School of Nursing.

Jay H. Rossbach, Jr., has been named president of Arthur Treacher's Fish & Chips franchise for Westchester, N.Y.

45 *Henry D. Sharpe, Jr.,* president of Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. of Rhode Island, has been named recipient of one of the seven international awards conferred this year by the Society of Manufacturing Engineers. He received the Eli Whitney Memorial Award at the society's annual banquet in Cleveland in April.

George V. Walsh (Sc.M.), professor of philosophy at Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, N.Y., has received a $10,000 grant from the Earhart Foundation, Ann Arbor, Mich., to complete publication of a book disputing arguments which endorse a welfare state. The Williams College graduate has a Ph.D. from Princeton.

46 Dr. *John A. Cuculo,* professor of textile chemistry at North Carolina State University School of Textiles, is heading a special research project there. His group seeks to produce synthetic fibers that can take their place alongside such high-strength materials as steel.

Lynn M. Pease reports that her daughter, Joanna, is majoring in history at Colby College, and her son, Eric, is majoring in art at Goddard College in Vermont. Lynn is living in Lisbon, Portugal.

Allen F. Rust retired from the FBI in 1975, after nearly twenty-eight years as an agent. Now living in Orange Park, Fla., Al writes that he is "maintaining eight acres near the river and doing a lot of sailing."

Claire Murphy Vollmerhausen, Summit, N.J., is working toward a graduate degree in psychology at New York University. Her daughter, *Cynthia Ryan Ruotolo,* graduated from Brown in June. Another daughter, Diane, is a senior at Summit, N.J., High School and her son, Andrew, graduated from Amherst in 1974 and is now at Fordham Law. Claire's husband, Joseph, is a psychoanalyst in private practice in New York City.

Shirley Sugarman Wolpert's daughter, *Nancy,* has completed her freshman year at Brown.

47 The Hon. *G. Thomas Gates,* president judge of Lebanon County, Pa., added teaching chores to his judicial responsibilities this spring. He taught a course in Lebanon County for area residents as part of the associate degree program in criminal justice offered by Penn State through the Berks Campus branch.

48 *Rupert H. Austin, Jr.,* Simsbury, Conn., reports that his daughter graduated from Bates in June with honors in history, and that his son will be a sophomore at Bates this fall.

Morton J. Marks, regional attorney for the U.S. Labor Department in the Caribbean area, has been named recipient of the Department's Distinguished Career Service Award. His office in Santurce has jurisdiction over Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone. A former president of the Federal Bar Association, Mort and his wife, Lucienne, have two children, Peter and Andrea.

49 *Paul F. Hood,* still in investment counseling, is vice-president of Lionel D. Edie & Co., Inc., in New York City. He lives in Weston, Conn.

50 *Robert B. Bryant* is owner and president of Bryant School Supply and Teachers Stores, West Springfield, Mass.

Lawrence Levenson is assistant professor of marketing at the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley.

Douglas A. MacKay is a senior marketing representative with IBM in Atlanta.

Richard W. Nason's book of poetry, *The Wedding at Touisset,* has been published by Horizon Press and is available through the Brown Bookstore. As an undergraduate, Dick won The Rosenberger Poetry Prize and was class poet. He's now living at 27 Cedar Pond Rd., Apt. #7, Warwick, R.I. 02888.

Thomas R. Nye, Madison, N.J., has been elected to the board of directors of the Summit Bancorporation of Summit, N.J. Tom is president and chief executive officer of Keuffel and Esser Co., Elizabeth, N.J.

Raymond R. Sturdy, Jr., treasurer of Cheever, Tweedy & Co. of North Attleboro, Mass., has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the Jewelers Board of Trade of Massachusetts.

E. Gordon Swan is a vice-president of Charles W. Gardner & Co., San Marino, Calif., corporate financial consultants.

51 *Ronald J. Burns,* Darien, Conn., has been elected a director of Hawaiian Insurance and Guaranty, Ltd., property and casualty insurance carrier.

William F. Ketelhut and his wife, *Elizabeth Appel Ketelhut,* report that their daughter, *Sue,* will be entering her senior year at Brown this fall. Their son, *Bill,* graduated from Brown in 1975.

Patricia Phelps is a research associate in the department of pathology at the University of Maryland Medical School, Baltimore.

Aldenlee Spell (Ph.D.) pulled a "first" last fall when he became the first Democrat to win election to the Board of Supervisors in the history of Wrightstown Township, Pa. He is a research scientist for Rohm and Haas.

Earl S. Whitney lives in Sharon, Mass., where he is owner of The Whitneys, a home improvements firm.

53 *Colette Renard Alessi* is a sales associate with John Alessi Real Estate, Marlboro, N.Y., her husband's business.

John McCann Andrews is director of purchasing for Cumberland Engineering Co., Providence. His wife, Mary, is a nutritionist at Rhode Island Hospital.

Mildred Seaquist Barish and her husband, Jonas, have two children, Judith, 9, and Rachel, 8. Her husband is a member of the engineering faculty at the University of California, Berkeley, where they live.

Harold E. Bigler, Jr., vice-president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., recently graduated from Harvard Business School's Advanced Management Program.

William H. Burgoon is vice-president and division executive with Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.

John J. Corcoran is serving as regional director for the Maryknoll Fathers, with Korea his present assignment.

S. Lawrence Gladstone is a vice-president and partner with Roth Young Personnel Service, Houston, Texas. "A great place to work," he says. "Come on down!"

Paul A. Goldman is president of Paul Arnold Associates, Inc., East Orange, N.J.

Dr. *Robert L. Kaiser* is director of the Bureau of Tropical Diseases, Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. *Kenneth G. Knowles* is an orthopedic surgeon in Cranston, R.I., and a clinical instructor in Brown's medical program.

Rose Dolce Maxwell and her husband adopted a daughter, Martha Rose Maxwell, last October. The baby was born July 16, 1975.

Patricia Chase Michaud, Scituate, Mass.,

reports she is busy with volunteer committees, garden clubs, and other community activities. "Have three children in college and one in high school," she adds. Her husband is president of George H. Dean Co., financial printers in Boston.

William Howard Miller is a partner with the CPA firm of Sherman, Bernson, Rosenberg, Schneider & Gesserman in Boston.

Carlos de Sa Miranda has been living in Sao Paulo, Brazil, for the last twelve years, where he is president of Kellogg Co., manufacturer and marketing agent for cereals, bread products, and other food items.

George O'Connor (Ph.D.) has been appointed a senior research fellow by Union Carbide Corp. in South Charleston, W.Va. With Carbide since 1954, George will now manage a variety of exploratory and long-range programs at the Technical Center in South Charleston.

Peggy A. Ogden is personnel director of New York City Community College, which is part of the City University of New York. She is vice-president of the Brown University Club in New York.

Eugene C. Phillips has completed his twentieth year of teaching Latin at Falmouth (Mass.) High School, where his wife also teaches that subject. "We had the largest enrollment ever, some 200 students this past year," he says.

Janice Swanson Post is serving as a guide for Executive Tours of Boston. Her husband is a mechanical engineer with Arthur D. Little, Inc., also of Boston. The Posts have three daughters, Carolyn, 17, Martha, 15, and Heather, 12.

Marcia Wallace Rogers is a caseworker for the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance. She has two children, Patricia, 21, and John, 18, and is now divorced.

Hugh D. Rogovin is vice-president of King's Department Stores, Inc., Brookline, Mass. He's also a learning disability specialist in that community.

Walter E. Rutherford is a partner in the law firm of Haight, Gardner, Poor & Havens in New York City, specializing in aviation litigation.

Patricia E. Scott is director of admissions at Bristol Community College, Fall River, Mass.

Yvonne Davies Tropp earned her M.B.A. degree in finance at New York University Graduate School of Business Administration in 1975 and is working as an executive assistant in a financial publication company.

Barbara Carucci Venditti is working in Dover, Pa., writing and developing the curriculum for the school district, K-12. Her husband, Jerry, is national residential sales manager for the York division of Borg Warner. Their daughter, *Elizabeth*, is going into her junior year at Brown.

54

Beatrice Calvo Crozier is doing some substitute teaching in the schools of Freeport, Maine.

Susan Klee Joseph, White Plains, N.Y., is working in the library at Manhattanville College. She has two daughters, 13 and 15.

Kay Grandi Lyons and her husband, Peter, report that daughters Nancy and Kathy are at Holy Cross and that two younger children are still at home.

Diane Lake Northrop has received her master's in education from the University of Hartford and is teaching mathematics at Hall High School in West Hartford, Conn. She and her husband have two children, Melanie, 16, and Dana, 14.

Albert A. Remington III, president of Vennerbeck & Clase Co. in Providence, has been re-elected to the presidency of the Gold Filled Manufacturers Association.

Marilyn Carlson Simon is teaching speech and other subjects in the public schools of Bethany, Conn. Her daughter *Eve* is starting her junior year at Brown, and her daughter Pam will attend Hartwick College this fall. Marilyn's husband is judge of probate in Bethany and a partner in a Bethany law firm.

55

Dr. *Thomas S. Cottrell* and *Jane Chichester Cottrell* '57 live with their three children in Tuxedo Park, N.Y. Tom works for New York Medical College at Grasslands in Valhalla, where he is senior associate dean and associate professor of clinical pathology.

Nancy Chase Cowles and her husband, Bill, have moved to West Redding, Conn., from Palo Alto, Calif. She reports that Jennifer is 16, Bill, Jr., 14, and Doug, 9.

Henry M. Kelleher is specializing in labor law as a partner in the Boston law firm of Foley, Hoag & Eliot. He lives in Scituate, Mass.

Dr. *Peter Mayerson* has been residing in Denver for the past nine years with his wife, Lois, and their children, Michele, 12, and Keith, 9. Pete has a private practice in psychoanalysis and psychiatry, is assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Colorado Medical Center, and is teaching at the Denver Institute for Psychoanalysis.

Robert V. Spalding and his wife, Evelyn, of Boston announce the birth of a son, William Henry Spalding, on Jan. 19. Bob has a Ph.D. from Yale and is associated with Gardner & Preston Moss, Inc., Boston investment management firm.

Len Whistler and his wife, *Kate Kissane Whistler* '58, report the birth of a daughter, Claire Elizabeth, on Sept. 29, 1975. The Whistlers live in Potomac, Md.

56

After eleven years in the neurology department at the National Naval Medical College in Bethesda, Md., Capt. *Evans Diamond* has been transferred to San Diego, where he is now chief of neurology services at the Naval Regional Medical Center. He and his wife, Betty, and their three daughters are living in Leucadia, Calif.

David Durfee has joined the insurance brokerage firm of Alexander & Alexander in Buffalo, N.Y.

Elias Naji Hakam is director of the international business administration program and an assistant professor at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn.

Albert Miller has been appointed vice-president for men's furnishings for Bamberger's Department Stores. He and his family live in Marlboro, N.J.

Inabeth Rabinowitz Miller is director of media services for the Watertown, Mass., public schools.

Peter Trippett has been named vice-president of manufacturing and engineering at S. B. Penick & Co., Lyndhurst, N.J.

William A. Westcott is trust officer at the First Merchants National Bank of Neptune, N.J.

57

Ronald E. Baker became general manager of J. T. Baker Chemicals Co., Philipsburg, N.J., last September, joining the firm after eighteen years' experience in the chemical industry. After eight years with Linde Division of Union Carbide, he was associated with the International Division of American Cyanamid for seven years in a number of world markets, most recently in the Netherlands as manager for organic chemicals. At the time of his new appointment, Ron was assistant to the president of Vondelingenplaat B.V., an affiliate of Pennwalt Corporation. Ron, his wife, Jackie, and their four children had been residents of the Netherlands since 1969.

Margaret Tally Boyle is teaching students with learning disabilities at the Stall Brook School, Bellingham, Mass. She's Title I coordinator and core evaluation team chairman.

Jane Chichester Cottrell and her husband, *Thomas S. Cottrell* (see '55), live with their three children in Tuxedo Park, N.Y.

Peter J. Hollitscher has been promoted to vice-president of Walter E. Heller & Co. of New York City. He will continue as a commercial lending officer with loan portfolio responsibilities on the East Coast. Peter joined Heller in 1973 after thirteen years in banking, accounting, and finance.

Mark Kessler, a resident of Lancaster, Pa., has been elected president of Jewish Family Services of Philadelphia.

Marguerite Mendelsohn Lavin is teaching art at two alternative schools in Westchester, N.Y.

Robert W. Minnerly, who resigned as Berkshire School (Mass.) headmaster last fall, has accepted a position as principal of the upper school at Fort Worth Country Day School, Fort Worth, Texas. The private coeducational school includes kindergarten through grade 12 and has 600 students.

Kathleen Patnaude Reis is doing volunteer work as coordinator of parent volunteers, working in the elementary school library in Marion, Mass. "I plan to go back to school next year," she says, "to work on a long-deferred library science degree."

Sue Allen Rittenberger does interviewing for Brown's National Alumni Schools Program in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. She is a former president of Planned Parenthood in Dutchess and Ulster Counties.

58

John Bowles is a member of Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter's national finance committee. He lives in Somers, Conn.

Thomas K. Crowl is associate professor of psychology and education at Richmond College, City University of New York, Staten Island, N.Y.

Kate Kissane Whistler and her husband, *Len Whistler* '55, report the birth of a daughter, Claire Elizabeth, on Sept. 29, 1975. The Whistlers live in Potomac, Md.

David J. Wilson is vice-president and treasurer of Fairmount Foundry in Cranston, R.I.

Reunion reports

1906

The class held its 70th reunion in successful fashion, after six months or more of hard work. The class dinner was held in the Sharpe Refectory on Saturday, June 5. Seven members were present, together with nine sons, daughters, and other relatives. *Bob Field* came from Watertown, Mass., *Charlie Jones* from Westport, Conn., and *Steve Wright* and *Henry Carpenter* from North Kingstown, R.I. *Ethel Colley Fletcher* represented Pembroke '06. Other Pembrokers on hand were *Abby Bullock Burgess* '04, widow of our late classmate, *Alex Burgess*, and *Beulah Sheldon Bellows* '07, an honorary member of our class. Letters of regret were received from *Hope Davis Gordon, Paul Matteson, Allen Manchester*, and *Fred Lawrence*. Last winter, they said it couldn't be done — a 70th reunion — but we did it. The memories will linger on.

1916

With plans pulled together by *Francis J. O'Brien, William A. Graham*, and *Herman Feinstein*, the men of '16 enjoyed a pleasant reunion on College Hill. On Friday afternoon, the group went to a cocktail party at the home of Ruth McLeod, widow of classmate *Stan McLeod*. In another special event, the men attended a social hour and class dinner at Maddock Alumni Center prior to the Pops Concert on the College Green. At this dinner, *Bill Graham* stepped out of the room for a moment and was elected president of the class for the next five years. His staff will include *Francis O'Brien* as secretary and *Charles Hill* as treasurer.

The alumnae of '16 had an enjoyable, if quiet, reunion with arrangements handled by *Ethel Page Pratt*. Operating out of Emery-Woolley Hall, the group attended a Thursday luncheon for the 50-plus classes at Maddock Alumni Center and took in the Alumni Dinner on Friday. Several classmates also were on hand for the class luncheon and sherry hour at Verney Dining Hall on Saturday afternoon and the Pops Concert that evening.

1921

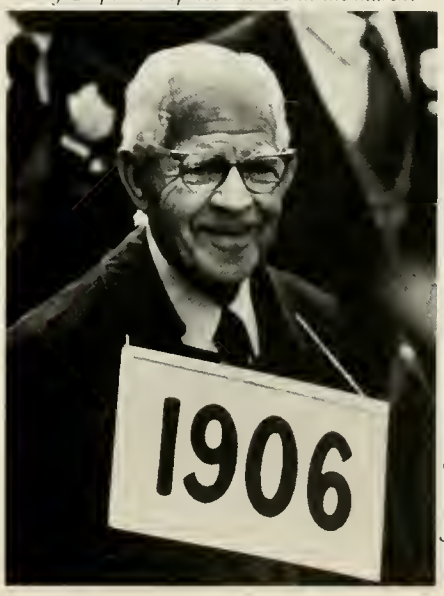
As 55th reunions go, this one went rather well. Once again *Bill Brightman* attempted to resign as class president, and once again his efforts were rebuffed. At the election, which followed the class luncheon in a private dining room of the Sharpe Refectory, the members elected officers to support President Brightman. They include *Bentley Mackintosh* as treasurer, *Elbridge A. Minard* as secretary, and *Edwin L. Thornton* as head class agent. To provide even more support, an executive committee was named, consisting of *Wayne M. Faunce, William W. Hall, Maurice M. Pike* and *H. Stanton Smith*. One of the highlights was the time spent at Rhode Island Country Club on Sunday.

Reunion activity for the 55th started for the women of the class with a Thursday luncheon at Maddock Alumni Center. The next day, after a late afternoon cocktail party in the garden at Maddock, they boarded buses for Meehan Auditorium and the Alumni Dinner. Saturday was a full day, with Commencement Forums, a class luncheon at the Theta Delta Chi dining room in Sharpe Refectory, and in the evening the Pops Concert. At the class meeting they voted to have their contributions to the Brown Fund for the 55th reunion given in memory of *Dorothy E. Bryant* in recognition of her loyalty through the years. A highlight of the weekend was the buffet hosted by reunion chairman *Pauline Barrows Hughes* at Buttonwoods Estate on Sunday. During the weekend, the following officers were elected: *Pauline Barrows Hughes*, president; *Avice Bliss Armstrong*, vice-president; and *Alice Mackenzie Codding*, secretary. Serving as class marshals were *Lorraine Ferguson Blair, Fannie Campbell Magnuson*, and *Alice Mackenzie Codding*. In addition to those mentioned above, others attending the reunion were *Gladys Jordan Almond, Elizabeth L. Kiley, Olive Briggs Harrington*, and *Josephine A. Hope*.

1926

If they had the Spirit in '76, we sure had it at the 50th of '26! Chairman *Gus Anthony* made the plans and was on hand to greet everyone at Diman House headquarters. Real steam for the reunion was built up Friday afternoon when the group went to Anne and *Joe Ress*'s home and enjoyed a cocktail party in the canopied garden. The men left their wives with Anne and her delicious dinner and took off by bus for Meehan Auditorium and the Alumni Dinner. On the way we stopped off to say "hi" to *Ed Austin* and his wife, Hope. Ed has been incapacitated for some time and was not able to make the reunion. The Campus Dance completed the day.

Henry Carpenter represented '06 in the march.



Chris Maynard

At noon on Saturday, the gang gathered in the gardens of the Aldrich House, a newly acquired estate belonging to the Rhode Island Historical Society. Sherry and punch was followed by a delightful luncheon, which, in turn, was followed by the introduction of John Rowe Workman, popular professor from the classics department. The introduction was by a former professor, our own *"Kappy" Kapstein*. At the class business meeting that followed, the nominating committee twisted some arms and came up with the following slate, which was approved: *Gus Anthony*, president; *Walt Jones*, first vice-president; *Paul Spencer*, second vice-president; *Dom Ionata*, secretary; *Win Nagle*, treasurer; and *Gus Anthony*, assistant treasurer. *Win Nagle* presented to each person a twenty-three-page biographical booklet he had prepared full of information on members of the class. Classmates who want a copy of this book should send $2 to *H. C. Anthony*, 11 Euclid Ave., Providence, R.I. 02906.

The Saturday schedule also included a cocktail party at the Maddock Alumni Center, from whence we took chartered buses to Agawam Hunt for the class dinner. *Joe Ress* introduced Dean Maurice Glicksman, who spoke about the University today. And Chairman *Gus* was called upon to accept a beautifully engraved silver platter for serving as reunion chairman. Then it was back to the campus for the Pops Concert, which paid homage to the Bicentennial year by ending the program with a fireworks display right in the middle of the National Anthem.

The weather wasn't up to snuff Sunday, but the men of '26 were. Nearly seventy-five of us made it to the home of *Walt* and Florence *Jones* on the Great Salt Pond in Narragansett. Monday morning we donned raincoats and held up umbrellas — and started our traditional march down College Hill. Our own *Garry Byrnes* was chief marshal, accompanied by three classmates, *Bill Widnall, Dom Ionata*, and *Bruce Chapman*. Serving as aides to the chief marshal were *Abby Brown* and *Fred Rohlfs*. And as usual, our fifty-year-old "26" banner led the procession, carried by three of *Walt Jones*'s grandsons. To cap the weekend, if you'll pardon the pun, was the presentation of an honorary degree to *Kappy*. Things couldn't have ended on a more pleasant note!

59 Maj. *Richard J. Beland,* USAF, has been awarded the Airman's Medal, the Air Force's highest peacetime award for heroism. He was cited for disregarding his own safety to help rescue a small child from a burning house. Major Beland, who is assigned to the 71st Flying Training Wing, Vance AFB, Okla., had observed dense smoke pouring from the windows and doors of a nearby home. He kicked in the front door and inside found a child who was almost unconscious from the effects of carbon monoxide gas and extreme heat. He carried the child to safety.

Lewis L. Krieger, Morristown, N.J., is a partner in the Morristown law firm of McKiroy, Riskin & Krieger. He has two children, Alexander, 3, and Elizabeth, 1.

Joan Appel Lester is associate curator and project director of the Wider Utilization of Collections program at the Children's Museum, Boston.

Eleanor Levinson Lewis is a music teacher in the Newton, Mass., school system.

Marianne Moses Schenker is working through VISTA to establish and coordinate the Education Resource Center in Chicago.

Two Brown men are one-two in the chain of command aboard the guided missile destroyer, USS *Semmes* (DDG-18), based in Charleston, S.C. When Comdr. *Frederick M. Williamson* took over as commanding officer on Dec. 19, he joined Lt. Comdr. *James B. Greene, Jr.* '63, who has served as the executive officer on the ship since March 1975. Both men received their Navy commissions through the Naval ROTC program at Brown.

60 *John B. Caswell,* executive vice-president of Stanley Home Products, Inc., Westfield, Mass., is in charge of direct sales and marketing worldwide and is a director of Stanley's subsidiary companies in Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, and Venezuela.

Paul J. Choquette, Jr., executive vice-president and general counsel of Gilbane Building Co. and president of Gilbane Properties, Inc., Providence, has been elected a director of Industrial National Bank, Providence.

Charles Pickhardt, Rhinebeck, N.Y., senior trust officer for Marine Midland Bank of Southeastern New York, has been given full administrative responsibility for all trust activities of the bank. He is president of the Rhinebeck Board of Education and a past president of the Hudson Valley Estate Planning Council.

It's fair to say that *Ted Turner,* ocean sailor and now the new owner of the Atlanta Braves, has brought a new look to the management side of major league baseball. He held a team party at his home to celebrate the opening of the season and there was a wide assortment of food and beverages, all served by girls in bikinis. Commenting on Turner, Braves pitcher Andy Messersmith said, "He's the greatest. Crazy. Wild. Not your basic owner." But, then, Messersmith may have been a bit biased: Turner had just given him a $2-million contract.

Daniel G. Wayne, Pelham, N.Y., has been named international marketing manager, Aerospace Group, Irvin Industries, Inc. Dan and his wife, Vera, have two daughters.

61 *Melvyn Blake* is treasurer of the Greater Framingham (Mass.) Jewish Federation and has been a member for several years of the board of trustees of Temple Beth Am. The product development manager of the Norton Co. lives in Framingham with his wife, Patricia, and their daughters, Sarah and Jane.

Donald T. Bliss has retired from the Massachusetts legislature after fourteen years of continuous service. Since 1951, when his dad, *Carlton Bliss* '24, was first elected, the father-and-son combination has represented North Attleboro. Don plans to become a full-time partner in the law firm of Bliss & Bliss in North Attleboro.

Robert J. Carney is executive vice-president of Texas International Airlines in Houston.

Frank S. Crowell, Rocky Hill, Conn., has been appointed assistant director in the casualty-property commercial lines department at The Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford.

Norbert S. Fleisig is president of The Automated Quill of New York, Inc., which is located in Hicksville, N.Y., and deals in software systems for small businesses. He and his wife, *Gail Steinberg Fleisig* '63, have two children, David, 12, and Loren-Beth, 7. The family lives in Wantagh, N.Y.

Warren C. Miller, Jr., received an M.S. in computer science from the University of California, San Diego, in 1975. His new address in San Diego is 1746 Minden Dr.

Richard A. Nurse, director of the Stockbridge School, West Stockbridge, Mass., will resign Aug. 15 to return to a career in college administration. He had been an admissions officer at Brown for several years prior to taking the position at Stockbridge.

J. Baird Pittman has been named manager of new market development and sales training for Armstrong Cork Co.'s International Operations, Lancaster, Pa. He had been manager of the floor division at Armstrong's British affiliate, Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd.

Ronald M. Schnitzler is living in Longmeadow, Mass., where he is an assistant professor in the science department of Bay Path Junior College.

Martin A. Wenick is assigned to the American Embassy in Rome as a political officer.

Robert Ziesmer has been named a sales representative with Massachusetts Mutual of Albany. He had been an assistant vice-president and trust officer of the Manufacturers Hanover Bank. Bob and his wife and two children live in Malden Bridge, N.Y.

62 Class secretary *Dale Burg* sends along a breakdown (incomplete, she says) on what professions the 255 members of the Pembroke class hold at the present time. The group includes: teaching, sixteen; graduate students, nine; public relations, nine; social workers, five; city administrators, four; attorneys, three; research assistants, three; economists, writers, artists, personnel workers, insurance specialists, two each; and a book designer, a weaver, an actress, and an architect.

Ted Gottfried and his wife are living in Bogor, Indonesia, where Ted is vice-president of production for Goodyear's tire and tube plant. Their first son and second child, Philippe Theodore, was born April 4, 1975.

Dorothy Pierce McSweeny and her husband, Bill, report the birth of a daughter, Terrell Pierce, on June 13, 1975. Their son, Ethan, is 5. With Bill, who works for Occidental International Petroleum, Dottie has been to Moscow and to Europe several times during the past five years. The family lives in Washington, D.C.

Jim Olsen, director of sales for Geyser Peak Winery, Sonoma County, Calif., for the past three years, has been elected vice-president of sales.

Thomas E. Polk is assistant professor of art at the University of Georgia at Athens.

Kenneth Walker, AIA, is president of Walker/Grad, Inc., of New York City. A graduate of the Harvard University Graduate School of Design, Ken has been professionally active in all aspects of design for many years. He has taught at the Rhode Island School of Design, Harvard, MIT, and the Architectural Association in London. A painter and graphic artist, he has received many awards and has exhibited at Expo 70 in Osaka, Japan, as well as in numerous museums and private collections. A member of the Historic Buildings Committee of the AIA, Ken is interested in the conservation and restoration of important older buildings in New York City and elsewhere.

Thomas H. Wilson has been named vice-president in charge of the Corporate Lending Group at the Mercantile National Bank in Dallas. He and his wife, Dixie, have three children, Leslie, 10, Christopher, 9, and Todd, 5.

Dr. *Stephen D. Wolanske* is associated with Dearfield Obstetrics and Gynecology in Greenwich, Conn.

63 *Brian L. Bigney* has been named manager of the Cranston, R.I., office of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank. He had held the same position in the Barrington office.

Henry A. Collins is vice-president and a director of Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York City. He lives in Basking Ridge, N.J.

Walter E. Farnam, Newington, Conn., has been promoted to assistant vice-president, underwriting, in the national accounts department at Aetna Life & Casualty.

Gail Steinberg Fleisig reports from Wantagh, N.Y., that she and her husband, *Norbert* (see '61), have two children, David, 12, and Loren-Beth, 7.

Tom Generous, who earned his Ph.D. in American history at Stanford in 1971, has completed his fifth year of teaching at Choate-Rosemary Hall, Wallingford, Conn. His wife, Diane, is assistant director of admissions at the school. They have two daughters, Michelle and Suzanne. Tom's book, *Swords and Scales,* a history of American military justice, was published in 1973 by Kennikat Press. "It was generally well received by reviewers and sold well enough to produce a royalty check worth more as a wall decoration than as money," Tom says. He delivered a paper on reforms in court-martial law at the annual convention of the American Society of Legal Historians in 1975 and is currently at work on a novel about World War II.

Lt. Comdr. *James B. Greene, Jr.*, has been executive officer on the USS *Semmes*, based in Charleston, S.C., since March 1975. His "boss" since Dec. 19 has been a fellow Brunonian, Comdr. *Frederick M. Williamson* '59. Both men received their commissions through the Naval ROTC at Brown.

Robert N. Iacona (Ph.D.) is a staff chemist at DuPont's Marshall Laboratory in Philadelphia. He's been with DuPont since 1963.

Richard P. Miller has been named a trust officer at the First National Bank of Geneva, Ill. For the past five years, he had been with the First National Bank of Lake Forest as trust officer. He and his wife, Patrice, and their two-year-old daughter, Rebecca, live in Geneva.

Val G. Moreau (M.A.T.), head of the foreign language department at Portsmouth (R.I.) High School since it opened in 1963, served as acting principal of the school during the second half of the academic year just ended.

Mary M. Murphy has been named director of financial aid at Hampshire College. Her new address: 33 Granby Heights, Granby, Mass. 01033.

John R. Nicholson and his wife, Suzanne, report the birth of a daughter, Katherine Birks, on April 4. The family lives in Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Susan Mowry Strouse is a doctoral candidate in educational psychology at Michigan State.

64 *J. Stevens Bean* (M.A.T.) has been named headmaster of Staten Island Academy, moving to that position from his former post as headmaster of the upper school at Montclair (N.J.) Academy. The Bowdoin graduate received his doctorate in education from Rutgers in 1972.

Joanne Gill is pursuing thought and language study at the University of California at Berkeley.

Melinda Paige Helfer is a systems programmer for Zale Corp. in Dallas. Her husband, Thomas, has his master's degree in audiology and is pursuing his Ph.D. at the University of Texas. The Helfers have two sons, Michael, 6, and Sandy, 2.

David John Kaiser and Kathleen Mary Barry were married Feb. 7 and are living in Hartford, Conn. Dave has a master's degree from Trinity and is completing work for a master's degree in counseling at the University of Hartford. He is employed by the Hartford Insurance Group.

Joy Carlson Mills is teaching English and homemaking at Duxbury High in Massachusetts.

D. Wesley Thomas, Jr., left Pittsburgh National Bank a year ago after five years there to accept the position of manager of treasury services with Cooperweld Corp. of Pittsburgh. He earned his M.B.A. at the University of Pittsburgh in 1974.

Catherine Reardon Ward and *Alfred A. Daniels* were married on Oct. 25 and are living in Southborough, Mass. Al is an agent with Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Boston. The Daniels have two children, Ellen, 9, and Alex, 6, by Catherine's former marriage.

Reunion reports

1931

With Emery-Woolley Hall as headquarters for the weekend, the alumnae of '31 had an enjoyable 45th reunion. *Eleanor N. Smith* made the plans, which included a Friday afternoon cocktail party at the home of *Rose Miller Roitman* on Grotto Avenue in Providence, followed by the Alumni Dinner and Campus Dance. There were two main events Saturday — a class luncheon and meeting at Laura Carr's in the afternoon and the Pops Concert Saturday night. Sunday's feature was a class brunch at the home of *Hope Pettey* and *Mabelle Cullen* in Cranston.

The members of the class attended most of the University-sponsored events during the reunion weekend and enjoyed them all. Reunion Chairman *Bernie Buonanno* arranged for the class to stay in Harkness House on the campus, which proved an ideal location for men of our years. Our class meeting was at the Rhode Island Country Club on Saturday noon, following cocktails and lunch. At that time, *Clinton N. Williams* was elected president, secretary, and treasurer of the class. Serving with him will be five vice-presidents: *Edward C. Ahern, Robert V. Cronan, Robert F. Eddy, David M. Edes, Eugene B. Gerry;* and a past presidents' council consisting of *Arthur B. Schweikart, Westcott E. S. Moulton, Norman L. Silverman, Alden R. Walls, Raymond D. Nelson,* and *Bernard V. Buonanno.* Toasts were raised to all of these men Sunday afternoon at the cookout at the home of *Bob Eddy* in Barrington.

1936

James L. Whitcomb is the new president of the class, having been elected at the class meeting held at Wannamoisett Country Club on Saturday of Commencement weekend. Other officers include: *Robert W. Kenyon,* vice-president; *Alfred J. Owens,* secretary; *Joseph Olney, Jr.,* treasurer; and executive committee members *Walter G. Barney, Gordon E. Cadwgan, Jack Despres, Clarence D. Hawkes,* and *Edwin S. Soforenko. Al Owens* is in charge of planning our next reunion.

The reunion was a good one, right from the opening registration at Buxton House through the march down College Hill Monday morning, where a good number of '36 men showed up. The Friday night highlight was the cocktail party and buffet at the home of *Gerry Dunn* on Blackstone Boulevard, with the gang completing the evening at the Campus Dance. The scene of action Saturday night was at Agawam Hunt, where the class dinner was held prior to attending the Pops. Then Sunday the group took advantage of *Joe Olney's* hospitality for a cookout at his home in Barrington.

Two special events highlighted the 40th reunion for the alumnae of '36: a cocktail party in the Commons Room of Alumnae Hall on Friday evening before the Alumni Dinner and a class luncheon and meeting in a private dining room at Sharpe Refectory Saturday noon.

1941

Close to 100 returned for the joint reunion planned by the men and women of '41. Handling the plans for the four-day weekend were *Clifton Gustafson* and *Walt Jusczyk* for the men and *Grace Hundt Viall* and *Ruth Harris Wolf* for the women. A reception at the Champlin Hall headquarters opened the program, which continued at a hectic pace through Monday morning. The women enjoyed a class luncheon Saturday noon in Sharpe Refectory while the men had their private get-together at the Squantum Club that evening. Both groups came together later in the evening for the Pops. The other social event of the weekend was a boat trip from Warren to Newport Sunday afternoon.

A major discussion early in the weekend was whether or not the two classes would merge. The final decision was a compromise. The groups will merge on social events but will keep their own class identity, maintaining separate class officers and treasuries. During the class meeting, the men elected the following slate of officers: Dr. *Walter Jusczyk,* president; *Clifton S. Gustafson,* vice-president; *Earl Harrington,* secretary; *Eliot Rice,* treasurer. In addition, *John Shartenberg* and *Cliff Gustafson* will serve as co-chairmen in planning subsequent reunions. The women's slate includes: *Grace Hundt Viall,* president; *Frances Tompson Rutter,* vice-president; *Louise DePietro Bossardt,* secretary; and *Celeste Griffin,* treasurer.

Chris Maynard

65 *Robert H. Dunn*, Madison, Wis., has been named secretary of administration for the state of Wisconsin's budgeting agency, with responsibility for coordinating, analyzing, and improving state services. A graduate of Vanderbilt University Law School, Bob served as associate dean at Wesleyan University from 1968 to 1971 and was a lecturer in the government department at the university. He also served three years as executive secretary to Wisconsin Gov. Patrick J. Lucey, who made the recent appointment.

Edwin R. Levin is a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Danzansky, Dickey, Tydings, Quint & Gordon. He is a regional director of the National Alumni Schools Program and resides in Washington with his wife, Susan, and his son, Matthew.

Anthony B. Ludovico has been promoted to associate trust counsel with Hartford National Bank & Trust Co. A 1968 graduate of the Connecticut School of Law, Tony served for two years in the Army and practiced law for three years in the New Haven area prior to joining Hartford National in 1974.

O. Cooper Winston, Jr., and his wife, Sue, report the birth of a daughter, Audra Minten, on May 27, 1975. They have a son, Ian, 3. The family lives in New Haven, where Cooper is assistant director of the New Haven Housing Authority.

66 *Jeffrey W. Alcorn* has been named an assistant secretary in the personal investment management division of Bankers Trust Co., New York City. Jeff joined the bank in 1972. He and his wife and children reside in Short Hills, N.J.

Ronald A. Dwight, an assistant state attorney general in Rhode Island, quit his job in January to become a teacher of transcendental meditation. The 31-year-old Providence bachelor studied at Maharishi International University in Fairfield, Iowa, and now is doing additional study at Biarritz, France. Eventually, Ron hopes to return to the practice of law. "I enjoyed being a lawyer very much, but I feel that this will be my last opportunity to get into transcendental meditation before the age of 65," he writes.

John M. Garry is administrative assistant with the Tucson Mavericks of the Central Hockey League.

Rolland H. Jones, Jr., and his wife, Tina, are parents of their second child and first son, Matthew Allen, born Dec. 11. They live in Fairfield, Conn.

Robert F. Hall has resigned as vice-president in charge of the Industrial National Bank's pension division to establish a new company, The Providence Group, which specializes in the investment management of both corporate and individual portfolios. Bob and his wife, Robin, residents of Barrington, R.I., report the adoption of Elizabeth Robinson on July 3, 1975.

Phyllis Ann Kollmer and *David G. Santry* (see '67) were married June 28, 1975, in Manhasset, N.Y. *Richard G. Whipple* '67 was best man. Phyllis is a senior analyst for the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewals.

Capt. *Samuel O. Lane* has received the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal at Kincheloe AFB, Mich. He was cited for meritorious service as an air traffic control operations officer at Travis AFB, Calif. He is commander of the 1883 Communications Squadron at Kincheloe.

Michael L. Levy and his wife, Linda, report the birth of their first child, Jonathan David, on Nov. 15. In February, Mike left the Office of the District Attorney in Philadelphia, where he had been assigned to the homicide division, to enter the general practice of law with two other former assistant district attorneys. Their law firm, Shuman, Lawler, and Levy, is located in Philadelphia.

Wayne W. Long has been appointed a vice-president of Old Stone Bank, Providence. Joining the bank after graduation, Wayne was made an assistant vice-president in 1973 and was named controller in 1975.

Dorothy Holt Prickett and her husband, Bill, are parents of their second child, Catherine Hazel, born Jan. 21. They live in Gatineau, Quebec, Canada.

Robert R. Skinner, Lakewood, Ohio, operates his own consulting firm, with offices in Lakewood and Indianapolis, specializing in professional athletes. Bob also writes a business column for *Cleveland Magazine*.

Frances Rigberg Wagner and her husband, Steven, report the birth of a son, Dana Russell, on Aug. 15, 1975. They live in Princeton, N.J.

Rob Wharton has completed his third year of medical school at King's College Hospital, London, England. Rob and his wife, Ann, recently celebrated daughter Sarah Moody Wharton's first birthday.

67 *Charles A. Hamblet* (M.A.T.) has been a member of the faculty at Phillips Exeter Academy since 1970, coming to Exeter from Governor Drummer Academy, where he had been head of the mathematics department. At Exeter, he's now dean of the summer school and head varsity basketball coach.

Richard P. Morrison is working in New York City as a reinsurance underwriter with General Reinsurance Corp.

Bruce Noble is teaching at an alternative public high school in New York City. He and his wife, Marsha, and their two-year-old daughter, Danielle, are living in the Bronx.

Nicholas A. Robinson has been named an International Affairs Fellow by the Council on Foreign Relations. He is living at 258 Kelburne Ave., North Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591.

David G. Santry and *Phyllis Ann Kollmer* (see '66) were married June 28, 1975, in Manhasset, N.Y. *Richard G. Whipple* was best man. Dave is a contributing editor to *Business Week* magazine.

68 *David A. Barry*, an investment banker, is vice-president of corporate finance with Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes, Inc., New York City.

Robert C. Bernius is associated with the Rochester, N.Y., law firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle.

Lawrence G. Buc and Kathleen Heise were married Jan. 22, 1975, and are living in Washington, D.C. Larry is employed by the U.S. Postal Service.

Russell K. Chan received his Ph.D. in biology from MIT in 1974 and is now doing postdoctoral work in genetics at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Kean Crump Fifer received her Ph.D. in international politics at the University of Virginia and then worked for the Central Intelligence Agency for three years. She's now a budget analyst in the newly established Congressional Budget Office and is living at 612 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.

Neal Stuart Garonzik and Sarah Carlisle Butcher were married Jan. 24 and are living in Boston. Neal has a master's degree from the Harvard Business School and is employed by Goldman, Sachs & Co., Boston.

Allan R. Hammond (M.A.T.) received his Ph.D. in education this spring from the University of Alberta, Canada. He's a curriculum consultant in science and mathematics with the department of education of the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.

George C. Hyde, Jr., is director of sales planning and development for Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Pa. The company owns FM stations in Atlanta, Dallas/Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Canton/Akron, and York Lancaster/Harrisburg. "In addition to my regular duties," George says, "I have had the pleasure of working as producer and project coordinator of a Bicentennial radio series called, 'An American Idea.' The series includes more than 300 programs, each a minute in length, tracing the history of the nation and its landmark developments in business, science, the arts, and social matters, and has been aired on nearly 200 of the nation's leading radio stations." George is serving as chairman of the York County Business-Consumer Council and vice-chairman of the York County Advisory Council, Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission.

Jeffrey A. Jones has returned from Sao Paulo, Brazil, with his wife, Silvia, and son, Alan, and is living in Dallas, Texas, where he is in the management consultant branch of Touche, Ross, Inc.

The Rev. *Jeffrey D. Jones* and Judith Conner were married June 14, 1975, in Cincinnati. Jeffrey is program associate for the Department of Ministry with Youth, American Baptist Churches, USA, Valley Forge, Pa.

Jonathan T. McPhee and Sandra E. Ferguson were married on Jan. 24 in Potomac, Md., and are living in Allston, Mass.

Martha O'Connor Meinster and her husband, *David* (see '61), report the birth of a son, Stephen, on March 29. Martha earned her Ph.D. in psychology from Rutgers in 1974 and is a psychologist at the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic.

James C. Minor (Sc.M., '71 Ph.D.) is with Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y., where he is doing research in the product development division. He and his wife, Barbara, have two children, Thomas and Christina.

M. William Salganik, education writer for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, has won a special citation in the investigative reporting category of the annual Charles Stuart Mott Awards Competition of the National Education Writers Association. The award was for his investigation, in conjunction with fellow reporter Carol Young, of the Phillips Research Foundation of Lombard, Ill. The articles disclosed irregularities in the spending of half a million dollars in grants from four major foundations, as well as discrepancies in the Internal Revenue Service forms used by the foundation.

Reunion reports

1946

To use an over-used expression of the day, the combined reunion of the men and women of '46 was "super." Arrangements for the four-day weekend were made by *Paul "Pat" O'Brien, Shirley Sugarman Wolpert,* and *Alice Clark Donahue.* Their efforts paid off handsomely as approximately seventy-five alumni, alumnae, and friends showed up for the affair. And some of them came a long way: *Lynn Pease* from Portugal, *Howie Messinger* from Ontario, *Ed Smith* from Bermuda, *Joe Penner, Al Rust,* and *Bunny Cohan Meyer* from Florida, and *June Suzuki Kawamura* from California.

During Saturday's class meeting in Sharpe Refectory, the two groups voted to merge and elected the following slate of officers: *Mel Chernick,* president; *Shirley Sugarman Wolpert,* vice-president; the husband-and-wife team of *Richard* and *Nan Bouchard Tracy,* secretaries; and *Hugh Allison* and *Gloria DelPapa,* treasurers. During the women's luncheon on Saturday, Marion Wolk, coordinator for the arts at Brown, and TV star *David Groh* '61 came by to thank the class, whose 25th reunion gift of $10,000 will be used toward the establishment of the Performing Arts Center at the University.

One member of the women's group marched through the Van Wickle Gates for the first time Commencement morning: *Madeline Bucci Zahorjan* was graduated from Brown in February 1946, but missed the June ceremonies that year, and has had a trip through the Gates as one of her goals since.

1951

The men and women of '51 got together to stage one of the largest reunions in the history of the University this June. Approximately 280 returned for the 25th, and this figure did not include children, of whom there were many. The weekend was one of renewal of old friendships, remembrances of times past, and an informative glimpse of the University today. But there also was an awareness of the future, as exemplified by the presentation to Brown of the largest 25th reunion gift in the history of the University, better than $600,000 toward the creation of two endowments that will aid Brown in the years to come (see Elms section). Arrangements by *William Surprenant* and *Katherine Cauchon Thurber* brought off a reunion that will be remembered as long as the class exists. Using Bigelow Lounge as headquarters, classmates enjoyed the various events sponsored by the University but also had time to get away for a quick change of pace — as for example on Sunday when the gang did some sightseeing in Newport and then enjoyed a clambake at the Eisenhower Estate on Fort Adams. There was also a late afternoon snack at the Jamestown home of *Woody Leonard.* And there was a particularly good showing in the Commencement procession.

After considerable discussion, members of both groups agreed to hold joint reunions and fund-raising activities while retaining separate class structures. *Cleo Palelis Hazard* will head a committee studying the possibility of merger at a later date. She will be assisted by *Dorothy Blair Sage, Seena Kovitch Dittelman,* and *Kay Cauchon Thurber.* The men appointed *Warren Galkin* as head of a nominating committee to select a slate of officers to lead the class for the next five years. This move was necessary because of the death this spring of *Art Thebado,* who would have become president this spring. Warren plans to contact classmates asking for recommendations. The women elected the following officers: *Peggy Morley LaSala,* president; *Thalia Moschos Calmar,* vice-president and reunion chairman; *Eleanor Moushegian,* secretary; *Grace Kennison Alpert,* treasurer; and *Phyllis Van Horn Tillinghast,* class agent.

1956

The first joint reunion of the men and women of '56 was a success — such a success that the groups voted to merge. The details of this merger will be announced shortly. Approximately fifty men and fifty women attended the reunion, which featured a cocktail party and dinner Saturday evening at the Turks Head Club and a clambake at Chopmist Hill Inn on Sunday. Chairmen for the 25th reunion are *Arthur Love* and *Judy Gagnon Davidson. Joel Davis* and *Elizabeth Morse* will be in charge of the 25th anniversary gift campaign.

1961

Twenty-four Pembrokers attended the 15th reunion, which included events from Friday afternoon through Monday noon.

Chris Maynard

Professor *Robert W. "Pat" Kenny,* an honorary member of the class, attended the class meeting. *Claire Henderson,* the class agent, announced that the class had broken all records for fifteen-year reunion classes with 72 percent participation in pledges to the Brown Fund. After a lengthy discussion, the class voted not to merge at this time with the men of '61. The vote was twelve opposed, seven in favor, and five abstentions. A motion was introduced to have class dues of $5 per year for the next five years. There was a motion by acclamation to notify the Corporation that the class feels the women "have lost their identity" at Brown and that more attempts should be made to put Pembroke graduates into Brown positions. Officers elected include: *Jane Arcaro Scola,* president; *Sara-Jane Kornblith Epstein,* treasurer; *Beth Burwell Griffiths,* secretary; *Claire J. Henderson,* head class agent; and *Joyce M. Holland,* reunion gifts chairman.

Operating from headquarters in Phi Delta Beta, the men of '61 turned out in good numbers for their 15th reunion. Saturday noon the men and women of the class held separate meetings, with the net result that there will be no merger at this time. *James F. Twaddell* served as reunion chairman.

1966

One of the major moves resulting from the 10th reunion was a decision to merge the men's and women's classes. Although a combined slate of officers is anticipated, no election took place during the reunion weekend. Reunion Chairmen *Stuart J. Aaronson* and *Elizabeth Charles Suvari* strongly recommend that every class take some time off during its reunion weekend to get away from the campus activities for a short while. The men and women of '66 accomplished this by holding a clambake at the Haffenreffer Estate in Bristol Saturday afternoon, prior to returning to the campus for the Pops. Sigma Chi served as headquarters for the weekend.

1971

As a result of the extensive planning of *Eli Hirschfeld* and *Helen King Higley,* the joint reunion of '71 was a big success. But then, any reunion has to be a success when it starts out with a wine and cheese reception. Rounding out Friday were two favorite events, the Alumni Dinner and the Campus Dance. Early risers were able to take in a class picnic Saturday afternoon at the Field Day on Aldrich-Dexter. The class dinner that night was at Alfredo's on Thayer Street. The Pops Concert climaxed a fine day. Some alumni and alumnae remained for informal activities on Sunday and then marched down the Hill Monday morning.

Daniel Marvin Schneider and Margaret Murray were married last Aug. 26 in George's Mills, N.H. Dr. *John Murray* '40 is the father of the bride, who is a 1973 Smith graduate. Dan is in the international banking department of the First National Bank of Boston.

Steven J. Shapiro is self-employed in Manchester, Mass., as a composer and a producer of audio-visual soundtracks.

Jean E. Turnquist received a Ph.D. in physical anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania in May 1975 and served as a part-time instructor of anatomy at Sargent College of the Allied Health Professions, Boston University. She is now an assistant professor of anatomy at Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine in Philadelphia.

John R. Tuttle and his wife, Therese, report the birth of a daughter, Tiffany Lee, on June 25, 1975. John is a research associate at the Center for Visual Science, University of Rochester.

Robert Wells is teaching in the Philadelphia schools, "handling the academically talented program." For recreation, he is playing rugby with Whitemarsh R.F.C.

Thomas H. Winner and his wife, Anne, are parents of a son, Thomas H. Winner, Jr., born March 14. Tom, Sr., is now an account executive for Gardner Advertising, Inc., in Manhattan.

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Bobby W. Clark became assistant director of Brown's News Bureau in December. He had been editor of *East Side*, a Providence weekly newspaper.

Ross W. Fenton and his wife, Kathleen, are parents of their first child, Amy Elizabeth, born Dec. 13. They live in Yonkers, N.Y., and Ross has a new position as crude oil corporation manager with Wesco International, Inc., in Manhattan.

Charles J. MacEacheron is a bartender at the Velvet Hammer in Hyannis, Mass.

Martha A. Margolis and Charles F. Elbot were married April 2. After touring Europe, they plan to live in Boulder, Colo.

Willie Marsden has been transferred and promoted by the State Department and is now an attaché at the American Embassy in Pretoria, South Africa.

David Meinster (Ph.D.) and his wife, *Martha O'Connor Meinster* (see '68), report the birth of a son, Stephen, on March 29. Dave is a member of the economics department at Temple University.

William C. O'Donnell has received his D.M.D. degree from the Boston University Graduate School of Dentistry and is a resident in orthodontics at Boston University. He and his wife, Patricia, live in Woburn, Mass.

Harold E. Phillips, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, is completing the second year of a three-year residency in radiology at Boston City Hospital. He and Carol Lynn Hunter of Cincinnati were married in 1973 and live in Watertown, Mass.

R. Daniel Prentiss of Middletown, R.I., is a special assistant attorney general for the state of Rhode Island.

Dr. *Neil D. Ravin* will complete his training in internal medicine at New York Hospital this summer. He lives in New York City.

Charles R. Sawyer is working in Los Angeles as a management consultant with Ernst & Ernst.

Betsy Pfeiffer Tumbas and her husband, *Stephen* (see '72), returned last July from a two-year stay in France and are living in San Francisco. Betsy has completed the first year of the American Conservatory Theater advanced training program and recently participated in *An Evening With Tennessee Williams* at the ACT Geary Theater in San Francisco.

John G. Walsh is working in Albany, N.Y., as an equal employment opportunity counselor for the U.S. Postal Service.

Charles "Larry" Winne is an associate with the law firm of Tomar, Parks, Seliger, Simonoff & Adourian in Camden, N.J.

David A. Wollenberg and Katrina Moulton were married last September in Dedham, Mass., and are living in Honolulu. Dave is a graduate of the Stanford Business School.

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James M. Bickley (A.M.) served as Brown's delegate at the College of Charleston's special Bicentennial Convocation in March.

Craig L. Carr is living in Lake Oswego, Oreg., and working on his doctorate at the University of Washington.

Marion Dancy and Severin Grish were married on Jan. 1, 1975. She is a computer systems consultant with Moll Associates of Boston and Waltham, Mass.

Barbara R. Marzetta, Washington, D.C., is a program specialist with the National Heart and Lung Institute in Bethesda, Md.

Keith Morton spent the past academic year at the University of Virginia, working as a teaching assistant and writing his dissertation. He lives in Charlottesville.

Larry Weissman has accepted a position as a programming language designer in the software engineering department of Intermetrics, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

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Christopher Barker is a part-time glider instructor and tow pilot at Calistoga Soaring Center, Calistoga, Calif.

Stanley L. Chapman and Patricia Lynne Chambers were married on Aug. 16, 1975, at Saint Ann's Chapel in Palo Alto, Calif. Stan's brother, *Robert Chapman*, served as best man. The couple is living in Atlanta, Ga., where Stan is completing work on his Ph.D. in clinical psychology and working as a psychologist at Georgia Regional Hospital.

Noralie Virginia Cox is teaching mathematics at Sharon Senior High School, Sharon, Mass.

Richard P. Cunningham, Baltimore, Md., is a graduate student in biology at Johns Hopkins.

Fred C. David served as a professional ski patrolman in Utah during the winter and returned to the UCLA School of Medicine this spring to complete his studies for a June graduation.

Thomas R. Day and *Julia Ross Day* '72 are living in King of Prussia, Pa., where Tom has formed a mini-computer software consulting partnership.

Stephen Gaiom is an experimental psychologist at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Doug Jones is pursuing a master's degree in anthropology at the New School for Social Research in New York City.

Roland C. Markoff and Lynn Gelfand were married Oct. 25, 1975, in Lawrence, N.Y. A 1975 graduate of Boston College Law School, Roland is with Roberts & Willey in Providence.

Jason D. Monzack is an attorney with the Providence law firm of Halpert & Scoliard. His law degree is from the University of Maine.

David T. Morgan is living in Idabel, Okla., and serving as assistant lumber mill superintendent of Weyerhaeuser Co. in Wright City, Okla. "We have the largest pine and the largest hardwood mills in the state," Dave says.

Harold H. Reader is an associate attorney with the firm of Ulmer, Berne, Laronge, Glickman & Curtis in Cleveland.

Armen Shahinian is an associate in the law firm of Pitney, Hardin & Kipp in Morristown, N.J.

Shaw T. Tao is working as an account officer in the Bank of America's New York corporate service office, lending to multinational corporations in the bank's World Banking Division.

Peter Warren has been managing editor of *The Advocate*, Provincetown, Mass., for the past three years. After graduation, he worked for the Associated Press in New York City and Portland, Oreg. He and his wife, the former Linda Leone, live in a waterfront apartment in Provincetown.

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Robert W. Bigelow, Falmouth, Mass., has been promoted to product manager of Braun lenses and Ricoh 35-mm. cameras at Braun North America, a division of the Gillette Co. Bob has a master's in business administration from Penn's Wharton School.

Edward Bozzi and his wife have moved to Yorktown, N.Y., where Ed works for Ciba-Geigy Corp. as a resins development chemist. His wife is a buyer for Bloomingdale's.

Richard A. Cohn and *Sandra Helen Cowan* were married Sept. 21 in Memphis, where Dick is doing his internship at the City of Memphis Hospital.

Tom Collura reports the recent birth of a daughter, Jessica. Tom is a Ph.D. candidate in biomedical engineering at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Julia Ross Day and her husband, *Tom* '71, are living in King of Prussia, Pa., where Tom has formed a mini-computer software consulting partnership.

Stephen A. Glassman of Baltimore, who graduated from the Yale School of Architecture in June 1975, has been named design coordinator of Baltimore County. "I'm responsible for overseeing and executing all design work for the seventh largest county in the U.S.A.," he says.

Martha H. Good, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., is assistant professor of government at Skidmore College.

Stewart Marc Horvitz and Susan Elsie Smith were married April 4 in Tiverton, R.I., and are residing in Fall River, Mass.

Dr. *Pardon R. Kenney* is a first-year surgical resident at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence.

Dr. *Suzanne M. Lohmann* of Iola, Kans., is starting the second year of a three-year postdoctoral fellowship from the National Insti-

Catherine Lampert is arranging a Bicentennial art exhibition – in London

An elaborate and comprehensive exhibition of North American Indian art will be a major part of the American Bicentennial celebration in London this year. A real first for Britain and Europe, this presentation of 2,000 years of Indian craftsmanship is bound to be one of the high points in the numerous Bicentennial celebrations being planned throughout Europe. Nearly 500 loans have been arranged from leading museums and collectors so far.

The aims are to prove that American Indian art can stand on its own merits alongside African, Oceanic, and Asiatic traditional art, and to show its development from its origins in the Orient and the influence of European sources. The exhibition will include artifacts from as early as 1500 B.C. to objects made within the last decade by contemporary craftsmen. Prince Philip and Vice President Nelson Rockefeller have agreed to be patrons. If all goes well, Catherine Lampert '68 will have good reason to be proud: it's her job to see that it does.

"I was probably chosen because, being American, they assumed I could pronounce and spell all the names of the tribes," laughs Catherine, whose primary field is contemporary art. As one of five exhibition officers for the Arts Council of Great Britain since 1973, Catherine coordinates exhibitions, prepares catalogues, arranges for loans and transportation of art works, oversees installation of shows, and acts as Arts Council representative at what seem like endless luncheons and teas with volunteer helpers.

"That," says Catherine, "may be the hardest part of the job. And the financial management. With such a major exhibition, the budget is £600,000." At the teas, luncheons, and champagne receptions it's Catherine's job to supply information on the exhibition and to answer questions from the organizations putting up the money or loaning the art — such as Pan Am, Estée Lauder, and the Kress Foundation — about how the exhibition will be set up. The champagne receptions are less exciting than they are time-consuming, she says, but "eventually everything will be quite glamorous. I've had to write letters to Prince Philip, because he's taken a real interest. He's traveled and is interested in ethnology. Of course he will be attending some of the galas."

Catherine and her artist husband, Bob Mason, live in a London warehouse with a cat — who is not a pet but is there "to keep the mice down." The warehouse looks as respectable as any New York artist's loft, but Catherine says that such living quarters aren't as comfortable as their New York equivalents. "It's not nearly as organized here. No central heating or indoor plumbing or things like that." Laughing, she says, "My parents came for a visit and kept turning into those dreadful old derelict Guinness flats across the way, assuming that no one could possibly be living in a warehouse like this." Just up the road is Hackney, of Hackney cab fame. "All of the cabs originally came from the same area, so that's how they got the name. It's the real Cockney East End and a very interesting area," says Catherine.

Catherine gets back to the States once or twice a year, usually scouting art for the Arts Council. This past year she returned twice, once to New York and New Hampshire, looking at contemporary artists' work, and once to Kansas City to confer with Ralph Coe, assistant director of the Nelson Gallery of Art, who is selecting and cataloguing Indian art in this country for the exhibition.

"One of the most amusing aspects of the trip," Catherine says, "was when a videotape was made. In the tape, the man making the presentation began by talking about the marvelous Englishwoman who had come to America to convince the director of the Denver Museum to loan some of its most important Indian art. All of my colleagues when they heard it were in hysterics, because to them my accent is terribly American, but apparently this man thought because of my accent that I was English." Though Catherine claims to still speak like an American, she admits to having picked up a few broad *a*'s along the way, "probably from being around Bob."

Catherine, whose original concentration at Brown was in political science with an emphasis on Latin American affairs ("I came from Washington, D.C., where one has to be interested in politics and diplomacy"), switched to a major in art and spent her junior year at the Slade School of Art and at University College, London. "I've always loved London and couldn't wait to get back," she says. After receiving her B.A., she took her first job at the RISD Museum as curatorial assistant, then went on to graduate work at Tyler School of Art and at Tyler's program in Rome, studying sculpture and eventually earning her M.F.A. She also met Bob, an artist in the British Academy of Art. While he's always wanted to move to the U.S., she insists London is and should remain home. They "compromise" and live in London. On the other hand, perhaps because she married an artist, perhaps because she doesn't quite feel that her own sculpture merits total dedication, she has more or less given up her earlier desire to sculpt. "I like to think it was my own decision," she says.

"I always had jobs in the administrative side of art even when I was in school — such as graduate assistantships teaching art history. When I first returned to London, I worked for an art magazine, *Studio International*. It was very central to the London art scene and I met a huge number of people, which has been very helpful in my position at the Arts Council. Then I did art book research part-time, thinking I'd go back to sculpting. Perhaps I wasn't as determined as an artist must be, because I never did. Anyway, now I'd like in a few years to have my own gallery or to be curator of a London gallery of contemporary art. Not a commercial one, though. There are a number of small, independent galleries in London."

Right now, however, Catherine is totally involved in arranging loans for the exhibition from such places as the Danish National Museum ("They have a huge collection of Bering culture items brought back by explorers and which have never traveled before") and the state of Georgia ("two stone objects that aren't at all what you'd expect of Indian art if your only contact has been with typical western Indian art"). "We have something coming from Chartres Cathedral," she says excitedly. "It's a long wampum belt which French explorers collected and presented to the Virgin. Though its inscription is in Latin, its style is definitely 17th century authentic beadwork. Actually, most of the items have never traveled or been shown to the public in any comprehensive way before. It should be a very exciting show." *Kay Cassill*

Catherine Lampert talks to an art patron.

Kay Cassill

tutes of Health for research at the Yale Medical School. Her research is in neuropharmacology, the study of the effect of drugs on the nervous system.

Craig F. Novak is a loan officer with Chemical Bank in New York City. He received his M.B.A. from New York University in 1975. Last July 26, he married Jane Rabbino in Asheville, N.C.

James F. Ouderkirk received his law degree in 1975 from the University of Oregon and is practicing in Newport, Oreg.

Alice M. Price, Philadelphia, is employed by Women's Law Project, a non-profit legal corporation specializing in sex discrimination cases.

Douglas A. Price is president of Top Sport, Ltd., and owner of two sport specialty stores in Raleigh and in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Gayliss Harding Robinson received her J.D. degree from Emory Law School in Atlanta in 1975 and is working toward an LL.M. in taxation at Emory.

John H. Saxe is bridge club director for the Starr Bridge Club in Providence. The firm is owned by *Robert E. Starr* '40 (*BAM*, October 1975).

Bruce E. Schneider and Donna L. Perry were married June 21, 1975, in Broomall, Pa. Bruce is a statistician/analyst with Wyeth Laboratories in Philadelphia. They live in King of Prussia, Pa.

Marion Sherry married John Talbot Snow on Sept. 27, 1975, in Ithaca, N.Y. They now live in Brockton, Mass., and Marion is a word processor with Faculty Mutual System in Norwood, Mass.

Roseannette Starr, who served a brief stint as Rhode Island's only woman zoning officer, has been named tax collector in Glocester, R.I.

Daniel Synakowski and Constance A. Shaffer were married in 1972 and are living in Wellsville, N.Y. Dan earned his J.D. degree from Cornell Law in 1975 and is practicing law in Wellsville. He and Constance have a son, Jason, born Aug. 28, 1975.

Stephen D. Tumbas and his wife, *Betsy Pfeiffer Tumbas* (see '69), have been living in San Francisco the past year following their return from a two-year stay in France. Steve is continuing work with the Wider Horizons Project, an intercultural educational organization with headquarters in New York.

Alan L. Weiner has been appointed assistant town planner for the town of Windsor, Conn.

James Williams is a retail wine and spirits salesman with the Cork & Bottle Co. in New York City.

Mary-Ann Wilson was admitted to the practice of law in Illinois last November and is an associate with the law firm of Greenberger, Krauss & Jacobs in Chicago. She graduated from the University of Denver Law School in 1975.

Willard N. Woolbert has been named an administrative officer of Girard Bank in Philadelphia, where he is an investment analyst. He lives in Ambler, Pa.

73

Hedley A. Clark IV has completed his second year at the University of Maryland School of Law. His wife is *Marsha Brown Clark* (see '74).

Karen Leigh Edwards and John B. Latella, Jr., were married Nov. 28 and are living in New Haven. Karen is attending graduate school at Yale and her husband, a Princeton alumnus, is a graduate of Yale Law School.

Fred Gladstone has completed his first year at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He is living in the Bronx, N.Y.

Mark G. Hanson has left the planning and architecture department of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice at Urbana, Ill., to become statistical planner for the City Planning Board in Stamford, Conn. Mark lives in Old Greenwich, Conn.

Ned Hazen is administrative assistant to the Secretary of State of Washington, in Olympia, Wash.

Steven G. Judd and *Nora E. Beck* '75 were married June 7, with *Brian D. Bixby* '74 best man and *Laura M. Smith* '75 the maid of honor. They live in New Britain, Conn., and Steven is a programmer for Northeast Utilities Co., Berlin, Conn.

Jeffrey T. Page is a graduate assistant in the School of Psychology at the University of Tennessee, where he has completed the second year of his doctoral program.

Lillian Lin Quon has been named student liaison of the minorities assistance program at Western State University-San Diego, where she is a second-year graduate student. Lillian and her husband, Peter (also a student at WSU-San Diego), are serving as advisors at the Immigration Law Legal Aid Clinic in southeast San Diego.

Miner Raymond IV graduated in 1975 from Northwestern University's Graduate School of Management, where he concentrated in finance and marketing. He's working in Chicago as a research analyst with the Leo Burnett advertising firm.

Andy Roth is pursuing a career in the musical theater in New York City. In May he appeared in *It Ain't Aardvark*, a new musical there, and in June he began an appearance at the Mule Barn Theater in Missouri.

Ens. *Chris Sales* has completed naval nuclear power training and is assigned to the nuclear-powered attack submarine, USS Permit (SSN 594), stationed in San Diego.

Samuel W. Woolford of Wayne, Pa., has won the 1976 Gerald R. MacLane Memorial Award, given annually to an outstanding Purdue University graduate student in mathematics. Since he began his doctoral studies at Purdue in 1973, Sam has earned his master's degree, passed the qualifying exam for the Ph.D., and served as a part-time teacher of applied mathematics.

74

Marsha Brown Clark is assistant director of the Greater Baltimore Committee and is working on her M.S. degree in urban planning at Johns Hopkins. Her husband is *Hedley A. Clark IV* (see '73).

Jean-Louis Claudon reports that he is spending his military service in a Tunisian car-building plant. "Our *service de la cooperation*," he says, "can be compared as the French equivalent of the American Peace Corps." His address: S.T.I.A., Route de Monastir, Sousse, Tunisia.

Kevin M. Costelloe is a first-year student at Boston University Law School. His address: 4 Price Rd., Apt. #1, Allston, Mass. 02134.

Donald M. Fye (Ph.D.) is a member of the technical staff at GTE Laboratories, Waltham, Mass. He and his wife, Kaia, have moved to Burlington, Mass.

Deborah S. Grant says that she is not "engaged, married, motherhooded, enrolled in grad school, or entered into a profession. I am concerned only with survival." She's living in New York City.

Donald Huot and Valerie Ann Farnsworth were married last September in Manchester, N.H. Don is an underwriter with Continental Insurance Co. The Huots are living in Glens Falls, N.Y.

Carol Norris is working as a medical claims processor for Aetna Life & Casualty in Atlanta.

Marc E. Perlmutter and Sue E. Epstein were married June 28, 1975, in Philadelphia, with *Trip Symington* an usher. Marc has completed his second year at Harvard Law School, and Sue teaches in Brookline, Mass., where they live.

Carder P. Starr is an off-shore lobster fisherman, based in Newport, R.I.

Robert Stutz is working in the industrial turbine marketing department at General Electric in Schenectady, N.Y.

John Edward Tierney, Jr., and Karen B. Ogden, a 1974 graduate of Wheaton College, were married Oct. 19 and are living in New York City. Ushers at the wedding included *Carey Timbrell* and *Ted Karworski*. John is a sales representative with Spring Mills, Inc., New York City.

Linda R. VanDervort, Houston, Texas, is a group insurance consultant for Prudential Insurance.

Bernard A. Weinstein (Ph.D.), assistant professor of physics at the Purdue University School of Science, is one of the young scientists from forty-six colleges, universities, and research institutions, who are sharing $1,539,000 awarded this spring by the Sloan Foundation. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Rochester in 1968. From 1971 to 1973, he studied at the Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research, Stuttgart, Germany. A member of the Purdue physics faculty since last August, he received $17,200 from the grant.

Laura W. Welch moved to New Orleans last fall from Louisville, Ky., and is working as a paralegal in the law firm of Deutsch, Kerrigan and Stiles.

Thomas H. Welch and Joan Olsen were married Nov. 2, 1974, in Seattle, Wash. *John Pelegano* served as best man. The couple now resides in New York City, where Tom is an actuarial student with Metropolitan Life. His wife teaches fifth grade in a private school.

In the April *BAM*, we reported the marriage of *Robin Whittemore* and *Michael Moynihan* and erroneously stated that Robin has retained her maiden name. Robin is now Robin Moynihan, and she and her husband are resident tutors in a Radcliffe dormitory.

75

Rick Barth is living in Los Angeles and working as an educational therapist in a school for children with a learning disability.

Nora E. Beck and *Steven G. Judd* (see '73) were married June 7, 1975, and are living in New Britain, Conn. *Laura M. Smith* was maid of honor and *Brian D. Bixby* '74 was best man.

Susan Becker is working, through VISTA,

as a paralegal with the Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago.

Duncan M. Davidson is living in Ann Arbor, Mich., and attending Michigan Law School.

Thomas Gallman and his wife report the birth of a son, Kam Lateef, on Oct. 19, 1975. Tom is with IBM and the family lives in Endwell, N.Y.

Barbara Hirsch has moved to San Francisco, where she is working for an advertising agency.

Craig J. Mathias of Riverside, R.I., is a software engineer for the Raytheon Co. in Portsmouth, R.I., where he works in pollution control.

George McNamara and Dale M. Kaufmann were married June 28, 1975, in Staten Island, N.Y. George is a banker's assistant with Bankers Trust Co., in Brooklyn.

August C. Miller (M.A.T.) is teaching social studies and history at Marblehead (Mass.) High School.

Richard H. Robb is attending the University of Chicago Business School and is living in Chicago at 5437 S. Kenwood.

Craig Schuler of Cincinnati is a teacher for the Peace Corps in Ghana, Africa.

Matthew Silverman and Deborah Dippo were married June 14, 1975, in Boulder, Colo., where they are now living. Best man at the wedding was *Richard Kavanaugh*.

Ronald K. Skinner is an actuarial assistant with Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N.J.

Richard Sumner Stedman and Margaret Fielding were married July 12, 1975, at the Church on the Cape, Kennebunkport, Maine. *Charles H. Leach* was an usher. Dick is general manager of Dentists & Surgeons Supply Co., Springfield, Mass.

Barry S. Taney has completed his first year at the George Washington University School of Medicine.

Arthur Warga is a teaching fellow and a graduate student in the department of mathematics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

76 *Kim Metz Allsup* has been appointed by Ecology Action for Rhode Island as coordinator of the public participation phase of the state's areawide wastewater management planning program.

Phil Bartlett and Karen Ann Kiely were married April 11 in Brown's Manning Chapel and are living in Providence. Karen's father is C. *Edward Kiely* '50.

José Violante, the most productive kicking specialist in Brown's history, has been signed as a free agent by the Atlanta Falcons of the National Football League.

Deaths

Dr. *William Orrin Rice* '03, Warwick, R.I., retired superintendent of the former state infirmary at Howard and a former superintendent of Rhode Island Hospital; April 23. A 1907 graduate of Yale Medical School, Dr. Rice was associated with Rhode Island Hospital for thirty years and was superintendent from 1934 to 1939. He was a former vice-president of the New England Hospital Association. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his son, *William* '38, Peace Dale, R.I.; and a daughter, *Virginia Rice Sanborn* '35, 9 Hazleton Rd., Barrington, R.I. Another son was the late Dr. *Richard Rice* '34.

Earl Whitney Browning '05, Santa Barbara, Calif., head librarian at the Peoria, Ill., public library from 1925 to 1947 and executive secretary of the Library Binding Institute of New York City from 1948 to 1952; March 26. Mr. Browning, who also served at various other libraries in the Midwest, was co-author of the *Library Binding Manual*. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include daughters Nancy and Martha and a son, Herbert W. Browning, of New York City.

Ray Brown '06, Hancock, N.H., Latin and mathematics teacher at The Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., from 1906 to 1952 and head of the lower school; March 17. Mr. Brown was a pioneer in a new concept of mathematics instruction and, following his retirement, was a guest lecturer at colleges and universities throughout the East. The Ray Brown Chair in Mathematics has been established at Choate in his honor. Mr. Brown was a cavalry officer during World War I. His brothers were the late *M. S. Brown* '92 and *Lloyd Brown* '99. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Harriet Hoyt Brown, Old Dublin Rd., Hancock; and a daughter, Charlotte.

Frederick George Keyes '07 Sc.M., '09 Ph.D., '63 H, Cambridge, Mass., one of Brown's early Ph.D. graduates in chemistry and an internationally renowned physical chemist; April 14. Professor Keyes was associated with MIT for sixty years and served as head of the department of chemistry there from 1923 to 1945. A pioneer in low temperature research, he was instrumental in establishing at MIT the first center for low temperature research in the U.S. Arriving at MIT in 1910 as a research associate in chemistry, Dr. Keyes became director of the Research Laboratory after World War I and became a leader in basic research on intermolecular forces and the physical properties of gasses. His work with gasses led to further basic research on the measurement of the properties of steam at high temperatures and pressures. In collaboration with Prof. Joseph Keenan, he published in 1936 a basic source of design data, *Thermodynamic Properties of Steam*. The Keenan-Keyes steam tables are still used throughout the world as the basis of modern steam-generating plant design. Following his retirement from MIT in 1950, Dr. Keyes remained active, carrying out consulting assignments in industry. A holder of forty-five patents, he continued his involvement with Keyes Scientific Co., Inc., an industrial consulting firm in Cambridge. In World War I, he served as director of the Chemical Warfare Service Laboratory in Puteaux, France, for which he received a citation for outstanding service from General John J. Pershing. In World War II, he led a group of scientists in research aimed at providing the liquefied oxygen needed by the armed forces. The Frederick G. Keyes Professorship in Chemistry was established at MIT in 1970 and is presently held by a former Brown professor, John Ross, also a physical chemist, who is chairman of the MIT faculty. Survivors include his wife, Gabrielle Bowers Keyes, 15 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

Franklin Abbott Buck '11, St. Augustine, Fla., civil engineer who retired in 1954 after a career in railroad construction and maintenance; March 14. At one time, Mr. Buck was assistant chief engineer of construction for the rehabilitation and complete reconstruction of the Florida East Coast Railroad. He also served as chief engineer for the U.S. Public Works Administration for Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Mr. Buck had served as lay minister for Grace United Methodist Church in St. Augustine. Survivors include two sons, Donald, P.O. Box 714, St. Augustine; and Franklin.

Philip Elliot Bronson '12, Convent Station, N.J., former investment counsel with Brundage, Story & Rose of New York City; April 26. Mr. Bronson was a captain in the Coast Artillery during World War I. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include a daughter, Marion.

Everett Linscott Thornton '15, Auburndale, Mass., fire protection engineer with the Grinnell Co., Providence; Sept. 29. Mr. Thornton was an Army veteran of World War I. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors are not known.

Mabel Middleton Davis '18, Rio Grande, N.J., former operator with her late husband, *Lloyd W. Davis* '26, of the Wildwood Travel Agency in Rio Grande; April 8. Mrs. Davis worked for many years as a lab technician for hospitals in Rhode Island and New York. She was a former president of the Atlantic District of the Episcopal Church Women. Survivors include a son, Richard, 11 Mount Ave., Rockaway, N.J.; and a daughter, Priscilla.

Harleigh Van Slyck Tingley '18, Bristol, R.I., retired Providence Gas Co. engineer; April 12. During World War I, he was a pilot in the Navy Air Force. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Margaret Maryon Tingley, 23 Union St., Bristol; and three sons, *Frederick* '56, C. Nicholas, and Harleigh.

The Rev. *Earl Hollier Tomlin*, D.D., '18, '44 H, Cranston, R.I., first executive director of the Rhode Island Council of Churches and an expert on the Middle East; April 20. Mr. Tomlin was a former pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Providence, and was an associate member of the American School of Oriental Research. He served as executive director of the State Council of Churches from 1944 to 1959. Mr. Tomlin took fifteen trips to the Middle East. In 1951, he led a group under the sponsorship of the American Christian Committee for Palestine, studying the relationship of Israel to the Arab world. On another trip, he studied geological and archaeological history as depicted in the Bible and retraced the journeys of the Apostle Paul. He was a former vice-president of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Kathleen Grant Tomlin, 83 Paine Ave., Cranston; a daughter, Bonilyn; and a son, the Rev. *Hollier G. Tomlin* '39.

Robert Harold Beekman '19, Los Angeles, Calif., retail shoe store executive and chairman of the board of Modern Shoe Stores Co. of Rhode Island. For many years, Mr. Beekman had been in the commercial real estate and development business in California. He served in the infantry during World War I. Survivors are not known.

William Alfred Goggin '19, Long Beach, Calif., retired principal of the Long Beach Unified School District; Jan. 19, 1973. Mr. Goggin earned an A.M. from Stanford in 1923. He was a director of the Southern California Teachers Credit Union and a three-time president of the Long Beach Principals Association. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, Vivian Ingersoll Goggin, 239 Quincy, Long Beach; and two sons, William and John.

Donald Gordon Millar '19, '59 H, Madison, Conn., trustee emeritus of the University and its vice-chancellor from 1964 to 1967, and chairman of the executive committee of the United Greenfield Corp. of Greenfield, Mass., and New York City prior to his retirement in 1968; April 30. Mr. Millar served as a member of the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Brown Corporation, as a member of the Student Housing Board, and on the building committees for the Wriston Quad, the West Quad, and Hunter Psychology Laboratory. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Bicentennial Development Program and was always a generous donor to the University. Mr. Millar received an honorary doctorate from Brown in 1959, which read, in part: "Your unselfish devotion to the University has inspired your Class, our Corporation, which you have led as a member and chairman of its most important committees, and the officers of the University, who have found your industry and wisdom a resource and an example. Try as you may to hide it behind a bushel, the light you cast illuminates without heat and leads without heroics." Mr. Millar served for three terms in the 1950s as president of the Greenfield YMCA and, with the late *Sam Blassberg* '26, helped establish a $250,000 endowment fund for it. He was a member of the board of governors of the Brown Club in New York. During World War I, he served in Europe with the famed Yankee Division. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Anne Hollis Millar, Box 648, Madison; and two daughters, Brenda and Nancy.

Ralph Knickerbacker Rogers '19, Greenwich, Conn., chairman of the board of Rogers, Slade & Hill, management consultants in New York City, and former mayor of Scarsdale, N.Y.; April 9. A 1921 graduate of the Harvard Business School, Mr. Rogers was a founding member of the Institute of Management Consultants. He was active in Scarsdale's civic affairs and was a former president of the Harvard Business School Alumni Association. Mr. Rogers was a World War I Naval veteran. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Jean Withrow Rogers, 43 Zaccheus Mead Ln., Greenwich; two sons, Ralph and John; a daughter, Jean; and a brother, *James H. Rogers* '25.

Virginia Tourtellot Nurney '21, Suffolk, Va.; March 15. She was active in educational, cultural, and religious affairs in her community. Survivors include her husband, Jack W. Nurney, 400 Lee Farm Ln., Suffolk; and two children, Jack and Virginia.

Bernard Murphy Carter '22, North Conway, N.H., operator for many years of Carter's Department Store in North Conway; Feb. 22. Survivors are not known.

Sayles Gorham '22, a Providence attorney, class president, and a past president of the Rhode Island Bar Association; May 1. A 1925 Harvard Law School graduate, Mr. Gorham was a member of the Providence law firm of Gorham & Gorham. He was a former president of the Harvard Law School Association of Rhode Island and served for fifteen years without salary as town solicitor in Foster, R.I. He had also served as president of the Foster Public Library and of the Western Rhode Island Civic Historical Society. Mr. Gorham's hobby was blacksmithing, a craft he took up when he was in his sixties, and he set up his own forge on his farm in Foster. His father was the late *Frederic P. Gorham* '93, chairman of the biology department at Brown for many years and an early authority on public health. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Ruth Campbell Gorham, 151 Meeting St., Providence; three sons, John, Bradford, and Nicholas; a daughter, Desire; and a sister, *Nancy Gorham Blubaugh* '32 A.M.

Joseph Eliot Peckham '22, Montrose, Pa., traffic engineer for the New York Bell Telephone Co. from 1924 to 1962 and later agent for the Bedford County (Va.) Board of Supervisors; Jan. 21, 1975. Beta Theta Pi. Survivors include his wife, Margaret Nabors Peckham, R.D. #1, Montrose; and a son, Eugene.

Angelo Louis Zucco '22, Great Barrington, Mass.; April 7. His occupation and survivors are not known.

William John McCollum '26, Garden City, N.Y., retired Brooklyn school teacher; Feb. 27. Mr. McCollum earned his M.A. from Columbia in 1930. Survivors include his wife, Margaret Andrews McCollum, 117 Roxbury Rd., Garden City.

Russell Dow Scribner '27, Sarasota, Fla., retired manager of Continental Can Co. in Chicago and Kalamazoo, Mich., and a former regional director of the Associated Alumni; April 7. Moving to Florida shortly after his retirement in 1968, Mr. Scribner was on the board of directors of the Ivy League Club of Sarasota. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Verner Kline Scribner, 600 Mourning Cove Dr., Sarasota; and a daughter, Elizabeth.

William Gilbert Stuart Sherman '28, Whitehall, Pa., former chief legal adviser for the National Labor Relations Board in western Pennsylvania and parts of West Virginia, and treasurer of the Brown Club of Western Pennsylvania from 1952 to 1955; March 23. A 1935 graduate of Georgetown Law School, Mr. Sherman had been with the NLRB for more than a quarter of a century when he retired in 1964. Since his retirement, he had served as a member of the American Arbitration Board and engaged in private law practice. Survivors include his wife, Thelma Williams Sherman, 4615 W. Barlind Dr., Whitehall; and a son, William.

Lester Norton Cobb, Jr. '29, Fort Myers, Fla., metals specialist in purchasing for thirty years with Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., of Cleveland prior to his retirement in 1971; March 4. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Janice Cobb, 21 Domingo Ct., R.R. 13, Fort Myers; and three daughters, Harriet, Sarah, and Barbara.

Otto Kerner '30, former federal appeals court judge and two-time governor of Illinois; May 9. Judge Kerner resigned his judgeship after being convicted in 1973 of accepting racetrack stock as a bribe while he was governor. While he was serving a three-year prison term, doctors discovered a spot on his lung. He was paroled in 1975 and operated on for the removal of a cancerous tumor. Earlier this year, the U.S. Justice Department had cleared the way for a pardon, which was awaiting action by President Ford. But death came first for Otto Kerner, who had vigorously maintained his innocence of the charges against him.

Mr. Kerner cut his political teeth early in life, driving his father, Otto Kerner, Sr., then state attorney general, and Illinois Governor Henry Horner around the state during their campaigns. After graduating from Brown, Mr. Kerner spent a year at Trinity College at Cambridge University in England and then attended Northwestern University Law School, earning a degree in 1934. That same year he married Helena Cermak, the daughter of Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak, victim in 1933 of an assassin's bullet meant for President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Settling in Chicago, Kerner started a private law practice and joined the Illinois National Guard as a private. He rose to the rank of major general during World War II, during which he took part in the North African and Sicilian campaigns before serving in

Otto Kerner speaks at Brown in 1971.

Uosis Joudvalkis

the Pacific Theater. After the war, his political career began with his appointment by the Chicago Democratic organization to the post of U.S. Attorney for northern Illinois, in which he served for seven years before being appointed to a county judgeship. In 1960, he became the Democratic candidate for governor and won the election by defeating incumbent William D. Stratton. He was reelected in 1964 and in 1968 President Johnson appointed him to the same federal judgeship once held by his father.

Mr. Kerner was an alumni trustee of Brown from 1956 to 1963 and a term trustee from 1969 to 1974. He was granted an honorary doctor of laws degree from Brown in 1961 and received the Brown Bear Award in 1970. After being named by President Johnson to head the National Commission on Civil Disorders in 1967, Mr. Kerner spoke twice at Brown. At a Convocation address in 1968, he said he believed that the American people's battle to overcome racism was succeeding. Returning to Brown three years later, Judge Kerner appeared on a panel with Milton S. Eisenhower, who had headed the President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, and William W. Scranton, chairman of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest.

Mr. Kerner's wife died in 1973. With him when he died were his son, *Tony* '71, 233 East Walton Pl., Chicago, and his daughter, Helena. He is also survived by his 90-year-old mother.

Robert Julian Legg '34, Alliance, Ohio, engineer with E.W. Bliss Co., Canton, Ohio; Jan. 25. Survivors include a son, Robert J. Legg, Jr., 225 South Haines Ave., Alliance.

Samuel Belkin '35 Ph.D., New York City, chancellor and former president of Yeshiva University in New York and a distinguished Hellenist and Talmudic scholar; April 18. When Dr. Belkin became president of Yeshiva in 1943, the school had 850 students. Today it has 7,000. During the same period, the full-time faculty jumped from ninety-four to 1,500, the number of schools and affiliates from four to fifteen, and the annual operating budget from $440,000 to $100 million. One of Dr. Belkin's major achievements was the establishment of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, a graduate school of Yeshiva in the northeastern Bronx. It was the country's first medical school founded under Jewish auspices. Answering an alumni questionnaire from Brown four years ago, Dr. Belkin said: "I came to Brown as a young man of twenty-four, having been in the United States only six years. It was at Brown that my professional interests crystallized, and there that I pursued a key intellectual apprenticeship for my life's work. The impact of my experience at Brown has therefore been profound." Survivors include his wife, Abby Polesie Belkin, 101 Central Park West, New York City; and two children, Linda and Salo.

James Henry Flynn, Jr. '35, Perrysburg, Ohio, service and inventory control manager with Owens Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, by whom he had been employed for thirty-seven years; date unknown. A Navy veteran of World War II assigned to the 1st Marine Division, Mr. Flynn received two Presidential citations and was awarded the Purple Heart. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Dale Schweitzer Flynn, 1039 Maple St., Perrysburg; a son, James; and two daughters, Patricia and Cynthia.

James Otis Staniels '35, Englewood, Fla., former president and member of the board of directors of the Dover Trust Co., Dover, N.J., and, for the past five years, owner of J.O. Staniels Financial Services in Englewood, Fla; Jan. 30. In World War II, he served with the infantry during the campaigns in Rome, Arno, southern France, the Rhineland, and Central Europe. Survivors include his wife, Gertrude Bennett Staniels, 598 Artist Ave., Englewood; a daughter, *Lucia* '64; and two sons, Jeffrey and Peter.

Douglas McPherson Fowler '36, Roselle, Ill., manager of field sales administration for the Signode Corp. of Glenview, Ill., a packaging systems company; Jan. 8. In Roselle, Mr. Fowler was chairman of the board of trustees of the United Methodist Church. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his wife, Virginia Higgins Fowler, 311 East Ardmore Ave., Roselle; sons Douglas and Andrew; and a daughter, Katharine.

John Edward Howard '36, Providence, trust officer and a retired assistant vice-president of Industrial National Bank of Providence, for whom he worked for thirty-seven years; April 13. Mr. Howard was a 1962 graduate of the Stonier School of Banking. He joined the American Eagle Squadron of the Royal Air Force when it was formed in California in 1941 and participated in several of the major battles over Britain. Transferring to the U.S. Army Air Force in 1942, he served as captain and bomber pilot and was awarded the Purple Heart. Survivors include three brothers, Frederick, Walter, and *Herbert* '28, of Jamaica, Vt.

Charles Greenleaf Newell '36, Suffield, Conn., treasurer of the T.M. Walker Mill Works of Springfield, Mass., and former secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut Valley Brown Club; March 24. Mr. Newell was a Navy officer during World War II. Delta Tau Delta. His wife, Jane Hamblen Newell, died in February. His survivors include a daughter and three sons, Steven, John, and Charles.

Alfred Hanson Macgillivray '39, East Haven, Conn., senior managing engineer for the Cerro Wire & Cable Co. of New Haven for the past two years and a former trustee of the Brown University Fund; May 2. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Beatrice Barton Macgillivray, 59 Foxon Rd., East Haven; and a son, Barton.

Thomas Hall Hermann '40, Hamilton, Ohio, salesman with The Texas Co., Cincinnati; Nov. 25. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors are not known.

Edward John Going II '41, Stamford, Conn., retired vice-president of Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles advertising agency in New York City; March 30. Mr. Going was a past president of Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth Leavitt Going, 3 Saddle Rock Rd., Stamford; a son, *Geoffrey* '67; a daughter, Patricia; and a brother, *George* '39.

Arthur Robert Thebado '51, New York City, director of unit managers for ABC-TV sports and president of the Brown Club of New York; May 17. While accepting an Emmy award for ABC's television coverage of the Winter Olympics at Innsbruck, Executive Producer Roone Arledge told a national TV audience watching the award show that the man "most responsible" for the success of that coverage, Art Thebado, had died that afternoon of a heart attack. Mr. Thebado (*BAM*, July/August 1975) had been employed in New York City since his Brown days. He started with an advertising agency and then became senior press representative with CBS, doing publicity for such stars as Ed Sullivan, Jackie Gleason, Andy Williams, and Sid Caesar. From 1963 to 1966 he served as producer of "The Arthur Godfrey Show," frequently flying around the country with Godfrey in the entertainer's private plane. Mr. Thebado also did freelance TV acting, appearing on such shows as "Naked City" and "The Defenders." He joined ABC-TV as a unit manager in 1966. Art Thebado, who grew up in Pawtucket, R.I., always enjoyed coming back to what he termed his "home base." In 1974, he coordinated ABC's coverage of the U.S. Figure Skating Championships from the Providence Civic Center. In 1973, Mr. Thebado achieved a long-held goal when he returned to the campus with the ABC crew to televise the Brown-Harvard game from Brown Stadium. He was also on hand, working in the truck behind the stands, when these two teams met on television in 1974 at Cambridge and in 1975 at Providence. In recent years he has been a director of the Associated Alumni, a vice-president of his class, and at the time of his death, was serving as chairman of his class's 25th reunion. Mr. Thebado is survived by his wife, Joanne Williams Thebado, 26 West 9th St., New York City, and his parents.

Art Thebado at ABC-TV headquarters.

Hugh Smyser

Carrying the Mail

Conversations with Iran

Editor: I think you and the alumni should be aware that there is some fairly strong feeling among faculty and students against any attempt by the University to profit from the Iranian government in any kind of educational association (*BAM*, April). The Iranian government is one of the most oppressive and tyrannical regimes in the world today. At a panel discussion on this subject sponsored by the Student Caucus earlier this year, students and faculty heard firsthand accounts of political persecution by the Shah of poets, writers, and dissenters. Nat Hentoff, writing in *The Village Voice*, February 2, 1976, carefully documented the inhumanity of the Shah's regime which, as he said, is common knowledge in Europe but somehow has been hidden from Americans.

It would be extremely unfortunate if the alumnae and alumni of Brown were misled by your article into thinking that some kind of arrangement can be made between Brown and the Iranian government without causing considerable opposition upon the campus. As part of the fair coverage which the *BAM* is noted for, I hope you will print this letter in order to provide another side of the story. Brown University must not allow its desperate need for funds to blind its libertarian and humanitarian ideals. No self-respecting university ought to have anything to do with the Shah's money until he ceases to torture and persecute those who peacefully dissent from his tyrannical regime. Those interested in further documentation may write to the Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran, 853 Broadway, Suite 414, New York, N.Y. 10003.

WILLIAM G. McLOUGHLIN
Professor of history
Campus

Editor: I was delighted and intrigued to read, "Conversations with Iran."

My own long interest in Iran, actually due to a beloved teacher and mentor, Arthur Upham Pope, prompts me to suggest that the article is totally wrong in inferring that Iran is an Arabic country. It is not, by any means, and indeed you should know that Iran, at the end of the Sasanian period, was the victim of Arab invasion. The Iranians are, largely, loyal to Islam. But they are a totally independent people, and their government, beholden to no other, is surely the most remarkable and stable in the Middle East.

I do hope that Brown will continue its "Iranian connection," free of any need to imply apologies for dealing with an Arab nation. Iran is neither Arab, or necessarily tied to any Arab grouping. It is rather a miracle of our time, drawing strength from a rich past.

REXFORD STEAD '50
Los Angeles, Calif.

Editor: I was surprised to read in the article "Conversations with Iran" continual references to the Arabs in an irrelevant sense, since the Iranians, though Moslem, are not Arabs. The article ends with a reference to President Hornig's trip to the Middle East (which I assume was the ten-day tour of Iran), and quotes Professor Clifton as saying that "all *Arab* countries are now viewed as able to pay their way educationally." (My emphasis.)

As soon as I receive my degree this spring from the Graduate Institute of International Studies (area specialization in the Middle East) at Fairleigh Dickinson University, I would be happy to come up to Providence and give a guest lecture on the difference between Arabs and Iranians. Along with the Iranians, we could also discuss other Indo-European groups in the Middle East, such as the Kurds (Moslem) and the Armenians (Christian).

The Middle East is confusing enough without *BAM*'s adding to the confusion.

PIERRE PAPAZIAN '51
Bergenfield, N.J.

Professor Clifton should not be blamed for the BAM*'s error, which the editors regret.*

Collective bargaining

This letter was sent to the Commencement Committee, with a copy to the BAM.

Sir: One item in your program disturbs me, and I hope that I am mistaken in my analysis of what it says; that is, I hope that it was meant to convey the opinions of the speakers at the forum and not the opinion of the University, the trustees, or its governing body.

I refer to the announcement of the forum in which the [assistant to the] secretary-treasurer of the United Steel Workers and my former professor, Phillip Taft, will discuss "how collective bargaining has benefitted the public and shaped the economy and why union demands for an equal voice in all aspects of corporate life are necessary to insure the social welfare and economic stability of the country."

I think there is a substantial body of individuals in this country who would vigorously take issue with this statement; in many areas, collective bargaining has meant political blackmail with the result that certain unions have strangled the municipalities of this country, disturbed the economy by using their political strength to gain unreasonable benefits and high pay for their members. The U.S.A. has yet to experience a severe application of the power of the Teamsters' Union to bring this country to its knees. But this prospect is clearly available to them in the future.

As to the concept of "union demands for an equal voice in all aspects of corporate life . . . to insure the social welfare and economic stability of the country," I can only refer all who can read to the experience of our British Socialist friends and to those across the sea, for a perfect example of what this can bring to a heretofore prosperous society.

LESLIE B. COHEN '44
Charlotte, N.C.

Hyatt Waggoner

Editor: Many thanks for your piece on Hyatt Waggoner. In my five years at Brown, I ranked him as the finest professor I knew there — not the best lecturer (John Shroeder was that), nor the most warmly personable (Elmer Blistein was that), but the finest professional man of the lot, nonetheless, by reason of his superior levels of energy, creativity, and intellect. As much as anyone I have known, Mr. Waggoner bears out Henry Adams's adage that a teacher's influence never ends: "a teacher affects eternity."

VICTOR STRANDBERG '59 A.M., '62 Ph.D.
Durham, N.C.

Do we have a "right" to die?

Editor: I write this letter out of a growing sense of frustration and in the sincere hope that Dan Brock and some of the other members of the faculty serving on the Bio-Medical Ethics Committee do not have as much influence on the medical students Brown is educating as it would seem from the article "Do We Have a Right to Die?" (*BAM*, January/February).

The right to die without extraordinary measures of rescue or prolongation is indeed different from euthanasia which by most common definitions is the active, positive intervention to end a life; the difference is manifest in action, intention, and morality. Brock's use of the concept that failure to sustain life "denies us our future," . . . and that if a person is "not conscious and so has no desire to continue to exist in the future, then in killing him we do not frustrate any desire of his not to be killed" is specious argumentation. The patient under anesthesia technically has no "desire" to continue to exist while in this state; this does not mean

he has no right to our care and concern.

I believe that Dr. Kass is in error when he states he feels the Quinlan case will not have too much effect on the practice of medicine. At some local hospitals there are no longer "no code" designations on patients' charts. CPR must be done on all patients, even those with terminal cancer whose "desire to continue to exist" in states of extreme cachexia may have been clearly expressed in the negative. The adversary procedure which he recommends seems inappropriate to the setting and would probably deter both patients and families from initiating the decision-making process. I was disappointed that a man with such stature and philosophical insight as John Ladd would choose to address this complex problem in terms of law and legalities alone. Dr. Cobb's words of sensitivity and insight are those of a man who spends time with patients and are born of the knowledge, no doubt, that "there are few atheists in foxholes and few absolutists at the bedside" (Inglefinger). This should not be taken to mean that I advocate a total contextual base for the determination of ethical considerations. I do not, but I would hope that students know that various attempts to formulate noncognitivist ethical theories have few if any references to the real situations in which ethical judgments are made.

Lawrence Kohlberg's research indicates that moral development continues long into adulthood and is based on experiences of personal moral choice and responsibility. How does the ethics committee help students to experience this growth and to resolve the shock of seeing unneeded, expensive, invasive techniques done for practice by interns and residents on hopeless patients? Are they able to help the student deal with the resuscitation of the terminally ill, the unnecessary surgery, the "dead" patients on respirators? These questions touch on our right to die and, more importantly, on the quality of life while dying.

If we believe with Paul Ramsey that we are a "covenant people on a common pilgrimage" then it is time to try to define that covenant as it relates to birth, living, and dying and unless Brown offers its students an opportunity to do so, it will be failing both them and the patients who will someday be in their care.

As for myself, I am contemplating having "No Code" tattooed on my chest with the hope that if I am brought decerebrate to some emergency room I will be lucky enough to be treated by a compassionate physician who *does* know the difference between euthanasia and the right to die.

MARJORIE JONES STENBERG '54
Providence, R.I.

Mrs. Stenberg, who received a B.S. in nursing from Rhode Island College in 1974, is now a candidate for an M.S. in nursing at the University of Rhode Island. — Editor.

Opening closet doors

Editor: I seldom write to editors of publications; however, I was so delighted with the refreshing article, "Prying Open the Closet Door" (*BAM*, April), that I felt a word of comment might be of interest.

Kathleen Smith is certainly to be commended for the approach she took and for her candid presentation.

Richard Dannenfelser and Carla Hansen have, with the obvious response to the course, touched an area of sincere interest on the part of the students. Many of them, I am sure, are unsophisticated in this area. A bouquet to Richard and Carla! A marriage is "for a long time," and many might have existed better, or perhaps survived, with a better understanding at the beginning.

A compliment to you, the author, and to those who conduct the experience.

JAMES N. BYERS '38
East Providence, R.I.

Since the article, Chaplain Dannenfelser and the BAM *have received many requests for the booklet, "Sexual Unfolding," which is given to participants in the program. The booklet is now being reprinted and will soon be available at $2.50 per copy prepaid. — Editor.*

"Let's hear it for Tillinghast"

Editor: After a decade of despair over Brown's lack of leadership, maybe some of we former students can see a glimmer of hope.

It is refreshing to read in the *BAM* statements by Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast relative to the search for a new president.

"Students should play a minor role in running the University." "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."

Maybe a return to such realism will restore respect for what was once an outstanding University with a distinguished corps of graduates. They too were once students and not the transient quasi-administrators and policymakers which seems to have populated the student body these past several years; perhaps bright and intelligent young people, but nevertheless inexperienced and *without any responsibility* beyond preparing themselves for life beyond the temporary college years.

JACQUES COUSIN '40
Dearborn, Mich.

Editor: Let's hear it for Tillinghast!

At last someone has come out and said that the students should play a minor role in running the University. If the students are unhappy about that, there must be many other universities that they could go to, and Brown would be well rid of them.

I hope that whoever Mr. Tillinghast and his committee choose for president that person will have the fortitude to run the University as it should be run and as it used to be run.

S. H. DOLLEY '42
Los Angeles, Calif.

Walter Massey

Editor: After reading the April issue, I suggest that if the problem discussed on page 2 [the presidential search] has not been resolved, the answer may lie in the article on page 17 ["Expecting More of the Ivory Tower," by Walter Massey].

I suggest Brown could do much worse that select the man whose picture I enclose [Dean Massey].

GEORGE P. CONARD II '40
Bethlehem, Pa.

The writer is professor of metallurgy and materials science at Lehigh University. — Editor

Select a clergyman

Editor: The fact that a new president of the University has yet to be chosen interested me tremendously and has encouraged me to set down several ideas that have occurred to me these past months.

When I entered the University, President Barbour was in office. It was said, however, that religion was in a state of disarray and that a member of the scientific community should lead the academic community. It was an era when C.P. Snow and J. R. Leavis were debating in England the relative merits of science and the arts — bitterly.

I suggest now that the Judeo-Christian community has resolved its difficulties — perfectly. It has found union, but not unity. Personally that pleases me, since I believe that the Holy Spirit speaks in various forms. Religion, having solved its great problem of diversity, is now intellectually respectable: the religious community is now composed of separated *brethren*.

Further, science has by its empiricism done much of its great work — though much detail must yet be done.

I trust that just as Dewey, in his Decimal Library Cataloguing Systems, unified knowledge, so too can others.

It is my humble opinion that, again, a clergyman be selected to lead the University as president — a clergyman who is acquainted with the sciences and the arts, a comprehensive mind with executive ability. The clergy is rich in such minds.

JANET MIX SMITH '39
Freehold, N.J.

"All you ever wanted to know about college basketball"

All the Moves:
A History of College Basketball
by Neil D. Isaacs '59 Ph.D.
J. B. Lippincott Company,
New York and Philadelphia, 1975
319 pp. Illustrated. $12.95

Late every autumn, with the regularity of rising prices, college sports information directors pour out press releases filled with optimistic and always exaggerated claims for the success of their basketball teams. There is the perennial "crop of promising freshmen," "floor generals," "much-needed big men," and of course the old standby, "experience." By the time the snow has melted in the spring all that hype is just so much unrecycled paper and the box scores have made con men of some and geniuses of others.

When you think how good the action on the court is, it's rather a pity that college administrators don't reallocate their resources. College basketball can stand on its own. It is a unique game, blending team play with a wide latitude for individual expression, requiring constant mental and physical readjustment. To watch young athletes trying to discipline themselves, to mesh fundamentals with instinctive moves in a game of almost continual movement is to appreciate the beauty, drama, and built-in rhythm that make the sport at that level exceptional.

Neil Isaacs, a professor of English (at the University of Maryland) by trade, would probably give up Milton and Chaucer (even though they are great individual performers) if he could make a living watching roundball. In *All the Moves* he has blended his enthusiasm and researching skills to write a book which tells you all you ever wanted to know about college basketball but were afraid to ask someone to put down in one place. He systematically covers the evolution of the sport from a recreation that kept a few young men off the streets at night into a performing art that entertains twenty-five million fans annually (not to mention the huge number of TV viewers). The theoreticians, synthesizers, strategists, stylists, innovators, and performers portrayed here represent a descriptive honor roll of college basketball — Nat Holman, George Mikan, Bill Russell, Hank Luisetti, Bill Bradley, Oscar Robertson, John Wooden, Adolph Rupp. And every team that has especially distinguished itself over the years has its moment at center court — CCNY, Kansas, the University of San Francisco, Kentucky, UCLA, et al.

But as comprehensive as the text is and as much fun as it is to look at the wealth of photographs, Isaacs is at his best when he introduces what is so often lacking in sports history: a bit of social perspective. "College basketball is worthy of the devotion it inspires," he writes, "yet it stands clearly in the need of repair." Isaacs's attack on the spectacle of recruiting is on target. He has justifiably harsh words for the win-at-any-cost philosophy, racist coaches, and the quota system for blacks that has not yet totally disappeared and has marred for decades the "educational" backdrop of collegiate athletics. Isaacs correctly criticizes colleges that permit "student" athletes to qualify for intercollegiate play by almost manufacturing cumulative indexes, which mysteriously crumble when players' college eligibility is used up. The author is singularly impressive when he focuses on a specific example of hypocrisy: the idiotic decision by officials at Iowa University to bar Connie Hawkins from competing because of his supposedly willing involvement with gamblers. Protected by their glass house, the powers that be at Iowa later expelled Hawkins, ostensibly for "academic reasons." Earlier, hungering for the prestige and potential revenue Hawkins could bring Iowa with his basketball skills, school officials presumably had found "academic reasons" to admit him despite the fact he could not read at an eighth-grade level.

"A game of almost continual movement . . . of beauty, drama, and built-in rhythm."

Stuart Crump, Jr. '67

Even at those times when the years and games blend into one another, when players seem to be interchangeable with their predecessors and statistics, and records seem like plastic frosting on the cake, it is incomparably more pleasant to read *All the Moves* than a sports information director's press releases — to say the least.

Jonathan Segal

Jonathan Segal, an editor at Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Company, is a former sports columnist for Esquire.

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