

JOHN F. BARRY

Brown

Alumni Monthly September 1976



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Under the Elms

The longest strike in Brown's history

Labor unions have been at Brown for a long time — since 1942, to be exact, when Local 134 of the Service Employees International Union (AFL-CIO) was organized to represent the University's maintenance workers. The union and the University coexisted peacefully for three decades, until 1970, when the union struck over the issues of wages and its demand for a union shop. The strike, which lasted seventeen days, was resolved with a new wage offer and agreement on a modified union shop (where new employees would be required to join, but those who had worked during the strike or who had more than ten years' service with Brown would not). Since then, Local 134 of the SEIU has organized the non-professional library workers (1973) and the food service workers (1975), and has been attempting — unsuccessfully as yet — to organize the secretarial and clerical workers.

Given the spread of unionization on campus and the University's recent financial difficulties, it was perhaps inevitable that the era of peaceful coexistence between Brown and the union would come to an end. The library workers struck for twelve days in 1973 (BAM, December 1973), primarily over wages and the related issues of job classification and seniority vs. merit increases. Now, the University is embroiled in an eleven-week-old strike by maintenance and food service workers and in a more recent strike by library employees. For the first time in its labor history, Brown has begun hiring temporary employees to replace those out on strike.

The main issue, not surprisingly, is wages. The contracts for the 330 maintenance and food service workers expired June 30, and bargaining teams from both sides began meeting in April to negotiate a merged two-year contract. By June 30, most of the items under discussion had been resolved, but the two sides were far from reaching an agreement on the wage package. The University's final offer provided for a general wage increase of 20 cents an

hour the first year and 16 cents an hour the second year, and the union had proposed an increase of 48 cents an hour the first year and 39 cents the second year, plus a cost-of-living adjustment clause. That evening, 210 members of the union met and voted, 201-9, to go on strike.

The eight subsequent bargaining sessions that were held during July and August ultimately reached another stalemate — this time on two key issues, the wage package and the contract expiration date. Brown's final wage offer was an increase of 20 cents an hour or no less than 5 percent the first year, and 5 percent the second year; the union stood firm on a demand of 35 cents the first year and 31 cents the second, plus a cost-of-living adjustment. Moreover, the union, cognizant of the fact that the University could best tolerate a strike during the summer months when their current contract expired, introduced the demand that the new contract take effect on whatever date the strike ended, instead of retroactively on July 1. The University insisted that the new contract be in force from July 1, 1976, to June 30, 1978.

In the meantime, what had previously been a tug-of-war behind closed doors was developing into a public-relations battle. Union members picketed at strategic locations around campus, and the union even brought in two busloads of supporters from an SEIU local in Boston to stage a demonstration on August 14, the day Brown's next president, Howard R. Swearer, was visiting the campus. The University and the union each sent open letters to the Brown community detailing its position and explaining why it was right and necessary, and accusing the other side of acting in bad faith. The strike received ample coverage in the local media, which served as an additional platform for charges, denials, and counter-charges.

The University's position is that Brown simply does not have the funds to meet the union's wage demands, and that its wage offer is competitive, and equitable in the context of the salary increases (averaging slightly over 5 percent) given the rest of its employees for 1976-77. The union's response to

that, in its open letter dated July 6, was that "we have never during thirty-six years of collective bargaining with Brown attempted to bargain for the rest of the University." (Thomas Finneran, the union's business agent and chief negotiator, put it this way: "Negotiated wages should always be more than dictated wages. That's why we have unions.") In the same letter, the union announced that it was in the process of filing unfair labor charges with the Na-



tional Labor Relations Board; the substance of the charge was that Brown was bargaining in bad faith by refusing to offer the union more than was being given to non-union employees.

On August 26, the NLRB notified the union that it was dismissing the charge, stating that "no unlawful motive can be inferred from the fact that the employer offered wage increases to the union which were roughly equivalent to those granted its non-union employees," and concluding that Brown had fulfilled its obligation to bargain in good faith. The union simultaneously announced that it would appeal the charge. The fol-

lowing week, Brown announced it was filing a counter-charge against the union for allegedly engaging in "illegal conduct" — threats, property damage, and physical assault.

The strike reached a turning point at the bargaining session on August 2, when the negotiating teams and the federal and state mediators agreed that an impasse had been reached. Acting President Merton Stoltz had already announced, in an open letter dated July 28, that the University's first priority was to assure that the fall term began on time and proceeded with "minimum dislocation," and that Brown would

take "whatever steps are necessary to meet that objective." On August 3, the University issued a recall to the striking workers, inviting them to return to work under the provisions of the University's final wage offer, and announcing that Brown would begin hiring temporary personnel on August 10.

According to union spokesmen, only four strikers returned to work when the recall was issued; the University refused to confirm this, or to specify how many temporary workers it expected to hire (beyond saying that it would be a "minimal" work force). Inevitably, pressures on both sides esca-

Acting President Merton P. Stoltz and president-to-be Howard R. Swearer pass through picketing workers and supporters.



John Forasté

lated when the new hiring began. Beginning August 10, the union regrouped its picketers and set up large picket lines next to the Brown office building (where the employment office is housed), behind the Sharpe Refectory, and in front of the Rockefeller Library. That same day, an incident took place which was indicative of the general tension: a picketer in front of the library was arrested and charged with assaulting University Librarian Charles Churchwell as he crossed the picket line to enter the building. (Shortly thereafter, the man was fired.)

The picket line at the Rockefeller Library was of particular importance, because negotiations had already begun with the library workers' union (whose contract is separate from that of the maintenance and dining workers) on a wage reopener clause that expired August 14, and most members of the library union were refusing to cross the picket line. On August 13, the library workers voted to reject the University's final wage offer of increases ranging from 5.4 to 5.9 percent; the library negotiating team's last proposal was for increases ranging from 10.0 to 10.5 percent. No further bargaining sessions have been held.

The library workers did not hold a strike vote on August 13, but most continued to honor the picket line, ostensibly from fear of harassment. Moreover, they announced their intention of applying to the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security (DES) for immediate unemployment benefits. (Rhode Island is one of only two states — the other is New York — that permit outright payment of unemployment benefits to strikers, but there is a seven-week waiting period before strikers become eligible for benefits.) The library workers' argument was that they were not on strike, but were being prevented from working by the presence of the picket line and the possibility of harassment and were therefore entitled to begin receiving benefits immediately. Brown, on the other hand, took the position that the library workers were refusing to cross the picket line out of support for their fellow union members and were thus engaged in a *de facto* strike themselves.

On August 17, Charles Churchwell sent a letter to all members of the library union, asking them to return to work and stating that the University would

have to begin hiring temporary replacements for those who continued to stay out. Of the seventy-five members of the union, sixty-three refused to return to work, and the hiring began on August 23. The following day, the library workers met again and voted to go on strike (which made their appeal to DES a moot point). On September 1, Brown notified the striking library workers that it was discontinuing payment of their medical benefits. Joe Peckham, a member of the library bargaining team, labeled the University's action "a flagrant violation of the contract" — which, except for the wage clause, was still in effect. The University's position on that, according to Robert A. Reichley, associate vice-president and director of University relations, was that "the union violated its own contract by not reporting to work a week before the wage clause expired. The simple fact is that the library workers are not working, and under those circumstances, the University does not feel obligated to pay medical or other benefits."

It seems certain now that the fall semester will begin on time, but whether it will proceed with "minimum dislocation" remains to be seen. It's one thing for the grass to remain uncut, the Blue Room to be closed down, and routine maintenance chores to go unperformed during the summer, but Brown has never before had to operate during the school year with curtailed maintenance and dining services in addition to a short-staffed library. University officials expressed the hope that, with cooperation from all segments of the Brown community, day-to-day operations would continue as normally as possible. As this issue went to press, negotiations had been resumed with the maintenance and dining workers, and there was optimism that a settlement could be reached. J.P.

Old Komians programs? Sock and Buskin photos? Don Wilmeth wants them

Don B. Wilmeth has embarked on a project for which he's hoping for help from alumni. Wilmeth, an associate professor in the theater section of the English department, is attempting to build a collection of theatrical memorabilia for the University's new theater library in Lyman Hall. During the past summer,

Wilmeth worked six to eight hours a day, sometimes six days a week, going through old boxes and crates, weeding out, organizing, and filing material that had been gathering dust for years.

"Our basic goal," Wilmeth says, "is to build a permanent collection on theater in New England, and in Rhode Island in particular. We want to collect the basic volumes and materials that can be used for course work and scripts. Within this general goal, we hope to bring our records of Brown theater up to date and we wish to issue an appeal to alumni to donate things they have that relate to the theater."

Brown's new theater library includes a growing collection of books, some purchased recently and others donated over the years. Sarah Minchin Barker, who directed Komians in the 1920s and whose husband was one of the founders of Barker Playhouse, last fall donated a set of thirty-five books on the theater, along with a complete set of Komian programs.

The library also includes thirty-five scrapbooks, a complete set of programs from the Providence Opera House, photos of Komians and Sock and Buskin casts, a collection of playbills and photos of people from the theatrical field dating back 100 years, and a number of recordings of Sock and Buskin plays in the 1940s.

"The thing that scares me," Professor Wilmeth says, "is that it is so easy for precious items such as these to get lost. People clean attics — and out this material goes. Unfortunately, things that many people don't consider important are important to us — old or current playbills, clippings, photographs. It would be very useful, for example, if our alumni who attend a play or summer stock would pick up an extra program and send it to us.

"I've long felt that there should be some central repository for this sort of collection. The opportunity to provide that repository came when we moved into Lyman Hall last year and established this library."

Wilmeth feels that it is hard to measure the importance to the students of this growing collection. "It's an entirely different ball game when your students can come in and see and touch things relating to the history of the theater. This has it all over merely reading about the past in a book."

Still on Professor Wilmeth's agenda

is the job of completing an index on the material that he filed this summer and the "monumental task" of identifying several hundred photos from the early days of Sock and Buskin and Komiens.

Alumni wishing to make donations to Brown's new theater library can do so by mailing material to Box 1897, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912 or by calling (401) 863-2181. J.B.

A Brown professor helps Alaskan Eskimos understand their cultural heritage

The current shift in emphasis away from the "melting pot" tradition and toward affirmation of ethnic pride and identity has spawned a number of programs — such as black studies or bilingual education — designed to raise the cultural consciousness of minority populations and ease the pressure toward assimilation. Such programs are often institutionalized on the federal or state level and "handed down" to the people they are intended to benefit, who may or may not have a say in how the programs are set up.

In a remote village on the northwest coast of Alaska, however, the native Eskimos have taken it upon themselves to develop a unique program combining history, archaeology, and education, designed to increase their own knowledge of their cultural heritage — and they have asked a Brown faculty member, Associate Professor of Anthropology Douglas D. Anderson, to serve as their expert consultant.

Professor Anderson first began doing field work in the area around Selawik, Alaska, in 1968, conducting archaeological excavations and other research on native prehistory and technological development. His interest in the ethnology of Arctic peoples developed during his undergraduate years at the University of Washington in Seattle and became the focus of his graduate work at Brown (where in 1962 he was the first student to receive a master's degree in anthropology) and at the University of Pennsylvania. In Alaska he worked closely from the beginning with the local Eskimos, who provided him with valuable information and assisted him on his digs. In their opinion, Selawik was the most "interesting" village in the area, being one of the oldest, and Selawik eventually became the base for his local research.



John Forstie

Douglas Anderson in his campus office.

In 1968, Selawik was what Professor Anderson describes as a conservative village: relatively stable, but uncommitted to progress. Over the next few years, however, certain developments exerted a profound influence on the Selawik Eskimos, affecting both their outlook and their material circumstances. First, the state's educational policies toward native Alaskans underwent a change. Until the late '60s, all teachers in native schools were white "outsiders" who stressed assimilation; native schoolchildren were officially discouraged from learning their own languages and were forbidden to speak anything but English in school. A more enlightened approach was instituted in 1970, when native languages began to be taught in the schools, and native Alaskans are currently being trained as teacher aides. (Eventually, it is hoped that native teachers will be able to supplant outside teachers.)

The other important development was the Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, in which the Federal and state government settled with native Alaskans on the issue of land rights. Forty million acres of land were deeded over to the natives and \$10 million awarded, partly as cash settlements and partly as funds to set up village corporations (local governments) and regional corporations (similar to county governments) with jurisdiction over all native lands.

The Selawik Eskimos, like other native Alaskans, derived a tremendous sense of pride and an unprecedented

degree of autonomy from these developments. They had always identified strongly with their own culture, and they had now attained an independence that would permit them to affirm their values and traditions — and also to change, if they felt change would be beneficial. Selawik became, Professor Anderson says, "progressive and forward-looking." On the one hand, they welcomed modernizations such as electricity and improved housing; on the other hand, their increased interest in their own history (spurred in part by Professor Anderson's research in the area) led them to develop the idea of a program combining courses in local history, training in archaeological techniques, and the establishment of a community museum.

After they had outlined their plan for the program, the residents of Selawik decided last spring to solicit the advice and assistance of Professor Anderson, who was delighted to participate in an innovative project that would tie in with his own research and benefit the community as well. The program is being implemented through the Selawik school, chiefly at the high school level, using funds made available under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The high school students themselves are being trained by Professor Anderson in archaeological techniques, and the artifacts they excavate will be exhibited in the community museum. In addition to the courses in local history offered in the school, the students will receive classroom credit for their field work (which, because of climatic conditions, can only be done in the late summer and early fall, when it overlaps with the beginning of the school year).

The people of Selawik hope that their project will be used as an example or model for other native communities in Alaska, and to that end they are working to get coverage in native newspapers such as the *Tundra Times*. Professor Anderson, in the meantime, sees his role as mainly an advisory or supervisory one; for example, instead of writing his own archaeological report on the field work he will do each summer with the students, the students will write the report themselves — "something that's never been done before," he says. By staying out of the act as much as possible, he's allowing the students and the community at large to de-

velop a real sense of pride and accomplishment, along with a greater understanding of their own history. "Besides," he adds, "it will be interesting to me as an archaeologist to see what *they* feel is most valuable or important to them. So it works both ways." J.P.

Brown Club events

□ The **Brown Club of Boston** is presenting Sarah Caldwell, managing and artistic director of the Opera Company of Boston, and Joey Evans, a tenor with that company, in a benefit performance for Brown's Performing Arts Center and for the Opera Company of Boston on October 7 at 8 p.m. at the Sheraton Boston Hotel. Proceeds for the evening will be evenly shared by the two beneficiaries. Chairman of the event is Miriam S. Grace '66, Brookline, Massachusetts (phone, 617-734-2939). Assisting her is Leslie Clayton Bell '55, Newton Highlands, Massachusetts (617-969-8336), and Abbe Robinson Young '58, Newton Center, Massachusetts (617-332-0847). Invitations have been sent to alumni in the greater Boston area, but all alumni are welcome. Further information can be obtained by telephoning the chairman or her assistants.

□ The **Brown Club of Central New Jersey** is planning several activities on the day of the Brown-Princeton soccer and football games October 2. Immediately following the soccer game, which begins at 10:30 at Bedford Field (and for which cars may be parked in Lot 20), tailgate picnics will be held and the Brown Band will play. Following the football game, which begins at 1:30, there will be a reception in the lobby of Jadwyn Gym. Entrance fee will be \$1, with the proceeds going to the club's scholarship fund. For further information, contact G. Kenneth Chambers '55, Princeton (609-921-3476).

People and Programs

□ The new editorial associate of the *BAM* is **Anne Hinman Diffily** '73, who has been a member of the Brown News Bureau staff for the past three years. She replaces **Kathleen C. Smith** '75 A.M., who resigned to become senior editor at Jamestown Publishers in Providence.

□ **Erwin C. Hargrove**, professor and former chairman of political science at Brown, has resigned to become direc-

tor of the new Institute for Public Policy Studies at Vanderbilt University.

The next award . . . and the next . . .

Brown was the single most honored university in the nation this year in the annual competitions sponsored by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). CASE is a Washington-based organization that represents professionals from some 2,000 colleges, universities, and independent schools in the fields of alumni relations, development, communications, and external relations. The honors its competitions confer are considered the highest offered in these fields.

Brown received eighteen individual awards, more than any competing institution, and its four grand awards for first place were exceeded only by the University of California System, which received five.

Brown's grand awards went to:

□ The *Brown Alumni Monthly*, winner of the Sibley Award for the fourth time in eight years and the second year in a row.

□ The News Bureau, directed by Martha Matzke '66, for the quality of its writing and media relations program.

□ The Continuing College, directed by Sallie K. Riggs '62 (associate director of University relations), for its varied continuing education programs for alumni, parents, and friends of the University.

□ The Development Office, directed by Associate Vice-President Richard F. Seaman, for its highly successful 1974-75 Brown Fund campaign. The Development Office was also the winner of a separate annual-giving competition sponsored by the U.S. Steel Foundation. That honor, recognizing overall improvement in the Brown Fund, included a cash award of \$4,000.

Brown received Exceptional Achievement Awards for the special Bicentennial series of faculty-written articles in the *BAM*, "Liberty's Impact: The World Views 1776," which was a cooperative effort with the Continuing College and the John Carter Brown Library; for the News Bureau's media relations program during the student unrest of 1975 and for its news and information writing; for the Alumni Relations Office's on-campus alumni program called The Brown Street Series; and for the photography of John Forasté



in the *BAM*.

Citations were awarded the University for the public affairs content of the *BAM*; for the News Bureau's *Weekly Bulletin* and its information writing projects; for three Alumni Relations



Office programs involving alumni and students with the institution; for the National Alumni Schools program and other programs involving service to the institution; and for the Bicentennial publication, *Town and Gown in Wartime*,

a monograph on Brown's role in the American Revolution, written by Professor Emeritus Robert W. Kenny '25 (an excerpt of which appeared in the July/August BAM).

John Forasté's exceptional photography (above, a heretofore-unpublished photograph of an evening seminar in the applied mathematics building) was cited in the annual CASE competition (story, left).

It was a "long courtship" — it could be a near-perfect match

Brown's fifteenth president is Howard R. Swearer

There was something different about the Brown campus on August 14, and it wasn't simply that a president was being named and inspected. Nor was it the presence of dozens of striking workers, ruly but unquiet, at the College gates. Nor even the weather, unmercifully sticky at 89 degrees.

The difference was tone. The presidential choice seemed to be a perfect fit, and one could feel it in little things. Students rising with the faculty in a standing ovation. Trustees and administrators smiling, even laughing, with little provocation. The new president shedding his coat in muggy Sayles Hall, in an eminently sensible "first official act." And sitting with his family — who looked as wholesome as a "Father Knows Best" re-run, but twice as interesting — at a press conference that was all smiles and naturalness. One seasoned local reporter who has observed the Providence comings and goings for decades summed up the campus's reaction to its new leader in this exaggerated but incisive metaphor: "Freshest breeze to blow through the ivy in twenty-five years."

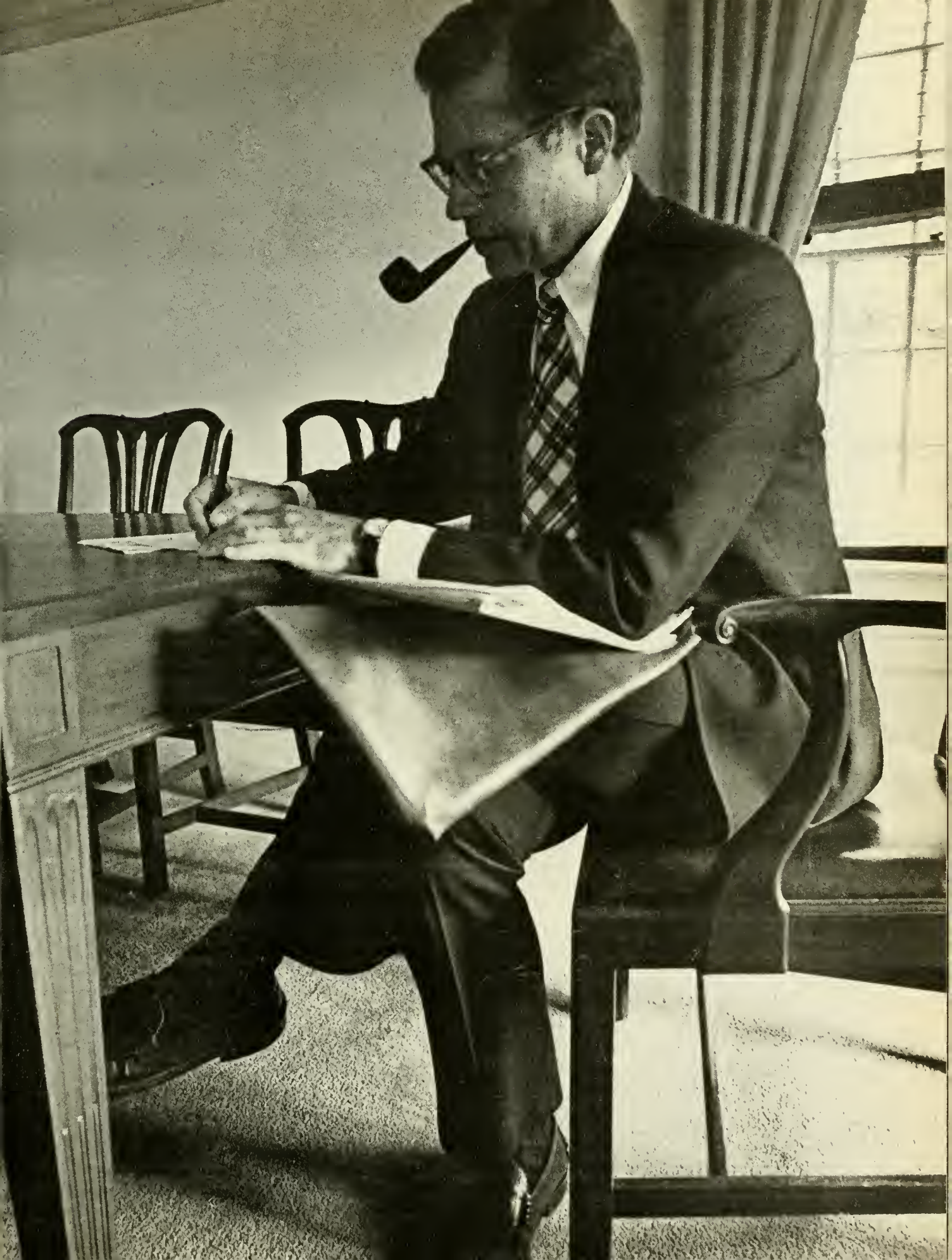
Howard R. Swearer is a different kind of leader, it would seem. If style is important, and if tone is, as he says, one of the critical by-products of presidential leadership, then perhaps the smiles of August were justified. He believes, he says, in communication. He intends to do a lot of listening. One of the strengths he brings to the job, he says, is an ability to synthesize information and points of view. He depends on con-

sensus. And the firmest conviction he has about Brown University at the moment is that things are not as bad as they seem. He conveys a convincing optimism to go along with his informality. It just might be contagious.

It is recounted, in fact, that former President Barnaby Keeney, on hand for the presidential vote in August, walked up to the new president after his meeting with the Corporation and offered a typically succinct assessment. "You'll do all right," Mr. Keeney remarked wryly. "You say the right things."

The forty-four-year-old political scientist also seems to have a knack for *doing* the right things, although he would be the last to admit the extent of his successes. When he accepted the presidency of Carleton College in Minnesota, during the strife-torn year of 1970, he used a self-deprecating gag line that his three sons now tell him was pretty corny. Considering the colossal exploits expected of a college president, he told the Carleton student body, perhaps colleges are looking more for Clark Kents than for Clark Kerrs. Howard Swearer, he assured them, was no Superman.

There are those in Northfield, Minnesota, today, however, who would take exception to the Swearer modesty. After watching him guide their "Harvard of the Midwest" through six of higher education's most troublesome years, they feel that not only is Swearer the most mild-mannered of presidents, combining a



relaxed style with a "crackling good sense of humor," but he is also — to borrow a phrase — able to leap tall obstacles in a single bound. Consider these accomplishments:

- A record of sound fiscal policy that has resulted in six balanced budgets and a smattering of black ink on the Carleton ledger.

- The careful determination, through consensus, of the institution's goals and priorities.

- The launching of a \$19.5-million capital campaign and its bold management to within \$4 million of that goal in less than three years.

- The writing and implementation of an affirmative action plan that has been used as a model for other small liberal-arts colleges.

- The successful orchestration of a new "participative" governance council that has given students, faculty, alumni, and staff a strong voice in vital decisions at Carleton.

If these heroics seem peculiarly relevant to the future needs of Brown University, that is a probable explanation for the successful conclusion to Brown's controversial, twelve-month search for a successor to Donald F. Hornig. Mr. Swearer was the unanimous choice of the Corporation's Selection Committee and its three advisory committees of students, faculty, and administrators. Moreover, to end the search process on a welcome note of harmony, the Carleton president had also been at the top of the original Presidential Search Committee's list, a favorite among the committee's students, faculty, and trustees alike. Had he not withdrawn his name from consideration when a key administrator at Carleton died last year, it is conceivable that Mr. Swearer might have been the final recommendation of that committee — the most widely based search committee in Brown's history. As it turned out, the Search Committee failed to find a consensus candidate and was dismissed in March (BAM, April).

After the presidential search was resumed in late spring under the direction of Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr., Mr. Swearer was contacted again and, presumably, persuaded. The situation happily fit former President Henry M. Wriston's brief prescription for finding the right president: "The job should seek the man." For his part, Mr. Swearer made the "agonizing decision" to leave Minnesota, where his "roots were dug deep," because he sensed a challenge at Brown, one that he could approach in "a spirit of expectant accomplishment and adventure."

As *The New York Times* noted, however, in a "Man in the News" profile of the new Brown president (August 16), Mr. Swearer admittedly prefers the word "challenge" to the word "problem." It is a predilection, said the *Times*, that will stand him in good stead on "the troubled Brown campus." Just as the verbal harassment of strike sympathizers bussed in from



Janet Swearer, an artist and printmaker, is education director for the Minnesota Museum of Art in St. Paul.

Boston in honor of his first official campus visit did not seem to deter the fifteenth president, it is unlikely that he will be surprised by the nature or extent of controversies here as he settles into his new post. For one thing, he has said that Brown's internal debates have strengthened it and helped to make it a great University. For another, as he told the Brown faculty in August, he made an extensive study of the University — both its troubles and its promise — before deciding to come to Providence. What he learned in discussions with educators across the country, he said, was almost universally positive: "Brown has made great strides in the past decade, and has even greater potential." Alluding to the long search, his careful study of Brown, and Brown's of him, Mr. Swearer said in his remarks to the Corporation, "We have had a long courtship which involved many matchmakers. . . . That fact should augur well for a long and successful relationship."

The Corporation feels that its "long courtship" produced a near-perfect match for the criteria set down in the summer of 1975 to guide the search for a president. In abbreviated form, those criteria included leadership, executive and fund-raising abilities, knowledge of private higher education, and communication skills. In a six-page report to the Corporation on



After a tour of the University campus with photographer John Forasté, the Swearer sons, (from left) Randy, Rick, and Nick, pause for a photograph.

its choice, the Presidential Selection Committee said that Mr. Swearer "uniquely fulfills the criteria," and added, "There was no single person whose name came to us more frequently or with more unfailing endorsement from key educators, trustees, and faculty members."

Chancellor Tillinghast, who seemed visibly pleased with the turn of events at the selection and announcement ceremonies on campus in August, praised the new president for his "breadth of understanding and his sensitivity to the whole spectrum of issues facing higher education." Mr. Swearer speaks "with an articulateness, intelligence, and candor" that can create rapport with a wide variety of people, the Chancellor said. When asked about a starting date for the new president, Mr. Tillinghast said, "No later than February 1." Mr. Swearer subsequently indicated he will visit the campus again this fall and will arrive for good in January.

As Brown's fifteenth president, Mr. Swearer promises to be both hard-driving and low-key — an uncommon combination, but one that his friends and associates uniformly ascribe to him. A Minneapolis businessman calls Swearer "pragmatic," but says, "He takes himself with a grain of salt." A Princeton faculty

member says, "Howie will be direct and forthright with everyone, but he has the ability to be tough in decisions." A professional writer and colleague at Harvard concurs. "Howie treats everyone the same," she says. "He's an easy, straight person to talk to. He has an absolutely perfect sense of who he is and what his job is." A faculty colleague at UCLA calls Swearer, "cool, energetic, and decisive." And a New York businessman adds, "Howard Swearer goes right to the heart of an issue and understands all its implications. He is a gifted leader."

To his colleagues at Carleton College, Howard Swearer is the kind of leader who will be hard to replace. Says William Joyce, vice-president and secretary of the college: "Howie is always well-prepared and terribly persuasive. He is an extremely intelligent man, and his administration here was characterized by candor, openness, and honesty. That's simply Howard Swearer's style. He combines a great sense of humor and a marvelous light touch with seriousness of purpose." Carleton's academic dean, Harriet Sheridan, paints this portrait of the man: "He is dedicated; he arrives early and leaves late. He does not have the kind of academic manner that freezes cordiality. He is hard-headed and compassionate at the same time. He

is usually right in sizing up situations, and is absolutely committed to values and to moral structure." In short, Dean Sheridan says, "Howard Swearer is a most unusual man."

The path toward college presidencies began for Mr. Swearer in Wichita, Kansas, where he was raised as one of three brothers all bound for Princeton University. At Princeton, he ran track, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and graduated with high honors from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, before going on for two advanced degrees from Harvard in political science. Military service followed, with a year afterward in Washington, D.C., studying the government as an American Political Science Association Congressional Fellow. In 1960, he joined the faculty of UCLA, where his bent toward educational administration emerged.

A popular teacher at UCLA — he was the recipient of a favorite-teacher award given by the political science graduate students — Swearer also wrote widely for scholarly publications on his specialty, the contemporary politics of the Soviet Union. He also has one book, an advanced text titled *The Politics of Succession in the USSR*, to his credit.

But administration vied for his time and enthusiasm. He founded and was the first director of an important faculty-administration venture at UCLA called the Committee on International and Comparative Studies, which coordinates and funds all of UCLA's various international exchange and research programs. He also directed UCLA's Peace Corps training programs for Nigeria, Chile, Ecuador, and Ethiopia, was chairman of a state-wide committee on Peace Corps activities, and, in 1964, served as acting chairman of the university's Russian and East European Studies Center.

From Los Angeles, Mr. Swearer crossed the continent for a three-year association with the Ford Foundation in New York City, where he managed a multi-million-dollar international scholar-exchange program. New York led eventually to the Midwest, where he accepted the Carleton presidency at the age of thirty-seven on a spring day that registered nineteen below zero in Minnesota. Two years ago, *Time* magazine took note of Mr. Swearer's past merit and future promise in its special issue on leadership, including the young college president in the "Portfolio of 200 Young American Leaders."

Clues to the kind of presidency Howard Swearer will fashion at Brown can be gleaned from his Carleton years, as well as from themes woven into the brief remarks he delivered as president-designate at Brown. Beyond an obvious talent for fund-raising and for coping with such long-term questions as governance, Mr. Swearer displayed at Carleton a keen appreciation for the importance of morale and for the president's role

in building it. If morale is high at Carleton — and all reports indicate that it is — a partial explanation has to be the openness with which decisions are made there and the high degree of participation in the school's government.

But an even greater reason, many say, is the imagination and creative management that the Swearer presidency has brought to bear on financial problems. Understanding the value of new instructional funds, however small, the Carleton president has used the success of his institution's capital campaign not only to balance budgets and build endowment funds, but also to provide incentive. Money has been available, on a limited scale, for new programs, new courses, new ideas, even in periods of financial constraint. And that availability has spurred academic momentum. As President Swearer told his new Brown constituency: "The danger to private higher education is not financial collapse. The danger is a slowing down of momentum, a lowering of vision."

Mr. Swearer also told the Brown faculty that it was time to look beyond finances. "Maybe there has been a fixation on finances," he said. In a subsequent interview with the *BAM*, he elaborated on this theme and intimated he has plans for facilitating the look beyond adversity. He hopes to undertake a capital campaign at Brown, he disclosed, and he thinks such an exercise will pump new vitality into academic planning as well. "Preparation for a capital campaign is almost as important as the campaign itself for what it will do for the University," he explained. "To ask for money forces you to plot out what your priorities are."

"This is a *constructive* way to make such decisions," he said. "If you are trying to make priority decisions because you have to cut back your budget, everyone is down and out; if you are making decisions because you are raising additional money, that puts an entirely different cast on the undertaking."

President Swearer also puts a premium on "blurring the boundaries between the college and the surrounding community," both in the academic sense and the personal sense. He speaks of adult education and continuing education as waves of the future that are here now. And he speaks of his own role as the college's chief representative to society at large, a role he feels necessitates an active participation in civic affairs. In addition to many community posts in Minnesota, his activities include membership on the Council on Foreign Relations and the visiting committee of Harvard's Russian Research Center, a directorship of the German Marshall Fund of the U.S., the chairmanship of the American Council on Education's Commission on Governmental Relations, and the vice-chairmanship of the Consortium on Financing Higher Education.

The president also spends large blocks of his time

continued on page 14

Can two iguanas find happiness at 55 Power Street?

Fifty-five Power Street, beware. A bolt of concentrated high energy seems destined to remake you in its own image during January. The Howard Swearers, a familial blend of talent, zest, and cordiality, may change your stately presence altogether. And they'll soon be moving in the tools to do it — canvasses of original artwork, a Swedish chandelier that has been transported from coast to coast and back again, an international collection of beer cans, a photographic darkroom, books, tennis racquets, skis, a sailboat, a kiln, a forty-foot-long sculpted iguana, and two live examples of same.

Janet Swearer, the president's poised and vibrant wife, is an artist and printmaker whose art paraphernalia and press now reside in the basement next to Howard's kiln. The president himself is a potter, and his ceramics fill display cases throughout the rambling house the family occupies in Northfield, Minnesota. Nick, the Swearers' oldest son at twenty, seems to have inherited a large share of his mother's artistic interest. He is a sophomore majoring in art at the University of Michigan, and the huge iguana guarding the Swearers' backyard is one example of his early sculpture. Randy, who is eighteen and headed for his freshman year at Hampshire College this month, is interested in photography. Samples of his work dot the wheat-colored walls of Carleton's presidential residence, alongside his mother's bright-colored prints and paintings. Rick, age fifteen and fond of skateboards and track, lays claim to the beer cans, a found-art collection which lines an attic wall.

So extensive is the Swearers' basement art production that residents of Northfield have come to look for the family's special booth when the town holds its annual art fair. Sales are usually brisk, which helps to free creative space at home.

The physical burden of transporting such a large and assorted menage from Northfield to Providence is only one problem facing the Swearers, how-

ever. There are, after all, some things one can't transport. Take, for instance, the family island. Toad Island, the sixteen-acre plot of land that was named for its only noteworthy inhabitants outside of the Swearers, is the place where the president and his family have been able to get away from it all. (And "all" presently includes both water and electricity.) A rustic haven on Minnesota's Lake Cedar, the island is yet another showcase of the family skills. Its two structures were built in large part by Howard Swearer and his sons, from a design by Janet Swearer.

The new president's wife will bring that kind of ability with her to Providence, but she will leave behind her job as education director for the Minnesota Museum of Art in St. Paul. For three years, she has been transforming that part-time position into a full-time job, with creative projects that range from establishing an extensive Arts Awareness Program for the community with the cooperation of local schools and businesses, to developing a training program for museum volunteers which enables them to heighten their perceptual awareness and create art works themselves. In Providence, Mrs. Swearer plans to keep up with her art, but she is uncertain about professional work outside the home. "The role of a president's wife is undefined today," she says, "so I plan to see what needs there are at Brown that I might be able to fill. Then I'll base the rest of my time

Janet Swearer and her three sons check out the kitchen at 55 Power.



on that." One of the areas she wants to explore is the whole range of town and gown relations; she would like to be involved in the Providence community. She might also like to teach, she says, as she did for two years at Carleton, using the Swearer home for a classroom. "I never knew more about Carleton than during that period," she recalls. Experiences such as that, she says, bolstered her belief that it is important for students to see the Swearers as a family. But adult education also interests her. "If I go completely blank" in Providence, she adds, "I can always work on a master of fine arts degree."

It is highly unlikely, however, that any of the versatile Swearers will go blank in Providence. As a matter of fact, they have already begun transforming the house at 55 Power Street to a home in their own special style. Mrs. Swearer and Nick were surveying the project, sketch pads in hand, on their first trip to the Brown campus in August. Having successfully adapted a twenty-room Victorian mansion in Minnesota to their contemporary furnishings, they feel the period problem is not an insurmountable one. But finding the right spot for their avocations is crucial. "We'll have to have our work areas and darkroom here," said Janet Swearer. "If the studio base is here, it's home."

Despite what will be a painful separation from Northfield and Carleton, the president and his family say they look forward to the excitement of the unknown in Providence. And Providence — at least the Brown portion of it — shares that feeling of anticipation. Those who met the Swearers during the August visit were impressed by the graciousness, wit, and spontaneity they exhibited in a pressured situation. And all who know of their Carleton hospitality expect a fresh wave of campus interaction from these people who feted each freshman class with a barbecue on the president's lawn. As President Swearer told the *BAM* in an interview, "It's hard for me to make a separation between my private, social life and university life. Maybe that's a fault. But at Carleton, the private and social life are so intermeshed with my work as president that it would be hard for me to say when I'm doing something for the advancement of Carleton and when I'm doing something for the pure enjoyment." S.R.

on alumni affairs, according to the record at Carleton. Administratively, he prefers to deal directly with his chief officers, rather than through an assistant. He delegates responsibilities, allocates his time reasonably well, and tries to make himself available as much as humanly possible to meet individually with faculty and others with a problem. He believes the president's role is that of a catalyst, and his leadership style is probably best characterized in this line from a speech he gave at Carleton: "Leadership is both a singular and a plural noun. It is the plural we should stress."

Almost everyone who talked to Howard Swearer on August 14 wanted to know his goals for Brown University. "They are rather general," he replied. "I would be leery of anyone who came into this job with a black bag full of nostrums and patent medicines." But throughout the day, he did catalogue areas he feels will be important concerns when he takes office next year: the graduate school, campus communication, the curriculum — to name three. The latter drew from the new president an admiring kudo for Brown's undergraduate population. Brown students are "unique" among undergraduates, he said, in the seriousness with which they undertake the study and planning of their own curriculum. "It may seem to you at Brown that this is typical of students, but I can tell you it isn't," Mr. Swearer said. He pledged to see that the "creative ferment" over curricular matters continues.

President Swearer discussed other matters of concern to the Brown community in a Sunday-morning interview with the *BAM* at his Young Orchard Avenue apartment headquarters. Some of his current thinking follows:

□ **Minority enrollment.** "On my personal agenda, minority education ranks high. There is always a balancing of priorities, but this would be a high priority for me, and I would hope it would be a high priority for the University. That means the allocation of a substantial sum of money. It may be that the budget is not large enough to have everything we might like in the way of minority education, without cutting back other things that would be quite damaging to the University. I won't know that until I get into the situation in greater depth. But if it turns out that we have to make some retrenchment in this area, I think we'd better have our dollars all lined up and out in the open, and we'd better have a very open series of conversations with minority students to lay it all out."

□ **Student governance.** "Students are frustrated because they feel they have participated in governance and nothing happened. This is partially due to the nature of institutions. Colleges are cumbersome organizations; they don't move rapidly toward decisions. No good college does, at least. But students who serve on a committee for a year have no perception of what will happen over a two-or-three-year



Howard Swearer receives a standing ovation from faculty in Sayles Hall. At a luncheon in his honor later at the Refectory, he talks with faculty members and their spouses.





Janet Swearer watches (background) as her husband speaks at a press conference.



period. Having said that, I also think that perhaps a study of the committee structure at Brown is in order. If this University is like most, I suspect that there are too many committees and too many which have overlapping concerns . . . Students also have a rough time, I think, because they aren't quite sure they represent all the other students. This is a problem that followed the collapse of most student governments in the late sixties, and it has presented major difficulties for presidents and administrators, as well."

□ **Tenure.** "The tenure system may break down in some places over the next decade, but it won't in the stronger places. There are many reasons, one of which is that the substitute for tenure will be a faculty union . . . I don't think tenure is still serving the same purpose for which it was established, namely academic freedom. There are other protections for that, for instance the First Amendment. And a strong board of trustees, in this case the Corporation, is the best protection for academic freedom . . . Brown will have, as I read it, about four or five more years without very many retirements, and then will pick up a few. By the mid-1980s, I think most of the steam will have gone out of the tenure issue on this campus because you're going to have enough retirements on age to give you flexibility."

□ **Graduate education.** "Even if you wanted to do away with your graduate programs, you couldn't do it. Brown is much too far down that pike. You have a number of really quite distinguished faculty members who are here because they do have graduate students and opportunities for advanced research. I think you would clearly constrict the richness and the variety of your faculty if you were to cut back substantially on graduate programs."

□ **Student skepticism.** "I think it takes time to win the support of students. I guess I'd be surprised if I came in and all of a sudden I were popular. In the first place, some unpopular decisions have to be made, whether I make them or the Corporation makes them. There will be criticism, and that is inevitable. If my only goal is to be popular, I am going to make some wrong decisions in the coming years . . . I try to be open and treat students in a straightforward way that is not patronizing. They appreciate that, I think."

Mr. Swearer ended his *BAM* interview as he had the previous day's faculty meeting — on a note of convincing optimism. "I think that Brown has come to grips with a number of its problems already," he said. "The perceptions of the situation may be a year to eighteen months out of date, which is not unusual in institutions. There are still problems facing us, but I guess I would not have come if I thought the whole process of education about the problems of Brown still had to take place. People at Brown understand what has to be done."

S.R.

The summer of '76



Summer is a quiet time on College Hill, and the Bicentennial summer of 1976 was no different, a strike of University workers notwithstanding (see Under the Elms). There were a couple of dozen summer programs such as the annual Graduate School of Savings Banking and the American Cheerleader Academy. The Summer Alumni College attracted almost 100 alumni and others (see following stories). These programs, however, do not make up in numbers and activity for the absence of undergraduates. And the graduate students who do spend the summer on campus are visible mainly at the Refectory at lunchtime. Even the bulletin boards at Faunce House are a reminder of the empty campus. Summertime at Brown is a delight, however, for visitors: you can find a parking place.

Photographs by John Forasté





Summer is a time to lie under a tree and read The New York Times.





During the summer months, the benches on the Green collect more sun than sitters (opposite) and an unfinished letter waits in the typewriter (left).



An occasional Frisbee player practices his sport on the Green (left), but both his dog and the toddler are surprised to find each other on the otherwise unoccupied lawn (above).





Absorbed in themselves, a man and a woman on the Green are oblivious to a wedding party forming at Manning.

*Dwight Eisenhower receives
the applause of delegates
at the Republican National
Convention in 1952.*



A PRESIDENTIAL PRIMER

Written by: Sandra Reeves

Contributors: Edward N. Beiser, Elmer E. Cornwell, Jr.
James Connor, Erwin C. Hargrove
James T. Patterson, Hugh Sidey

Maybe we should kiss the American Dream goodbye. In this Bicentennial election year, a group of school children in America's heartland was asked whether or not they would like to grow up to be President of the United States, and they said, with surprising unanimity, "No, thanks." According to the well-publicized classroom poll, the nation's top job is too hard, too boring, and too dangerous.

What ever happened to the history-book hero in the Oval Office? Did Vietnam uncover his fallibility? Or Dallas his vulnerability? Has television made him seem less heroic? Or Watergate less wise? Or have we just come to our senses about this incredibly powerful servant of the people?

For whatever reason, the public mood has changed. The spirit of presidential politics in '76 has been alive, but rather peculiar:

□ In a curious rejection of traditional politics and politicians, the voters in primary states embarrassed an incumbent president several times and elevated two non-office holders to con-

tention for the highest office in the land.

□ With campaign finances tightly monitored for the first time, a horde of hopeful, mostly unknown presidential candidates signed up with the Federal Election Commission — 287, to be exact. In addition to the dozen or so anonymous Democrats who ran in the New Hampshire primary, and the two Republican combatants, the group included legions of unsung crusaders who, like the gentleman pledged to wage a White House fight against constipation, will probably settle for being merely right.

□ With fewer issues than politicians, campaign rhetoric concentrated on such lofty issues as love, religion, the Panama Canal, and, in the case of one young governor, the need for more of nothing.

Pundits tell us that such aberrations are the sure signs of voter confusion. And no wonder. We have lived through two crisis-riddled decades, cause enough for dusting off the civic books and demanding to know more about whom and what we are voting for every four years. This summer, eighty friends

and alumni of Brown did just that, questioning and listening to three political scientists, two historians, one Washington political columnist, and a presidential assistant in a week-long program called "Perspectives on the Presidency."

Because this fifth program of Brown's Summer Alumni College promised to be instructive, topical, and more than a little Bicentennially significant, the BAM enrolled in June and began pondering the presidency just two weeks before the Democratic National Convention in New York. What follows is some of the information we gathered — a sobering prelude to ballot-casting in November. As one summer-college participant remarked on the final day of lectures, "This week may not have changed my vote, but I'll sure cast it with more self-confidence."



Archie Lieberman — Black Star

Afterthoughts on the Constitution

Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Lord Acton

When the Founding Fathers sat down in Philadelphia to plan the American system of government, they had a better idea of what they didn't want than what they did. Specifically, they did not want an American George III. And because of the fear that they might create one, much of the language they drafted on the subject of the American Presidency was deliberately vague. Through the years, the ambiguities surrounding the office have produced a considerable irony: what the

cautious framers created unknowingly is, quite simply, the most powerful office in the world.

Elmer E. Cornwell, Jr., a specialist in American government and the presidency, and a political science professor at Brown for more than twenty years, delights in the pedagogic possibilities of this particular twist of fate. One of his favorite test and essay topics is "Compare Lyndon Johnson and George III." On day one of the summer college, Professor Cornwell showed us the massive gaps between Constitutional intent and presidential authority. The modern presidency, said Cornwell, has assumed by way of evolution a col-

lection of specific roles — "hats" the president wears — which were never explicitly intended for the office. For some of these roles, there is *implicit* justification in the Constitution, but several others, there is reason to believe, would mightily shock the framers of our Constitution were they to get a glimpse of contemporary custom.

Here, according to the Brown political scientist's analysis, is a collection of key powers our next president will have, and how he got them:

□ Chief architect of the nation's foreign and defense policy. The Commander-in-Chief clause of the Constitution is used as precedent for

the presidential leadership of defense. But it is clear, through the *Federalist Papers*, that the Constitution's framers meant little more by that clause than the investment of supreme charge in someone. The expansion of military powers of the president, from Lincoln's time through the administrations of Truman, Johnson, and Nixon, in which undeclared wars were fought, has been enormous. Likewise, in the field of foreign policy, the president's Constitutional power to receive ambassadors and diplomatic corps has been stretched to include the power to recognize governments. Moreover, presidents, almost from the beginning of the republic, have assumed exclusive authority to make treaties, although nothing in the Constitution makes this a presidential prerogative.

□ **Chief legislator.** Modern presidents have played a major role in determining national policies by setting the Congressional agenda in their State of the Union addresses. Yet the framers of the Constitution firmly believed that the legislative branch of the government was the centerpiece of the system. How they might have felt in 1952, when Dwight Eisenhower was roundly criticized for failing to include a list of legislative proposals in his first State of the Union address, is not difficult to surmise. Another of the framers' Constitutional tools — the veto — has been refashioned to make the modern presidency even more powerful in legislative matters. Until Andrew Jackson vetoed the recharter of the Bank of the U.S., the veto had been reserved for rare occasions when the language of legislation was unconstitutional. President Tyler, in fact, suffered the first serious threat of impeachment for threatening to veto a tariff.

□ **Chief administrator.** Scholarly debates have raged for years over the wording of the first sentence of Article Two of the Constitution: "All executive power shall be vested in the President." Unlike the first article, which sets the legislative powers of Congress, the phrase does not include "herein stated." Thus, executive powers have become broad but ambiguous. The president is to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed," but the Congress has authority to create executive departments, fund them, and confirm political appointments. The president's Cabinet exists outside the Constitution, and the rules for nominating officers of

the executive branch contain what Professor Cornwell calls "sloppy draftsmanship." They don't specify how subordinates are to be removed from office, thus giving the president enormous power over employees in the executive branch.

□ **Head of a political party and molder of public opinion.** There is no basis in the Constitution whatsoever for these presidential roles. Taken together, they may represent the most fundamental deviation from the framers' intentions, for they represent the kind of popularization and politicization of the office that was most feared 200 years ago. The Founding Fathers knew very little about political parties, but what they did know they related to King George and his friends in England. George Washington underscored

eighteenth-century thinking on the matter when he roundly condemned political parties in his Farewell Address. The Constitution's bias against popularizing the office of president is best illustrated in the way in which it proposed electing the chief executive — by electoral college, rather than popular election.

Because conflict over the fundamental nature of the presidency has been a continuing force in our history, Cornwell said, determining what to do about violations of the office remains a difficult, perhaps insoluble, task. He is against any sweeping reforms. "The office has to be as potentially powerful as it is now," he said. "A bigger concern may be who is recruited for the executive branch and how the administration is structured."



Fred Ward — Black Star

Building a welfare state

*God must have loved the plain people;
he made so many of them.*

Abraham Lincoln

Critics in his day called Franklin Roosevelt "that madman in the White House," or worse, "a traitor to his class." Philosopher Alfred North Whitehead regarded him as the greatest ruler since the Emperor Augustus, but curmudgeon H. L. Mencken said his first administration was a "dreadful burlesque of civilized government." The praise and censure notwithstanding, FDR left a powerful mark on American politics, according to the second speaker at the Alumni College.

James T. Patterson, a Brown historian who teaches twentieth-century American history and has written two books on the New Deal period, cautioned his audience that "Americans are too prone to see watersheds and turning points in history." According to his view, however, Roosevelt's first election in 1932 happens to be one of those convenient historical high spots.

Many others disagree, he said, believing that the developments we trace to FDR were actually much more gradual and had their origins in other administrations. An additional line of thinking, he added, is that the political fruits of the New Deal period have now gone sour and are in the process of being replaced by other developments.

The rise of a strong executive branch of government and the assumption of increased powers by the modern presidency can be traced to 1932, Patterson said. But this was one of three overlapping developments and could have been cause or effect, or both, of the other two:

□ **Class alignment of the political parties.** From the late 1800s until 1932, the Republican Party dominated American elections. After Franklin Roosevelt put together his New Deal coalition of labor, Catholics, the South, ethnic groups, urban dwellers, and the underprivileged, the situation was reversed. A fundamental realignment of the two parties had occurred. Only in 1968, with

Richard Nixon's Southern strategy, have the Republicans come even close to redressing this imbalance of political power. But many historians feel the 1932 shift in American parties was neither sudden nor presidentially inspired. Both Woodrow Wilson and Al Smith, they argue, had put together a similar coalition before FDR. But Wilson's blue-collar coalition fell apart in the election of 1920, due mainly to the opposition of Catholics to the Treaty of Versailles. Roosevelt's has survived five tumultuous decades.

There are some, however, who say the class basis of the parties is losing significance. Kevin Phillips, a former aide to Attorney General John Mitchell and now a columnist, anticipated in his book, *The New Republican Majority*, a new kind of voter coalition — one of sunbelt conservatives, city dwellers furious over Great Society spending, heartland Republicans, new suburban Catholics, former Democrats in the South, and remnants of the old Republican Party. But that thesis was postulated before Watergate. Now, others are noting that, since the sixties, we have entered a period marked by ideological emphasis (Goldwater and McGovern) and party dissatisfaction — two factors which account for increases in both the number of independents and the prevalence of ticket-splitting. In the 1960s, about ten million voters considered themselves independents; now, about 20 to 25 percent of the American adult population does. Similarly, in 1972, 50 percent of the voters said they split their ticket on choices for senator and governor. In the sixties, this figure was between 44 and 49 percent. Before that, it was rarely above 30 percent. Four dominant issues of the recent decades, said Patterson, have cut across party loyalties and made it possible for more people to split their ticket in elections: anti-communism, race, social problems and crime, and the Vietnam war.

□ **The rise of the welfare state.** It would be safe to argue, said Patterson, that no one voted for Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 because he offered the possibility of massive federal spending on domestic programs. He was an essentially conservative candidate, stressing the need to cut government and forego luxuries in much the same manner as certain 1976 candidates. But his New Deal legislation opened the floodgate of spending for human needs. Again, there are differing opinions about how

this spending has been perpetuated. Some note that even liberal candidates such as John F. Kennedy and Adlai Stevenson rarely expressed enthusiasm for the Welfare State. They say the influence of pressure groups on Congress is as powerful in sustaining this spending as presidential power. There are some who would even say that presidents are relatively weak in dealing with Congress on domestic legislation. LBJ, a master politician, said he "never saw a Congress that didn't take the measure of a president." A president, he said, could expect action on, at the most, no more than 60 percent of his foreign policy recommendations and 40 percent of his domestic policy recommendations.

In Professor Patterson's opinion, the New Deal coalition is far from extinction. Only twice since 1933 — in 1947-48 and 1953-54 — have the Republicans controlled Congress, and the only recent presidential candidate unable to hold the coalition together was George McGovern. Does it follow that Jimmy Carter will be the next president? To Patterson, that looks like a safe bet. Carter can apparently bring together the important elements of the party, and the Republicans are not unified. If tradition holds, the Democrats should prevail. But the prospects for the presidency itself are not rosy, he said. "We will continue to expect more of the president, even as we like him and the office less."



Dennis Brack — Black Star

Cutting the red tape

Every time I fill a vacant office, I make ten malcontents and one ingrate.

Louis XIV

In foreign policy, where he found his greatest success, Richard Nixon dealt with the inefficiency of government by circumventing most of it. He plotted the triumphs of Soviet détente and Chinese rapprochement within the confines of the White House, depending only on Henry Kissinger and the National Security Council staff for help in decision-making and implementation. The executive bureaucracy, that monster that each president must make his peace with, was bypassed.

Erwin C. Hargrove, a political scientist who authored the text recommended for the summer college, *The Power of the Modern Presidency*, used the Nixon illustration as an example of the predisposition — predating Mr. Nixon and presumably not yet out of style — of presidents to try to centralize important government functions in the White House and the Executive Office. Those two areas, he said, constitute the "presidential government." The vast

array of departments, agencies, and civil servants, all of which are part of the executive branch of government, form what Hargrove calls the "permanent government." When a president takes problems away from the permanent government and gives them to the presidential government, he is not only draining away initiative from the bureaucracy, he is also overloading his own staff, a practice that soon results in the incapacity to implement policy.

Why, then, the need for such a maneuver? In supplying the complex answer to that question, Professor Hargrove concentrated on one policy area — domestic programs. Such programs are often poorly implemented, he said, because the government is simply not well enough organized to implement them. Because the Constitution is ambiguous about the authority of the executive branch, giving Congress the power to create departments and agencies and fund them, executive/congressional alliances have flourished, sometimes to the detriment of presidential power. What Hargrove called the "triple alliance" — external

interest groups, agency friends of the external interest group, and the congressional subcommittee that funds the agency — has grown to endanger the president, who often must rely on agents who are not under his direct control to implement domestic policy. "A great danger to every president," said Hargrove, "is the possibility that his appointees will become co-opted by the bureaucrats they direct and the external constituencies that sustain their departments and agencies." He quoted John Erlichman on this point: "They go native and are not heard from again." When asked, at the end of his lecture, about the military/industrial complex, the political scientist said, "There is no military/industrial complex; there is a congressional pork barrel complex."

"The paradox of this whole situation," Hargrove said, "is that much of the swelling of the White House in recent years has been due to the efforts of the president to gain control over the implementation of his own domestic policy." There have been a few efforts at streamlining the process through reorganization, however, notably the following:

□ **FDR and the Brownlow Commission, 1936-37.** Appointed by Roosevelt because of his concern over his inability to control the New Deal bureaucracy he was creating, the Brownlow Commission did its work in virtual secrecy and issued a report in 1937 that, in addition to containing the memorable phrase, "The president needs help," recommended six changes in the executive branch: the addition of six executive assistants for the president; creation of an Executive Office of the President, with the Bureau of the Budget moved from the Treasury Department to the Executive Office; establishment of the National Resources Planning Board in the Executive Office; and creation of two new departments — public works and public welfare. Interest groups were appalled; Congress was shocked (it was not consulted); and FDR was denied his bill. In 1939, however, he got the six assistants and the Executive Office.

□ **LBJ and the Heineman Committee, 1965.** Johnson asked this committee to find out what was wrong with the Great Society programs. Its answer was (a) the targets — poverty, discrimination, and urban blight — will not yield to program efforts, and (b) federal social programs are badly coordinated in Washington and the field. There were

specific recommendations about reducing the number of departments, creating a board to mediate disputes between state and local governments, and strengthening presidential control of departments, but the report was pushed aside with the escalation of fighting in Vietnam.

□ **Nixon and the Ash Committee, 1970-72.** After winning congressional approval for two recommendations — the creation of a Domestic Council along the lines of the National Security Council, and the change of the Bureau of the Budget to the Office of Management and Budget — the committee found rough sledding for its recommended reorganization of the seven domestic departments into four. They were to be the Departments of Human Resources (HEW and Labor), Natural Resources (Interior and Agriculture), Community Development

(HUD and Transportation), and Economic Affairs (Commerce and Labor). The proposal was never taken seriously by Congress. Arkansas Senator John L. McClellan said it all: "I'll oppose putting rural development programs in with big-city development programs, because you can't convince me that rural interests would not suffer."

Hargrove, who left the Brown faculty this summer to head the new Institute for Public Policy Studies at Vanderbilt University, concluded by offering suggestions to Jimmy Carter on his reorganization plans: "Don't attempt sweeping reform; it raises too much opposition. Instead, decide what your principal policy goals will be and identify organizational obstacles. Then work for a political coalition for change."



Fred Ward — Black Star

Demystifying the system

When I was a congressman, I didn't realize how important Congress was. But now I do.

John F. Kennedy

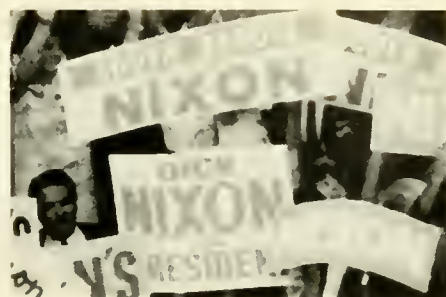
Legend has it that when Thomas Jefferson asked George Washington what the benefits of a bicameral legislative system might be, the Father of his Country replied, "Why do you pour your coffee into a saucer?" And that, says Brown political scientist Edward Beiser, is a fundamental statement about our American government. The saucer is a cooling device, and the two houses of Congress serve the same purpose — cooling down the legislative process to guard each other against hasty action.

"The rules of the United States are inherently conservative," Professor Beiser says flatly. "The government operates in a way that resists change and protects the status quo. And is that good or bad?"

In a lecture that expanded the week's themes to include the government as a whole, the witty and energetic Beiser took exception to fellow faculty member Erwin Hargrove's conclusions about the organizational mess in the executive branch. "Sloppiness and imprecision can be explained as part of a process intended not to be streamlined," Beiser said. The framers of our governmental system built in inefficiency, according to the professor.

As a written text, the Constitution does not and cannot control us, Beiser said. "It is a political document hammered out in compromise, in a time of stress, by politicians." In 1976, the "operative Constitution," according to Beiser, is a mix between the checks and balances of our institutions and the values and attitudes of the people in charge.

But those "inherently conservative" written rules place certain



limits and qualifications on the way we are governed, and the effects are easily overlooked. The Congress is affected with an age bias and a built-in stability factor. Seniority insures the presence of elder statesmen in both houses. And in the Senate, the powerful upper chamber, no more than one-third of the membership is ever elected at one time.

The electoral college rule has had interesting consequences in the way influence is spread among the states, said Beiser. With the winner-take-all, unit-rule strategy in effect, the most populous states are significantly over-valued in presidential politics. "Why do you suppose the presidency has tended to be more responsive to different forces than the Congress?" the professor asked rhetorically. The phenomenon is also important in presidential staffing. "The people who can help get a president elected may be particularly ill-equipped to help him get bills through Congress," Beiser explained. "The coalition for election is different than the coalition to govern."

Also among Beiser's wide-ranging political observations were these notes:

□ **Representation.** The view of a representative as a kind of ambassador for his constituency isn't feasible, he said, because we don't really send messages to our representatives. And the Edmund Burke thesis, that representatives should act with independent judgment to do what's best for the constituency, won't work either. The government is too "intricate, sloppy, and big," and decision-making is chaotic.

□ **The presidency.** Even though Americans look on the thought as somehow unpatriotic, the presidency must be a highly politicized office. A non-political president is an impossibility, and would be wrong in any event. The president has to be able to take pressure, exert influence, and wheel and deal.

□ **Jimmy Carter.** "Zero-based budgeting is absurd. It isn't possible."

Executing the law

How many people work in the White House? About half.

Calvin Coolidge

Republicans who attended the Alumni College this summer were apt to have been a bit defensive by the fifth day. Although not by design, Jimmy Carter had emerged as the week's chief curiosity. Speakers seemed to allude to him by obligation; post-lecture discussions had conceded his nomination and election. On Thursday night, however, the Carter monopoly was ended. President Gerald Ford's staff secretary was the speaker, and he made only the most casual of references to Carter. After an introduction had mentioned the secretary's skills as a home gardener, he informed the group that "I don't grow peanuts because I don't like subsidies."

The appearance of James Connor, secretary to the Cabinet as well as Mr. Ford's staff secretary, was duly noted by Providence's first Republican mayor in four decades, Vincent Cianci, Jr., who graciously laid out the red carpet at City Hall. Connor spoke to the alumni college group in the City Council chambers and later talked informally at a festive reception — complete with white-gloved waiters and a three-piece musical ensemble — in the councilmen's chambers.

Connor's remarks were brief and apolitical, giving his audience a look at the institutionalized side of presidential politics. He noted with disdain the "marvelous theories" that have circulated for years about the ballooning size of White House staffs. "Franklin Roosevelt, it is said, had a White House staff of only forty-five. But he had 145 people in government agencies who were working directly for him," Connor said. President Truman, who made what Connor called an "honest count," was thought to have increased the

White House staff significantly, when in actuality, his staff was comparable to his predecessor's. LBJ listed his staff size as 250, but it was actually much larger, said Connor. JFK also made an "honest count" and came up with 436 for his White House days. Nixon's "honest count," according to Connor, totaled 620. Today, he said, the figure is "a shade under 500."

The staff's chief responsibilities to the president, according to Connor, are to see that he gets a comprehensive set of views on each question to be resolved, to "make sure that the right questions are being asked," and to see that the chief is never "blind-sighted." Ford's secretary, whose position is not comparable to H. R. Haldeman's, though he performs some of the same tasks as the former chief of staff, disputes the theory that presidential staffs can isolate a chief executive from those whose opinions he should hear. "The key is not the staff," he insists. "The key is the man. Most people don't like to confront this problem, but it's a fundamental dilemma: there are no constitutional safeguards against defects in character. There is nothing to free us from the necessity of making good decisions."

On a normal day, Connor said, the president's duties come under the headings of ratification and resolution. He must OK a number of decisions made by others within the system, a task that is not complicated but is enormously taxing physically, according to the secretary. The decisions the president must make personally are all "gray," Connor added. "We live in a system that is consciously designed to allow differences to flourish. The president is the only one who can resolve them, and the key determinant is his own set of values."

What kind of man should be president? In Connor's opinion, there

are four main criteria: (1) the ability to work hard, because the volume of work is "staggering," (2) the ability to listen to divergent opinions, since he resolves no black-and-white issues, (3) the ability to say no, because without it he

is likely to withdraw as a defense mechanism, and (4) the ability to laugh at himself. Not coincidentally, when Connor was asked how Gerald Ford lived up to these four criteria, his response was, "Very well indeed."

Fourth estatesmanship

*Talent is nurtured in solitude;
Character is formed in the stormy billows
of the world.*

Goethe

Hugh Sidey went to work twenty years ago as a Washington reporter and fell — almost by accident, he says — into the town's most fascinating beat: the presidency. Today, after learning the strengths and foibles of five very different presidents, he is probably linked more closely to the White House than any other journalist because of a small, lively column carried in *Life* and now *Time* magazine. Its heading: The Presidency.

It was natural, then, that most of those gathered in the historic Corporation Room at University Hall for a June speech by Sidey felt they were about to receive the authoritative word on the men who have presided over our destiny for two decades. They were pleasantly disappointed.

Sidey's remarks were more an after-dinner roast of Washington's elite than an incisive analysis of leadership. But what he lacked in pontification he made up for in mirth, giving his audience rare portraits of presidential character at its most natural and revealing. There was Lyndon Johnson, giving soldiers headed for Vietnam plastic busts of himself, phoning the governors in states he flew over in Air Force One, just to say hello, and planning an impulsive surprise visit to the Pope on Christmas Eve. There was Kennedy, asking the reporter to pay for a shared meal because he never carried cash, then complaining that the tip was "chintzy." There was Eisenhower, unable to recall what pieces of legislation were before Congress, and Ford, rising regularly at 5:30 and watching Barbara Walters religiously.

Sidey's mentor, Henry Luce, believed that history is biography — a belief he incorporated into his magazine

by reserving the cover for history's latest hero. The philosophy has rubbed off on Sidey, and he frankly confessed to the Alumni College that he deals with the person in the White House, not with the institution. "The American people have to adjust to a new reality," he said: "presidents are human." As we are perhaps learning more than we care to know, he added, "Presidents have glandular problems, either way. They have immense appetites for food, drink, work, power. They have problems with their egos. They worry about courage. They swear a lot. They make grave errors. And occasionally, they make pretty good decisions."

The office itself is the "most powerful on earth," in symbolism as well as in fact, said Sidey, relating two anecdotes to bolster his use of the superlative. When he asked John Kennedy one night what most surprised him about being president, Kennedy said soberly that it was the tremendous effect his private acts — any thought, word, or gesture — had on so many people. When he had facetiously suggested that everyone should take a fifty-mile hike to get in shape, the president related, so many people heeded his advice that, to save the nation needless coronaries, the American Medical Association asked him to retract his suggestion. Because he didn't wear a hat, Kennedy was approached by the hat industry and begged to at least carry one — he was ruining their business.

Lyndon Johnson noted with dismay that whenever he woke up with a slight cold, the stock market dropped fifteen points. But Johnson's favorite tale about presidential power was the contrast he perceived at his meeting in the late sixties with Russian Premier Kosygin: "It was a fascinating experience," Johnson would say. "Here I was, representing the greatest democracy on earth, and I could make any decision I wanted to in that room. And here was a



man representing the greatest dictatorship on earth, and he had to call Moscow every time he wanted to go to the men's room."

But Sidey is surprisingly placid about the state of power on the Poto-mac. Said he: "I for one reject the theory that there's too much power in the presidency, that it's too imperial, or should be limited to one six-year term. I find the institution to be, as Earl Warren wrote shortly before his death, 'pretty wise and pretty good.'"

The danger is in who occupies the Oval Office, he stressed. "Sometimes we pick the wrong person. Events have a way of overwhelming men." The



Steve Schapiro — Black Star

best indications of what a person will do in office are found in the many little things about his life which go to make up his character. His background, his roots, might tell a lot, as Sidey believes was the case with Lyndon Johnson and his tragic involvement in the Vietnam war. "I don't think Lyndon Johnson was constitutionally capable of staying away from that war," said Sidey. "He was literally raised in the shadow of the Alamo. He was a Texan who had been taught to win."

Sidey's perceptions of presidential character derive mainly from the five chief executives he has known. Below are his informal observations:

Eisenhower: "He was bored with being president. He was not very aware of politics. LBJ used to become furious with Eisenhower and once said, 'That man doesn't deserve to be president; he's the dumbest man I know.' Johnson's anger was because Eisenhower had no knowledge of how the system worked. But he had something else. He had the trust of the American people, and that's the cement of the American society."

Kennedy: "Kennedy never really understood how people lived. It was the curse of his administration. He would work his aides twelve and fourteen hours a day, relentlessly, and

could not understand why their lawns weren't mowed or that the servants didn't serve dinner at any time. I've lost track of how many broken marriages came out of that incredible atmosphere . . . He had no luck with Congress. He could inspire, but he could not implement policy. He was something of a scholar, and maybe in that brief period we learned the value of scholarship — of reading and of looking backward trying to avoid mistakes."

Johnson: "He was a tumultuous figure, a man of great contradictions, a very, very bright man. (McGeorge)

Bundy said he would have led his class at Harvard, had he gone there. It's the lament of the world that he never got there, for he always felt inferior to Harvard graduates . . . He read other people like Kennedy read books. In my opinion, he was the most experienced man we ever had in Washington . . . He could go from moments of great compassion to outrageous behavior. He would have given the country a nervous breakdown in another four years. Government by surprise, that was the

tragedy of Johnson."

Nixon: "Among the thirty-eight people in the office, only one represents a failure, in my opinion, and that's Richard Nixon. There has only been one man we've put in that office who has deliberately gone about the business of violating his trust."

Ford: "Probably the only practicing Eagle Scout in Washington. His is the most open administration I have seen in my time. We know more about him, inside out, than any other president. He's

a congressman out of Grand Rapids and his approach mirrors his experience. He's not an innovator."

Sidey closed by saying Jimmy Carter troubles him, although he knows relatively little about Carter. "I'm bothered by men obsessed too much by God in that office," said Sidey. But he also said that, if forced to bet, he would put his money on Carter in the November election. "But the election will be a lot closer than many people suspect now," he added.



Ray Short — Black Star

Gauging the electorate

Let's talk sense to the American people.
Adlai E. Stevenson

At a gathering on opening night of our presidential crash course, we summer-college students were given a list of four fictitious presidential candidates, ominously labeled as contenders for the 1984 election. After studying the differences in their character and style, as detailed in brief biographies, we were to break into nominating groups for a mock convention, and then vote for one of the four. At the end of this congenial process, an earnest Rhodes Scholar named George Green won our group's wholehearted endorsement. He had been a campus leader at an Ivy institution, spoke seven languages fluently, and disdained simple answers to complex questions. He was an intellectual; we were fairly certain of his fitness for the job.

But a funny thing happened on the final day of summer college. The group was asked to vote again on the same four candidates, and this time good old Marvin Martin, a pragmatist of the first order who believes a president should serve as an "honest broker," won our wholehearted endorsement. What had happened to our presidential expectations in those five days? Perhaps they were whittled to proportion with the widening

knowledge of how difficult it is to govern at all, much less wisely.

By that final day we were also ready to take on the real candidates, and we spent our last lecture session listening to the arguments of our discussion-group leaders for each of the prime contenders. We were to vote at the conclusion. Here is how the faculty helped us size up Election '76 (the political beliefs expressed are not necessarily their own):

□ **Jimmy Carter.** Mary Yeager, an assistant professor of history at Brown, gave Carter perhaps the most impassioned hard-sell of the program. He has demonstrated leadership in his political campaign, she said, showing the ability to rally support from a broad socio-economic base. He has also paced and developed the issues. "He has told us that people are better than government, that power has to be returned to the people," Yeager said. With a constructive outlook, Carter also has the ability to play "political hardball." But the best thing about him is the "richness of his experience." He is, according to Professor Yeager, the possessor of "inspired political genius," and adversaries who chide him for fuzziness on the issues "don't distinguish between qualification and contradiction."

□ **Gerald Ford.** In Jim Patterson's assessment, President Ford re-

sembles Dwight D. Eisenhower. He doesn't promise the public more than he can deliver. He is a stable personality who has proven he can maximize his position vis-à-vis the bureaucracy; he will bring more legitimacy to government than his likely opponents; and he is a known quantity — the public can trust him and knows he is not dangerous.

□ **Ronald Reagan.** If the criteria for presidential leadership are experience and principle, said Edward Beiser, Reagan scores high in both categories. Ford has experience, but mainly as a congressman; Reagan has the executive experience of leading the nation's most populous state. In addition, "Reagan has committed the cardinal sin," says Beiser. "He has told the truth — what he thinks." His commitment to principles is without equal among the candidates, the professor said, adding, "Ford is a lightweight at a time when we need a heavyweight."

When the votes were in, Carter had won an impressive victory, both among those who intend to vote for him — forty, to Ford's twenty-four, and Reagan's one — and those who believe he will win in November — sixty, to Ford's nine. It was a considerable feat, considering Carter had yet to win his party's nomination.



The challenge of figure drawing

That was the assignment for Beatrice Temkin and other members of the visual arts workshop at this year's Alumni College. For more about their week, turn the page.



*"Thinking and seeing are two different things".
Kay Cooley (foreground) gets a lesson in artistic
philosophy from art professor Hugh Townley.*

Text by Kathleen C. Smith
Photographed by Chris Maynard



"To be creative is a risk"



I think I'm beginning to understand what Professor Townley is trying to do," one woman confided after the third session of the Visual Arts Workshop — one of four "creative experiences" offered to alumni and friends of the University as part of this year's Summer College. "See, if you want to draw a shoulder, you look at it and then *do* it. You feel it," she said. "But if you try too carefully, you won't get it."

Led by sculptor Hugh Townley, professor of art at Brown, the class spent five afternoons in June drawing live models, viewing slides of paintings and sculpture, and pumping Professor Townley for his professional opinions on everything from the work of Jasper Johns to the Henry Moore sculpture, "Bridge-Prop," on the College Green.

Straddling wooden stools arranged in a large circle underneath the studio skylights in the List Art Building, the twenty-two summer students approached the challenge of figure drawing with quiet concentration. The techniques varied: some squinted at the nude models posing before them or held up a thumb to gauge perspective. The boldest plunged ahead with large, sweeping strokes of bright color, while others timidly confined their sketches to a small corner of their oversized artists' pads. "If you don't see it," Townley repeated emphatically as he made the rounds from one person to the next, "don't draw it."

The majority of the class were novices (among them, a former nun who is now an account representative for a marketing firm, two dentists, several homemakers, a geologist, and a library director), and they were grateful for Professor Townley's words of encouragement. "He always found something nice to say to everyone," said lawyer Martin Temkin '50. "In my case," added Hazel Hutchinson '32, "that showed great creativity on his part."

When the final workshop ended, Professor Townley asked everyone to choose their best drawings of the week for display at the Friday clambake. There were groans and chuckles when he added that each drawing had to be signed. But many were pleased to discover how much progress they had made. Kay Cooley, who several days earlier had said she'd always wanted to draw but couldn't get it down on paper, confessed to a "quiet sense of exhilaration" after reviewing her sketches.

Eleanor Merz '53, a Massachusetts social worker, was particularly enthusiastic. "To be creative is a risk," she said. "It's frightening. But Hugh Townley enabled me to take the risk by being supportive. It's an encapsulation of the way I'd like to live my life — not being afraid to try something new."

More than one "true way"

A tour of the Rhode Island School of Design Art Museum, a critique of Henry Moore's sculpture located in front of Faunce House (below), and a daily slide show of famous artists' works drove home Professor Townley's point that there's more than one "true way" to paint, sculpt, or draw. The students' reactions to the art presented ranged from appreciative sighs to puzzled frowns. "What's that supposed to be?" one man asked after silently staring at a slide of an abstract painting. "It's not supposed to be anything," Townley replied. "It is something. Like music." "But how do you judge it?" the man persisted. The professor shrugged: "How do you judge a baseball game?"



Townley leads the class through the RISD Art Museum: "One of the hang-ups you have about your work is that you don't know what's good and what's b





Eleanor Merz earns praise and a friendly pat on the shoulder as the professor makes his rounds.



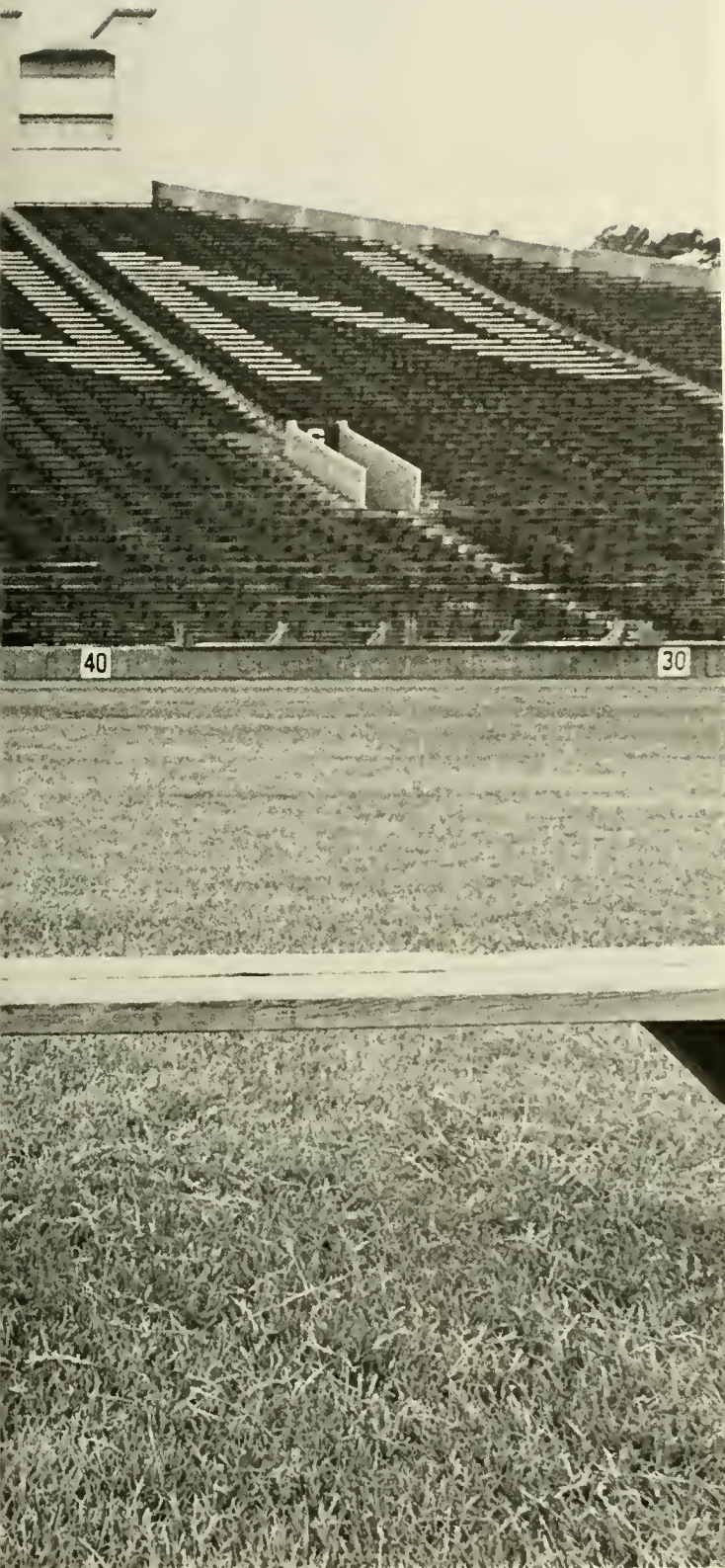
"It's not only an exercise in making your hand work," says Daniel Samuels, "but in getting your mind to work."



The silence of serious concentration in the studio is broken only by the soft swish of Cray-pas as Hazel Hutchinson (left) and Dorothy Guggenheim finish one of their fifteen-minute sketches. "I came all the way from Florida for this," said Hazel Hutchinson at the close of the five-day workshop, "and I'm glad I did."



On the field in Brown Stadium, John Anderson pauses a moment — a rarity for a man always on the move.



No more jokes about Brown football

John Anderson has made sure of that

By Jay Barry

When Brown announced the selection of a new head football coach on December 20, 1972, the weather was almost as dreary as the fall football forecast. A covering of snow obscured the Brown Club building in Providence, and those who had gathered inside — the press, the curious, and the football faithful — could find little warmth and comfort in reviewing the previous six seasons.

The cumulative record for those dismal years was 9-44-1, and the slate included an 0-9 record in 1971 and a 1-8 mark in 1972. It was not, most agreed, an enviable program to inherit.

But if John Anderson felt any gloom in his situation, he certainly didn't show it. From the start, the new coach acted as if he had never heard of Brown's losing tradition. "The secret to football success is recruiting," he told the press, "and there's no reason why Brown can't recruit with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth."

A few heads came up in press row, and the pencils of the reporters moved a bit faster. Then Anderson supplied the clincher. "There's not going to be any five-year plan for me," he said. "We're going to take the kids we have here now and win with them. I won't promise

you an Ivy title in 1973, but I'll promise you a winning record next fall."

The late Joe McHenry of the *Providence Journal*, nestled securely in one of the soft sofas of the Brown Club, just shook his head. "I wish the man luck," he said, "but he can never do it. The program is too far gone. The only way Brown can ever win again in football is to get out of the Ivy League."

Sports columnist John Hanlon, also of the *Journal-Bulletin* staff, saw things differently: "I've been covering Brown football since 1949, and I've heard a string of well-intentioned coaches sing the same song Anderson did this morning. But maybe now we have the combination of man and circumstances that can get it done. I'm going to wait until the results are in."

Now, the results are in. The brash thirty-nine-year-old coach of 1972 is a more mature forty-two, with three successive winning seasons behind him at Brown. In fact, each year his victory total has increased: 4-3-1, 5-4, 6-2-1. But the graduate of Ursinus College has given Brown something more than victories alone: he's given it back its football self-respect.

Even those who doubted back in December of 1972 had to admit that John Anderson had good credentials. A native of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, he was head freshman coach at Dartmouth for one year and then served as varsity offensive line coach under Bob Blackman from 1965 to 1967, one of Dartmouth's greatest eras (23-4). Joining Joe Yukika at Boston College in 1968, Anderson switched over and handled the varsity defensive line.

Then came the Middlebury years, the period when John Anderson got the reputation, with some, of being a man who relishes lost causes. In the five years before he arrived, Middlebury had won only five games. The students not only failed to follow the team to the away games, they made an all-out effort to avoid the home games as well.

The day the Andersons moved into their new campus home, the mailman came by, watched the furniture being carried from the moving van to the house, and then suggested to Anderson that he shouldn't bother to unpack. "Football coaches just don't seem to last very long around here," he said.

The mailman was right in one respect. Anderson didn't last very long — only four years. But it was the coach himself who chose the date of depart-

ture. After a 2-6 record in 1969, Anderson led Middlebury to 5-3, 6-2, and 8-0 seasons. At the end of the 1972 season, in fact, the same mailman came by the office to ask where he could pick up a season ticket for 1973.

At about the same time that Middlebury's football fortunes were being revived, Brown's were hitting rock bottom. Former Brown Athletic Director Andy Geiger began sending S.O.S. signals Anderson's way. The two men had met during the Dartmouth years when Geiger was a crew coach at Hanover, had maintained the friendship, and were now about to get together again.

A little over a year ago, Andy Geiger left Brown to become athletic director at Penn. As a mark of his administration, he left John Anderson, who already has carved a niche for himself as one of Brown's most exciting and successful coaches.

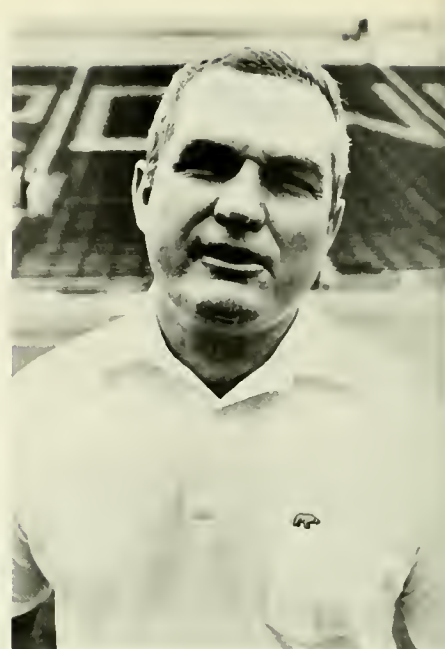
During the summer, this writer talked with Anderson about his career, his first three years at Brown, and what lies ahead. Portions of that interview begin below:

Did you have any reservations about leaving Middlebury, where you'd built a winning program, and coming to Brown?

I certainly did. When Andy Geiger first called, my immediate reaction was, "Come to Brown? Hey, you've got to be kidding." My memory of Brown was of coming down here a couple of times with the Dartmouth team. We'd stay overnight in Attleboro, practice at some high school field, and then, on Saturday, drive along a shabby North Main Street and up to the stadium. We dressed in the gym, played the game, showered in the gym, and got on the bus for the ride back to Hanover. I never even got to see the Brown campus.

One thing I knew was that Brown is a great school academically. When I did visit the campus in December of 1972 — mostly as a courtesy to Andy Geiger and also because I was out recruiting anyway — I was very impressed. I met with some faculty members, administrators, and alumni. Then there was a meeting with President Hornig. Suddenly I was beginning to get a warm spot for the place.

Did you really feel you could turn the Brown situation around, or was the move from Middlebury just a matter of taking a step up in the world?



"I visited the campus in 1972 mainly as a courtesy to Andy Geiger"

When I went home to think things over, there was no doubt in my mind that the program could be turned around.

First, Brown is a great academic institution, a school with a worldwide reputation. Reason number two is the curriculum. It's flexible and has become very popular with the high school students. They can take whatever subjects they want, and this is apparently important to students today. I travel all around the country each winter recruiting, and all the students I talk with want to know more about this flexible Brown curriculum.

Third, this is not a city campus, not like a Temple, Penn, or Columbia. Brown is a nice blend of urban and suburban, up here on the heights overlooking Providence, nestled in among all those beautifully restored eighteenth-century homes.

There were other reasons why I felt the job could be done here: the faculty, the great student-teacher ratio at Brown, and the fact that at Brown the students are going to be taught by the full professors, not just by teaching assistants, as is the case at some bigger schools. And I was also impressed with Brown's alumni. They'd been accus-

tomed to a winning tradition in football, had fallen on bad times, but desperately wanted a winner again. As I saw it, all the signs were favorable.

What was the biggest problem you faced when you started coaching here?

Believe it or not, beating Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, or the other Ivy teams wasn't my biggest problem when I came here. We had to lick the losing tradition that had set in around this place first. The players felt it, too, even if it was subconscious. For example, when they had a first and goal at the other team's five, the kids had to be thinking, "Gosh, can we do it?" Now at Brown, we *know* we can do it. We had to think positively, talk positively and we had to make our players believe that they could win.

A lot of people at the time thought I was crazy to be so positive about Brown. But that was the only way the staff and I could attack the situation we faced when we arrived. You can't come into a program that hasn't been winning in years and say you plan to establish a building program and win in five or six years. There may be other ways to attack a losing image — but the positive approach was our method. And then we had to produce.

You have a reputation as a fine recruiter. What is your philosophy of recruiting?

First of all, I think a college like Brown has to recruit nationally. Its reputation is national; its coaches should recruit nationally. Right now, we have seven kids in our program from Arizona, six from California, three from Florida, several from Texas, and so forth. Once you get a few good athletes from an area, it opens the door for more.

Have you been able to recruit successfully against the other Ivy colleges?

For the first year or so, it was tough. Now we feel we can compete against the Ivy schools for the real quality players. In fact, this year we had a winning record in the recruiting league against *all* the Ivies, including Harvard.

But, more than this, we're also beating many of the big scholarship schools for the top kids. This is perhaps the key. We feel there is no player in the country, no matter how talented athletically, who we can't land, if he qualifies academically.

The tough ones are the cases in which a boy is tops academically but doesn't qualify for any financial aid because there is no need in the family. Let's say the family is middle income, just at that salary level where the boy doesn't qualify, but where the father can't take \$7,000 out of his yearly income without hurting the standard of living for the entire family. Since all of Brown's scholarships are based strictly on need, this is a troublesome area in recruiting against the scholarship schools.

You've been at Brown's helm for four years. How do you evaluate Ivy League football?

I've always been very fond of Ivy football. It's exciting. It's not the two-yards-and-a-cloud-of-dust you get in the Big Ten, for example. Personally, I don't think there is any league or conference in the country that has more variety in its offenses than we do right here in the Ivy League.

Maybe what I like best about Ivy football is that the kids are playing because they enjoy the game of football. The players come to Brown or Harvard or Princeton to get an education first. Football is secondary. Yet, the way our kids play the game of football on the field Saturday afternoon you would never think it was secondary to them.

Why does Ivy football have the variety that you mention?

I've got to be frank with you. I think that, offensively and defensively, we do many things in our league because we have highly intelligent kids who can handle this multiplicity. Bob Blackman touched on this in an interview in a national magazine last year. He said that, reaching the University of Illinois after leaving Dartmouth, he found that he no longer had Rhodes scholars on his squad. So the most imaginative coach in the Ivy League had to become orthodox when he got to Illinois.

To be multiple on a football field, you have to have intelligent football players to execute the difficult assignments. At Brown, we tell our players what we want done. If they can execute it, fine. If they can't, it's because of the physical limitations, not the mental aspects.

There are a lot of fine football players in the Ivy League who could

play for the Michigans and Ohio States. In fact, we have many players who could play for anyone in the country. The biggest difference is that in the Big Ten, Southwest Conference, and so forth, they have *more* of the great athletes than we do. And because of this, they can perform certain things very well. But with a few exceptions, these teams are not very multiple.

Look at pro football, how stereotyped it is. And the big reason the game is so predictable is that most clubs don't have the bright kids. Tom Landry of the Dallas Cowboys does a lot of things. But before Coach Landry will sign a kid, that player has to take an I.Q. test. And if the young man doesn't measure up on that test, then Landry doesn't want him. Paul Brown did about the same thing when he was with Cleveland, and then Cincinnati. Almost everyone in the pros plays a pro 4-3 defense, they run picks and do certain similar things on offense. Each team is basically the same — you watch them on Sunday afternoons — except Dallas and Cincinnati, where they have sharper people who can do more things.

Could some of the fine Dartmouth teams of the mid-1960s have played the top team in the Big Ten for a half or so?

I really don't know if our good Dartmouth teams could have played the top teams in the other major conferences around the country. I'm sure those Dartmouth teams would have gone well against some of the middle and lower teams in those leagues. When Blackman went to Illinois, he made the statement that he had seventeen kids at Dartmouth who could have started for him at Illinois. At that time, of course, Illinois football was in a shambles.

Some claim that the caliber of player in the Ivy League has slipped recently, and that the gap between the Ivy League and the other major conferences has widened.

Not true at all. The caliber of play in the Ivy League today, as compared with when I was at Dartmouth in the so-called glory days — well, there is no comparison. The players are much better now, and the league is much better. You just don't have one team dominating the league, as Dartmouth did a decade ago.

One of the reasons that the Ivy League is getting better is that the real sharp high school seniors today realize

that the most important thing — if you have the mental ability — is to get into an Ivy school, not to go to a football factory. They know that when they've finished playing football, they will have to get a job. And let's face it, the chances of getting a good job are much greater coming out of an Ivy college than they would be coming out of a state institution with its 20,000 or 30,000 students.

Take the case of Marty DeFrancesco, one of our sophomore quarterbacks. He, and many other players in our program, could have gone anywhere in the country. He had close to fifty offers. Why did Marty decide not to go to a Michigan, a West Virginia, or a Virginia? Why did he decide on Brown? It was for the education.

Marty's a highly intelligent individual, and he wants to go on to medical school. He realized that at Brown the football program would not interfere with his education. At many of the other places he was considering, the education isn't allowed to interfere with the football program. Marty knew that if he came to Brown and did well, his chances of getting into a good medical school would be much greater than if he graduated from a football factory.

As a coach, do you deal with athletes at an Ivy college any differently than you would if you were coaching outside the league?

Yes. I've coached at Boston College, so I can make a comparison. I think the big difference is that the players at BC are there to play football. All of them want to be pro football players. Don't get me wrong. We have some players at Brown who want to play pro football too, but it's not their number-one priority.

The big difference is that our kids are here to get an education. This is first and foremost in their minds. And we recruit with this thought in mind. We tell a subfreshman, "Hey, look, if you come to Brown it's mainly for an education, and there's no way we're going to interfere with that goal. In fact, we're going to do everything we can to help you." For example, we hold player meetings during lunch so we don't take time from their studies. We set our schedule to make it convenient for the players. We'll inconvenience ourselves for them. This is one way we sell our program. Basically, we're selling education.



"We've reached the point where we can be a contender annually"

Secondly, on the field we don't yell and scream at our players. We try to coach with enthusiasm, and we try to explain the "whys" of a thing to the players. Personally, I feel that this should be the policy everywhere, not just the Ivy League. If a player knows *why* he's doing something on the field, then that athlete will execute his assignment better. At a lot of colleges, the coaches don't explain. They follow what I like to call the Lord Tennyson theory — "yours is not to reason why." Here at Brown we go over everything with our kids — and I firmly believe that's the way it should be, no matter where football is played.

You must have had a timetable for success when you came to Brown. After three years, are you running on schedule?

My main goal when I came here was to make Brown a contender in every game on the schedule. We're there now. In fact, we reached that goal the first year. A second goal was to get better and better athletes. We've done that, with each of our freshman teams being an improvement over the one that came before it. A third-stringer on this fall's Brown team might have been a starter my first year. Our athletes now are as good as any in the league.

Now my goal is to dominate the Ivy League, as Dartmouth dominated it in the 1960s. What I want to do is bring to Brown the caliber of athletes who can play anyone in the country. Harvard gets good athletes without even recruiting. The coaches can't recruit. If they could, Harvard could play anyone in the country because they could get anyone they wanted. They would be awesome. I want Brown to be awesome. I think we can reach that goal, but I don't know how far down the road it is.

I do know that we're going to get better and better. We'll never reach a point as long as I'm at Brown where I'll come to you and say, "This is it. I'm satisfied." We have to improve each and every year, we have to raise our goals and our hopes. If we ever become satisfied with where we are, then we'll be content. And contentment leads to a blasé attitude — and a second-division finish.

Can Brown win the Ivy title in 1976?

Sure. We could have won it last year, but we didn't. We can win it this year — we can win it every year from now on. We're going to be a better team than we were a year ago. We have some breakaway threats now that we haven't had before. We'll have five quarterbacks of quality fighting it out for the starting spot. In fact, we have two sophomore quarterbacks — Mark Whipple and this boy DeFrancesco I mentioned earlier — who could start for many Ivy teams. We've also improved our coaching staff. In short, we've reached the point where we can be a contender annually. But I want to be in the position of looking down on the contenders.

How long is a man with John Anderson's drive and ambition going to remain at Brown?

Honestly, I've never looked for a job in the past fourteen years. Too many coaches do this. They become so concerned with where they are going next that they forget where they are right now — and they fail.

I'm very happy at Brown. I'd be happy to stay here just as long as I can. As you know, last December the University of Virginia invited me to come down and talk to them about their head coaching position. I went down there, mainly as a courtesy. But my decision to turn the offer down wasn't even close. Hopefully, I'll be at Brown for many years to come.

The Classes

written by Jay Barry

21 Harold B. Yeaton of Canoga Park, Calif., has received the "Old Timer" award for more than forty-five years dedicated to Scouting in his area.

23 Alice Glaeser Bendrath and her husband are living in retirement in Redding, Calif., near their son, who is ten miles east of them across the Sacramento River. "We both like to write, and I'm still publishing occasionally in *Sunrise*," she says.

24 Arlan Coolidge, professor emeritus of music at Brown, was awarded an honorary degree by Rhode Island College in June.

George Saute reports from Winter Park, Fla., that he retired from Rollins College in 1969 after forty-five years in college teaching and administration.

25 Alden H. Norton of Brooklyn paired with his wife, Margaret, to win the New York College Bridge League's 48th Annual Open Pairs Championship, held at the Harvard Club in New York City last spring. For Alden, it was his fifth victory in the forty-five-year-old tournament, one of the oldest in bridge competition. No one else has won it more than two times. The College Club Bridge League is composed of teams representing Ivy League clubs, New York University, and a combined team from several women's colleges.

26 Dr. Malcolm A. McKenzie ('26 A.M., '35 Ph.D.) of North Amherst, Mass., has earned a reputation as a man who won't retire. In 1973 he officially retired after thirty-seven years with the University of Massachusetts as founder and director of its world-famous Shade Tree Laboratories. Since that time, however, he has updated the Tree Wardens Manual and researched new laws that have come to the fore since the book's original publication. He's also established the Malcolm A. McKenzie Scholarship Foundation.

27 Lois Patten Palmer, forced to retire from her position as a kindergarten teacher in the public school system of Copiague, L.I., N.Y., solely because of her age, has filed suit charging discrimination.

28 Thomas F. Peterson, Jr., retired in 1973 from his position with White & Case in New York City and is living at 1239 Bushkill St., Easton, Pa.

29 John M. Foster, who retired in November 1974, reports that his wife died of cancer in February of 1975. John lives at Blake St., Westboro, Mass. 01581.

30 Edward L. Sittler, Jr., CLU, Uniontown, N.J., placed first in equity sales throughout the Mutual of New York field force in 1975. Ed joined MONY in 1937.

31 Dr. Eugene A. Field, now semi-retired, is living in Tamarac, Fla., and is serving as a radiologist at Bennett Memorial Hospital and Margate General Hospital, Broward County, Fla.

Stanton P. Nickerson came out of corporate public relations retirement in New York City to join the PR staff of Operation Sail, the East Coast's colorful Bicentennial celebration featuring most of the world's remaining square riggers, known as the Tall Ships.

32 Morton J. Simon, a Philadelphia attorney specializing in communications law, has been named an honorary member of Women in Communications, Inc. He developed and teaches a course in law and ethics of communications at the Charles Morris Price School of Journalism and Advertising in Philadelphia and also is a lecturer in communications, advertising, public relations, and marketing at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University. He was honored for the contributions he has made to promoting women's careers in communications and supporting the career of his wife, Carol, who is owner and director of the Public Relations Institute in Philadelphia and is a vice-president of Women in Communications.

33 The Rev. S. Read Chatterton is pastor of El Dorado, Calif., Community Church and a member of the Northern California Conference Committee on the Ministry. He was recently elected president of the Cameron Park Rotary Club.

Eleanor Gilbert Hargrove has been appointed by Governor William Milliken to the Michigan Commission on Services to the Aging. She lives in Grand Rapids.

Herbert H. Pickard has retired as manager of product pricing at Rockwell International's Draper Division in Hopedale, Mass., and has accepted a part-time position as executive director of the Chamber of Commerce in Marion, S.C.

Lillian Kelman Potter continues to discuss with various groups the need for gun-control legislation. Her daughter, Deborah, is married and is studying for her Ph.D. at the University of Southern California. Lillian lives at 80 Fosdyke St., Providence.

Ethel Lalonde Savoie's son, Upton, Jr., was married recently to Caroline Wilbur of Bristol, R.I. Upton is a graduate of Boston University Law School and his wife attended California State University. Ethel lives at 23 Carriage Drive, Lincoln, R.I.

34 In the 1930s, when he was a seminary student, the Rev. W. Stanley Pratt wrote his thesis on the creative uses of leisure. Now, after forty-four years in the Baptist ministry, he will get a chance to use that knowledge. Minister of the Harbour Baptist Church on Block Island, R.I., since 1970, he retired last spring. But retirement doesn't mean stagnation: "I have a little farm on the west side of the island," he says, "where I raise bees and make honey. I even

make candles from the beeswax, which is uncommon today. And my wife and I make jellies from the wild fruits found on the island — beach plums, blackberry, and rose hips."

Philip H. Slocum has retired and is living with his wife, Barbara, in Virginia, Delaware, and Cape Cod, as the spirit moves them. Phil earned his M.A. from Columbia in 1939, was in the Navy from 1942 to 1946 in the North Atlantic and South Pacific, and was a member of the Foreign Service from 1948 to 1968, serving in Europe, South Asia, and Africa.

35 William Ottomar Wallburg, retired vice-president of the W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corp., had a pleasant day on June 12. He was awarded an honorary doctor of humanities degree from New England School of Law in Boston, with the award being presented by his former Brown roommate, A. Leavitt Taylor, president of New England School of Law.

36 Dr. C. Douglas Hawkes, professor of neurosurgery at the University of Tennessee Center for the Health Sciences, has been named chairman of the Advisory Council for Neurological Surgery of the American College of Surgeons.

37 Capt. Forrest Pease, USN (Ret.), served as liaison officer to the *Kruzenshtern*, one of two Russian Tall Ships that visited Newport, New York, and Boston early in July to help celebrate this country's Bicentennial. Captain Pease's main task was helping the captain of the 370-foot, black-hulled Russian four-master obtain supplies on shore.

38 Robert H. Blewitt, Waterbury, Conn., has completed thirty-five years with the mechanical division of Anaconda in Waterbury. He and his wife, Loretta, have three sons and a daughter.

William Sadowsky, general manager of William Distributing Corp. of Springfield, Mass., has been elected to the board of directors of Valley Bank. He is also serving as a director of the Springfield Jewish Federation and as a incorporator of Wesson and Springfield Hospitals.

39 James B. Hawley's daughter, Margaret, was graduated in May from Ferris State College, Big Rapids, Minn., with a B.S. degree in advertising. His son, Jim, has been named a James Angell Scholar at the University of Michigan, the requirements for which are two consecutive semesters of straight A's. "James Angell," Jim says, "is the same man who headed Brown's French department in the nineteenth century and then became president of the University of Michigan from 1871 to 1909." Jim is retired and living in Adrian, Mich.

Helen Hodnett Wilson reports that her husband, Lt. Gen. Joseph Wilson, is stationed in Naples, Italy, and is commander

of Allied Air Forces-Europe. Her daughter, Laurie, is in graduate school at West Florida and her son, Bob, is doing graduate work at the University of Virginia. Her oldest son, Joe, was killed as an F-4 pilot.

40 Samuel F. Fellows, LaCrosse, Wis., is president and chairman of the board of the Wm. Doerflinger Co., with which he has been associated for thirty years. Last spring Sam was named "Boss of the Year" at the local Jaycees' 1976 Recognition Banquet. He is president of the Downtown Rotary Club, chairman of the board of St. Francis Hospital, and president of the Center 90 Merchants Association.

Jean B. Walton (A.M.), dean of students and dean of women at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., has been promoted to vice-president for student affairs. Her Ph.D. degree is from the University of Pennsylvania. During sabbatical leaves, she was a Fulbright lecturer in counseling and guidance at the Japan Women's University in Tokyo (1955-56) and a consultant to the Danforth Foundation (1962-63). In 1974, she received the Scott-Goodnight Award from the National Association for Student Personnel Administrators for "outstanding contributions as a dean."

41 Jack Clayton, retired after thirty-five years with Sears, Roebuck & Co., is living in Sun City, Ariz., with his wife, Alice.

Walter Creese, chairman of architectural history at the University of Illinois, is on a Rockefeller Fellowship this fall to investigate the total environmental implications of early American landscapes and their buildings.

William A. McClelland has been named president of the Human Resources Research Organization of HumRRO, Alexandria, Va., one of the nation's largest research and development organizations in the fields of behavioral and social science. He earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota in 1946 and 1948, respectively, and joined HumRRO in 1955 as director of its training methods division.

Shirley Vose Shaw's daughter, Nancy Alyson, has been accepted by the Brown Medical Program. Nancy represents the third generation of women in her family to attend Brown.

42 Howard H. Williams reports that H. Harwood & Sons, Natick, Mass., the world's first baseball manufacturing company (1858), which was purchased by Howard and Roger Williams '47 in 1963 and sold to Dart Industries in 1973, has been moved by the parent company to La Grange, Ga. Howard reports he has decided to leave the company he has served as president since 1963.

43 Harcourt Brown (Hon.), professor emeritus of English, reports that his latest book, *Science and the Human Comedy*, was published last spring by the University of Toronto Press. Prof. Brown's address: 14 Avenue Rd., Parry Sound, Ontario, Canada.

Paul S. Rockwell has been named director of public relations and development at Mary C. Wheeler School, Providence.

44 Donald W. Baker, professor of English and poet in residence at Wabash College, has been named Milligan Professor of English Literature. A member of the Wabash faculty since 1953, he has also taught for more than twenty summers in the Wabash Institute for Personal Development. Winner of the McLain-McTuran Award for excellence and achievement as a teacher at Wabash, he has been poet in residence since 1963. He directed the Scarlet Masque theater company from 1954 to 1960 and is the faculty advisor to the *Wabash Review*, the college literary publication. He and his wife, Natalie, have two daughters, Pamela and Alison.

Judith Weiss Cohen has been named data user services officer for the Boston regional office of the Bureau of the Census. She is a resident of Pawtucket and most recently had been director of administrative departments of the Jewish Community Center of Rhode Island.

45 William F. Kahl has been named president of Russell Sage College, Troy, N.Y., and its two Albany divisions. He had been provost of Simmons College in Boston for the past decade. His M.A. and Ph.D. in European modern history are from Harvard, and he did postdoctoral study in his field at the Institute of Historical Research at London University in the late 1950s. His wife, Mary Carson Kahl, who also holds a Ph.D. from Harvard, is director of studies at Milton (Mass.) Academy.

Walter J. "Jay" Royen has joined General Electric as representative-communications and press relations, serving the Aerospace Group and the Aircraft Engine Group, primarily in the Washington, D.C., area. Jay brings to GE a background of more than thirty years in Washington as a White House correspondent for NBC, news editor covering the Pentagon and Congress, and public relations positions, including the last fourteen years as manager of the Washington news bureau of the National Association of Manufacturers. He and his wife, Marmian, have six children and reside in the Maryland suburbs of Washington.

George V. Walsh (Sc.M.), professor of philosophy at Eisenhower College, has been named the 1976 recipient of the college's Thomas Jefferson Award, given "for significant service through personal activities, influence, and leadership."

46 Earle H. Fulford, Swansea, Mass., has been promoted to vice-president of engineering of Fram Corp. of East Providence. He joined Fram in 1950 and, most recently, had been director of engineering.

47 John D. Bussey is with ICI United States in Wilmington, Del., working in the group production department of the manufacturing division. He has been in chemical production with ICI and its predecessor company, Arnold Hoffman & Co., since graduation.

Capt. J. Patrick Carr, Jr., retired from the Navy in 1971 to do graduate work at George Washington University. After serving as deputy license and permit administrator for the District of Columbia, he is now a self-employed consultant in scientific manage-

ment and lives in Fairfax, Va.

Dr. Joseph Matarazzo, professor and chairman of the department of medical psychology at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center's School of Medicine, was elected president of the International Council of Psychologists at the council's annual meeting in July. Recipient in 1962 of the Hofheimer Prize, an annual research award of the American Psychiatric Association, Dr. Matarazzo has written one book and collaborated on another.

Myron F. Shearer and Maxine Mamelok were married on March 28 in New York City. He holds a master's degree in business administration from Columbia and is merchandise manager for several divisions of the Associated Dry Goods Corp. in New York City.

Charles H. Watts, who resigned last year as president of Bucknell University, has been named president and chief executive officer of the Wolf Trap Foundation in Vienna, Va. He concluded his duties at Bucknell in June and assumed his new position during the summer.

Roger D. Williams is senior vice-president of Coca-Cola of New York, with his "permanent" home in Mattapoisett, Mass.

48 Norma Borthwick is assistant resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, a program of economic assistance to developing countries.

Herman Chernoff (Ph.D.), professor of statistics at Stanford University for twenty-three years, has been named professor of applied mathematics at MIT. He is developing a group in mathematical statistics.

Ernest S. Frerichs, professor of religious studies at Brown, has been elected by the American School of Oriental Research to serve as annual professor and acting director of the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem for 1977-78. He has also been elected to a three-year term as council member for the New England Region of the Society of Biblical Literature.

Phillip H. Gutenkunst has been named a member of the President's Honor Club for the seventh year with John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee.

Paul F. Lehan has completed his term as president of the Plymouth County (Mass.) Bar Association but continues as a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association Board of Delegates. He's also a member of the hearing committee of the Board of Bar Overseers of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

49 Jean Ellen Miller, headmistress of St. Timothy's School in Stevenson, Md., has been elected president of the National Association of Independent Schools, thus becoming the first woman to serve as president of NAIS in its thirteen-year history. Before becoming headmistress of St. Timothy's, Miss Miller was director of student personnel at Bennington College in Vermont. Her master's is from Breadloaf School of English Literature, Middlebury College.

Dominick R. Sperduti ('55 A.M.), head of the modern languages department at B.M.C. Durfee High School in Fall River, Mass., is the author of *The Police of Rosewood County*,

Bill Dyer has his own formula for being fresh at the end of a long day

In the golden days of the talkies, movie star Warner Baxter drove a 1936 cream-colored Packard 12 convertible, with rumble seat, back and forth each day to the Warner Brothers lot, as well as to many of the swank parties that characterized this colorful but pretentious period.

In recent years, the driver behind the wheel of this same old Packard has been a 6'3", square-shouldered man named Bill Dyer. He admits to feeling "a little bit" conspicuous driving through the streets of Indianapolis, Indiana, tooting the high-pitched horn and jockeying for parking spots with Fiats and Volvos. But then, William A. Dyer, Jr. '24 has never been a man who is easy to overlook.

Son of a Brown father (William A. Dyer '86) and father of a Brown son, (William E. Dyer '63), Bill Dyer has been recognized as "Mr. Brown" in Indiana for more than thirty years. He's been president and secretary of the Brown Club of Indiana and a leader of both the University Fund and the National Alumni Schools Program. He served the University as a trustee from 1952 to 1959, was awarded the Brown Bear by the Associated Alumni in 1963, and was chief marshal of Brown's 206th Commencement procession in 1974 on the occasion of his 50th reunion.

Professionally, Bill Dyer is president of Indianapolis Newspapers, Inc. He had served as general manager of the *Indianapolis Star* since 1944 and of both *The Star* and the *Indianapolis News* since 1949. Last year, his peers showed their appreciation and their respect by naming him "Indiana Newsman of the Year."

Although Bill Dyer is known as a craftsman in the trade, he runs a relaxed ship. He doesn't peer over shoulders and he isn't overly fond of a lot of conferences, which he claims are used "to dispel administrative loneliness." As Dyer says, "To be a department head a man must have some marbles of his own. In my book, he should be allowed to shoot 'em in his best judgment."

Newspapers have been Bill Dyer's life and he knows his field thoroughly. He can — and does — discuss presses with pressmen, advertising with admen, and news stories with reporters and editors. His knowledge of typography is considered unique by everyone in the trade, even the typographers themselves.

A few years ago, reporter Fremont Power wrote about a typical Bill Dyer day — long hours and a fast pace. "Somehow, Dyer

manages to retain a surprising equanimity through it all," Power said. "He is essentially the same man in the fresh of the morning as he is in the tired, tag end of the day, a facility that continues to impress those with lesser patience." When reminded of this quote, Dyer chuckles. "My secret all these years for being fresh at the end of the day is that I'm looking forward to my two martinis when I get home."

If people are impressed with Bill Dyer's durability during the work day, they have to be amazed by the other pursuits he becomes involved with once that Packard 12 has been parked in the garage. He is a member of the Classic Car Club, an apostle of Gilbert and Sullivan (he will stand and recite their lyrics with very slight urging), a long-time student of archaeology and ancient history, a critic and sometime practitioner of light verse and satire, an irrepressible Navy buff, and a collector of old typewriters and cylinder records.

Dyer's collection of 800 pre-1905 cylinder records is considered one of the most extensive in the country. "When I was a kid someone gave me an old player and fifty cylinder records," he says. "I started adding to my collection and just never stopped."

"Actually, I've been a music buff since my childhood. My mother collected autographs of the musical comedy stars of the period and that whetted my interest. I still remember the first musical I ever saw — Vernon and Irene Castle in *Watch Your Step*. I was 12."

Bill Dyer was born on Brook Street in Providence, next door to the Brown campus. He still remembers the cable cars that climbed College Hill ever so slowly. Dyer's move toward journalism started at Brown when he became editor of the *Brown Jug*, one of the best college humor magazines of its day. The staff during Dyer's time included

Bill Dyer at his desk: One of his letters corrected Life magazine.



Indianapolis Newspapers

S. J. Perelman '25, Quent Reynolds '24, Duncan Norton-Taylor '26, Winfield Scott '24, and Jack Monk '24.

"During our *Jug* days we'd go to the old *Harper's Weekly* of the 1890s for some of our jokes and then turn the material over to Sid Perelman to re-write. I remember one that Sid turned in to us. A freshman asks, 'When was indigestion first mentioned in the Bible?' and the worldly wise sophomore answers, 'When Moses went to the mountain for the tablets.' They're not writing humor like that today," Dyer adds with a grin. "Maybe they shouldn't! But it does bother me that there is so little humor on paper today. Everyone is so dead serious."

A Naval Reserve officer in the late '20s and '30s, when war seemed a long way off, Dyer went on active duty in 1941 and served in intelligence until 1944. His knowledge of Naval matters, and especially ships, is second to none. He once corrected *Life* magazine on the classification of a dimly depicted ship and received a thank-you note from the editor.

Some claim that Bill Dyer's letters are famous. His wife, Marian, says the word should be "infamous." Once, after receiving an unordered packet of Christmas cards accompanied by a painfully folksy "Dear Friend" letter, Dyer replied:

"Dear Lucy and Sarah Ann: It was so thoughtful of you to write me such a friendly note. Of course we want to be friends and I agree you are so right to say that 'Friendship is measured, not by the miles between us but by the Golden Rule.' By all means you do have my friendship and I do look forward to the day when we can visit personally, as you suggest. In the meantime, however, let us not disturb this wonderful thing by sending each other such simply dreadful greeting cards as I received in the mail yesterday, and which I am returning today. Fondly. . . ."

Dyer's younger son, Bill '63, is president of the Mountain Pass Canning Company in El Paso, Texas, and is on the receiving end of many letters from his dad. His older son, Allan, a 1960 graduate of Denison, is manager of national advertising at *The Star* and *The News*. He doesn't receive letters, just memos — all with the special Bill Dyer touch.

J.B.

Volume I (subtitled "Just for a Piece of Ice"), printed this year by PIP. In the preface, Dominick explains that he decided to have the book published because he and his mother (who "took the trouble to copy my story despite my inexcusable handwriting") were both "amused in the largest sense of the word 'amuse,' and this is reason enough for me." Dominick was named Writer of the Year in 1966 by the Rhode Island Writers' Guild.

50 Richard L. Archer has been named assistant brokerage manager at the Providence branch office of Occidental Life of California. He and his wife, Rita, have six children.

S. Martin Hickman has been named president and chief executive officer of Blue Cross and Blue Shield in Chicago, moving up from his position as vice-president.

John B. Leeming has been appointed publisher of *Luggage & Leather Goods* magazine. The graduate of Northwestern Law School spent twelve years working on *Time* and *Life* magazines, selling space and handling retail sales promotion and merchandising. During the past decade, John ran his own company, which specialized in marketing management consulting. His address: 6 Sturgess Common, Westport, Conn. 06880.

Laverence A. Levenson returned to school after twenty years in retailing and received an M.B.A. in 1972 from the University of Kansas. Since 1973, he has been assistant professor of marketing at the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley.

Oliver L. Patrell, West Hartford, Conn., has been promoted to vice-president of the insurance department in the casualty and surety division of Aetna Life & Casualty.

David C. Rosenfield is starting his third year as an assistant librarian at the State University of New York Agricultural & Technical College in Delhi, N.Y. He received his M.S. degree in library science from Southern Connecticut State College in 1975.

51 Bruce K. Bean is an associate with the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett in New York City. He recently appeared before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to testify on behalf of the New York City Bar Association.

Hal Fisher has joined MassCo Investment Management Co. as a vice-president and investment counselor. A Boston firm, MassCo is a subsidiary of the Massachusetts Co., the oldest corporate fiduciary in the United States. Hal and his family have been living in Hingham, Mass., since 1962.

Helen Wilbur Worden, executive director of the Rhode Island Association for the Blind the past twenty-seven years, retired June 1. In 1970, she received the Apollo Award, the highest given by the American Optometric Association.

52 Edward Barry has been named director of the Brown Club of Rhode Island. The Providence resident was in Baltimore in June to attend the graduation of his daughter, Kathy Barry Pollock '73, from the University of Maryland Law School. His other daughter, Julie, is a junior at Barnard.

Crane J. Bodine founded the Amateur Organists Association International in 1972,

and it now has more than 5,000 members. Among his duties for the group is publication of a bi-monthly magazine. He lives in Edina, Minn.

James P. Casey is a director of engineering with General Instrument Corp.'s systematics division in Hawthorne, Calif.

Norman Davidson has been promoted to senior trust officer of New England Merchants National Bank, Boston.

Frederic S. Freund, president of Hanford-Freund & Co., San Francisco, has been named realtor of the year by the San Francisco Board of Realtors. He recently completed a two-year term as president of the San Francisco Board and has been named regional vice-president of the California Association of Realtors.

Daniel M. Garr has been elected to the board of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra. He lives at 231 Georgian Court Rd., Rochester.

Thomas R. Gildersleeve, Rowayton, Conn., is director of EDP training with Equitable Life Assurance Co.

George E. Gill, Branford, Conn., is vice-president and general counsel for The Joseph F. Kelly Co., Inc., general contractors. He and his wife, Mary, have three children, a girl and two boys.

Robert D. Harrington has been appointed manager, maintenance practices, steel operations, at Bethlehem Steel, Bethlehem, Pa. He has been with the company since graduation.

Mary Foxall Jehle's daughter, Eliza Strode, is a sophomore at Brown.

Samuel W. Keavy has been transferred by IBM Corp. from Milwaukee to Philadelphia, where he is sales manager of the office products division. He lives in Valley Forge, Pa.

Albert E. Nichols is president, treasurer, and general manager of Ballou, Johnson & Nichols Co., Providence.

Col. Peter Tsouprake, USA, has been reassigned to the electron systems division at Hanscom Air Force Base, Bedford, Mass., where he is special assistant to the deputy for development plans.

53 Dr. George A. Bray left the medical faculty at Tufts University six years ago to join the faculty at UCLA and make a new home on Palos Verdes Peninsula. During the past five years, he has edited four books and has a fifth upcoming, all related to his special field of obesity and metabolic diseases. His four children — George, Tom, Susan, and Nancy — range in age from 9 to 15.

Diane Schwimmer Ellison is director of recreation for Fairfax, Calif. Her husband, Seymour (Colgate '53), has withdrawn from his partnership in the law firm of Belli, Ashe, Ellison & Choulous and now has his own practice in San Francisco. The Ellisons live at 20 Idlewood Pl., San Rafael, Calif., with their children, Amy, 14, and Andrew, 11.

Myrtle Korenbaum is an associate professor at Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, and is editor of *The Annals of Phenomenological Sociology*, the first volume of which was published last January.

Robert L. Noddin, Wilton, Conn., has been elected vice-president of Tri-Continental Corp., of New York City, the nation's largest publicly traded diversified

investment company. Bob also is vice-president and planning officer of Union Service Corp. and vice-president of the Union Service Group of Mutual Funds.

George C. Vernet, Jr., Melrose, Mass., is a vice-president of the Newton-Waltham Bank & Trust Co., Waltham, Mass.

54 Clarence C. Barksdale has been elected chairman of the board of First National Bank of St. Louis. He had been president of the bank. He is a former trustee of Brown.

55 William Condaxis has been promoted to vice-president and general merchandise manager of the children's accessories and intimate apparel division of Jordan Marsh. He and his wife, Frances, live in Belmont, Mass., with their three children, one of whom, Paula, is a junior at Brown.

John J. Monaghan, Jr., has been named managing editor of the *Providence Evening Bulletin*, a paper he has been with since 1965. While at Brown, he was editor of the *Brown Daily Herald*. He and his wife, Joan, and their three children live in Cumberland, R.I.

Eric D. Schwartz is co-owner of a management consulting firm in Philadelphia, specializing in project control systems.

Joan Gale Wuterich has been appointed an associate professor at Salem State College, Salem, Mass.

56 David R. Durfee has been named manager of client services for the Buffalo office of Alexander & Alexander, Inc., international insurance brokerage firm. He is vice-chairman of the Republican Town Committee in Hamburg, N.Y. His wife, Sandra, is an English teacher in the Hamburg schools. They have a son, David, and a daughter, Susan.

James P. Gregory has been named general counsel of the Perkin-Elmer Corp., Norwalk, Conn. Jim and his wife and their three children live in Ridgefield, Conn.

Roger L. Hale, president of the class, has been named chief executive officer of Tennant Co., Minneapolis-based manufacturer of industrial floor maintenance equipment. President and chief operating officer of the firm since January 1975, Roger has been with Tennant since 1961.

In the March BAM, we published a class note on Elaine Ostrach Chaika, erroneously listing her as class of '72. Elaine, who received her Ph.D. in linguistics from Brown in 1972, is an associate professor of linguistics at Providence College. She is married to William Young Chaika, a partner in the Cranston, R.I., law firm of Cohen and Chaika. They have three sons, aged 11 to 20, and live in Scituate, R.I. Their mailing address is R.D. 2, Box 151 1/2, Foster, R.I. 02825.

57 A sales film, *Image-Therimage*, produced by Pete Barstow of Horton, Church & Goff, Providence advertising agency, won a bronze medal in the annual Virgin Islands International Film Festival. The film, made for the Dennison Manufacturing Company's Therimage-Products Group, placed third in the industrial sales promotion category.

Richard R. Nooney has been promoted to director of marketing of the valve division at ITT Grinnell Corp., Providence.

Lt. Comdr. W. A. Robbins, USN (Ret.), has settled in St. Petersburg, Fla., with his wife, Joan, and his daughter, Debbie. His son, Glen, is a cadet at the Coast Guard Academy.

Don Saunders has been appointed a commissioner of the Back Bay Architectural Commission by Boston Mayor Kevin White. Don serves on Brown's Planning and Building Committee and is an advisor to the Farview Corporation of the University.

On Aug. 1, Ois H. Shao (Ph.D.) became dean of the faculty and vice-president for academic affairs at Occidental College in Los Angeles.

59 Roland C. Caer, Jr., has been appointed vice-president/administration of the Flex-O-Lite Division of General Steel Industries, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., a firm he has been with for a decade.

James B. Cooke has been elected assistant vice-president of T. Rowe Price Associates, a Baltimore-based investment research and counseling firm. Jim is a director and a past president of the Brown Club of Maryland.

Howard E. Digel has been named senior petroleum economist in the economics division of Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

Stephen C. Espo has been appointed vice-president in charge of the corporate information systems and distribution divisions of Stop & Shop Companies. He and his wife, Ruth Anne Sidel Espo, live at 51 Hanson Rd., Newton Center, Mass.

Barbara Katorski (Sc.M., '62 Ph.D.) is chairman of the department of biochemistry at the University of Karachi in Pakistan. Her husband is Mohammed Zain-ul-Abedin (see '62).

Eugene A. Nojek is assistant cultural affairs officer at the American Embassy in Taipei, Taiwan.

Tracy Simpson, a developmental physiologist at the College of Arts and Science of the University of Hartford, has been promoted to full professor. His Ph.D. is from Yale.

60 Archer Iselin has been promoted to assistant vice-president in the trust estates administrations department at Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, Providence. He has been with the bank since 1960.

William P. Kennedy, former instructor in English and film at the Chapin School, New York City, joined the Brown staff last spring as assistant director of University relations.

61 Lauren Andrews, assistant treasurer of the Connecticut Bank & Trust Co. in Norwich, Conn., has been appointed lending officer of CBT's Danielson office. Lauren and his wife live in Chepachet, R.I., where he is town treasurer.

Grace Smith Block and her husband, Bill, report the birth of their first child, Carson Cutler, on April 27. The family moved from New York City to Chatham, N.J., in August, where Bill plans to operate a squash club.

John R. Crowley has been appointed national sales manager for Norton Company's sealant operations. He has been with the Worcester, Mass., firm since 1973.

Michael M. Finefrock has received a Ph.D. in European history and Near Eastern studies from Princeton for a dissertation on Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. Mike is an assistant professor of history at the College of Charleston in South Carolina.

David L. Meister has been appointed director of broadcasting for major league baseball by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Dave is responsible for matters involving national broadcast policy, including network TV and radio, and will assist individual clubs in their local broadcast operations. He also is serving as consultant on film matters to the Major League Baseball Promotion Corporation, baseball's marketing company.

Ellen Shaffer Meyer of Wilmington, Del., is a part-time editor and the mother of three children, ages 7, 5, and 2. She recently played Hermia in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at Longwood Gardens, near Wilmington.

Charles F. Rood has been elected to the board of directors of Coratomic, Indiana, Pa. He joined Coratomic in 1974 and is vice-president and manager of operations for the firm.

Richard W. Tonachel is production supervisor in the trade division of Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

62 Richard W. Behrman has been appointed assistant nuclear product manager with the Power Systems Group of Combustion Engineering, Inc., Windsor, Conn. Dick served as a lieutenant commander in the Navy's nuclear submarine program. The Behrmans live in Granby, Conn.

Robert O. Bent II has been named assistant controller-financial for Standard Oil Co. (Indiana).

Frederick G. Blakelock is manager of finance pricing and analysis with General Electric in Philadelphia. He lives in Laurel Springs, N.J., with his wife, Ellen, and children Derek, 10, Christopher, 8, and Beth-ellen, 6.

Charlotte Casgrain has earned her second master's degree from the University of Bridgeport (Conn.), this one in Romance languages. She earned a master's in elementary education there in 1966.

Thomas N. Elmer, his wife, Pamela, and their three children, Thomas, 9, Tracy, 8, and Joshua, 3, live in Tulsa, Okla., where Tom has for eight years been director of student activities at Holland Hall School. "In my present position," he says, "I am in charge of designing the Upper School's variable modular schedule, supervise all non-academic student activities, teach English, coach soccer, and supervise the drama program."

Roger D. Feldman has resigned from his position as a partner in LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby and MacRae, a Wall Street law firm, to become the deputy assistant administrator for finance and environment with the Federal Energy Administration.

Donald R. Frary and his wife report the birth of their second child and first daughter, Elizabeth Grace, on Oct. 18, 1975. They reside in Deerfield, Mass.

Katharine C. Pierce has been deeply involved in coordinating the resettlement of Indochinese refugees for Church World Service, a division of the National Council of

Churches. The initial goal was to find sponsors for 10,000 refugees. Eventually, the group placed almost double the number with church sponsors in every state except South Dakota. Katharine lives at 1105 First Ave., Apt. #6, New York City 10021.

Donald B. Poulson, North Haven, Conn., is marketing director for the six-year-old Boston-based publishing house of David R. Godine.

Judith Hexter Riskind and her husband, Ken, report the birth of their fourth child, Susan Irene, on May 6. Patty is 10, Peter, 8, and Michael, 5. Judy expects to be teaching dance again shortly.

Mohammed Zain-ul-Abedin (Ph.D.) is dean of the science faculty of the University of Karachi in Pakistan. His wife is Barbara Katorski (see '59).

Frederick G. Ziegler, who was associated with Pfizer's Groton Chemicals Division for several years in the late 1960s, has returned to the Connecticut plant as personnel director at the firm's Central Research Laboratories. He had served recently as personnel manager for field operations at the Pfizer World Headquarters in New York. Fred and his wife, Kathleen, live in Waterford, Conn.

63 Ann Kidder Bickford has moved to 32 Observatory Dr., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., where she is working part-time as bookkeeper for the Croton Free Library and Westchester Book Composition, Inc. She and her husband, Lawrence, have two children, David, 10, and Jill, 7.

David A. Bryniarski is a senior development engineer for Mobil Chemical Co., Macedon, N.Y.

James J. Cheever and his wife, Diane, are the parents of their second child and first daughter, Amy Ellen, born June 15, 1975. The family resides in Woonsocket, R.I., and Jim is a teacher-coach at Bellingham (Mass.) High.

Richard E. Francoeur, a software consultant with Mobil Oil Italiana, is living at Viale della Civiltà del Lavoro, 38, 00144 Roma, Italy.

Nancy Frazier Freehafer visited Mary Mathewson Murphy in Providence while competing in the Master's Swim Meet at Brown. Nancy, her husband, John, and three children live in Cooperstown, N.Y., where John is a practicing pediatrician.

Margaret Sherwood Glover is living in Broken Arrow, Okla., with her husband, Randy, personnel director for Atkins & Merrill, manufacturers of flight simulators in Tulsa. Their two children are Elizabeth, 7, and Allison, 5.

After three years in Illinois, the Rev. H. Camp Gordinier is back in Rhode Island, serving as assistant rector at St. Mark's Church in Riverside. His son, Jeremy, is now 2.

Robert S. Hodavance is a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, representing management in labor relations work.

David L. Katsky has entered into a general partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of Esanu, Katsky & Korins, New York City.

Steven Kraaviec has been promoted to associate professor of biology and granted tenure at Lehigh University. He holds a

Ph.D. from Yale and has been a member of the Lehigh faculty since 1970.

Stephen J. Murray has left the firm of Hill, Betts & Nash in New York City to join the law department of Union Carbide Corp. in New York City, as marine transportation specialist.

64 Anne Welsh Acheson and her husband, Jim, of Bangor, Maine, report the birth of their second child, Katherine Jane, on Aug. 11, 1975. Elizabeth is 3.

Frank Antifonario has been promoted to product manager for watchbands and neck-chains with the Speidel Division of Textron, Inc. He earned his M.B.A. from Northeastern in 1972. Frank and his wife, Bernice, and their two children live in North Scituate, R.I.

Susan Sinykin Benjamin and her husband, Wayne, of Highland Park, Ill., report the birth of a son, Michael Richard, on June 25, 1974. Susan is working part-time compiling a catalog of Illinois architecture for the Historic American Buildings Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior.

John P. Cannon's production of an original script, *Young Bucks*, was chosen as one of nine finalists in this year's American College Theater Festival. More than 350 colleges competed. John has been the director of the acting program at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, for the past three years.

Marc P. Chaikin, manager of the Philadelphia branch office of the brokerage firm of Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier, Inc., has been elected a vice-president of the firm.

Michael F. DeFazio is in Hong Kong as regional representative, Far East, for Marco Scientific Industries, Inc., of Fort Washington, Pa.

James E. Gerry has been elected a vice-president by the directors of Synthes, Ltd., of Wayne, Pa. He's also been appointed general manager of the firm's North American operations. He and his wife and two children live in Medford Lakes, N.J.

Charles R. Henrich is director of marketing for John D. Lusk & Son, residential builder and developer of Newport Beach, Calif.

Carl Edward Mooradian and his wife, Kathryn, are the parents of their third child and first son, Douglas Edward, born April 19. Carl has been appointed corporation counsel for the City of Niagara Falls, N.Y., where he also maintains a private law practice.

Charles Moyer (Ph.D.) has been appointed a group leader in Union Carbide's research and development department. He's now managing a group responsible for process improvement at the plant in Texas City, Texas. He and his wife, Christine, have two sons.

Thomas J. O'Neil and his wife, Judy MacIntosh O'Neil, report the birth of their third child, Katherine Anne, on Sept. 30, 1975. The O'Neils, who live in Rockland, Mass., also have a daughter, Christie, 7, and a son, Tommy, 4.

Jonathan A. Small and Paul H. Wilson, Jr., have become members of the New York City law firm of Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates.

65 Lynn Goudreau Carter, a resident of Birmingham, Ala., is copy editor for *Southern Living* magazine. Her husband, Bill, is professor of French at the University of Alabama.

Timothy J. Harrington, Jr., has been appointed manager, customer service original equipment sales, at Fram Automotive Division, East Providence, R.I. The Pascoag, R.I., resident had most recently been manager of technical services.

William G. Hooks has been appointed manager of one of the three new regional offices opened by Home Box Offices, Inc., the national pay-TV network. Bill is handling the south central region and is based in Dallas, Texas.

John B. Nolan, West Hartford, Conn., has become a partner in the Hartford law firm of Day, Berry & Howard. He is a graduate of Georgetown Law School.

Joel Pasternack and Debra Weeden were married April 10. Dr. Pasternack is assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Rochester.

Wayne E. Pomiansky has returned to South Bend, Ind., as manager of the new graphic arts department of Uniroyal, Inc.

Gary R. Sheffield is living at 1419 Wincanton Dr., Deerfield, Ill. He's president of the dietary products division of American Hospital Supply Co., McGaw Park, Ill.

Glenn H. Shell has been promoted to vice-president in the national division of Irving Trust Co., New York City. He joined Irving Trust in 1967.

66 Gene Achter and his wife, Kathy Relson Achter '67, report the birth of their second son, Michael David, on March 8. Jeff is now 5. Gene invents biomedical instruments for the American Instrument Co. in Silver Spring, Md., where he is senior research chemist and project manager.

Barry Z. Aframe has been promoted to associate counsel on the insurance law staff at State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America in Worcester, Mass.

John C. Campbell has joined the Providence office of White, Weld & Co., where he is manager of the fixed income department.

Joseph J. Collins has been elected a vice-president of American Television & Communications Corp., Denver, Colo. As vice-president of eastern operations, Joe will be responsible for ATC in twelve eastern states, including thirty operating cable TV systems and eight others under development.

John C. Given returned to the United States in May after three years in Japan and nearly a year in Italy. For John, it was the end of four years of freelancing for Group W (Westinghouse Broadcasting) and the *Chicago Daily News*. On April 23, John was married at the Campodoglio (Rome City Hall), "after two months of slogging through Italian bureaucracy," to Anne-Catherine, a Swede whom he met in Tokyo. Their new address: 39 Green Village Rd., Madison, N.J. 07940.

Maryanne Cline Horowitz and her husband, Ellis, are the parents of Edward Glenn, born Sept. 23, 1975, and Ruth Rachel, 4. The family lives in Los Angeles, where Maryanne is an assistant professor of history at Occidental College, and Ellis is associate professor and associate chairman of computer

Frances Cairncross can show you the shortest road to World War III

"It always helps to be able to blame one's troubles on somebody else, particularly if that somebody is foreign and rich," begins a new book by Frances Cairncross '67 and her husband, Hamish MacRae. "The Arabs, by suddenly raising the price of oil, have offered themselves as ready-made culprits of world economic disorder. But the truth is that theirs is only a share — and a tiny share — of the blame for the current alarming combination of inflation and slump. Indeed we have to thank the Arabs and other primary producers for having underwritten the Western world's prosperity in the years following the Second World War."

The authors of *The Second Great Crash*, a concise treatise on the deteriorating world economy, draw a grim picture of world monetary disorder. Facing the breakdown of the international economic system head-on, they tell us — like disgruntled generals after a battle — the disaster is not *ahead* of us any more. It already happened back in the summer of 1974.

"Light at the end of the tunnel? No, in a word," says Frances. "I really find it difficult to imagine that the European countries can go on combining democratic government with inflation at its present rates — and I can only see inflation increasing faster. The British in particular suffer from an entrenched belief that 'it can't happen here' — that what has happened in Portugal, and what I believe will happen in Italy within the next eighteen months, is something from which Britain is immune. But I find it dismally *easy* to imagine the collapse of parliamentary democracy in Britain within the next ten years."

Too young to remember personally some of the material with which *The Second Great Crash* deals (wheelbarrow wages, for instance), Frances nevertheless comes well equipped to handle such subjects as supply and demand, balance of payments, inflation, recession, and OPEC statistics. The daughter of Sir Alec Cairncross, advisor to the British government and well-known authority on economics, she has held positions as economics correspondent on *The Times* (London), *The Banker*, and *The Observer*, as well as her present position on the (Manchester) *Guardian*. She's well respected for her regular BBC radio broadcasts on economics.

For a woman who did not study jour-

nalism in school and who failed international economics while at Brown, she's come a long way. "Actually I was extremely lucky," says Frances, "luckier than I would be now. After I graduated from Oxford [where she read history], I didn't know what I wanted to do, but I thought I might like to be a journalist. I wrote away rather vaguely to four national newspapers stating, 'Here I am, I've had a smattering of economics and I want a job.' Three turned me down flat. The fourth, *The Times*, said they were interested. It was all quite amazing. I hadn't studied journalism and was perhaps quite the wrong person to be starting out to be a journalist."

It was really a case of excellent timing. "I came to *The Times* when the stock market was booming. There was a lot of financial advertising and *The Times* had decided to open up a whole new section on business. They reckoned they were going to need a lot of financial editors and had no idea where they were going to get them." Remembering, Frances laughs. "I must have had the easiest job interview ever." The night beforehand she was nervous, and sat up most of it going through old economics notes from Brown classes and worrying. "At the interview there was only a desk and a chair, as the man had just been hired himself and his things hadn't arrived yet. He sat on the desk and I sat on the chair. He said, 'How old are you?' and I told him. He said, 'How much do you think we should pay you?' and I said, 'More than I'm getting now' [as a research

Economic writer Cairncross: She didn't study journalism and failed economics.



Kay Cassill

assistant for a professor — "the worst form of sweated labor"]. He said, 'Any questions?' and I said, 'Please, may I have four weeks holiday a year?' When he said, 'I don't think there'll be any problem about that — you're hired,' I was in."

Frances was too excited to be nervous about her lack of experience, but quickly learned she had stepped into a fast-paced and demanding career. "I think if I had ever sat back and thought about how little I knew, I'd have been terrified. The time pressures are particularly stupefying. When you're writing for a daily newspaper you have to write extremely fast. And I couldn't type very fast because at English universities, unlike American ones, one writes most of one's papers in longhand. Then, too, I found I knew a great deal less about economics than I thought I did. Especially how to find one's way around official documents in Britain. I had worked at Brown with U.S. official documents, of course, but I didn't know my way around them in Britain nearly as well as I might have, which slowed me up considerably at first."

After a couple of years at *The Times*, Frances moved on for a brief stint with the financial magazine, *The Banker*. "It was sort of a two-person operation, a man and a boy. I was the boy."

Realizing that it would probably be necessary to write a book if she were ever to move up in her field, Frances chose *The City* (Britain's Wall Street) as her subject. But it was slow going. Finally her editor, Hamish MacRae, suggested if she were ever going to get it done perhaps he ought to help her. Their collaboration on the book, which was published in 1971 under the title *Capital City*, coincided with their marriage. The two both work for *The Guardian*, Frances as economic correspondent, MacRae as financial editor.

Basically, the way the two work together on a book or article is to talk it through first. Then Hamish, who is more methodical than Frances, roughs out a plan. "He then tells me what he thinks on the subject, I write down what he has said, interspersing these thoughts with my own ideas. I write more smoothly and type with more fingers than he does," says Frances. "Then Hamish goes over my work and we both try very hard to spot logical flaws and unravel them together. I then smooth over the final version to make it read better."

What is the logical next step in her career? "It would most naturally be to edit and manage an entire financial page," says

Frances, "but the man who has that job is my husband!" In the meantime, Frances writes almost daily, mainly economic editorials and signed weekly columns.

Asked to comment on the international economic crisis, she says, "The world has to escape from the recession that is now underway without precipitating a yet faster burst of inflation. If all developed countries try to expand their economies simultaneously they could create a boom more dangerously exaggerated than that of 1972-73. The second danger is that created by the combination of the oil price rise and the world food crisis. If the luckier countries do not take on the responsibility for helping the poorer ones they will live with a permanent threat to world peace."

Frances believes that America's economic policy has a better chance for survival than Britain's. "America has a number of advantages: immense natural resources, particularly of food and fuel, a fundamental belief that making money is not a shameful activity, a tremendous record of political stability, and a much more resilient democracy than any European country has. But as I see the last of this decade and the first years of the 1980s, there will be a much more serious international economic crisis than we have seen so far, caused either by a prolonged recession or more probably by a renewed outburst of inflation at unprecedented rates sparked off by the next expansion; political crises in several European countries, probably accompanied by the emergence of left-wing — or more probably right-wing — dictatorships; while America becomes increasingly insular but retains its present political system unscathed."

"All this, though, involves political judgment," says Frances, tossing her head slightly, "and I'm no politician!"

"Still," she says, reverting once more to the oil crisis, "the shortest road to the Third World War is if the oil producers decide the safest way to protect their savings is to keep their oil in the ground. With expensive oil the world can learn to live. Another cut in supplies would be disastrous."

Kay Cassill

science at the University of Southern California.

Peter Keegan has been named vice-president and controller of the CBS Radio Division, New York City. He had been assistant controller of financial analysis and control at CBS since 1971. Pete has a master's in business administration from Columbia. His mother is *Lucile Bowers Keegan '39*.

Lewis C. Krey, a resident of New York City, is an assistant professor at The Rockefeller University.

Capt. *Samuel O. Lane*, USAF, has been reassigned to Kincheloe Air Force Base in Michigan's upper peninsula as commander of the 1883rd Communications Squadron.

Dr. *Kathleen M. McCarten* has completed her radiology residency in Ann Arbor, Mich., and has begun a two-year pediatric radiology fellowship at Boston Children's Hospital.

W. Michael McDonald has been promoted to vice-president with Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N.C. He earned his master's in business administration from Tulane and joined the bank in 1970.

Andy Padden, his wife, Jan, son, Jack, and daughter, Christina, have moved from Los Angeles to Pleasant Hill, a suburb of San Francisco. Andy is a salesman for Chicopee Mills, a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson.

Frances Rigberg Wagner and her husband, Steven, are parents of their first child, Dana Russell, born Aug. 15, 1975. The Wagners live in Princeton, N.J.

67 *Kathy Relson Achter* and her husband, *Gene Achter* (see '66), report the birth of their second son, Michael David, on March 8. Their other son, Jeff, is 5. The Achters live in Silver Spring, Md.

Dr. *Jay Ambresini*, Belleville, Ill., has completed his radiology residency at the University of Michigan and is stationed for two years at Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Ill.

Clark L. Chalifour (A.M., '70 Ph.D.) is a visiting associate examiner with the Higher Education and Development Section of the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.

Phyllis Mudrick Cohen reports the birth of her first son and second child, Joshua Adam, on Jan. 7. Her husband, Michael, is a self-employed computer consultant. "After working with computers myself for seven years, I'm now happily retired," says Phyllis. The family lives in Bethesda, Md.

Dr. *Allen Dyer* is chief psychiatric resident and a member of the faculty at Duke University Hospital. He and his wife, *Susan Athearn Dyer* (see '68), report the birth of their first child, William Randall, on Aug. 31, 1975.

Andrew G. Gann is a lecturer in French at Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada.

Michael Gordon and his wife, Stephanie, report the birth of their second child and second son, Noah Eli, on June 17, 1975.

Judith Marks Hershon and her husband, Dr. Stuart Hershon, report the birth of a son, Jordan Karl, on Feb. 24, 1975. Their first child, Joanna Brett, was 4 in June. The Hershons live in Old Westbury, N.Y.

Jonathan S. Jeans and his wife, *Susan Fischer Jeans*, of New York City are parents of their first daughter, Laura Elizabeth, born

April 21. Their sons are Jonathan, 8, and Peter, 5.

David C. McDermott (Sc.M., '69 Ph.D.) has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Phelps Steel, Inc., Schenectady, N.Y. From 1969 to 1975, while Dave was a research engineer for Shell Oil in Houston, his wife, Helen, was an associate professor of French at the University of Houston.

Bruce Alan McIntosh, art director of *Horticulture* magazine in Boston, was honored this spring when the magazine received an award for "visual excellence" during the National Magazine Awards program for 1976.

Stephen Penningroth is completing research for his Ph.D. in biochemistry at Princeton. He and his wife, *Penny Baskerville Penningroth* (see '68), have two children, Dylan, 5, and Ailey, 1.

Anne Kelsey Singen is living with her two daughters in Hartsdale, N.Y., and working for Harcourt Brace Jovanovich as an editor, signing contracts, writing poetry, and "enjoying every minute of it."

E. Clifton Swift, Jr., of Bryn Mawr, Pa., is resident counsel for M.D.C. Corp., an equipment leasing and commercial finance company located in Cherry Hill, N.J.

Dennis M. Tracey has a new job as a research engineer at the U.S. Army Materials and Mechanics Research Center in Watertown, Mass. He's recently moved the family — wife, Janet, and sons, Shawn and Brian — to Medfield, Mass.

Bill Wentz and his wife, Anne, report the birth of a daughter, Jennifer, on Feb. 5. Bill is with the office of the general counsel, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.

John D. Whitmeyer is associated with the Rochester, N.Y., law firm of Nixon, Hargrove, Devand & Doyle. He's co-chairman in the area for NASP. John has a son, Matthew, and a daughter, Erin Marie.

68 *Mary Joan Mather Bagley* and her husband, Robert, have moved to Canada, where she is teaching in Smith, Alberta. They have purchased land on the Wapiti River and are planning a self-sustaining farm. After graduation, Mary Jo volunteered for the Peace Corps, received her training in Hawaii, and was sent to the Fiji Islands, where she worked as a teacher in the elementary school at Nauva.

Susan Athearn Dyer has completed her dissertation in English at Duke University. She and her husband, *Allen* (see '67), report the birth of their first child, William Randall, on Aug. 31, 1975.

Gerard E. Giannattasio of Massapequa Park, N.Y., has earned his M.A. with distinction in American history from Hofstra University and his M.S. in library science from Case Western Reserve. He's published two science fiction stories.

Joseph C. Haletky has moved to 1310 Bryant St., Palo Alto, Calif. He recently conducted a production of Gilbert & Sullivan's *Trial by Jury*, staged for the dedication of Stanford University's new Law School quadrangle.

Penny Baskerville Penningroth is a field representative for the New Jersey Division on Civil Rights, investigating complaints of employment discrimination. A resident of Princeton, she and her husband, *Stephen*

Penningroth (see '67), have a son, Dylan, 5, and a daughter, Ailey, 1.

Susan Hindmarsh Penny of El Paso, Texas, has completed work at the University of Texas, El Paso, for certification as a school librarian. Last Dec. 12, she and her husband became the parents of a daughter, Lori Allison.

Thomas Robb is teaching English at Kansai University of Foreign Studies in Hirakata, Japan, and working toward his Ph.D. in linguistics at the University of Hawaii.

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

69 *Frances Klukowski Beane* received her M.B.A. with high honors from Boston University in May, and was elected to Beta Gamma Sigma, the national honor society for business students. Frances is now working as a systems analyst at the Harvard Business School.

Christopher P. Bruhl, a resident of White Plains, N.Y., has joined the Council for the Arts in Westchester as director of information services. He came to the position from the Secon Metals Corp. of White Plains, where he had been an editor of company publications and a technical writer. Chris has spent two years abroad, writing and teaching in Finland, has taught at Louisiana State University, and has served in the Army. He earned an M.A. in English from LSU in 1973.

Leslie D. Corwin and *Judith A. Siegel* were married last spring and are living in New York City, where Les is associated with the law firm of Rich, Krinsley, Poses, Katz and Lillienstein, and Judy is a curatorial assistant at the Guggenheim Museum.

Robert H. Dorin and *Catherine Louise Johnson* were married Oct. 4 in Litchfield, Conn., and are living in Brookline, Mass. She is a graphic designer with Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Mass., and Bob is a software analyst with Computer Corporation of America in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. *Greg Elliot* has completed his residency in internal medicine at the University of Maryland Hospital and has begun a fellowship at the University of Utah for further training.

Stuart M. Flashman finished his thesis for a Ph.D. in biochemistry and molecular biology at Harvard and is a postdoctoral research associate at the MSU/AEC Plant Research Laboratory at Michigan State University, where he is studying agricultural genetics.

Stanley Greenberg is a resident in urology at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. He and his wife, Carolyn, report the birth of a daughter, Sarah, on Feb. 28.

Thomas F. Hogg has been promoted to assistant vice-president of the financial planning and control group of Old Stone Bank, Providence. The Cranston, R.I., resident has been with the bank since 1970.

John F. Kelsey III has been promoted to product director of first-aid kits, first-aid cream, and first-aid spray in the Health Care Division of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.

Barry Michael is a second-year student at the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania. He and his wife,

Marvine, live in King of Prussia, Pa.

Barry P. Neagle has joined Ernst & Ernst in Providence as supervisor of management consulting services. He and his wife, Mary Lou, and their son, Brendan, live in Barrington, R.I.

Dr. Joan M. Ruffle is continuing her surgical residency at Hartford (Conn.) Hospital.

Barbara Gershon Ryder and her husband, Jonathan, have two children, Beth Ann, 3, and Andrew, 1. Barbara has returned to her part-time position as a computer scientist at Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.

Dr. Glenn S. Schroyer has completed his family practice residency at the Reading Hospital and is practicing in Barre, Vt.

Frank "Skip" Tucker and his wife, Gayle, have moved to London, where Skip is now responsible for developing General Electric's industrial steam turbine business in Europe and the Middle East. Their address: 54 Chelsea Towers, Chelsea Manor Gardens, London SW3 5PN.

70 Rex Beach (Ph.D.) has been elected a vice-president of the Wells Fargo Bank, where he serves in the Far East Group at the bank's international division headquarters in San Francisco.

Dr. Tom Cayton and his wife, Jan, are parents of their first child, Lauren Ann, born May 2. Tom is serving as a clinical psychologist at Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Ga.

James E. Dail, having completed his doctoral research at Columbia University, received his Ph.D. degree in engineering in May. He is employed by Bell Telephone Laboratories in Whippany, N.J.

Gerhard Dummhaupt (A.M., '72 Ph.D.), associate professor of Germanics at the University of Washington in Seattle, has been appointed visiting associate professor of German at the University of Michigan.

Russell W. Krey, now out of the Navy, is attending graduate school at Stanford. He and his wife report the birth of their first child, Kathleen Louise, on March 3.

Grace Farrell Lee (A.M., '73 Ph.D.) has been appointed to a three-year term as chairman of the department of English at Sacred Heart University in Fairfield, Conn. She had been serving as director of the American literature sequence as well as founder and editor of that university's first interdisciplinary scholarly journal, *The Rycenga Symposium*. She lives in an historic farmhouse in Huntington, Conn., with her husband, Lawrence J. Lee, who is in new product development with General Electric.

Norman Macbeth III and his wife are living in Rujodh, Saudi Arabia, where he is a resident vice-president of Citibank in charge of marketing off-shore investments to individuals.

Marilynn Muir and Mark Davis '69 recently took a ten-mile hike through Arcadia State Park in Rhode Island, where they saw lots of bluets and false Solomon's-seal, ate young cowslip, were rained on, stepped in mud up to their ankles, and got sore feet. They send best wishes to W. H. Richardson '29 (Carrying the Mail, BAM, April).

Dr. Thomas S. Natale, Jr., reports the birth of his first child, Amy Beth, on Dec. 4. The Natales live in Cambridge, Mass.

Lucille M. Ramish (Ph.D.) is director of the language center at Nanyang University, Singapore.

71 B. Christopher Bene received his master's degree from the University of Virginia School of Architecture in January and is with the firm of Arthur Cotton Moore Associates in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Ted Butler is an intern in the department of medicine at the New England Medical Center, Boston. He was graduated from Tufts University School of Medicine in 1975.

Margaret Norton Drivas is working at the Pearl Buck Center in Eugene, Oreg., a community training facility for the mentally retarded.

R. Bradford Duckrow received his M.D. from the Yale University School of Medicine in 1975 and has been doing his medical internship at Rhode Island Hospital. He's living in Suffield, Conn.

Betsy Greer and Stuart Houston were married in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 14. She is account executive with the public relations firm of Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, and her husband is a tax attorney with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Their address: 4615 North Park Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.

Paul R. Gregutt is director of sociocosmology studies at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Dr. Thelissa Annette Harris was awarded her doctor of medicine degree from Baylor College of Medicine in May. She plans to do her residency in psychiatry at the Institute of Living in Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Ralph Hoffman was graduated from Albert Einstein College of Medicine in June and has begun his psychiatric residency at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. His new address: 131 East 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10028.

Charles Ingrao (A.M., '74 Ph.D.) has been appointed assistant professor of history at Purdue University.

John Mezzina and his wife, of Sea Cliff, N.Y., report the birth of Dana Margo on Aug. 8, 1975.

Brent A. Orrico has been promoted to assistant manager of a branch of Washington Mutual Savings Bank of Seattle, Wash. Brent was graduated in June from the University of Puget Sound School of Law in Tacoma.

Dr. Stephen Pollock is associated with the University Hospital of the University of Maryland, where he is doing his residency.

Joseph Roback and Iras Lavine were married on Aug. 19, 1973, and are living in Bradenton, Fla. Joe, who was graduated from Stetson University College of Law in 1974, is employed as assistant state attorney in Bradenton.

Eliot Sargon received his master's in social work from the University of Denver in June 1975. His concentration was in community organization and social planning. He's living in Denver and working as a foster-care coordinator in Jefferson County.

Lani Sinclair is features editor of the *Pawtucket Valley Daily Times* in West Warwick, R.I.

Dr. John Watson Thompson was graduated in June from Jefferson Medical College and is in first-year medical resident at Bridgeport (Conn.) Hospital.

Timothy A. Weaver, who received his J.D. degree from the University of Illinois in 1974, is a trial attorney for the Chicago Transit Authority. He and his wife, Catherine, are living at 1130 South Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Dr. Daniel Weisdorf is a medical resident at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago. He wrote an article for the *British Heart Journal* last March.

Michael Williams has received his Ph.D. in applied mathematics from the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University, where he was employed through August as a research scientist. His wife, Barbara, is an interior designer with the New York City firm of ISD, Inc. They live in Greenwich Village in Manhattan.

72 Dr. Mark Blumenkranz ('75 M.D.) and Rezia Kott (see '76) were married in Montreal on June 10, 1975. Mark is doing his surgical internship at Stanford.

Steven D. Bond has received his M.D. degree from New York Medical College and is a resident in surgery at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Richard S. Boskey is a graduate student in history at the University of Virginia.

In the March BAM, we published an incomplete class note on Elaine Ostrach Chaika (Ph.D.). For a more correct and up-to-date note, see '56.

Raymond J. Dever, Jr., received his M.S. degree in environmental engineering from California Institute of Technology in June 1975 and is now a Ph.D. candidate in the water resources program of the civil engineering department at Princeton University.

Vincent C. DiCola received his M.D. from the Yale School of Medicine on May 17, graduating cum laude and being elected to the medical honor society, Alpha Omega Alpha. The medical school also awarded him the following prizes: the Frank Parker Prize, given to the student who has shown the best qualifications for a successful practitioner; and the Ferris Prize for his thesis research in cardiology on the use of radioactive isotopes to diagnose heart attacks. He presented his research to the American College of Cardiology in New Orleans on Feb. 25. Dr. DiCola is interning at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Richard Geer is teaching astrology at Rhode Island College and elsewhere, casts and reads horoscopes, and does an occasional poetry reading, most recently at Trinity Square's Lederer Theater in a program of Eastern and Western arts. He's moved to 195 Ontario St., Providence 02907.

Linda L. Miller, Lutherville, Md., has received her M.A. in classical archaeology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Marion E. Sherry and John Talbot Snow were married Sept. 27, 1975, at Cornell University, where they attended graduate school. After a honeymoon in the Virgin Islands, the couple moved to Brockton, Mass. Marion is employed by Factory Mutual Engineering Associates of Norwood, Mass., and John is with a Brockton law firm.

Hervey "Todd" Ward III and his wife, Carole, report the birth of their first child, Todd Jonathan, on Jan. 3. Todd has been working as an administrative assistant with

Whitney Screw Corp. of Nashua, N.H., for the past two years. The family lives in Hempstead, N.H.

Kenneth S. Werner, of Monticello, N.Y., has joined the general counsel's office of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C., where he will study the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act. Ken is a graduate of the University of Chicago Law School.

Leslie Wimmer was graduated in June from Northeastern Law School and is working this year as a clerk for the Hon. James McMillan, U.S. District Court, in Charlotte, N.C.

73 Philip Barr was graduated from Vanderbilt Law School in May and is an associate in the Jacksonville, Fla., law firm of Coffman & Jones.

Jack R. Broesamle, Jr., and Elizabeth H. Church were married on Aug. 23, 1975, and are living in New York City, where Jack is first actuarial assistant with George B. Buck Consulting Actuaries, Inc., and his wife is with CBS in television research.

Annette Colston is a news writer-reporter for WCAU, the CBS all-news radio station in Philadelphia.

Cynthia Field, Augusta, Ga., has received an M.Ed. in special education from Georgia State University in Atlanta and is teaching children with learning disabilities.

Dana H. Frank, Washington, D.C., is a medical student at George Washington University.

Charles C. Goetsch, while a student at the University of Connecticut School of Law, was a note-and-comment editor for the *Connecticut Law Review*. Charles was co-author of *A History of the First One Hundred Years of the Connecticut Bar Association: 1875-1975*, which was published last year. He and his wife, Mary Wilbur Goetsch, are living in Cambridge, Mass., where Charles is an LL.M. candidate at Harvard Law School and Mary is studying piano.

Barbara G. Guth, Arlington, Va., is an economist for the U.S. International Trade Commission in Washington, D.C., and is doing graduate work in economics at George Washington University.

Scott Blake Harris was graduated from Harvard Law School magna cum laude in June and will spend the current academic year serving as law clerk to the Hon. Gerhard A. Gesell, U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C.

John R. Hendrickson (Ph.D.), assistant professor of physics and astronomy at the University of Toledo, had a summer fellowship and research grant totalling \$2,650 for his research project, "Nuclear Magnetic Investigation of Solid Electrolytes."

Mary Hutchings was graduated in June from Yale Law School, where she was chairman of the Yale Moot Court of Appeals. She's now an associate with the Chicago law firm of Sidley-Austin.

Marcy L. Juran, assistant director of publications at Rhode Island College, received a merit award at the national University and College Designers competition held recently in Wichita, Kans. The award was received in competition with 750 entries from ninety-eight universities and colleges in twenty-eight states.

Stuart Kasdan (Sc.M.) holds a National

Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship in the physics department at Rutgers University.

Stanley P. Owocki has completed a year of graduate work in astronomy at Ohio State and is continuing graduate work toward a Ph.D. in astrophysics at the University of Colorado.

Brian Pistolesi, Irwin, Pa., is a fuel materials engineer at Westinghouse's advanced reactors division near Madison, Pa.

Robert A. Pollard is working on his Ph.D. in American history at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Kathy Barry Pollock was graduated with honors from the University of Maryland Law School on June 4.

Kenneth H. Robinson, who received his M.S. in ocean engineering from MIT in 1975, is an ocean engineer for Harnessed Energies, Inc., Maynard, Mass., where he is engaged in advanced instrumentation design.

Mark G. Rovzar and his wife, Judith, have moved to Auburn, Mass., where he has joined the Ingersoll Rand Co. as New England manager of distributor hoist sales.

Luis G. A. Sarmiento is a stockbroker with E. F. Hutton International in New York City.

Jeff Shinn is working at Joseph Behr & Sons, Rockford, Ill., as a scrap metal broker.

Steven Small is playing in a country-Western band in Denver, a change of pace from a year ago, when he spent five months hiking through Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East.

Karen M. Stone has moved to Beverly Hills, Calif., where she is relief manager at the Magic Pan Restaurant.

Judith Tipton received her M.S.W. degree from the University of Denver in 1975, moved to Los Angeles, and is a psychiatric social worker for the Children's Bureau in that city.

Richard M. Woods, Fairmount, Mass., is a project engineer with Niagara Mohawk.

74 Joan Diaz Anagnostopoulos is a psychology instructor at Maharishi International University in Fairfield, Iowa, and is preparing for publication the papers presented at the First International Conference on Psychology and the Science of Creative Intelligence, which was held recently at MIU. Her husband, Paul C. Anagnostopoulos, is studying at the college to become a teacher of the Transcendental Meditation program.

Reuben Cohen has received his M.B.A. from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania and has accepted a position with Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. in Chicago. His wife is Jean Lahage Cohen (see '75).

Richard N. Duckrow, West Palm Beach, Fla., is employed by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and is studying for an M.B.A. at Florida Atlantic University.

Lavora T. Edmondson received her M.Ed. degree from Memphis State University in August and is living at 1764 Marjorie, Memphis, Tenn. 38106.

Janet A. Flori has been named media director of Bo Bernstein & Co., Inc., Providence advertising agency. She lives in Johnston, R.I.

James H. Herzog, Jr., is manager of the commercial credit department of Bankers Trust Co. of Hudson Valley, N.Y.

Bobbie Hirsh has been awarded the Silver Medal by the Colorado Society of Certified Public Accountants for achieving the highest scores in that state on the recent CPA exam. She was also honored by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for "submitting papers of outstanding merit" for the same CPA exam. Only sixty-four CPA candidates were honored by the AICPA out of more than 38,000 persons who took the examination. Bobbie is now an auditor with the Chicago office of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Hal Holbrook has completed his second year at the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta.

Roscoe C. Howard, Jr., has been elected vice-president of the law council at the University of Virginia School of Law. He spent the summer with the New York law firm of Brown, Wood, Ivey, Mitchell & Petty, and is now living at Mountain Top Farms, Brown's Mountain, RFD #6, Charlottesville, Va., finishing up his last year of law school. "The mountain-top cottage that I'm living in overlooks Thomas Jefferson's home, Monticello," he reports.

Judith S. Jurin and Joseph Semo were married Dec. 21 in Bethesda, Md. Both are law students at George Washington University and are living in Arlington, Va.

Marjorie Neifeld is a law student at Boston University.

Jonathan D. Rogers has been named director of public relations by Center Stage Theater in Baltimore, Md. He has assumed responsibility for the theater's relationship with the media and is supervising production of the theater's publications. Jon had been a consultant to the University Relations Office at Brown until last March.

Susan L. Schneider is a second-year law student at the Georgetown University Law Center.

Gloria Ann Tarvin received her master of social work degree from Atlanta University in May.

Don Tecklenburg and Linda Stroomer '76 were married July 19, 1975, in Cleveland. Robin Haynes '76 was the maid of honor and John Pelegano was an usher. Don has been working for the Cincinnati Reds but expects to enroll this fall at the University of Virginia Graduate School of Business.

Jerome C. Vascellaro has been transferred to General Electric's Schenectady, N.Y., plant, where he is working in the medium gas turbine department.

Richard W. Wingate has joined the Columbia Records Division of CBS as product manager, based in the national office in New York City.

75 Jean Lahage Cohen and her husband, Reuben Cohen (see '74), have moved to 2140 Lincoln Park West, Apt. 1003, Chicago, Ill. 60614. Jean has entered the M.B.A. program at the University of Chicago.

Nancy Patience Harden and Kevin Kellogg McGinnis (see '76) were married June 12 in Manning Chapel, University Chaplains Charles Baldwin and Richard Dannenfelser officiated at the ceremony, which was writ-

ten by the married couple. *Christine Leamon '77* and *Linda Greenbaum '76* were bridesmaids and *Chris Graham '76*, *Bradley Brockmann '76*, and *Randy Lyon '76* were ushers. Nancy served on the staff of the dean of the College this past year as a resident intern in the new residential counseling program.

Pamela W. Hughes is employed by Gray Rock Inn, Inc., a rehabilitation facility in North Uxbridge, Mass., for alcoholics.

Francine R. Leca has joined the staff of the Rhode Island Professional Standards Review Organization of Providence as a supervisor/coordinator.

Peggy McKearney is a reporter/photographer for Mirror Newspapers, Inc., in Scituate, Mass.

Meredith Miller is working in the creative department of Warwick, Welsh & Miller, Inc., an advertising agency at 375 Park Ave. in New York City. Her home address: 528 Den Rd., Stamford, Conn. 06903.

Donald M. Porada of Oxon Hill, Md., is a mechanical engineer for the U.S. Navy under the Civilian Logistics Intern Program.

Rhonda Port, Cranston, R.I., is an actuarial analyst with Metropolitan Property & Liability Insurance Co. of Warwick.

Judson P. Saviskas, Philadelphia, is majoring in finance/marketing at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

Curtis A. Scott is living in Washington, D.C., and attending Georgetown University Law Center.

Faith Tomases is a graduate student in environmental design at Pratt Institute and is living in Brooklyn. "Am also working at Spaced Gallery of Architecture," she writes.

Anthony J. White and *Frances Malinoski* of Enfield, Conn., were married June 26. Tony is an engineer with Westinghouse in Pittsburgh.

76 The Alumni Relations Office passes along two notes of interest to recent graduates: (1) to continue receiving your BAM and to keep in touch with friends and classmates, forward your address to Alumni and Development Records, Box 1908, Providence 02912, and (2) to take advantage of the welcome mat being put out for recent graduates by the Brown Club of Boston, contact *Patrice Longo* at 22 Meadows Rd., Winchester, Mass. Patrice can give you information about the party being planned for the Class of '76 on Oct. 13 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. *Jerold O. Young '54*. She can also tell you about plans for a resource center to help put you in touch with jobs, roommates, or facts about the Boston area.

Joanne Abelson is doing graduate work at the University of Michigan.

Neil Bennett is a research consultant for the Population Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu. The address there is 1777 East-West Rd.

Recia Kott and *Mark Blumenkranz* (see '72) were married in Montreal on June 10, 1975. Recia has just completed her senior year of college as a special student at Stanford.

Kevin Kellogg McGinnis and *Nancy Patience Harden* (see '75) were married June 12 at Manning Chapel. *Christine Leamon '77* and *Linda Greenbaum* were bridesmaids and *Christopher Graham*, *Bradley Brockmann*, and *Randy*

Lyon were ushers. Kevin has entered the graduate program in health care administration at Cornell.

Gina Scheaffer and *Richard Russ* were married on Aug. 10, 1975, and are living at 200 S.E. 15th Rd., Miami, Fla. 33129.

Linda Stroomer and *Don Tecklenburg* (see '74) were married July 19, 1975, in Cleveland, with *Robin Haynes* the maid of honor and *John Pelegano '74* an usher.

Ben Weiser will be working as assistant to the publisher of *Foreign Policy* magazine in Washington, D.C., until June 1977.

Deaths

Bessie Grammont Fenner '06, Concord, Mass., a retired Providence school teacher; June 7. During World War II, Mrs. Fenner was active with British Relief and the American Red Cross. She had also been commissioner of the Swampscott, Mass., Girl Scouts. Survivors include two grandchildren, including *Elizabeth L. Camerson* of Carlisle, Mass.

Paul Denckla Howe '11, Philadelphia investment broker for more than fifty years before he retired; May 12. Mr. Howe was an officer in the Army's chemical warfare division during World War I. A fourth generation Brown man, Mr. Howe's father was *Arthur W. Howe* 1880, his grandfather *M. A. DeWolf Howe* 1829, and his great-grandfather *John Howe* 1802. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include two daughters and two brothers, including *Arthur W. Howe '13*, 7921 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19118.

Joseph Dydimé Guillemette '12, Rumford, R.I., owner of the J. D. Guillemette firm of consulting engineers and chairman of the Rhode Island Board of Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors; June 17. Since beginning his career with a Pittsburgh steel company in 1912, he amassed an impressive record as an engineer, gained international acclaim, and in 1957 was commissioned by the World Bank to prepare a report on a proposed dam and power plant in Pakistan. A World War I Army veteran, he served as captain and colonel in the Rhode Island State Guard Reserve in World War II. "Pete" Guillemette served as a member of Brown's Building Committee after World War II and in recent years acted as class correspondent. Phi Kappa. He is survived by two daughters, *Pauline Guillemette Dugas '49*, 123 Mulberry St., Pawtucket, and *Lucie Guillemette Webb '48*; and two sons, *Pierre* and *Paul*.

Francis Dyer O'Connor '12, Portland, Maine, an attorney in the legal department of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C., and a self-employed attorney in Portland; May 9. A 1917 graduate of Georgetown Law School, Mr. O'Connor was a strong defender of freedom of the press and wrote extensively on the subject. He was

an officer of the Portland Brown Club. There are no immediate survivors.

Harold Leslie Myers '15, Morristown, N.J., retired president of J. & P. B. Myers, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., a paper box concern; April 11. Mr. Myers was an Army officer during World War I. Beta Theta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa. Survivors include a daughter, *Carrel*, and sons *Harold* and *William C. Myers '44*, 82 Pine St., Chatham, N.J.

Elliot Harris Bosworth '16, Longmeadow, Mass., special agent with Connecticut General Life Insurance Company for fifty years prior to his retirement and a former president of the Connecticut Valley Brown Club; June 1. Mr. Bosworth and his late wife, *Alice*, operated *Bosworth-Estey Appraisers* after his retirement. Beta Theta Pi. He is survived by two daughters, including *Janice Bosworth* of Lancaster, Pa.

Raymond Brooks West '18, Sherburne, N.Y., retired president and partner in Wescar, Inc., a petroleum business; May 20. A man of broad interests, Mr. West served as a class agent, was active in theatrical groups in Sherburne and at Colgate University, was a founder of the town's Art Society, and was well known for his work in dog field trials in central New York. Mr. West was an Army veteran of World War I, after which he studied at the University of Poitiers in France. Delta Kappa Epsilon. He is survived by his wife, *Harriet Carrier West*, 12 Chapel St., Sherburne.

Jacob Henry Miller '20, Miami Beach, Fla., retired partner of Miller & Miller of New York City; in 1972. Survivors are not known.

Myron Whitmarsh Finch '20 Sc.M., Wayne, N.J., retired curator in the biology department at Brown; June 14. Mr. Finch was a 1914 University of Rhode Island graduate. Survivors are not known.

George Vincent Leddy '23, Ridgewood, N.J., tax lawyer for the Sinclair Oil Refining Co. in its New York office for thirty-nine years prior to his retirement in 1964; May 30. Mr. Leddy was a 1926 graduate of Georgetown Law School. Beta Theta Pi. He is survived by his wife, *Florence Telford Leddy*, 500 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood; a son, *George '50*; and a daughter, *Patricia Leddy Ferreira '50*.

Ernest Weston Gray '24, '26 A.M., Attleboro, Mass., professor of English at the University of Toledo from 1947 until his retirement in 1970; April 21, 1974. Professor Gray taught at Brown from 1925 to 1928, earned his Ph.D. at Harvard in 1931, and then taught at William & Mary's Norfolk Division from 1931 to 1947. At the University of Toledo, he was chairman of the English department from 1949 to 1960, served as director of the honors program, and was among the first four faculty members to receive the newly created "Outstanding Teacher" award. Dr. Gray was the founder and first president of the English Association of Ohio. Survivors include his wife, *Gladys Bauer Gray '23*, 111 Maple St., Attleboro; and a daughter, *Anne Gray Contrada '49*.

Edson Clark Lockwood '25, '26 A.M., Milton Village, Mass., a United Church of Christ missionary emeritus; May 4. Mr. Lockwood was a teacher and administrator in India and Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) from 1927 until his retirement in 1970. He taught mathematics at the American College in Madura, India, from 1927 to 1935 before becoming a teacher of advanced mathematics at Jaffna College in Vaddukoddai, Sri Lanka. At one time, he was business manager of the *Morning Star*, a 100-year-old bilingual weekly publication of the Protestant Christians living in the northern part of the island of Sri Lanka. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, *Dorothy Patton Lockwood* '23, 26 Valley Rd., Milton Village; and four sons, Michael, Patton, Merrick, and David.

Morris Edward Yaraus '25, Winter Haven, Fla., a self-employed realtor; May 30. Mr. Yaraus, a 1928 Harvard Law School graduate, served at one time as associate attorney for the U.S. Department of Labor in Boston and associate attorney for the U.S. government for all federal courts in Pennsylvania and Delaware. He was also master of chancery of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, was a member of the state judicial council, and served as editor-in-chief of the *Rhode Island Supreme Court Digest*. Moving to Florida fifteen years ago, he was chief instructor at McClasky School of Real Estate Law, Winter Park. Survivors include his wife, Myra Levy Yaraus, 591 S. E. 65th St., Winter Haven; and a son, Sheldon.

Michael Theodore Jadick '26, Ridgewood, N.J., former registered representative with Goodbody & Co., New York City investment brokers, and former president of the Brown Club of Northeastern New Jersey; Jan. 21. Mr. Jadick was president and treasurer of the Fair Lawn Volunteer Fire Department. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Charlotte Carpenter Jadick, 720 Wellington Rd., Ridgewood; a son, *Theodore* '53; and a daughter, *Carol Jadick Hanson* '58.

Harwood Edwards Read '27, Silver Spring, Md., retired chief engineer at the Agricultural Research Center of the Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.; Feb. 24. Mr. Read served as an officer with the U.S. Army Engineers from 1943 to 1957. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, Helen Shaw Read, 3107 Adderley Ct., Silver Spring.

Edward Taber Allen '28, North Windham, Maine, retired president of Gould Farmer Co. of Maine, Inc., Portland; May 11. Mr. Allen was an active promoter of ecology throughout the area and for twenty-seven years had a perfect attendance record in the Rotary Club. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his second wife, Barbara Allen, Brown Cove Rd., North Windham; two sons, *Kenneth R.* '53 and *Frederick*; a daughter, *Barbara*; and a brother, *Horatio C. Allen, Jr.* '49 Sc.M. Mr. Allen's father was the late *Horatio C. Allen* '97.

Lt. Col *Hiot Vail Parker* '28, USA (Ret.), Fayetteville, N.C., former safety director for the Army in Europe following World War II; Aug. 22, 1975. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors in-

clude his wife, Lillian Butler Parker, 5445 Mesa Dr., Fayetteville.

Watson Wyckoff '28, Fairfax, Vt., retired official of Wyckoff & Co., St. Laurent, Quebec, Canada; May 16. Delta Phi. His father was the late *Walter C. Wyckoff* '95. Survivors are not known.

Harold Irving Brown '30, Hyannis, Mass., former vice-president and general manager of General Securities Corp. of Worcester, Mass., and former owner and manager of Brown's 1-Stop Cleaners, also of Worcester; March 11. Pi Lambda Phi. Survivors include his wife, Helen Wein Brown, 290 W. Main St., Hyannis; and two daughters, Rhoda and *Janet Brown Press* '63. His brother was the late *Leonard M. Brown* '30.

Ferdinand Brian Hurt '31, Oak Park, Ill., retired price economist with the U.S. Civil Service in Chicago and Washington, D.C.; April 7. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Lucile Patterson Hurt, 126 S. Euclid Ave., Oak Park; and a son, Newell.

Barbara Evans Knox '32, Silver Spring, Md.; March 20. Mrs. Knox earned a B.S. from Simmons College in 1933. Survivors include a daughter, Sally Knox McLaughlin, of Prince Georges, Md.

Thelma Wood Lorz '32 A.M., '38 Ph.D., Gainesville, Fla.; Dec. 28. Survivors include her husband, Albert P. Lorz, 10615 Newbury Rd., Gainesville.

Richard O'Brien '32, Great Barrington, Mass., for the past nineteen years Berkshire County representative of Airmen Service Co. of Boston, a smoke odor service insurance firm; date unknown. Mr. O'Brien was an Army veteran of World War II. Survivors are not known.

Gaspare Raphael Paola '32, Bethesda, Md., former officer of the International Bank of Washington, D.C., and most recently, a business consultant in the field of industrial development; June 10. Mr. Paola went to Washington in 1942 to serve as chief of priorities for the War Production Board. Nine years later, he was named manager of the construction division of the International Bank of Washington, which was then engaged in merchant banking for the development and financing of business enterprises at home and abroad. He was a graduate of the Harvard Business School. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth Gray Paola, 110 Southbrook Ln., Bethesda.

Lawrence Smith Voss '34, Uxbridge, Mass., general manager of River Bend Farm Dairy, Uxbridge; April 26. Mr. Voss served as president of the Uxbridge Savings Bank, was treasurer and general manager for eighteen years of First Evangelical Congregational Church, and was chairman for eight years of the Uxbridge District Boy Scouts. Survivors include his wife, Ruth Voss, 107 Oak St., Uxbridge.

Russell Vaughan Ticknor '35, Katonah, N.Y., associate with the Mount Kisco law firm of Ticknor & Ticknor; April 27 in a plane crash.

Mr. Ticknor was a 1939 graduate of Fordham Law School. He was Boy Scout commissioner in Mount Kisco. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors are not known.

Dr. Harold Spencer Barrett '37, Manchester, Conn., deputy commissioner of the Connecticut State Department of Health; June 7. Dr. Barrett was graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1941 and earned his master's in public health from the University of Michigan in 1947. During World War II, he served as a surgeon with the U.S. Public Health Service. Dr. Barrett's broad interests helped make Connecticut a pioneer in several areas of human services, camp safety and health, accident prevention, and services to the chronically ill and elderly. He was a past president of the Connecticut Health Association. Active in the Boy Scout movement, Dr. Barrett was president of the local council, served as deputy chief medical officer of the World Jamboree in 1967, and was awarded the Silver Antelope Award for Distinguished Service to Boyhood by the New England Council. Survivors include his wife, Virginia Parsons Barrett, 120 Lakewood Cir., S., Manchester; daughters Caroline and Constance; and a son, David.

Benjamin Horowitz '38, West Hartford, Conn., president and chief executive officer of Amerbelle Corp. of Rockville, Conn.; May 13. Mr. Horowitz was an elected member of the Board of Overseers of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and was a founding member and served on the board of directors of Temple Beth El, West Hartford. Mr. Horowitz was an army veteran of World War II. Survivors include his wife, Anita Levinson Horowitz, 39 Brainard Rd., West Hartford; a son, *Steven* '73; two daughters, Laura and Barbara; and a sister, *Marcelle Horowitz* '43.

Harold Oscar Hawvermale '39, Old Saybrook, Conn., owner of Hawvermale's Department Store, Old Saybrook; Feb. 1972. Mr. Hawvermale was in the Army during World War II. While living in Nyack, N.Y., he was a town councilman. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include a son, Erik, and two daughters, Priscilla and Susan Hawvermale Godchawk, 1903 Milan St., New Orleans.

Joseph Mason, Jr. '40, Little Falls, N.J., sales executive with Moore Business Forms of New York City for thirty years; April 20. Mr. Mason was a member of the Passaic Valley Board of Education and was a trustee and elder of Grace Presbyterian Church in Little Falls. Survivors include his wife, Jacqueline Wolff Mason, 39 Houston Rd., Little Falls; four sons, Glenn Robert, Joseph, Douglas Wolff, and David Bruce; and two daughters, Carol and Edna.

Rogers Langley Johnson '42, '43 Sc.M., Willimantic, Conn., associate research director for American Thread Co., Willimantic, and an active civic leader; March 16. He was a charter member of Willimantic's Chamber of Commerce and received its "Civic Service Award" in 1960. Survivors are not known.

Dr. Mortimer Hall Wells, Jr. '44, a Greenfield, Mass., physician; Dec. 15, 1974. Dr. Wells was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and an Army veteran of World War II. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include a sister, Hope Wells Harvey, 18 Red Brook Harbor Rd., Catamut, Mass.

Thomas Brown III '45, Harwinton, Conn., former national advertising manager for the *Newark Star-Ledger*; April 5. Mr. Brown attended the University of Connecticut School of Law but spent most of his life in the newspaper business. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, Barbara Baudovin Brown, Harmony Hill Rd., Harwinton; and three children, Janet, Katherine, and Thomas. A brother was the late Peter Speer Brown '43.

William Lovell Waugh '45, Middleboro, Mass., retired sales manager for Kaiser & Blair, Inc., Middleboro; March 30. Mr. Waugh was in the Army during World War II. He was a member of the Republican Town Committee and the Middleboro Historical Association, and had written extensively on the history of the town. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his mother, Ruth Waugh, Vaughn St., Middleboro.

Sylvester Brown, Jr. '46, Altadena, Calif., executive assistant in the chemistry department at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; Feb. 14. Mr. Brown was an officer in the Air Force during World War II. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Sara Day Brown, 2390 Casa Grande, Pasadena; and a son, Eric.

Alicia Farrell Gottlieb '46, Princeton, N.J., pediatric social worker at Rhode Island Hospital for ten years and, most recently, a school social worker in Hightstown, N.J.; May 30. Mrs. Gottlieb received her master's degree in social work from Columbia University in 1947. Survivors include her husband, Daniel Gottlieb, professor of social work at Rutgers, who resides at 3341 Lawrenceville Rd., Princeton; a daughter, Maura; and a son, Christopher.

James Joseph Murphy '46, New Milford, Conn., reservations supervisor at the PanAm Building in New York City; May 3. Mr. Murphy served in the Navy during World War II. Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Isabelle Hill Murphy, 24 Elm St., New Milford, and his parents.

Charles Drew Tiedemann '46, New Canaan, Conn., technical adviser at Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City and a former vice-president of his class; May 17. For twenty-five years, Mr. Tiedemann was involved in sales with Great Northern Paper Co. and at one time managed the Chicago sales office. A Naval ROTC student at Brown, Mr. Tiedemann was recalled during the Korean War and served two years on the USS *Bache*, being discharged as a lieutenant. An outstanding halfback, he was an honorable mention All-American and All-East and was voted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame two days after his death, of which the selection committee was unaware. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Mar-

garet Thackery Tiedemann, 158 Putnam Rd., New Canaan; two sons, Charles and Tom; and a daughter, Brenda.

Lt. Comdr. Lewis A. Shea, Jr., USN, '47, Fairfield, Conn.; July 1974. He was a 1949 graduate of the Naval Academy. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors are not known.

Stanley Richard Wozny '47, Passaic, N.J., senior engineer with Passaic's city engineering bureau; Dec. 13, 1974. Mr. Wozny was in the Naval V-12 unit at Brown during World War II. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife at 15 Debell Ct., Passaic.

Daniel Mark Keefe '55, Chatham, Mass., general manager and golf director at Eastward Ho Country Club, Chatham, and at one time a nationally prominent professional golfer; April 25. Mr. Keefe had been golf pro at Eastward Ho since 1965. He won the Maine Open in 1961 and 1963, had a second in the New Hampshire Open, and came in seventh in the National PGA. He won a number of four-ball championships on the East Coast. Danny Keefe led Brown's hockey team in scoring all three varsity seasons. He earned All-East, All-Ivy, and All-New England honors. Survivors include his wife, Patricia Carnright Keefe, of Chatham; and a daughter, Kelley.

Joseph Warren Simpson III '56, Mequon, Wis., buyer of sporting goods for all Gimbels stores in the Midwest; April 20. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Mary Stewart Simpson, 13301 N. Wauwatosa Rd., Mequon; a son, Joseph; and a stepson, Douglass Howard Ferrell '72.

Jeanette Canuel O'Connor '59, Cairo, Egypt, linguist, world traveler, and former government employee; March 21 in Maadi, Egypt, as a result of injuries received in a bus-automobile accident. While working for the government, Mrs. O'Connor was assigned to Rabat, Morocco, where she met her husband, Thomas O'Connor, chief project geologist for the Amoco Oil Co. The couple had lived in Morocco, Holland, and England prior to their move to Egypt. In addition to her husband, she is survived by two sons, David and Kevin, and a daughter, Shirley.

Michael Thomas Kobal '60, Washington, D.C., physicist in the sound laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards; April 17 after suffering a heart attack while walking along a trail in the Shenandoah National Park. Mr. Kobal was brought up in India and Russia, where his father was stationed as an American consul. Working mainly in acoustics, Mr. Kobal at the time of his death was involved with measurements of audible corona noise from high voltage transmission lines. He was interested in astronomy and photography and had participated in several amateur eclipse expeditions and recently had returned from an expedition to Australia. He also was involved with musical recording and reproduction as a hobby and profession. He had taken up the study of bird songs and was conducting research with the Kellogg Foundation at Cornell. He is survived by his father and a brother.

Daniel Stephen Paige '62, Larchmont, N.Y.; Sept. 1975. Survivors include his mother, Mrs. Lincoln Paige, 14 Shadow Ln., Larchmont.

Tyrrell Richard Schein '62 Sc.M., Waltham, Mass., former staff scientist at the Laboratory for Electronics, Boston; Aug. 8, 1974 in an accident at his laboratory. Mr. Schein was a 1958 Dartmouth graduate. Survivors include his wife at 491 Valley View Dr., Los Altos, Calif.

Eugene Alexander Gaston III '63, Framingham, Mass., a member of the engineering staff of Electronics Corporation of America in Cambridge, Mass.; March 1. Mr. Gaston did his advance study at the University of Connecticut, earning an M.S. in 1965 and his Ph.D. in 1973. The work that he did for his Ph.D. thesis on the establishment of an adequate theoretical and experimental definition of the reflectance and transmittance of surfaces was called by one professor "the most important development in photometry since the time of Lambert." He was the co-author of eleven papers presented at meetings of the Illuminating Engineering Society and the Optical Society of America. Survivors are not known.

Frederick Phillip Olsen '64 Ph.D., Hamilton, Ont., member of the chemistry department at McMaster University in Hamilton; Sept. 23, 1974. Dr. Olsen earned his Sc.B. from Bucknell. Survivors include his wife, Barbara Palmer Olsen '64 Ph.D., 326 Fennell Ave. West, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Richard Milton White '64, Arlington, Mass.; April 24, 1973. Alpha Delta Phi. No other details nor his survivors are known.

Scott Wayne Moss '71, Albuquerque, N.M., a pilot with the New Mexico Air National Guard; March 3 in a plane crash. After attending Brown for one year, Mr. Moss transferred to the University of Arizona, where he earned his B.S. degree in 1972. Survivors include his wife, Victoria Lee White Moss, 3540 W. Sweetwater Dr., Albuquerque; and a daughter, Kori Leigh.

Stephen Robert Blake '77, Port Byron, N.Y.; May 1 from injuries suffered in a climbing accident in Avon Gorge in southwest England. A junior studying international relations, Mr. Blake was spending a semester at Oxford University. He and Jonathan Gross, a Columbia undergraduate, were part of a team scaling the sheer-sided gorge when the accident occurred, killing Gross instantly. Survivors include Mr. Blake's parents, Robert and Rosemary Blake, 184 Main St., Port Byron.

Henry C. James, Touisset, R.I., a part-time worker with the Brown Athletic Department for more than forty years, most recently as head of ticket sales; May 2. Mr. James is survived by his wife, Madeline Goff James, 35 Seaview Ave., Touisset; three daughters; and two sons, including Robert G. James '72.

Carrying the Mail

Extravagant statements

Editor: The article in the March BAM on the second year of austerity was very informative — and provocative. Particularly engaging were Mike O'Neil's emphatic remarks on the democratic right to educational opportunity and the falseness of meritocracy. His stance did not appear useful to his purpose or — for that matter — convincing: if Mr. O'Neil wishes to apply to Brown on the basis of its academic merits, I don't see why Brown should not admit him on the basis of his. The whole impetus of the University is — and should be — towards excellence, that is, *distinction*. If one wishes to exercise his democratic *right* to education, there are numerous city and state colleges that have been made available for the purpose.

The problem with extravagant statements such as Mr. O'Neil's is that they detract from the commendable purpose they are intended to serve: if Brown is truly responsive to academic or intellectual merit (as opposed, for example, to wealthy parents) then its commitment to financial aid must be a steadfast priority. I grant that the issue may not be as simple as this, but there is no reason to confuse or subvert it by disparaging the selectivity which maintains the University's academic prominence.

CHARLES TANSEY '74
New York City

Apostasy?

Editor: As a committed Anglican, as the husband of a churchwoman who holds a master's degree from the General Theological Seminary and is actively engaged in the pastoral ministry, and as a Brown alumnus, I feel obliged to comment on your coverage of Tally Palmer's apostasy in the May/June number.

Although I might agree with your liberal humanistic editorial policy on a great number of issues, it is clear that you do not appreciate the values that prevent many Anglicans from endorsing the ordination of women to the priesthood. Moreover, in lionizing Miss Palmer as a "fearless" challenger of sex discrimination in a major institution, you unwittingly give offense to readers who do. The church is not merely a social institution and some of its rubrics have little to do with changes in contemporary mores. By giving Miss Palmer's ideas a forum you lay the *Alumni Monthly* open to the charge of doctrinal sympathy in an area that causes many Episcopalian alumni painful rethinking and adjustment of their traditional religion. The bizarre example of op-

position to Miss Palmer's "ordination" you cite in the headnote to this forum does not indicate how considerable and well-founded the opposition in this bitter controversy is. Indeed, the tone of the whole article implies that no reasonable observer could find anything objectionable in the behavior of this positive, hard-working and attractive young woman. In fact, actions such as Miss Palmer's threaten to split the Episcopal Church in this country in two at the next general convention in Minneapolis. Unless it was your intention to lend the sanction of the *Alumni Monthly* to the heretical faction in this near-schism, it is difficult to see why you have characterized Tally Palmer as a champion of sexual egalitarianism.

Might I suggest that before you risk the appearance of another apparently partisan religious feature you research the issues involved thoroughly and take care to present both sides equitably. A glance at the *American Church News* (among many other publications) over the past year would have indicated the bitterness and openendedness of this particular debate. Further, such homework might have sensitized your staff and spared the feelings of many Brown men and women who expect more knowledgeable and just coverage than this article has demonstrated.

GEOFFREY J. SADOCK '74 Ph.D.
Dumont, N.J.

"Lonely position"

Editor: The articles on women at Brown and on Tally Palmer were two of the best I have ever read in a magazine of consistently high quality. I especially appreciated Bev Edwards's comment that "doing unto others does not mean doing what they want you to do."

As an Episcopalian woman I was very pleased to read about Ms. Palmer. There are many of us who are hoping very hard that the General Convention will come to its senses this September and "approve" the ordination of women, though there is nothing either in Canon Law, nor in the Gospels that says that women can't be priests. More and more women are discovering that to retain their personhood, they have to "buck the system" that still denies it to them. It's a lonely position to be in, but made less so by hearing how others do it, too. Thank you for writing an article which portrays such courage and conviction.

ANN N. GREENE '74
West Hartford, Conn.

"Disappointed"

Editor: I read with great interest "The Undergraduates" section of your issue on "Women at Brown." Although I enjoyed my discussion with [Managing Editor Sandra] Reeves, I am disappointed that she chose to present such a one-sided portrait of myself. My interest in party-going and discovery of independence aside, I wish that she had found it appropriate to include some part of our discussion on the importance of my academic life here at Brown. That is what I am here for, after all.

PRISCILLA L. SANDFORD '77
Campus

Our apologies to Ms. Sandford for misspelling her last name in the issue, which she graciously did not mention. — Editor

Different, but equal

Editor: It was surprising that your issue on "Women at Brown" contained only one reference to a nonprofessional, a picture of Alice O'Donnell making sandwiches. It is very one-sided and narrow to have all those pictures, interviews, and feelings of the "upper class." Don't you think the secretaries, maids, clerks, etc., feel isolated, have trouble in a man's world, have difficulties with career and family, are looking for a meaningful life and so on?

It is time we realized that the world functions on the interaction of many different, equally important, equally dignified types of people, and all men and women should be recognized.

CAROLYN GOLDSTEIN, M.D.
Brown University Health Services

A reality before 1971

Editor: I would like to take exception to the tenor of the text which accompanied the individual portraits of women at Brown in the May/June issue of BAM. While the fifth anniversary of the Brown-Pembroke merger may [have been] an appropriate time to report on women at the University, it is misleading to portray the years prior to 1971 and the years since as sharply divided at that point in any meaningful respect. Coeducation at Brown was not only a reality in 1971 when the merger took place, but also had existed for a number of years prior to 1971. Brown and Pembroke evolved with other colleges in the 1960s in the areas of housing and social arrangements as well as the more obvious curriculum changes. The merger of Pembroke and Brown did not signal a traumatic change, but rather ratified the ac-

tual relationship between the two schools.

The impression conveyed by the text that sexism is and has been a significant problem in the educational process at Brown is also misleading. The University as an employer may well have failed in its duty to hire women. I don't believe that it has failed in its obligation to give women the same educational opportunities it gives to men. The women who are and have been admitted to Brown have already proven themselves the intellectual equals of their fellow male students by surviving the admission process. The educational process which I participated in was not tainted by sexism. Brown gave me and my fellow students the tools to pursue whatever career or way of life we chose.

This is not to say that sexual discrimination is not a reality. Women are still being molded by outdated stereotypes in primary and secondary schools and in the home. Women still face prejudice when seeking employment. But if a woman graduate of Brown has been discouraged from reaching her full potential, American society and mores must take the blame, not the education she received at Brown.

BARBARA JEREMIAH GARDNER '73
Charlottesville, Va.

Inverted racism

Editor: The letter in the May/June issue advocating spending less on glossy magazines and more on scholarships for poor colored students exhibits the sort of inverted racism that is all too common.

Why not scholarships — period? There are a lot of poor white young men and women who are just as anxious for a college education as the young colored people. And how about the sons and daughters of middle-class families who can no longer afford to send their children to the better universities? Perhaps these are the most "deprived" in these years of inflation.

C. B. LARRABEE '18
Amundale, Va.

Report from Carberry

Editor: Although I have been distracted from more scholarly pursuits of late, I realize that my annual report is overdue. It's time that I bring you up to date on some of my unpublished and unread research. The distractions are largely due to the efforts I've been making to track down some impostor who has besmirched my reputation. Let it be known that I disown any crass commercialism by the pseudo-Carberry who claims to travel about through the use of a credit card. My colleagues can testify that I have hitch-hiked, stowed-away, and even rode the rails — but never paid.

So much for poseurs, and now for the research. I was about to offer an article to the

New York Times Magazine, only to see that I've been scooped by the February 1 story, "The Missing Middle on Campus." Fortunately, my work covers much the same ground. I can lend a perspective to the *Times* article which should enlighten if not bedazzle you.

Much is made of the New Curriculum with virtually no required courses. Are memories so short that Brown men and women fail to recognize that I innovated the concept many years prior to the New Curriculum? My courses were never required. And, it's well known that my non-required courses also were non-attended.

Of more importance are the financial concerns of the University. The terrible thought crosses my mind that you might try to solve the problem by using that impostor's credit card. Obviously, this is serious business. We need cash not credit. Just as obviously, some belt tightening is in order — especially if you tighten someone else's.

It's encouraging to have read in the *Times* that the University has considered and rejected phasing out whole departments. My department is essential to the very heart of the University. Let no one assume that my occasional absences and extended travels are indicative of a lack of interest in my academic responsibilities. If necessary, I can schedule several additional non-required courses.

Probably the most disturbing thing about the *Times* report was the specter of an admissions policy which would tend to exclude students of middle-income families. Whether it is upper-middle, lower-middle, or middle-middle, we are unwilling to accept an admission policy based on economic status. My colleagues and I have nothing against poverty or wealth except there's too much of one and not enough of the other. You may count me among those who strenuously object to "The Missing Middle."

JOSIAH S. CARBERRY

Lack of sound social values

Editor: It was very discouraging to me to see how many of the graduating class elected to eschew academic regalia incident to accepting their diplomas. The extreme case was the individual in not very clean blue jeans and a sweat shirt.

This is not a cry for orthodoxy for orthodoxy's sake. Every one of those graduates was heavily subsidized for four years even if not the recipient of any scholarship, or other aid, and to so openly show disrespect for the establishment that made the subsidy available is to minimize the chances of others to follow in their footsteps.

It is probably a safe bet that the great majority of these individualists had been recipients of scholarship and other financial aid. It is an even safer bet that they will have

to present themselves more formally to the world at large if they want to take advantage of their higher education.

Of course they can retire to a cave to write the great American novel or to paint eternal masterpieces. Even these isolated endeavors cannot be effectively maintained if formal contact with the rest of society is lost.

Since it is more fun to give than to receive it is possible that this was a display of subconscious resentment. In any event it was a clear indication of a deplorable lack of sound social values.

STEPHEN A. McCLELLAN '23
Charlottesville, Va.

Sex Education

Editor: In your April issue I was most impressed with the article by Kathleen Smith: "Sex Education: Prying Open the Closet Door."

My wife read the article and made the comment for the first time: "Well, I'm glad you're donating to Brown every year!"

She is obtaining a master's degree in health education with emphasis on human sexuality through New York University, and to learn that a college was implementing a solid program was quite heartening. Hopefully, this can start in elementary schools so there would be less to do on a college level.

Congratulations!

ROBERT T. STEINSIECK, M.D. '41
Lehannon, N.H.

Enjoying the goose bumps all over again

The Short Fiction of Edgar Allan Poe

Edited by Stuart Levine ('56 A.M., '58 Ph.D.) and Susan Levine

Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, 1976

Hard cover \$10.95, paperback \$6.95

I once had a professor who quipped one day that it is impossible to write a parody of Edgar Allan Poe, since Poe was a parody of himself. Yet the Poe myth — or should I say the Poe industry — has parodied Poe, as one viewing of the Vincent Price versions of *The Pit* and *The Pendulum* or *The Conqueror Worm* on the late, late show will quickly demonstrate. The Poe who has become a part of American folklore is a crazy romantic who revealed all his neuroses in a series of perverse tales and poems which everyone reads as an adolescent and never quite forgets. And never admits to re-reading either, since while it may be respectable to get cheap thrills from popular movies like *Jaws*, books are supposed to provide intellectual stimulation. And as Henry James said, "An enthusiasm for Poe is the mark of a decidedly primitive stage of reflection."

But recent Poe criticism and scholarship has begun altering the Poe stereotype or popular parody of Poe in favor of the view that Poe parodies himself through his use of "romantic irony." Hence, Poe's frequent crudity, his nearly psychopathic fascination by the abnormal, and — and this is my point — his most serious efforts are explained away as parodies of nineteenth-century literary convention. A corollary of this new view of Poe is that he did not simply display his neurotic genius to the world in his fiction and poetry, but rather his mastery of the craft of writing. The Poe of the 1970s is less romantic, perhaps, than the Poe of earlier decades, but more respectable as a serious and thoroughly professional author.

Along with G. R. Thompson and others, Brown alumnus Stuart Levine has played an important role in this revaluation of Poe, and the new edition of Poe's short fiction which Levine has prepared with his wife, Susan, will doubtless drive yet another nail into the coffin of our stereotypical Poe. This work, along with Stuart Levine's *Edgar Poe: Seer and Craftsman* (1972), should establish once and for all that the popular magazine environment of his day had more to do with Poe's work than the defects in his personality studied by the psychoanalytic critics. And in documenting Poe's relationship to the literary climate of the 1830s and '40s, the Levines have woven in their annotation a fascinating web of erudition (both Poe's and the editors') that will doubtless illuminate many of the darker reaches of Poe's imagination, even as it will probably banish forever our cherished image of the crazy Poe brooding away in his romantic *Angst*. This can only be considered an accomplishment of great importance.

However, it is unfortunate, I think, that this edition in some ways nevertheless diminishes Poe's achievement by replacing our Poe parody with Poe the parodist who said practically nothing that can be taken seriously. For example, the Levines find satiric intentions in such unlikely places as "Ligeia" and "The Masque of the Red Death." Doubtless the Levines are correct when they point out that many of Poe's tales have "multiple intentions" — that is, a tale may be both serious and ironic. But the aspect of Poe's work that needs to be emphasized if we are to fully redeem Poe's reputation for adult readers is his thought, for Poe considered himself a thinker; and if he is to be taken seriously it needs to be demonstrated that, like Hawthorne, Emerson, and Melville, he exhibits in his best work metaphysical and philosophical concerns worthy of serious study. The Levines clearly believe that such concerns are rarely to be found in Poe's work: Stuart Levine writes in *Edgar Poe: Seer and Craftsman*, "... Poe's fiction does not seem to be organized around the kinds of major problems we expect to find in the 'big' nineteenth-century literary figures." To be sure, in this edition, the Levines do stress Poe's "occultism," which, they

argue, unites him philosophically to a long tradition of Eastern and Western thought. But they emphasize the non-rational side of this "philosophy," and the question remains: how can Poe have intellectual concerns serious enough to merit our attention when he does not think?

Actually, a growing body of work, including scholarly essays by Brown Professors David Hirsch (on "The Pit and the Pendulum") and Barton St. Armand '65 (on "The Fall of the House of Usher" and the Gnostic religion) indicates that Poe did think and even addressed universal human problems. More specifically, we are learning, remarkably enough, that Poe shares with Emerson, Hawthorne, Melville, and Dickinson religious and philosophical concerns which grow out of the compost of the seventeenth century and the psychology of religion. If Poe is to be rescued from the haunts of adolescent imaginations and from the Ultima Thule of American cultural history, this side of his work will have to be studied more than the Levines' approach seems to allow.

Nevertheless, the Levines have rendered a major service to Poe scholarship by tracking down many of his sources and exploring his reading. And for those who have never quite gotten Poe out of their systems, all of Poe's fiction is here, handsomely bound in one inexpensive volume. The annotation is useful, and the reading is good. And in searching — as I hope he will do — for ideas in the works which thrilled him in junior high school, the reader might even enjoy the goose bumps all over again.

ERICH W. SIPPEL '75 Ph.D.

Erich Sippel is assistant professor of English and comparative literature at Occidental College in Los Angeles.



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