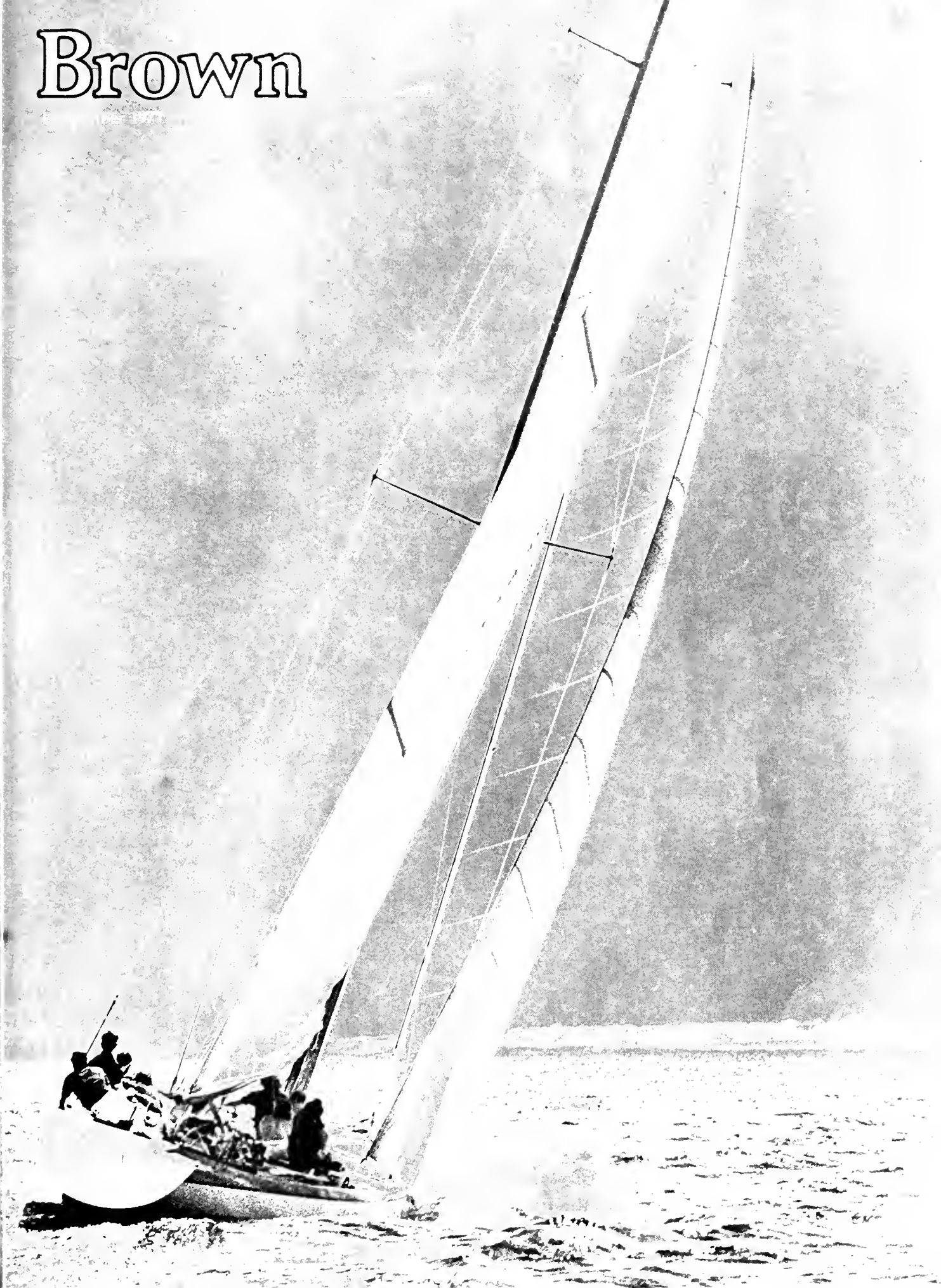


Brown



The Associated Alumni of Brown University
Weekends Committee
presents

Days of Academia, Football, Fun, and Glory

Sat., Sept. 17 — Yale (Away)

Sat: 11:00 AM Soccer (Brown vs. Yale)
12:00 N President Swearer —
The Brown Tent
(near the tennis courts)
12:00 N Tailgating — Brown Area
Yale Bowl Parking Lot
1:50 PM Football (Brown vs. Yale)
4:00 PM 5th Quarter (Brown Tent)
(The Brown Band)

Sat., Sept. 24 — URI (Home)

Fri: 7:30 PM Soccer (Brown vs. URI)
9:30 PM Post Game Mixer
(Brown Club Fieldhouse)
Sat: 11:00 AM Hour with the Faculty *
12:00 N Pre-Game Lunch
(Faculty Club)
12:00 N Tailgating
(Brown Stadium)
1:30 PM Football (Brown vs. URI)
3:30 PM Post Game Tent Party
4:00 PM 5th Quarter
(BC Fieldhouse)
6:00 PM Dinner (Faculty Club)

Sat., Oct. 1 — Princeton (Home)

Fri: 7:30 PM (Brown vs. Princeton)
9:30 PM Post Game Mixer
(Brown Club Fieldhouse)
Sat: 11:00 AM Choosing and Applying to
College — Brown Sons,
Daughters, Parents *
12:00 N Pre-Game Lunch
(Faculty Club)
12:00 N Tailgating
(Brown Stadium)
1:30 PM Football
(Brown vs. Princeton)
3:30 PM Post Game Tent Party
4:00 PM 5th Quarter
(BC Fieldhouse)
6:00 PM Dinner (Faculty Club)

Sat., Oct. 8 — Penn (Away)

Fri: 8:15 PM Soccer (Brown vs. Penn)
Sat: 12:00 N Tailgating
1:30 PM Football (Brown vs. Penn)
Franklin Field, Phila.
4:00 PM 5th Quarter Party — Brown
Club of Philadelphia —
Hillhouse (33rd & Walnut)

Sat., Oct. 15 — Cornell (Home)

Fri: 6:00 PM Buffet —
(Faculty Club)
7:30 PM Soccer
(Brown vs. Cornell)
9:30 PM Post-Game Mixer
Sat: 11:00 AM Hour with the Faculty *
12:00 N Pre-Game Lunch
(Faculty Club)
12:00 N Tailgating
(Brown Stadium)
1:30 PM Football
(Brown vs. Cornell)
3:30 PM Post Game Tent Party
4:00 PM 5th Quarter
(BC Fieldhouse)
6:00 PM Dinner (Faculty Club)

Sat., Oct. 22 — Holy Cross (Away)

Sat: 12:00 N Tailgating — Brown Area
1:30 PM Football
(Brown vs. Holy Cross)
3:45 PM 5th Quarter Party — Brown
Club of Worcester (Brown
Tent) — (The Brown Band)

Sat., Oct. 29 — Harvard (Homecoming)

Fri: 6:00 PM Hall of Fame Banquet
(Andrews Dining Hall)
9:30 PM Post Dinner Mixer
(Brown Club Fieldhouse)
Sat: 11:00 AM An Hour with the
President *
12:00 N Pre-Game Lunch
(Faculty Club)
12:00 N Tailgating
(Brown Stadium)
1:30 PM Football
(Brown vs. Harvard)
3:30 PM Post Game Tent Party
4:00 PM 5th Quarter
(BC Fieldhouse)
6:00 PM Dinner (Faculty Club)
7:30 PM Soccer
(Brown vs. Harvard)
9:30 PM Post-Game Mixer

Sat., Nov. 5 — Dartmouth (Away)

Sat: 11:00 AM Soccer
(Brown vs. Dartmouth)
11:00 AM Brown Tent — Gym Area
The Brown Band
12:00 N Tailgating (Parking Lot)
1:30 PM Football
(Brown vs. Dartmouth)
3:30 PM 5th Quarter (Brown Tent)
(The Brown Band)

Sat., Nov. 12 — Columbia (Home)

Sat: 10:45 AM Soccer
(Brown vs. Columbia)
11:00 AM Hour with the Faculty *
12:00 N Pre-Game Lunch
(Faculty Club)
12:00 N Tailgating
(Brown Stadium)
1:30 PM Football
(Brown vs. Columbia)
3:30 PM Post Game Tent Party
4:00 PM 5th Quarter
(BC Fieldhouse)
6:00 PM Dinner (Faculty Club)



* Brown Club Fieldhouse
(Brook and Cushing Sts)

For Further Information, Call: The Alumni Relations Office — (401) 863-3306, 3307

For Ticket Information, Call: The Athletic Ticket Office — (401) 863-2773

Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly, September 1977, Vol. 78, No. 1

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The trials to select a boat to represent the United States in the 23rd America's Cup were held in Newport this summer. Two of the contenders were *Courageous*, skippered by Ted Turner '60, and *Independence*, skippered by Ted Hood, whose sons, Rick '79 and Teddy '81, are members of his crew.

22 Something New — Based on Something Old

Brown's newest educational program is the Center for Law and Liberal Education, but it's based on an idea as old as Plato.

26 'The Part I Liked Best Was the Teepee'

Brown's Haffenreffer Museum is the perfect place for kids, and it also entertains and educates thousands of adults each year.

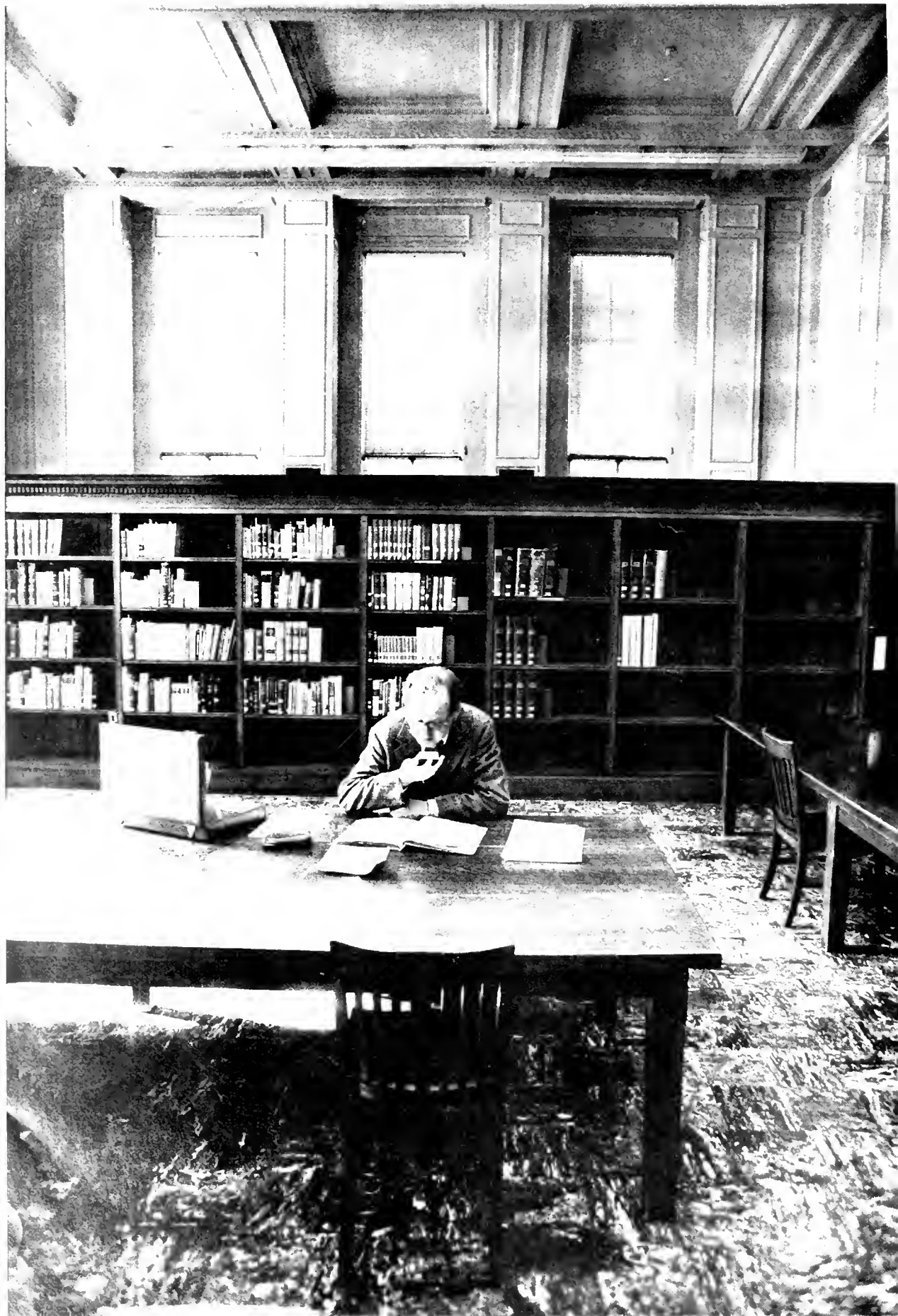
34 'I Didn't Want to Be Confined by a Standard Concentration'

Linda Silberstein was one of about seventy members of the class of '77 who designed their own majors.

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The cover: John Forasté's portrait of Ted Turner's *Courageous* (page 12).
Back cover: A study in concentration at the Haffenreffer Museum (page 26). Photograph by John Forasté.



Under the Elms

Lifelong education: A task force will study Brown's role

Lately, Brown University has been taking a close look at its relationship with the larger world. A formal study was released last spring detailing Brown's economic impact on the community (BAM, July/August), and now the University is turning its attention to its commitment to continuing education — or "lifelong learning," as it's been christened. Last June, President Swearer announced plans to create a task force on lifelong learning that would examine Brown's past and present contributions in that area and make recommendations as to its future role, from the standpoint of both academic value and economic feasibility.

Lifelong learning covers a multitude of concepts, and Brown currently offers a number of programs outside the traditional lockstep of full-time undergraduate and graduate study. Among these are the Resumed Undergraduate Education Program, for students 25 or older, or whose undergraduate career was interrupted for at least five years; the Continuing College, Commencement forums, and other educational offerings of the University Relations office; special courses in the Division of Biology and Medicine; and other pre- and post-baccalaureate programs. For many years, Brown also offered non-degree courses through its Extension Division, which was disbanded in 1975 — a victim of budget cuts.

The task force, which will be composed of about a dozen faculty, administrators, and students, will examine all these options and others, such as summer programs and part-time graduate study. Dean of the College Walter Massey, administrative liaison for the task force, notes that "the need to study lifelong learning at Brown has been felt for some time," and that his office, the University Relations office, and the Graduate School had collaborated in planning such an undertaking — which was approved by Howard Swearer after he took office as president. Virginia Sides, who resigned last spring as president of Roger Williams College, has been named coordinator of the task

force, and Professor of English George Monteiro will serve as its chairman. The other members of the task force were expected to be named by mid-August, and its report is due out in six months.

J.P.

Prizes, prizes, prizes — for University relations

For the second consecutive year, Brown's programs in the broad area of university relations — alumni programs, development programs, internal and external communication programs, publications, and the like — have been judged the best in the nation. In competition with more than 2,000 colleges and universities that make up the Washington-based Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), Brown won the General Excellence Award for its total program and nineteen individual awards for specific programs, projects, and departments.

CASE President Alice Beeman, in a letter to President Swearer this summer, noted that the nineteen national awards won by Brown this year surpassed the unprecedented seventeen awards given the University last year. She called it "a remarkable achievement."

The annual CASE competitions, which are judged by juries of professionals in education, journalism, busi-

ness, and the arts, are the highest form of recognition for external affairs in higher education. In addition to winning the General Excellence Award, which includes a \$1,000 cash prize for the Office of University Relations, headed by Associate Vice-President Robert A. Reichley, Brown took three Grand Awards (first place) for the quality of specific programs. A jury of editors from *Newsweek* magazine selected the work of the Brown News Bureau as the top news writing and media relations program in the nation. It was the second consecutive year that the news office, headed by Martha Matzke '66, has been chosen for the Grand Award. The Office of Alumni Relations, directed by Jon Keates '66, won the top honor in its field for the overall excellence of its programs. That office's student-alumni relations program also won a grand award.

For the ninth consecutive year, the *Brown Alumni Monthly* was chosen as one of the ten best alumni magazines in the country. The Robert Sibley Award for the nation's number-one magazine, an honor the BAM has won for each of the two previous years and four of the last nine years, went this year to *The Simmons Review*, a quarterly produced by Simmons College.

Other CASE awards to Brown include the following:

Jon Keates '66 and Martha Matzke '66: Grand Awards for their departments.



Hugh Smyser (2)



Exceptional Achievement (second place): The Continuing College programs for alumni, parents, and friends, featuring Brown faculty and directed by Sallie Kappelman Riggs '62; *The Weekly Bulletin*, a new bi-weekly tabloid produced by the News Bureau and edited by Bobby Wayne Clark '69 primarily for internal communication (two awards — one for general excellence, one for special issues); the direct-mail campaign for the Continuing College programs (Kathryn deBoer, designer); the catalogue, *Transformations of the Court Style: Gothic Art in Europe, 1270-1330*, produced by the Department of Graphic Services (Joe Gilbert, designer).

Citations (third place): The internal communications program during the strike of maintenance and library workers last year; the alumni reunion program; the parents program; the "Moveable Feast," a special series of dinners for 900 alumni in honor of President and Mrs. Swearer; Graphic Services and designer Joe Gilbert for a poster and advertisement for the art department (two citations); University Relations photographer John Forasté for the quality and use of photography in *The Weekly Bulletin*; and the *BAM* for its cover design for the December 1976 issue. S.R.

Margaret Stillwell: New recognition at ninety

Margaret Stillwell '09 quite fittingly calls her ninetieth birthday, celebrated last January, a red-letter day. But for those who have followed any portion of her long and energetic career, the day was just a cut above business as usual. After being notified of her election to honorary membership in New York's exclusive bookmen's association, The Grolier Club, Miss Stillwell autographed a few special editions of her latest book (the fourth she has written since turning eighty), and then accepted the best wishes and congratulations of friends. Later in the day, she moved into a residential home in East Greenwich, Rhode Island (the Royal Manor), so that she could donate her home and its collection of Chinese antiques to a



Margaret Stillwell — in a 1970 photograph.

Michael St. A. Boyer

special fund-raising campaign she has undertaken personally.

The pace generated by Margaret Stillwell's enthusiasms has been like that since she was a girl growing up on Benefit Street at the turn of the century. Feminists might call her a woman born before her time. She calls herself a bookworm. A college graduate long before it was fashionable for young girls to push their educations past the finishing-school stage, she was earning her own living in the New York City Public Library while white-clad suffragettes were marching down Fifth Avenue for the right to vote.

Sixty years ago, she found her professional "home" at the quiet little gray stone building on Providence's Brown Street known as the Annmary Brown Memorial. And it is that place, with its priceless collection of mankind's earliest printing, that has fired her passions ever since.

Not that her thirty-six years as the Memorial's research librarian were all pleasant idylls of scholarship, although they did earn Miss Stillwell her reputation as one of the world's foremost authorities on incunabula — the printed word from Gutenberg through the Renaissance. There were some frustrations. In the early days, for example, the library's courtly trustees were forever expressing bemusement over the anomaly of a woman interested in books. And later, when the Memorial was deeded to the University, bemusement turned to resentment, and Miss Stillwell had to weather a decade and a half of what she calls the "pointed dis-

pleasure" of faculty and Corporation members after President Henry M. Wriston decided to make her a full professor — the only woman near that rank at the time. Although she endured low salaries until her retirement in 1953 (Mr. Wriston noted in a recent telephone conversation with the *BAM* that Miss Stillwell's work was, unfortunately, better appreciated internationally than at Brown), she continued to build a name for the Annmary Brown Memorial in the world of rare books.

And it was the work of the Memorial, not the personal recognition, that always delighted her most. Appropriately, then, it was the Memorial that was uppermost in Margaret Stillwell's mind on her red-letter birthday. During most of her retirement years, she has been seeking donations from friends and colleagues to help return the library to its former grandeur. (Since her retirement, research at the Memorial has virtually ceased, due to lack of operating funds.) She and her long-time friend, the late Dorothy Allan '18, set up a mechanism for accepting such donations years ago — the Stillwell-Allan Fund. On her ninetieth birthday, Miss Stillwell decided that the fund wasn't growing fast enough, so she gave up her house and decided to ask a little louder.

Not only will she continue to solicit gifts from fellow bibliophiles and rare-book collectors — the source of most of the Stillwell-Allan Fund to date — but she now plans to appeal also to former Brown students "who have bookish interests, or who in undergraduate days knew the Memorial and came to love it and its galleries and exhibitions." She does not think the fund for the Memorial should or will detract from the vital work of the Brown Fund, but she is characteristically optimistic about what can be accomplished if bookworms unite. Says she: "It is surprising how a succession of donations, although relatively small in themselves, will accumulate into an appreciable sum when combined and well invested."

A campus landmark that has been, through the years, a curiosity for many Brown students and a haven to others, the Memorial is temperature controlled to protect its contents and is kept in good repair, but its doors are closed indefinitely to the kinds of activities that made it famous. The research and the publications that once emanated from it "are as if they had never been," says the

former librarian, who is determined to reverse the situation.

There is a proposal awaiting action by the Brown administration, however, that would reopen the Memorial as a base of operations for the University's new interdisciplinary program in Renaissance studies. But the money involved — for renovations, offices, and staff — makes its eventual adoption uncertain. Historically, such plans for the use of the Annmary Brown Memorial have not fared well, with several having died a slow death since Miss Stillwell's departure in the fifties.

But if her former base of operation is temporarily floundering, Miss Stillwell's professional recognition is at last taking flight. Witness, the Grolier Club membership. As the term "bookmen" suggests, the Grolier Club is an all-male enclave, and Miss Stillwell is its first female member. The "honorary" designation of her membership is also significant, as it is rarely conferred on members of the association. The woman who labored so long and honorably in benign obscurity is now, finally, a "bookman" in good standing.

S.R.

Ron Nelson: A new direction for his music

Professor of Music Ron Nelson was luckier than most of us — he grew up knowing exactly what he wanted to do with his life from the time he was six years old.

It was at age six that Ron Nelson began taking piano lessons in his hometown of Joliet, Illinois. He displayed a remarkable aptitude for the instrument, and was soon discovered by his music teacher to have perfect note recognition or pitch — the mark of a born musician. That same year, he further delighted his teacher by composing and performing an original piece of music, "The Sailboat." "From then on," recalls Nelson, who has been on Brown's music faculty since 1956, "there was never any doubt that I would make music my career."

More than forty years after he wrote his first composition, Nelson's résumé lists well over fifty published works which have been performed around the world by major groups such as the Boston Symphony, the London Philharmonic, and the Metropolitan Opera. In a typical year his orchestral

works alone are performed some 30,000 times, according to ASCAP logs. Even that figure does not adequately reflect his widespread influence as a composer, because most performances of his choral and instrumental scores are given by church and school groups and are not included in the annual ASCAP survey.

Nelson has long specialized in writing scores for chorus, orchestra, and band, but he recently broke out of that mold with a composition called *Six Reflections for Chamber Ensemble*. It is the first chamber piece he has written since he was a student at the University of Rochester's Eastman School of Music, where he earned his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees.

Six Reflections was given its premiere performance at Brown on March 27 by the Providence-based New Music Ensemble. The piece, in the words of a local music critic, is "an aggressive composition which alternately startles and delights the listener." Many of its surprising aspects stem from its non-traditional use of electronic and natural sounds, incorporated on a tape recording which backs up the chamber ensemble and binds the six scenarios together.

Commissioned by the New Music Ensemble last fall and composed by Nelson between November and March, *Six Reflections* opens with an introspective and meditative movement, "Night Thoughts." By contrast, the second movement, "Mime," is humorous, involving a mischievous bass clarinet that intrudes on the melody line. The third

movement, "That Day," is chaotic, expressing Nelson's horror at the violence of the Kennedy assassination, and ending on a searing electronic sound that he says is "symbolic of the ultimate stoppage of humanity." The fourth movement, "Her Room," is profoundly disturbing; it begins with a tinkling music box, a baby laughing, and waltz music, but the waltz disintegrates to the sound of a woman's desolate sobbing. That section, Nelson says, "really shocked the people at the performance — some cried, others were quite shaken. It's unusual to get such an emotional response to a piece of music." Part of the movement's success, Nelson adds, was due to the dramatic skills of Liz DeBruler '79, who sobbed her heart out during a studio recording session.

The fifth movement, "Vigil," is apprehensive and poised; the accompanying tape includes the sound of soft breathing, the ticking of a watch, and a subsonic, pulsing hum. "Ceremony at Kokar," the sixth and last movement, is a joyous and upbeat ending to the suite. Kokar, Nelson explains, is a music conservatory on the island of Bali where he spent five weeks in 1973. In "Ceremony," he tried to capture the joy and mysticism characteristic of Balinese music.

Despite his use of electronic sounds and a fondness for incorporating elements of non-Western music into his compositions, Ron Nelson insists that he is "essentially a conservative composer," albeit an eclectic one. "My works always have melodies, har-

Ron Nelson: He begins composing at six every morning.



John Forziste

monies, and traditional associations," says the bearded professor, "but they also reflect my appreciation of progressive music and my current obsession with non-Western sounds."

Those interests were emphasized during Nelson's tenure as chairman of Brown's music department from 1963 to 1973. During that time, he helped establish strong programs in electronic music — leading to the construction of the MacColl Studio of Electronic Music at Brown, which is now directed by Associate Professor Gerald Shapiro — and in ethnomusicology. Both disciplines have attracted many undergraduate and graduate students to the department.

His ten years as department chairman, however, had a detrimental effect on Nelson's composing. With his energies sapped by administrative duties, he says his creativity deteriorated until "in my last two years in the job, I didn't write a note." That shocked him into stepping down as chairman, a decision he has never regretted. "It was as if a bow had been pulled back and then released," Nelson says happily. "Now I'm writing so much, I don't think I can stop. I write steadily from 6 a.m. until noon every day, and find it a very pleasant and productive schedule."

Nelson, who picks out melodies on the Baldwin spinet in his airy College Street office, has just finished writing four choral pieces based on a poem, "The Seasons," by Thomas Ahlburn, minister of the First Unitarian Church in Providence. In late May, he flew to Sherman, Texas, where the Sherman Symphony premiered a composition it commissioned from him, *Meditation and Dance*, inspired by a poem by Brown English professor James Schevill. The Sherman audience was asked to intone the syllable "om" while the orchestra provided "a veil of background music." "The piece got a standing ovation, and it couldn't have been more successful," Nelson enthuses, adding modestly that members of a chorus had been planted in the audience to stimulate participation in the chant.

Nelson will be taking another trip next April, to Western Michigan University for a "Ron Nelson Festival" of concerts and lectures in his honor. Mostly, though, he will be devoting the next eighteen months to a project he has been mulling over for seven years, and for which he recently received a \$5,200 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. The object of his creative

energies will be a chamber opera based on a somber nineteenth-century tale of child abuse, Oriental revenge, love, and death. It will be Nelson's second opera, and he hopes to sell it to an established opera company, because, he explains, the work's premiere performance will be crucial in determining its critical reception and the quality of future performances.

Some of Nelson's works have already become standbys for musical directors and groups. His *Christmas Story*, a cantata for brass septet, timpani, organ, and chorus with baritone soloist, is performed an estimated 1,000 times per holiday season. Originally written in 1958 for the Brown and Pembroke Glee Clubs, *Christmas Story* has been translated into German and French and has been published in Braille. Other Nelson compositions that have become well known are an oratorio, *What is Man?*; an opera, *The Birthday of the Infanta*, which was presented fifty times in 1971-72 by the Metropolitan Opera Studio; and numerous choral and orchestral works, such as "Savannah River Holiday" and "Rocky Point Holiday." Nelson has been honored for his compositions with a special award from ASCAP every year since 1960.

In addition to his composing, Nelson teaches four undergraduate music courses a year and several graduate-level courses. He says that at his current level of productivity, he could afford to support himself solely by composing on commission. "But I wouldn't want to do it," he says. "There are too many rewards to be had in teaching. Musically, the contact with a younger age group is very exciting. It helps to arrest your own aging in a very healthy, positive way."

A.D.

Sandra Reeves: A personal note

Sandra Reeves's name first appeared on the *BAM*'s masthead in the April 1974 issue. It appears for the last time in this issue. Thirty-one issues of the *BAM* appeared during her time on the staff, and for each of those she provided some of the finest writing ever to appear in this magazine.

Sandy is enrolling this month in Brown's graduate program in creative writing. The reaction of most readers, when they have heard this, has been that she should be teaching courses in creative writing, not enrolling in them.



Sandra Reeves — a graduate student now.

But like most truly creative people, Sandy is interested in trying other things — in her case, she would like to write fiction, and she has some interest in teaching.

Sandy, raised in Alabama and educated (including a master's degree in journalism) at the University of Alabama, came to the *BAM* with a background in science and medical writing. She had been the science writer for the University of Georgia for three years, followed by three years as the medical writer for the University of Virginia. Her ability in these areas was one of the reasons I asked her to join the *BAM* staff. And it is in these areas that she has done some of her finest work for the *BAM*: the articles on Tim Mutch and the Viking mission (November 1976), DNA research (April 1977), and Tom Banchoff and the 4th Dimension (February 1975), to mention three.

But Sandy Reeves, like most good writers, can write about any topic, and her work for the *BAM* has covered every facet of the campus. She wrote the stories about the student strike and the occupation of University Hall in 1975; she wrote the recent article on the Louise Lamphere sex discrimination case; she has written articles on the University's financial crises and its leadership crisis at the time of Donald Hornig's resignation; and she wrote the warm, revealing profile of English professor and poet Michael Harper (November 1975). For the March issue this year, she wrote the *On Stage* piece,

"Will the New Curriculum be forever New?", one of the wriest pieces of humor in the BAM in years.

Sandy's contributions to the BAM, however, were not confined to writing. Although she joined the staff as an associate editor, her vision and her judgment led to her promotion a year later to managing editor, and during my absences she moved into the editor's chair.

She has, in other words, made my life as editor considerably more pleasant during the past three and a half years. And her work has been a major factor in the BAM's winning of two Sibley Awards (as the best university magazine in the nation) during her time on the staff.

All of us on the staff will miss her — both professionally and personally. Our readers will miss her, too. R.M.R.

People and Programs

□ Associate Professor of French Studies **Laura Green Durand** has been named associate dean of the Graduate School, bringing to three the number of associate deans in the Graduate School administration. The new dean is a specialist in Renaissance literature and an active participant in faculty governance.

□ Professor Emeritus **Otto Neugebauer** of the history of mathematics department is one of sixty distinguished American scholar scientists recently selected for membership in the National Academy of Sciences, one of the world's leading honorary societies of scientists and engineers.

□ Professor of Sociology **Sidney Goldstein**, director of Brown's Population Studies and Training Center and a former chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology, has been named George Hazard Crooker University Professor. The chair was established by Dr. George Hazard Crooker 1887, who was a prominent Providence physician.

□ University Professor and Professor of Physics **Leo P. Kadanoff** has been cited by the American Physical Society for his "contributions to the conceptual understanding of phase transitions and to the theory of critical phenomena" and awarded the society's Oliver E. Buckley Solid State Physics Prize.

□ Seven faculty members, including four women, have been awarded tenure, effective July 1. They are: **Albert Dahlberg**, promoted from assistant to

associate professor of medical science; **Jane P. Dwyer**, promoted from assistant to associate professor of anthropology; **Anne Fausto-Sterling**, promoted from assistant to associate professor of medical science; **Susan Gerbi**, promoted from assistant to associate professor of biology; **Peter Evans**, promoted from assistant to associate professor of sociology; **James W. Head**, awarded tenure as associate professor of geological sciences; and **Joan Lusk**, promoted from assistant to associate professor of chemistry.

□ The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has honored two Brown faculty members who were involved in the Viking spacecraft exploration of Mars. In ceremonies at the Langley Research Center in California, Professor of Geological Sciences **Thomas A. Mutch** received NASA's Exceptional Scientific Achievement Medal, and Senior Research Engineer **William R. Patterson** received the Public Service Medal. Both awards were in recognition of the Brown scientists' "exceptional contributions" to the success of the Viking mission.

□ Vice President for University Relations and Development **Ronald A. Wolk** has been named chairman of the Boston regional panel of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships. Joining him as a new member of the panel is Brown Fellow **Vernon R. Alden** '45. The White House Fellowship program was established in 1964 by President Lyndon B. Johnson to provide outstanding young Americans with first-hand experience in the process of governing a nation.

Associated Alumni: Notice of meeting

A meeting of the general membership of the Associated Alumni will be held on October 30, 1977, at 9:30 a.m. in the Maddock Alumni Center. Revisions of the constitution — including a name change, addition of associate memberships, increase in the number of directors, changes in nominating procedures for officers and trustees, changes in the type and number of councils to be held annually — will be proposed, discussed, and voted upon.

Sports

Football: The name of the game remains the same

It's certainly no secret that the man primarily responsible for the turnabout in Brown football is John Anderson. Since his arrival as head coach in 1973, Brown has gone 9-3 against the Big Three and 19-7-1 in competition against all Ivy opponents, climaxing the comeback last fall by winning a share of the Ivy League title.

Although Anderson is the first to admit that he is no miracle man, he has trouble convincing some alumni. At last winter's Ivy Championship Dinner, Pennsylvania attorney Marv Wilenzik '56 referred to the Bruin coach as "Moses Anderson" and described him as "the man who has led us to the promised land." The fact that Wilenzik has never been known as a master of understatement does not detract from the fervor with which he delivered his biblical reference. Alumni like Wilenzik have been hiding in the bulrushes for years awaiting the saviour of Brown football. John Anderson is their man.

"We don't perform any miracles around here," chuckles Anderson in his pine-paneled office at Aldrich-Dexter. "No coach can win with bad material. He can just hope he doesn't louse up good material." Anderson points out that to get good material you "have to play the game, and the name of the game remains the same — recruiting."

Few would disagree with Anderson on this point. Several years ago when Joe Paterno '50 was quarterback coach at Penn State and was being interviewed for the head coaching job at Yale, a member of the selection committee mentioned the great quarterbacks turned out at Penn State. "How do you do it, Mr. Paterno?" he asked. "We recruit," Paterno replied.

Not so long ago, "recruiting" was considered a dirty word in Ivy League circles. It wasn't that the Ivy schools didn't do it. The coaches just didn't talk about it in public.

Bob Blackman changed all that during his years at Dartmouth (1955-70) — years of exciting fall Saturday afternoons, league championships, and a new respect throughout the country for Ivy football. John Anderson is a Bob

Blackman disciple, having worked under the "master" for three years as offensive line coach. Anderson has now learned first-hand something Blackman told him years ago: the recruiting game is much easier to play when you have just come off a championship season.

"It was unbelievable what happened to us this winter between December and April," Anderson says. "We like to recruit selectively, trying to get about 100 student-athletes accepted in the hope that fifty of them will select Brown. That's the way it worked out a year ago. We ended with only fifty players on the freshman team. But they were all quality players. This year—using the same recruiting format but having won the Ivy championship—we ended up with eighty-four players."

Two examples show how Brown is now operating from a position of strength in recruiting. Last December, there was a College Football Foundation Hall of Fame Dinner at the New York Hilton hotel. Of the twenty-one high school players from around the country who were honored that night, eight stood up and told the crowd that they were coming to Brown.

The other example involves Steve Curtin, a 205-pound running back from Madison, Connecticut. Curtin was all-state in football and wrestling and is said to be one of the finest football players to come out of Connecticut in decades. The recruiting battle was fierce, with many observers feeling that Yale had the edge. But Curtin will be in the Brown freshman backfield this fall.

A member of the athletic staff points out another example of how far the Brown football program has come in four years. Last winter, Anderson and his staff weeded out from their recruiting sheets numerous young men they felt couldn't play for Brown. Many of these same players were listed number one or two at their positions by several other Ivy colleges.

Although Anderson says that each of his freshman teams has been better than the one that preceded it, the recruiting wasn't as easy when this staff came together in the early winter of 1973. Those were the days when a Brown coach could drop in on a guidance director or coach at almost any school in the country west of New Rochelle and get a polite "Don't call us, we'll call you" response.



"No doubt about it, recruiting was very tough in those early years," Anderson says. "Brown had a losing tradition, the alumni had lost interest, and previous recruiting had been limited to certain sections of the country. Right away, we established two objectives: to recruit nationally and to go after the bright high school students who could take advantage of a Brown education. I think both moves have paid off."

"Now, no college in the league has a greater national distribution of kids on its football roster than we do. As an example, we recruited six boys from

Wisconsin last spring. And the varsity program of the past four years has had in it eight men from Arizona, thanks to the super efforts of alumni such as Kilgore Macfarlane ('23), Lou Farber ('29), and Nat Marshall ('44)."

Having built a solid recruiting base, Anderson and his staff were able to take full advantage of last fall's Ivy League championship. "Sure, winning the Ivy title helps," Anderson says. "You walk into that school or into that boy's home with your head held a little bit higher. It also makes it easier to get the blue-chip



Robert A. Reichley

The Bears open up a hole against Princeton at Palmer Stadium.

athlete, the boy who wants to play on a winner."

There were other side effects from the 1976 season. Brown received national television publicity from being featured on the NCAA College Football Highlights program three times, all winning efforts. Brown was in first place in the Ivy standings most of the year, standings that were carried in *Sports Illustrated* and in most of the nation's major newspapers. With all of this going for Anderson and for Brown, it isn't surprising that alumni are now behind the football program again.

Where Anderson had only six or seven bonafide workers when he arrived in 1973, now he has hundreds of dedicated and sophisticated workers all across the country contacting promising prospects.

Anderson makes other points about recruiting. "When we recruited this incoming freshman class, it was the first group that had no knowledge of Brown's old losing image. After all, most of these kids were in the eighth grade when we last had a losing season. So, for the first time since we arrived at Brown, we didn't have to tell the boys

we were interviewing that we were going to turn the program around. It's been turned around.

"Another thing. During our first few years we constantly sold Brown as an academic institution. If we talked to a boy for an hour, at least fifty minutes would be on the flexibility of Brown's curriculum, the small classes, the warmth of the college, and its informality. The last ten minutes might have been on football. We still follow this ratio. Now, though, the boys we talk to *know* that Brown is great academically

and great on the football field. It's a nice combination to have going for you."

As recruiting has become easier, the objectives of the staff have changed somewhat. In Anderson's early years, he recruited some boys whose main reason for wanting to play football at Brown was their feeling that they could "make" those rebuilding teams. Now, for a secondary-school football player to come to Brown and make even the second team, he has to be a very gifted athlete. "When you get a group of highly competitive kids fighting it out at practice for that little edge that may get them a starting spot on Saturday afternoon, then you have a healthy situation," Anderson notes.

One other thing has changed since John Anderson arrived on the scene from Middlebury College in 1973. No longer are people saying that he is too positive, too optimistic. And this is all right with Anderson. "I heard that for three years. Frankly, it bugged the hell out of me. People felt it was the wrong approach. But tell me this: How can anyone be successful and sell his product if he is negative? I'm not saying my approach was the right route for everyone to take. There are many ways of doing things. I'm just saying it was right for me."

There will be thirty-one lettermen returning from last fall's 8-1 team, including fourteen starters, seven each on offense and defense. Among the eight starters who graduated were co-captains Scott Nelson and Mike Prairie and the pass-and-catch combination of Paul Michalko and Bob Farnham. All were first team All-Ivy selections and Farnham earned All-American recognition.

Anderson says he is pleased with his offensive line. He should be. Exclusive of the split end, the line averages 243 pounds per man and includes 240-pound Bob Forster, the man Anderson rates as the best one-on-one blocker he has ever coached. The backfield includes three men who gained more than 500 yards rushing last fall — Wally Shields, Bill Hill, and Seth Morris. All three will have to fight to hold their jobs from the challenge of juniors John King and Dave Godin and sophomores Joe Jamiel, Ed Ponko, and Marty Moran.

Brown's only question mark offensively is a quarterback, where no one saw much game action last year behind Michalko. Still, Anderson feels he has three quality performers in juniors Mark

Whipple, Marty DeFrancesco, and Mark Smith. "Any one of these men can take this ball club and make it move," Anderson says. "It will be up to us in fall practice to find out which man it's going to be."

The defensive unit is anchored by co-captain Lou Cole, a 230-pound linebacker from Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, who Anderson says could play for most college teams in the country. The Bears will feature the finest set of defensive backs of the Anderson years, senior Ron Brown at safety with Dick Galvin and Luke Gaffney at the corners.

"We could have the best Brown team since I've been here," Anderson predicts. "But this doesn't mean we'll have a better record. When you're on top in the Ivy League, everyone is trying to knock you off. To go 9-0 — which is what we'd have to do to improve our record — everything has to fall in place. You need talent, skill, and luck."

"I think the league is going to be tighter this year. Yale and Harvard have tremendous material. Dartmouth has established a solid program and will never turn out a bad team, and Bob Blackman is back in the league at Cornell. It won't take long for him to make some waves. Columbia, Penn, and Princeton still have a way to come."

"Yale probably should be the pre-season favorite. They were tough last fall and now Coach Cozza has said that they will have the best talent this year that Yale has seen in some time. That's our opener, September 17, in Yale Bowl and before an ABC-TV regional audience. That game should be a good indicator of how we are going to do in the league. It could be a real donnybrook."

J.B.

Athletic Hall of Fame to induct fifteen

Before he arrived at Brown in 1894, James A. Dunne '98 was already this country's handball champion. For the next three summers, Dunne toured Europe, taking on and defeating the champions in every country he visited. In the spring of 1898, he invited world heavyweight boxing champion James J. Corbett to the campus and defeated him in an exhibition handball game at Lyman Gym.

Dunne was also the catcher on the 1898 Brown baseball team, which won the national championship. Some claimed that he had the strongest throw-

ing arm of any player of his era. He showed this arm in an 1896 game against Penn at Lincoln Field, now the Lower Campus. The Quakers had the bases loaded with none out, but Dunne proceeded to retire the side by picking off all three base runners. He later became a prominent New York attorney and a justice of the N.Y. State Supreme Court.

At this fall's annual Athletic Hall of Fame induction banquet (October 28), Dunne will be among the fifteen inductees, a group that also includes the nation's winningest active football coach and a former Olympic bronze medal winner. The list:

Specials — Joe Paterno '50, quarterback on Brown's 1949 football team, head football coach at Penn State since 1966, and coach-of-the-year in 1968; Ronald M. MacKenzie '26, president of the World University Games in 1972 and chairman of the organization committee for the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, N.Y.; Sam Fletcher, the man who introduced soccer at Brown in 1926 and coached the Bruins to New England championships in 1936 and 1937.

Football — Edward Gilmartin '33, a fine runner and passer on Brown's "Cinderella" team of 1932, former football official, and a member of the Providence Gridiron Club Hall of Fame.

Baseball — Bob Thorley '71, who holds the modern Brown records for most victories in a season (8) and most strikeouts in a game (17).

Basketball — Ken Kennedy '37, a first-team All-New England center in both 1935 and 1936 and the area's leading scorer in 1935.

Hockey — Phil Lingham '30, one of the premier college defensemen of his era and a team leader on the ice who paced Brown to an 8-3-1 record in 1930.

Soccer — John Krupski '66, an All-American and two-time All-Ivy fullback who helped lead Brown to three consecutive league championships.

Track — Don Seifert '55, a record-breaking hammer thrower who was an IC4A champion in 1955.

Swimming — Duncan Gray '51, a New England champion in the 200-yard breaststroke who was instrumental in leading Brown to consecutive New England titles in 1950 and 1951.

Wrestling — Gray Michael '50, who was New England freshman champion before posting a 24-4 varsity record.

Tennis — Clarence Budlong '97,

U.S. interscholastic singles champion and national intercollegiate doubles champion with Malcolm G. Chace '96 in 1893.

Sailing — Glen Foster '52, who took a bronze medal for Tempest Class sailing in the summer Olympics at Kiel, West Germany, in 1972.

Old Timer — Frank "Big" Smith '96, an outstanding tackle on the football team, a pioneer in pro football, and a five-time New England champion in the hammer and shot-put.

Paul F. Mackesey '32 is chairman of the Athletic Hall of Fame Committee. Tickets for the October 28 dinner at Andrews Dining Hall are \$10 per person and may be secured by writing to ticket chairman Lou Regine '48 at Regine Pontiac, 193 Smith Street, Providence. Checks should be made out to Brown Hall of Fame. J.B.

Mail

The Lamphere suit

Editor: I should like first of all to express my sympathy with Sandra Reeves and my admiration of her restraint in answering the charges made against her of biased reporting. In reading some of the reactions (*Mail*, *BAM*, July/August), I was not sure we had all read the same article. As a sometime journalist myself, however, I understand that readers who feel strongly on a specific issue usually regard a balanced report as adverse to their stand. Feeling slighted or maligned by an article seems to give many readers the incentive to write on an issue — as though addressing the problem directly would be somehow too crass, bald, or self-serving. The letters generated by Ms. Reeves's story were interesting, thoughtful, and articulate, but it is unfortunate that so many people wanted to kill the messenger who brought the bad news they discussed.

I want to express my support for Ms. Lamphere and the other plaintiffs and my pleasure that their case is being widely publicized. I know from my wife's experience with race and sex discrimination that even hostility, if vociferous and public, is more encouraging than the usual press treatment of avoidance and denial of all but the most flamboyant cases. An individual struggling against institutions of seemingly inexhaustible patience and resources comes to question the justice and cogency of her resistance to humiliation and brutality, especially within a vacuum of significant recognition, if not support. The press, of course, cannot be blamed: even minimal coverage of every

discrimination suit would overwhelm every periodical in the nation, but it is unfortunate that the majority of people draw the inference that the only cases of bias are those that "make the papers." It would certainly be educational, though, if every newspaper devoted one issue a month exclusively to pending suits of discrimination.

I am one of those people who, as Ms. Reeves pointed out, would not have known of the Lamphere case but for *BAM* coverage, and it has not had on me the effect Douglas A. Jones predicted it would have, nor does it seem to have for the others responding to the Reeves story. To be corny, it is a tribute to a Brown education that everyone saw the real issues in the Lamphere case so clearly and saw how wrong the University's approach to these is. I believe the administration is acting not out of any sense of commitment to inequality but from an all-too-recognizable bureaucratic inertia, pigheaded reflex action, and an unworthy reluctance to admit to being in the wrong.

PETER HARATY '59
Burlington, Vt.

'Brown should return to its believing heritage'

Editor: Your May/June issue on University renewal was interesting in that it indicates a sense of need both at Brown, and in society generally, for a new sense of direction and morality. Despite all the long-winded verbosity of the savants, the central issue and need is avoided — although it is intimated throughout.

Leon Cooper is right that we need not fear science — unless we make a God out of it. Science is simply organized knowledge and a logical method of inquiry. It is morally neutral and poses no innate threat to our most precious values — if we have any. Neither does it help us any with ultimate questions and cannot help in answering the central problems of life. It only provides data and theories about phenomena. It is tinkering around with mechanics. What is important is what we do with the data and theories. The question of ethics and morality.

Can we teach ethics and morality? In the last analysis, all codes of ethics and morality are simply a convention and we have only three real alternatives: (1) might is right — the ethics of sheer power; (2) situation ethics — everything relative — no absolute standard; (3) a system imposed and revealed by an accepted higher authority — God.

The first option is clearly unacceptable. Option two is proving quite inadequate. However, without belief in God, where is our basis for accepting the only remaining option? Without belief in God we are morally and intellectually adrift. A President Wayland — or anybody either today or in the past — can only convincingly teach morality or ethics based upon a belief in either sheer

power or in God. Without such belief on the part of both teacher and student — why should the student accept anything the teacher may say? No belief — no acceptable moral code, *q.e.d.* Furthermore, only belief in God can begin to answer the ultimate questions of love, idealism, human suffering and emotions, immortal aspirations, and the ultimate meaning of existence.

Until we return to a grateful belief in God and a willingness to obey His revealed laws, we shall be pitifully adrift intellectually and morally. We had better return to God individually, institutionally, and as a whole society if we are to solve the human problems and remain truly human. The Age of Gilded Agnosticism, of fashionable doubt, is over — ended in intellectual frustration and moral bankruptcy — and we all know it in our heart of hearts. This is why youth is rebelling and instinctively turning away from atheistic materialistic intellectual systems and societal organizations based upon such systems. This is true all over the world today. All the verbiage of the savants is vanity of vanities without a return to Belief. It is time that Brown return to its believing heritage.

ARTHUR G. ADAMS '57
Mahwah, N.J.

Letter from Carberry

Editor: I know you and your readers like to keep up with my adventures, and this year's has been the most fun of my most recent exploits. As you can see I am here on Pitcairn Island enjoying a stay in what must be the most hospitable place on earth and resting after completing what will enter Ripley's as the longest non-stop underwater swim in history — Balboa, Canal Zone, to Pitcairn.

I undertook this jaunt to test some of the space-age ceramics with which my research has recently been concerned and also to check on the current state of Neptune's realm. My eighty-three days underwater convinced me of the value of my research. Neptune is being invaded by increasing numbers of fishing vessels and higher concentrations of pollutants. I may next devote my energies to a filtration system for the world's oceans. The swim was, well, material for another book, \$19.95 with 101 color illustrations, payable in advance. It is an action-packed thriller. Please warn people not to try to duplicate this feat without adequate preparation. I, myself, swam two lengths of the pool every four months while in training.

When the next ship comes by the island, probably in three months, I'll start back to Providence to rejoin the family. Will avoid your seeing me then.

JOSIAH S. CARBERRY
Pitcairn Island

The Brown Connection at the America's Cup

Text by Jay Barry
Photographs by John Forasté

The Courageous (left) and the Independence maneuver for position at the start of a race in July.



At stake this month in waters off Newport is the longest winning streak in sports history, this nation's 126-year domination of the America's Cup. In reality, the Cup is a battered Victorian mug costing only 100 guineas. In myth and legend, it is the Holy Grail of international sailing. Seven graceful twelve-

meter yachts, each costing more than \$1 million to design, build, and equip, came to Newport in June hoping to make the finals. Two boats had strong Brown ties: *Courageous*, with Ted Turner '60 as skipper; and *Independence*, skippered by Ted Hood, father of Rick '79 and Teddy '81, both members of his crew.





The restless Turner paces the deck of *Courageous* (above), then back aboard its tender (right), points a finger as he talks to an interviewer.

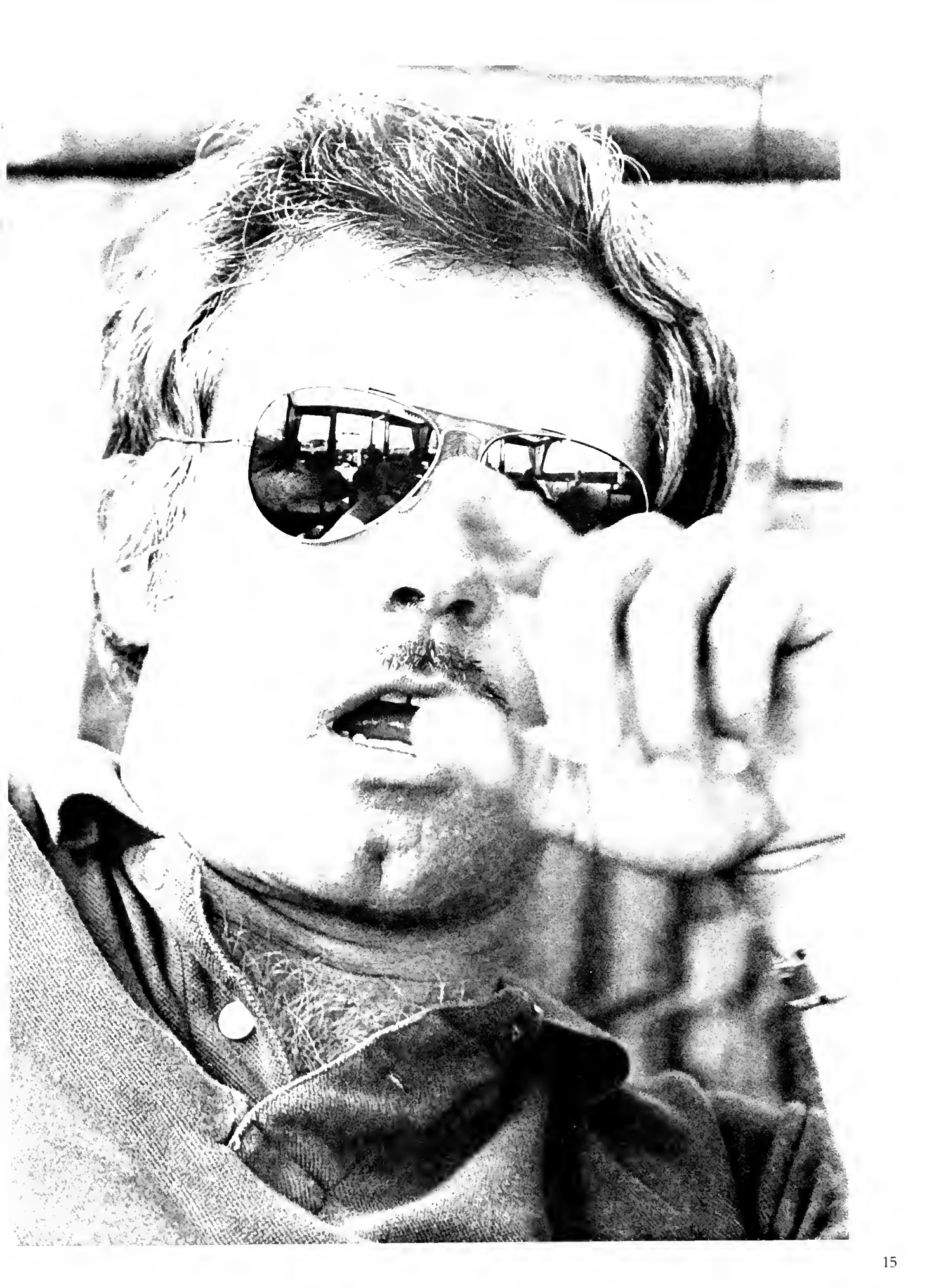
Ted Turner: 'I don't get involved if I don't want to win'

Ted Turner is an Atlanta multi-millionaire who owns the Atlanta Braves, the Atlanta Hawks basketball team, two TV stations, a radio station, and an outdoor advertising agency which he took over at twenty-four when his father died. Turner is sometimes known as the Rhett Butler of Baseball, the Mouth of the South, and Terrible Ted, but several things about the brash Atlanta sportsman are certain: the man is interesting, respected, and regarded by many as the best ocean racer in the world.

Twice winner of the Yachtsman of the Year Award, Turner won the Congressional Cup last March in a blue-chip field that included Ted Hood (fifth) and Lowell North (ninth), original skipper of the dark horse *Enterprise*, this summer's third American Twelve. "Ted Turner is a complex man," says Bob Giordano of rival Atlanta station WBS-TV, who was in Newport to make a film on Turner (aptly titled *Captain's Courageous*). "He has the enthusiasm and naïveté of a child combined with the cunning and shrewdness of a riverboat gambler."

Turner also has a competitive fire burning inside, even in a volleyball game against a rival Twelve crew. Talking all through the game, Turner labels an erring teammate a "dodo" and yells "aw-right, aw-right" when an opponent fouls up.

When *Courageous* led with a 14-7 record in July, *Time* observed: "Come September 13 it could be Ted Turner's favorite person — himself — who has the American helm." Turner admits he came to Newport with that in mind. "I don't get involved if I don't want to win. But I'll still get up the next day if *Courageous* isn't picked. It's just that the sun won't be shining and it will hurt like hell."





Independence (right), with Ted Hood at the helm, goes through very tight maneuvers against Courageous at the start of a trial race in July.



Ted Hood (below) checks the sails on Independence (opposite).





Ted Hood: Sailing's Renaissance man

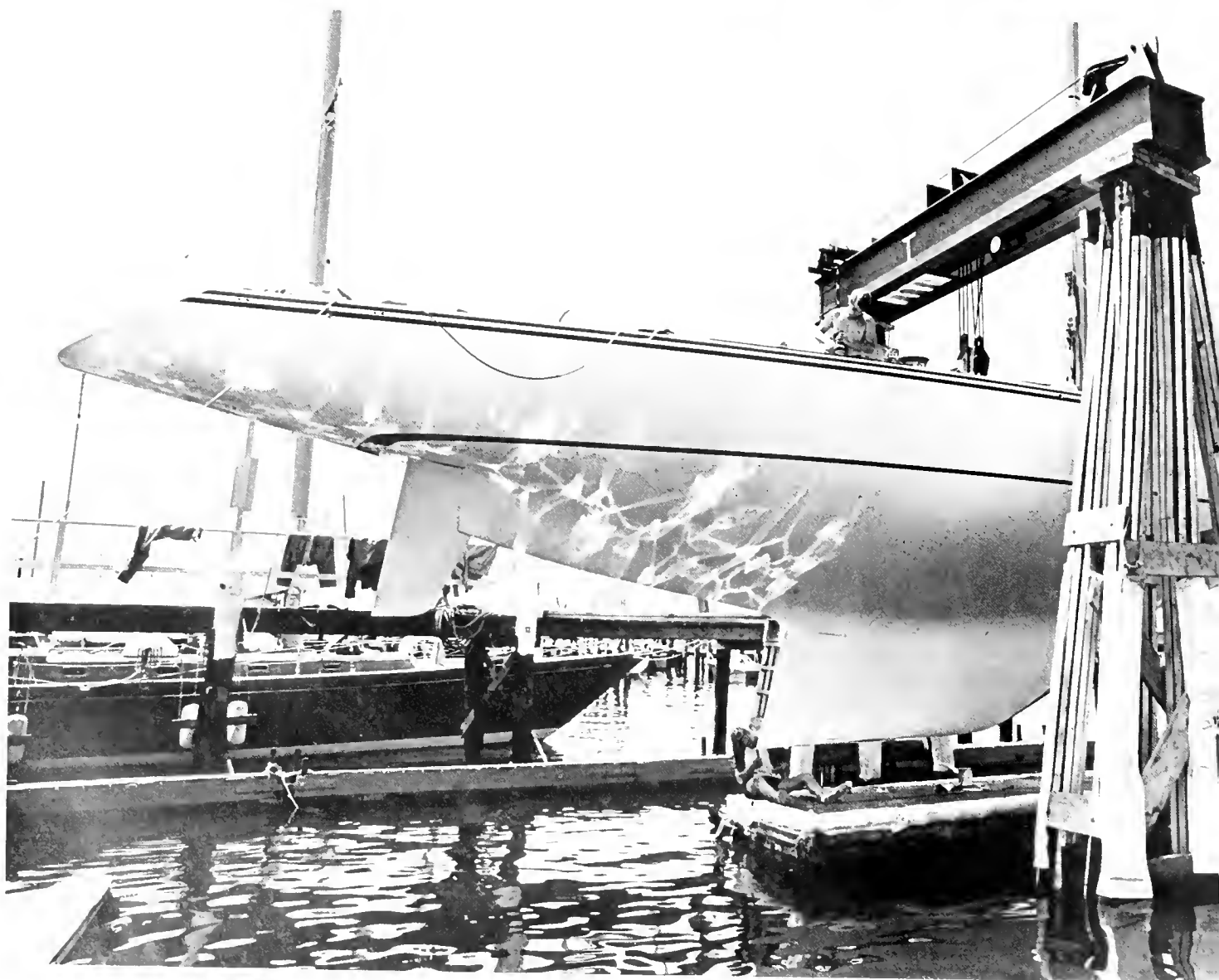
The *New York Times* said in June that Ted Hood "never starts talking; Ted Turner never stops; Lowell North is somewhere in between." The fifty-year-old Hood is considered the Renaissance man of sailing, the only one to have won racing's big four — the America's Cup (1974 in *Courageous*), Mallory Cup, Bermuda Race, and the Southern Circuit. The soft-spoken Hood also designed, outfitted, and cut the sails for *Independence*, thus becoming the first man in history to control every aspect of a twelve-meter, from drawing board to helm.

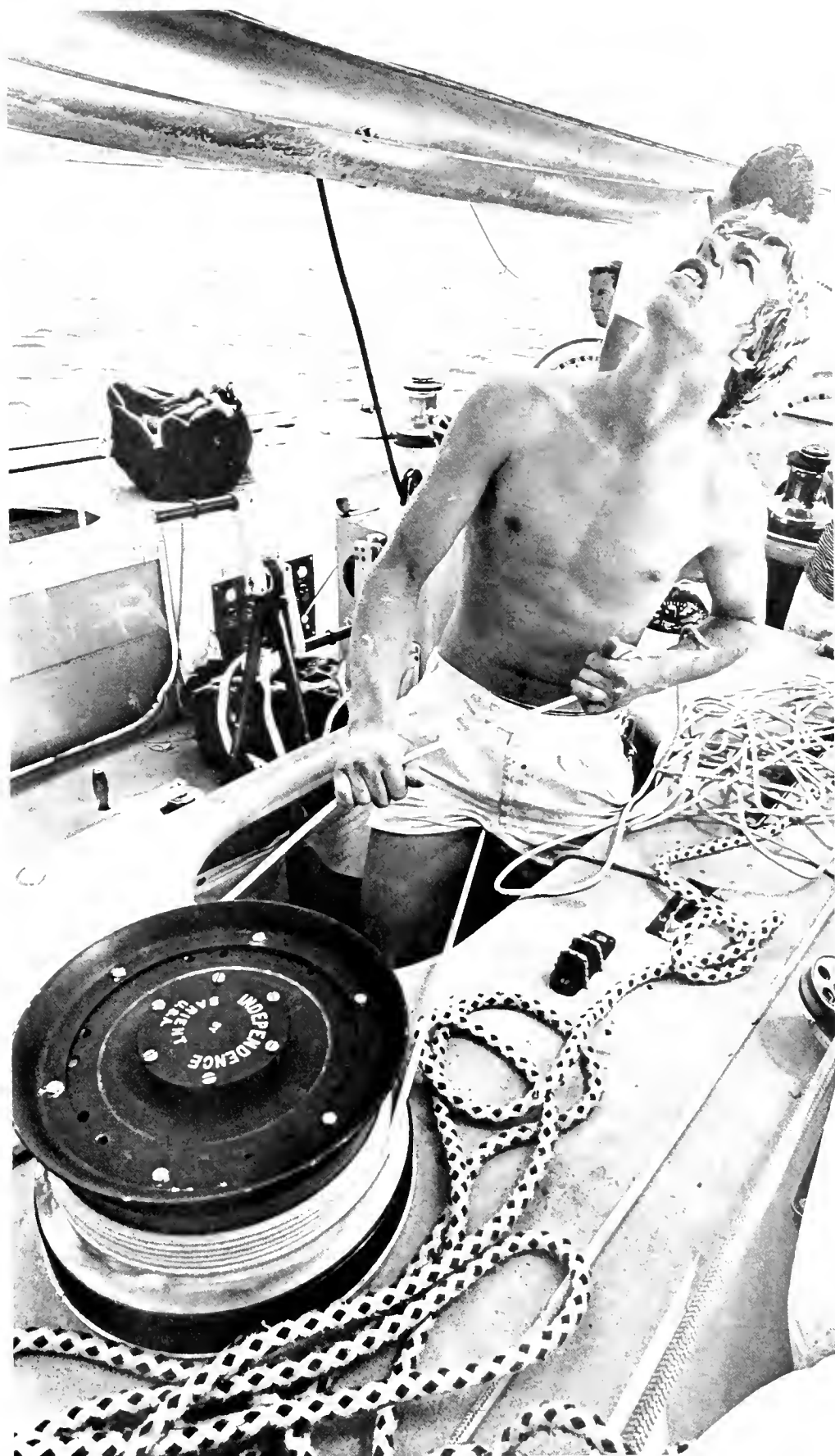
Hood and his wife Sue (who has frequently crewed for her husband in races) have four children and live in Marblehead, Massachusetts, where Ted Hood heads one of the most prestigious sail-making companies in the world. Hood and Turner have been friendly rivals all summer. "You certainly have to respect Ted Turner," Hood says. "He's a driver, a competitor, and in his own way he makes all of us work a bit harder." Sue Hood points out that during the winter her husband made changes in Turner's boat, *Courageous*, to make it faster. "To him, this was just a matter of integ-

riety, of mutual respect," she says. "The whole idea is to keep the Cup."

Rick and Teddy Hood are both engineering students, having chosen Brown over such schools as MIT, RPI, and Cornell. The boys cut their sailing teeth as part of a six-man crew in a 1975 race from Newport to Plymouth, England, in *Robin*, a forty-foot sloop. The fleet ran into a hurricane the first day, and it was four days before anyone had a square meal. Rick, who celebrated his eighteenth birthday during that race (his mother had smuggled a birthday cake aboard), did some extra celebrating in England when *Robin* won. The boys have interests beyond sailing. Rick is involved in music, mostly piano and guitar, is a budding cartoonist, and is deeply committed to Big Brothers. Teddy is interested in mountain climbing, canoeing, and navigation. Several years ago he designed a single-handed rowing shell. He's also studying meteorology, which pleases his mother. "Now I can rely on Teddy instead of the TV weather men," she says. "He's more accurate."

Rick and Teddy Hood have been important members of their father's crew during the America's Cup trials. At right, Teddy (left) and his brother load the Independence sails onto the tender, Declaration, prior to a race. Below, Rick works on the deck of Independence, while Teddy sands underneath. Opposite, Teddy mans his station with his father (background) at the helm.





Something new— based on something old

By Sandra Reeves

Newness. For almost a decade, Brown's reputation for undergraduate education has rested implicitly with the concept of newness. From the New Curriculum to the newest way to teach a freshman to write, Brown has been typecast as an innovator. A dealer in New Ideas.

It may come as a surprise to some, then, that the latest interdisciplinary venture to take shape on the Brown campus is based on an idea as old as Plato: that knowledge of the law is an essential for the educated person. The University puts it this way: law should be "one central organizing theme for a liberal education." The intent is clearly to salvage one of the older concepts of education from the obscurity of specialization.

The formation of a Center for Law and Liberal Education at Brown was announced by President Swearer in May. Its purpose, according to promotional materials, is to participate, perhaps leading the way, in the "rediscovery" of legal studies by undergraduate liberal arts institutions — not in competition with, or in preparation for, law school, but simply because "law underlies many of the most significant aspects of the life of individuals and institutions in modern society."

A central theme in the writings of great thinkers from Plato and Aristotle to Marx, law has been largely abandoned by modern American colleges and universities to the professional schools. Edward N. Beiser, the director of Brown's new Center for Law and Liberal Education, calls the development "a striking anomaly" and "a repudiation of a venerable academic tradition." He intends to do something about it.

In this nation's formative period, indeed up until about 1900, says Beiser, "the study of law was considered to be

an appropriate concern of the educated elite of society." (The importance of that concern was dramatized in last year's popular public television series, "The Adams Chronicles," he suggests.) What we have today, however, is a system of higher education which, despite the existence of isolated pockets of law-related subject matter, leaves the profound questions of how law affects society, and vice-versa, unanswered for many students.

Beiser, a popular political science professor at Brown and the driving force behind the creation of the new Center, uses his own discipline as an example of the lack of depth in today's undergraduate view of law. "The discipline of political science has always known a lot about Constitutional law and certain very specific legal topics," he says, "so it has been appropriate for political scientists to be interested in such things as federalism, impeachment, separation of powers, free speech, searches and seizures, freedom of religion — all those types of things . . . But, if political science is, to use someone else's phrase, the study of who gets what, where, when, and how — which isn't a bad definition — then isn't it crucially important for political scientists also to be interested in tenant-landlord relations, which is now hiding in property-law courses within the law schools? In contract law? In the technical jurisdictional questions that determine who can use the legal system as leverage against whom, and why?"

"Freedom of religion is important, yes. But more lives are probably affected in this country by the Uniform Commercial Code than by the First Amendment. Three years ago, there were probably not two students graduating from Brown who knew there was such a thing as a Uniform Commercial Code."

That there are probably many stu-

dents at Brown today who are familiar not only with the Uniform Commercial Code, but also with some of the intricacies of American law, is due, in large part, to the teaching ability and the sheer energy of Ed Beiser. Known on campus as one of a select few professors who can draw standing ovations for a single lecture, Beiser is a witty, talented man who almost overwhelms the listener with logic. His mind is precise, organized; and his fast, clipped sentences are often interspersed with the lawyerly phrase, "It is the case . . ." As a matter of fact, it seems almost destiny that Ed Beiser, political scientist, should one day try his hand at law school. He did



Brown's new Center for Law and Liberal Education may lead the way in the 'rediscovery' of legal studies by undergraduate liberal arts institutions

so three years ago, using a sabbatical, a Russell Sage Foundation Residency in Law and Social Science, and his "spare time" to earn a J.D. degree from the Harvard Law School.

Beiser's loyalties and interests, however, remain firmly aligned with undergraduate teaching. He keeps his academic robe hanging on a door hook in his office — not far from a mounted front page of the *New York Post* proclaiming in block letters, "I Won't Quit, Nixon Vows."

"I have a prejudice, and I'll state it vigorously," Beiser says. "I think that the conceptual and theoretical rigor and

the intellectual sophistication of the best of Brown — not every course, but the best — are better, and more impressive, and more substantial than what goes on in most law schools. That, I am absolutely persuaded, is true."

His own courses on various aspects of the law have constituted some of the "best" of Brown, former students say. In addition to such political science offerings as "Courts, Judges, and Politics" and "Civil Liberties," Beiser has used the flexibility of the Brown curriculum to create broad, probing Modes of Thought courses on such topics as "Law and Social Order: Alternative Conceptions," "The Rule of Law," and "The

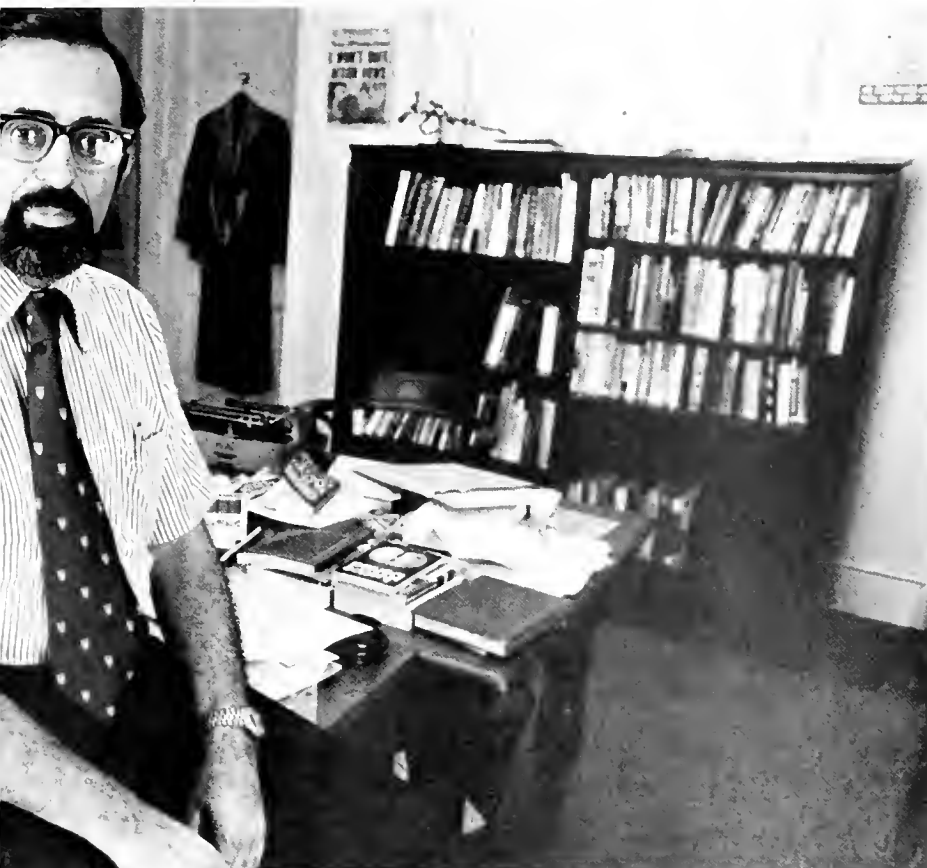
Nature of Rights." His plans for the new law and liberal education program call for the same kind of broad-based discussion and examination he has encouraged in countless classroom sessions.

"The law schools aren't interested in having us produce a pre-law track," says Beiser, "and none of us who are dealing with the Center at Brown are interested in creating one. We think legal materials lend themselves to discussion of absolutely basic, fundamental issues — about the nature of man and society, about the nature of institutions, about the nature of the political process. Those are the kinds of things we are interested in. Fundamental value questions."

The movement of law back into the undergraduate curriculum is a phenomenon of this decade, and Brown is not alone in trying to create a coherent undergraduate program in legal studies. But Beiser, who has talked often with colleagues at such private schools in the East as Yale, where similar programs are being planned, and who served this summer as a consultant to Rice University on the same subject, feels that Brown is "reasonably in the forefront" of the trend. He suspects that some of the ideas and the teaching materials generated in the Brown program will have an impact on what other institutions do in years to come.

What some of the other schools have done so far in their legal studies programs, says the Brown professor, is nothing more than to create "an agglomeration of courses." They have drawn together existing strengths — a legal historian perhaps, a philosopher who teaches the philosophy of law, an economist interested in regulation law and the economy — and called the end result a program. Brown's new Center, on the other hand, will place its emphasis on "rigor, coherence, and structure," and will, if successful, provide a

Ed Beiser, director of the new Center for Law and Liberal Education.



John Foraste

good model for what can be accomplished through interdisciplinary teaching and research.

There are three main components to the Center for Law and Liberal Education's proposed program: the close co-ordination of all faculty members whose work touches on legal issues; the addition to the Brown faculty of scholars who come to the law from "inside" (law professors and practitioners); and the development of an undergraduate concentration in Law and Society.

"There are law-related materials in all kinds of places on the Brown campus," says Beiser, who estimates that possibly six to ten present Brown faculty members will be actively involved in the Center's work. "There are people in classics interested in ancient law, people in religious studies interested in Rabbinic law, people in the history department dealing with the development of medieval English common law, people in economics interested in antitrust law and regulation. You could move across campus adding more.

"My notion is to begin modestly and do something well," he adds. "I think it is a mistake to try to bring together everyone in the world who ever uttered the word 'law' in the classroom. I think it's much better to have a modest group working intensely."

The group which has worked intensely with Beiser over the last several years to plan the Center for Law and Liberal Education is a diverse and distinguished one. It includes Harold Ward, a Brown chemistry professor who, like Beiser, recently completed a law degree at Harvard. Now an associate dean of the College and the pre-law adviser, Ward has been using his legal expertise as a leading environmental advocate in the state. He is the former president of Ecology Action of Rhode Island, the founder and chairman of the Conservation Law Foundation, and a recipient of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's annual environmental achievement award. Sociology Professor Dietrich Rueschmeyer, another member of the committee working on the Center's formation, is a specialist in the sociology of work and the organization of professions. He has written often on law as a profession and is the author of the book *Lawyers and Their Society: a Comparative Study of the Legal Profession in Germany and the United States*. Gordon Wood,

who rounds out the committee, is an eminent Brown historian specializing in the formative years of the nation. His 1970 book, *The Creation of the American Republic*, won, in addition to several prestigious awards, the praise of the *New York Times*, which called it "one of the half-dozen most important books ever written about the American Revolution."

It was the group's opinion that the legal perspectives of academicians like themselves would have to be complemented and expanded by representatives from within the legal profession itself, in order to offer the kind of learning experience they envisioned. How to do this without the existence of a Brown law school was a problem they solved—in theory, at least—by proposing the creation of two new teaching posts at Brown. The first, a distinguished junior-faculty position called Preceptor in Law and Liberal Education, is designed to be filled by an outstanding young law graduate with interesting or unusual post-law school experience and the willingness to divert a couple of years from law practice to academe. The preceptor will be a generalist, able to work closely with individual students on any number of law-related topics.

The second position is to be filled by a senior scholar, probably a legal historian teaching at a good law school. Since the Center's planners believe few scholars of the caliber envisioned can be easily lured away from comfortable and well-compensated law school posts, the idea is to make the position an endowed chair similar to the Professorship of American History at Oxford. The position would rotate, being filled by distinguished visitors on a one- or two-year basis.

Although the search is still on for money to finance the senior faculty position, approval and funding for the preceptorship were granted by the Brown Corporation last spring. The post has been filled by James Friedman '71, a University of Chicago Law School graduate who has worked for the last three years in an unusual teaching-and-consulting capacity for the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. ("He knows more about wetlands than most people ever want to know," Beiser quips.) Friedman gave a provocative colloquium address at Brown called "The Expert Witness: Why Lawyers and Scientists Can't Talk to Each Other" last year when he was interviewed for the



John Forziato

'We have,' says Ed Beiser, 'the great intellectual luxury of picking the hard, interesting legal questions to study — of examining some of the most fundamental questions in life'

position. This fall, he will teach a course called "The Legal Process and Energy Policy." That course, says Beiser, is a nice example of what the Center can offer Brown.

"We're not going to teach kids how to be litigators, or how to be public-interest lawyers who bring conservation suits against industry," says Beiser. "But the interface between science and society can be explored in the area of energy policy to raise important questions about how the legal system operates, how the policy-making process operates, how it ought to operate. And that's the kind of course that, when done well, makes a lot of sense in the Brown curriculum."

Other new courses will appear in the Brown curriculum if the Center-sponsored concentration, Law and Society, is approved by the Educational Policy Committee this fall. Most will be open to all Brown students as electives, but some courses will form the backbone of a rather structured program for legal-studies concentrators.

The proposed Law and Society concentration differs markedly from much of what Brown offers academically. For one thing, its enrollment will be restricted, probably to between fifteen and twenty concentrators in each class. The emphasis will definitely be on close student-instructor interaction, with juniors in the program sharing a small seminar and seniors participating in senior tutorials. The latter, a first for Brown, will involve weekly meetings with a faculty member on a topic previously agreed upon, either on a one-to-one or a two-to-one basis.

The biggest departure for the new concentration, however, lies in the amount of curricular structure built into it. Concentrators will be required to take a pattern of common courses at set points in their academic careers. Thus, any student who does not decide to enter the concentration at a sufficiently early point will, in effect, be precluded from the program. There will still be ample room for student creativity and independence, Beiser stresses. Independent study and the completion of a senior project of the student's choice come at the end of the program, and students are free to choose the usual wide range of electives and several related courses in their field of interest within the law. "Perhaps it is fair to say

that the Brown curriculum has been more successful at removing outmoded structures than at generating new ones," says Beiser. "The conception here is that, for a group of students with certain interests, a structured, coordinated concentration makes particular sense."

The most serious of several possible pitfalls Beiser is trying to avoid as director of the new Center is what he calls "students who want to play lawyer." He is both pragmatic and philosophical about the problems. "That there will be students who will view us as the key to law school is, I suppose, inevitable," he says. "We will beat them away with sticks."

In Beiser's view, the Center for Law and Liberal Education should perform an academic function totally distinct from that of a law school. He uses a phrase from the syllabus for one of his current courses to explain how he feels: "We need to observe the whirlpool without falling in," it reads. Beiser elaborates: "There is a fundamental difference between being a geneticist who studies reproduction, and making love. Both are very worthy enterprises, but they are fundamentally distinct. There is also a fundamental distinction between approaching legal phenomena as a participant, which is what you do when you are in law school, and approaching them from the perspective of a program that grows out of the social sciences and the humanities."

Still, the specter of pre-professionalism worries him. He admits that the increasingly attractive job market for lawyers is one "easy answer" to explain the sudden strong interest in law-related programs at colleges across the country. ("Good things often grow out of the wrong reasons," he says.) At Brown, the percentage of graduates applying to law schools each year has climbed to about 13 percent (about 95 percent of these students are accepted) But Beiser insists that a conceptual and theoretical approach to the study of law is a valid and necessary assignment for undergraduate institutions, not merely a reaction to the job market. "It's clearly the case that law, in the sense of government regulation, impinges on our lives to an extent that was not known or anticipated sixty years ago," he says. "It will impinge to an even greater extent

fifty years from now . . . We ought not let lawyers be the only people who have anything interesting to say about legal phenomena."

What will Brown students learn through the new Center? "If we are successful," says Beiser, "students will, minimally, begin to understand the complexities of the legal questions that affect their lives. They will begin to understand what it means to enter into reasoned discourse about such questions. That phrase — 'reasoned discourse' — forms most of my conceptions of what a university like Brown is all about."

Though large funding sources for the new law program will likely be slow in materializing, Beiser is convinced the Center has the support of alumni, faculty, and students. Joseph Tanenbaum, the parent of a Brown student, recently made a generous financial gift after casually hearing of the program at a Brown function. His contribution will be used to bring in outside speakers, sponsor colloquia, and perform other services of a public nature on campus. Beiser is optimistic that additional support will be forthcoming, once the Brown community sees what the program can do.

"We in our program have a great luxury that the law school doesn't have," he says. "A former student of mine put it well. He said, 'Harvard Law School is caught on the horns of a dilemma — on the one hand, it is a trade school, and on the other hand, it has intellectual pretenses.'"

"We at Brown, who proudly assert that we are not a trade school, who proudly assert that it is the function of liberal arts education NOT to be practical in the narrow sense — but profoundly practical in a deeper sense — can pick and choose selectively. We don't care whether students who leave us can ever draw up a will, or write a contract, or sell a piece of real estate. We have the great intellectual luxury of picking the hard, interesting legal questions to study — of examining some of the most fundamental questions in life."

Photographed by John Forasté

*One youngster tries throwing an Eskimo atlatl,
while (at right) another contemplates the
Eskimo pieces displayed in the museum.*





'The part I liked best was the tepee'

Brown's Haffenreffer Museum is a perfect place for the kids, and it also entertains and educates thousands of adults each year

By Anne Diffily

Less than a mile from busy Route 136 in Bristol, Rhode Island, nestled on a grassy hillside that slopes down to the glittering waters of Mount Hope Bay, is Brown's Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology. The landscape offers a scene of such utter tranquility that you can scarcely imagine it filled with furious activity.

Serenity and silence at the Haffenreffer Museum, however, are as transient as a puff of smoke from an Indian's clay pipe. On a typical morning during the academic year, the museum and annex will echo with the shrieks and laughter of school children engaging in such pastimes as spear throwing and

staging a mock walrus hunt. On the same day, Assistant Curator Barbara Kirk Hail '52 will perhaps complete another section of a museum catalogue she is writing, which will be of immeasurable assistance to Plains Indian scholars around the world. Later, Museum Director and Associate Professor of Anthropology Jane Dwyer will discuss professional museology with her graduate-level class in the classroom-cum-storage area in the rear of the main building. Curator of Research Douglas Anderson (BAM, September 1976) will ring up a colleague in Alaska to arrange an expedition to an Eskimo village. And in the parking lot,

Education Coordinator Ellen Eaton Wilson '51 will start up her pumpkin-colored van, loaded with Indian artifacts, animal skins, and two Narragansett Indians, and head for an elementary school in Rhode Island. As she leaves, some Brown undergraduates will be arriving from Providence to spend a day cataloguing and filing hundreds of items — from beaded deerskin shirts to African ornaments — in the museum collections.

That is only a sampling of what goes on at the Haffenreffer Museum, which each year educates and entertains over 7,000 area youngsters, enlightens some 16,000 adult visitors, serves as a

highly regarded resource not only for Brown professors and students but also for scholars from the great museums and universities of the world, and in a variety of other ways makes cultural contributions to the Rhode Island and Brown communities.

Three hundred years ago, the Mount Hope area in which the Haffenreffer Museum is now located was as pristine and quiet as on the morning just described. It was so idyllic, in fact, that the fierce Wampanoag Indian warrior, King Philip, located his summer camp there. But then, as today, tranquility at Mount Hope was short-lived. In 1676, at a spot several hundred feet from the museum's present location, angry colonists put King Philip to death, ending the bloody two-year struggle known as King Philip's War.

This bit of background is significant because in 1917, the King Philip connection prompted Rudolf F. Haffenreffer, a prominent Rhode Island businessman with an interest in local history, to purchase the Bristol estate called Mount Hope. Haffenreffer saved the numerous Indian artifacts he came across on his grounds, and combined them with materials given to him by friends to establish the King Philip Museum on the property. As his interest in Indian culture grew during the 1920s, Haffenreffer made trips out West to collect old Indian implements and artwork that, Barbara Hail says, would never be available to collectors starting out today.

When Rudolf Haffenreffer died in 1954, he left behind one of the finest private collections of rare Indian objects from North, Central, and South America ever assembled. Most of this collection, along with the museum building facing Mount Hope Bay and 500 acres of the Bristol estate, were given to Brown in 1955 by the Haffenreffer family.

When Brown acquired it, the museum was known as the Haffenreffer Museum of the American Indian. Caught unprepared by the generous gift, without either a museum staff or a program in anthropology, Brown remedied the situation by hiring Dr. J. Louis Giddings of the University of Pennsylvania as associate professor of sociology and director of the museum. Under Dr. Giddings, the museum acquired tribal materials from the Arctic, New Zealand, Africa, and other parts of the world, and became the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology in deference to the



enlarged scope of its exhibits and collections. Dr. Giddings died in a 1964 automobile accident, but his wife Bets, who has been a moving force behind the Haffenreffer's innovative educational program, remains on the museum staff as curator.

Today's Haffenreffer Museum is a friendly place with a minimum of paid staff people, a host of volunteer guides and teachers called "docents," and an ever-changing corps of undergraduate and graduate students who perform volunteer work, do research, and fulfill academic course requirements.

Jane Dwyer, who recently received tenure at Brown, divides her work load between teaching and her duties as director of the Haffenreffer Museum, a post she has held since 1971. Though an unlikely looking candidate for the rigors of the South American jungle, she is an experienced field anthropologist as well as a museum professional. Professor Dwyer, who speaks easily in the vernacular of grants, foundations, acquisitions, expansion, and publications, has plans for the museum. "I want to redo the main gallery," she says, "to create more exhibition space. Maybe we can

use student input to integrate the entire concept of our displays in some way."

The museum's congeniality is perhaps best embodied in Barbara Hail and Ellen Wilson. Mrs. Hail is the museum's only full-time paid staff member, and she has a hand in many aspects of its programs, including education (she is a former teacher), research (an expert on American Plains Indians, she visited reservations and museums across the country last summer), publications (she is preparing the third in the Haffenreffer's new series of catalogues), care of the collections, and displays. In addition, she is a warm ambassador who obviously believes in what the Haffenreffer Museum has to offer.

Ellen Wilson is employed half-time by the museum, but she devotes much more than half of her considerable energies to it. She is particularly involved with the traveling educational program, which operates out of the special van. "I'm known as the one who drives the van," Mrs. Wilson jokes, but she also puts together the portable program and helps develop other educational services, slide shows, and community-oriented museum projects.

The Haffenreffer staff portrait is completed by Eskimo expert Doug An-

The Haffenreffer Museum (looking toward Mount Hope Bay) on a cold, clear winter morning

Perhaps most vital to the museum's continued growth and excellence has been the constant support through the years of the Haffenreffer Family Foundation. Money from the philanthropic fund has underwritten museum publications, educational programs, expeditions, and acquisitions. "In fact," Jane Dwyer says, "any acquisitions the museum has to pay for, as opposed to donations, are purchased through the Haffenreffer fund."

Dear Haffenreffer," wrote a fifth-grader after his class visited the museum last fall. "The part I liked best was the tepee. The part I hated was the museum. Sincerely, Ben."

It is easy to empathize with Ben. His letter evokes memories of grade-school field trips in what now seem like the dark ages, of being herded through musty, echoing halls and forced to peer dutifully into endless rows of glass cases.

Thankfully, school children in the Rhode Island area have it much better today. Rather than take offense at straightforward criticism like Ben's, the Haffenreffer staff has taken it to heart. And current thinking among museum professionals bears Ben out: children are bored (or, as Bets Giddings puts it, they get "glassy-eyed") looking into glass cases. So the Haffenreffer staff has developed educational programs that invite children to touch, to taste, to act out, even to shout, and, most important, to enjoy themselves while absorbing a taste of different cultures in a museum setting.

The strategy works. A third-grade teacher wrote the museum staff that her class loved their visit "because it is a hands-on approach . . . You offer the best program available for schools," she said. "And coming from a picky, critical, *old* teacher, that's praise indeed!"

The Haffenreffer goes to some trouble to be accessible to young children. There are presently two ways for schoolchildren to participate in the museum's educational programs: in a class visit to the Bristol facility for a group program conducted by docents; or, if travel en masse is a problem, through Ellen Wilson's mobile museum show, which can be delivered to a

school's doorstep in the Haffenreffer van. Modest fees for the sessions help to cover operating expenses and support the museum.

The museum offers four different school programs during the academic year. This past year they focused on the Plains Indian, the Eskimo, the culture of Sikkim, and the Eastern Woodland Indian. The traveling van featured "New England's Indian Artists" in the fall and early winter, and "African Tribal Arts" in the spring.

Narragansett Indians Eric and Ella Thomas are Ellen Wilson's companions and featured performers during the traveling van's semester on Indians. They also work at Plimoth Plantation, the model colonial village in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Mrs. Wilson introduced them to a rapt audience of fifth and sixth graders at an East Greenwich, Rhode Island, parochial school: "Ella and Eric are Narragansett Indians. They don't live in wigwams. They don't shoot bows and arrows. They live in modern homes, and their children go to school, just like everyone else."

Ella Thomas, who wears her long black hair in braids, told the class about the various uses of Indian domestic objects, such as clothes, baskets, and implements for preparing food. Later in the day, she helped a crafts group make beaded leather pouches. Eric Thomas, tall and lean with a stern manner, demonstrated Indian weapons, tools, and musical instruments, and dispensed

Ella Thomas shows a crafts group how to make beaded leather pouches.



person, who is curator of research and directs Brown's Arctic Research Program; curator Bets Giddings, who was on leave this past year in Botswana, Africa; Phyllis Goldberg, part-time conservator who works exclusively with the collections; and Patsy Sanford, a former docent who is now the part-time crafts coordinator.

Many other Rhode Islanders, anthropologists, and Brown-affiliated people support the museum through volunteer work, as members of the Board of Governors, or by joining the Friends of the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology. Roger Hirschland '65, '75 A.M., the current president of the Friends, is a former student of Dr. Giddings. Friends vice-president Dorothy Dugdale, wife of Brown University Press Director Grant Dugdale, edits a seasonal museum newsletter, which is mailed to all Friends and others interested in the Haffenreffer's programs. Well-known writer and Arctic explorer James Houston (author of, among numerous other books, *White Dawn*, which was made into a popular movie several years ago) is an active governor who visits the museum frequently to deliver lectures or donate artifacts purchased on his expeditions.

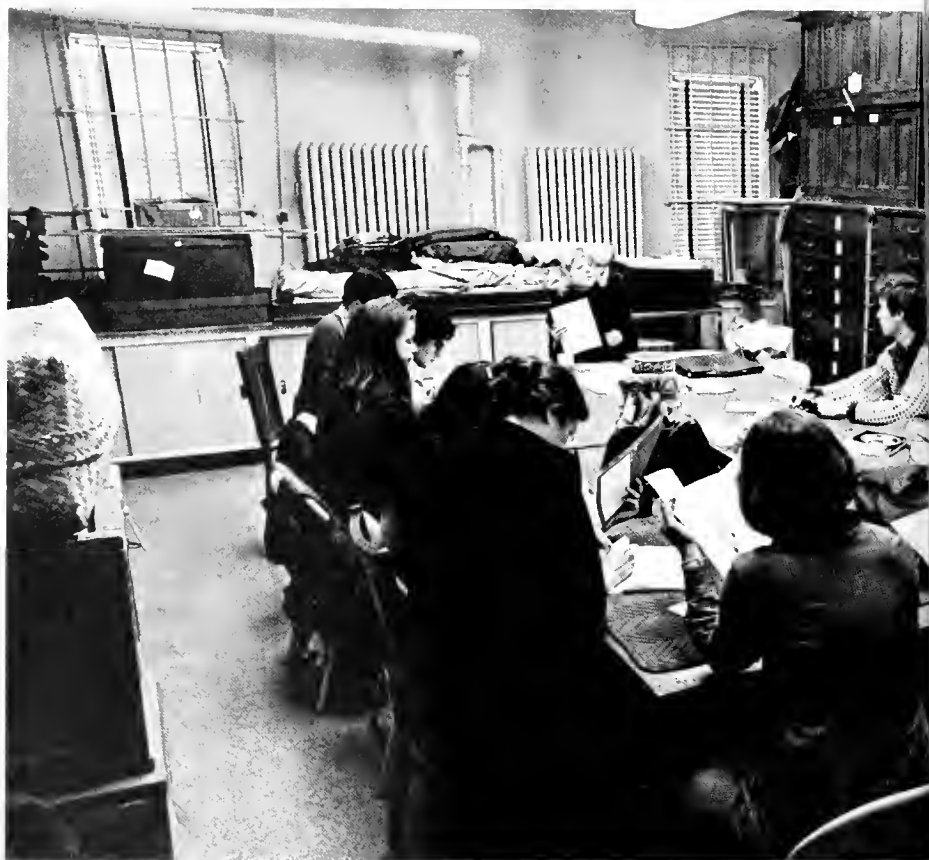
hunting lore ("If you wear an animal skin with its head near yours, you will acquire the spiritual hunting qualities of that animal"). He also cleared up a confusing point during his lecture, telling the students that "red was a favorite color for body paint. That's how we got the name 'redskin.' As you can see, my skin is brown." Ellen Wilson, during all of this, prepared strips of leather, corn husks, and other materials for the crafts workshop to follow.

"Sometimes it's tough to take the kids," Ella Thomas confessed before the program started. "They can be a pain. But later, we'll get letters from them, and drawings all out of proportion — they're *beautiful*." She finds astonishing the lack of skills and know-how among today's sheltered suburban children. "But if you make them complete a project, they love actually doing something by themselves. You can't believe some of the things these kids can't do," she added, shaking her head. "They can't sew or tie a knot —"

"And they don't know anything about animals that are indigenous to Rhode Island," her husband chimed in. "They see a lynx skin and think it's a leopard." Little by little, however, the traveling education program is enlightening Rhode Island children about the world outside their homes, schools, and favorite television shows.

The three-year-old van program, unfortunately, is in financial jeopardy. Originally funded by the Rhode Island Foundation for one year, the van show also picked up two one-year grants from the National Endowment for the Arts, and this past year it was again supported by the Rhode Island Foundation. Even with that assistance, according to Barbara Hail, the project was "just breaking even" in meeting such expenses as honoraria for the native Indian and African speakers, gasoline and maintenance costs for the van, and the cost of crafts materials. Now the grants have run out. "We've been advised to look for local funding," Ellen Wilson says, and she is waiting to hear from a number of agencies to which she presented grant proposals last spring.

The Haffenreffer Museum's relationship with Brown, particularly with the department of anthropology, is symbiotic: each profits from the constant interaction of museum and University. Brown funds cover the Haffenreffer's physical plant



Jane Dwyer teaches a class of graduate students at the Museum.

costs, staff salaries, and most supplies. Beyond that, however, Brown's greatest contribution to the Haffenreffer is people. Many professors and graduate students have augmented the Haffenreffer collections with artifacts picked up during travels for research or pleasure.

Anthropology assistant professor William Beeman, for example, collected textile artifacts while in Iran investigating peasant and tribal societies. English professor and theatre director James Barnhill donated a number of masks and an Indian costume to the museum. A somewhat different but certainly much-needed donation came from Dr. Richard Goss of bio-medical sciences: he forwarded several deer carcasses, which were skinned and the hides tanned for use in the education programs.

Student involvement with the Haffenreffer also runs high. Brown undergraduates often volunteer to help with a variety of tedious but necessary chores, such as mounting new exhibits, all of which ease the burden on the museum's small staff. Some students, such as Nigerian Samson Ashamu '78 (*BAM*, December), work with the educational programs. Samson represented the Af-

rican peoples in the mobile school program on Africa for several years, and his family has taken a lively interest in the museum ever since. His father, a tribal chief in Nigeria, has made several generous donations to the museum, and this spring was host to Barbara Hail and her husband, Brown assistant dean Edward "Ted" Hall '49, on an education-related trip to the African country.

Graduate students in anthropology or other museum-related fields may work as museum proctors, doing advanced cataloguing, conservation, display work, and gallery talks. The museum also offers one or two paid summer positions for exceptionally qualified undergraduates. While all these services benefit the museum, they also provide invaluable experience for career-minded students. As Jane Dwyer points out, "If anyone really wants to get into museum work, they *must* have experience. We can provide that."

The list of former Brown students who have worked at the Haffenreffer and then gone on to professional museum posts is lengthy. A partial list: Phyllis Rabineau '74 *A.M.*, who helped to catalogue the museum's collection of Cashinahua artifacts from Peru, is now



keeper of collections at the prestigious Field Museum in Chicago. Jim Dixon, a Ph.D. candidate, is curator of the University of Alaska's museum in Fairbanks. Mary Bennett '73, who as an undergraduate spent a summer working at the Haffenreffer, is head of membership at the Museum of Transportation in Brookline, Massachusetts. Candace Green '76 A.M. is with the Stovall Museum at the University of Oklahoma, Chris Nagle '73 has been doing computer research at the Smithsonian, Beth Tanner '74 is in arts management with the National Endowment for the Arts, and Joanne Bowen '75 A.M., a physical anthropologist, is working at Sturbridge Village in Massachusetts.

Other graduates, such as Kathy Billings '75, now working toward her Ph.D. in George Washington University's museum program, have parlayed their Haffenreffer experience into graduate school acceptances. Valerie Underwood and Chris Ermenc, both '76, took another tack: in 1975, they made a detailed study of educational programs not only at the Haffenreffer, but also at a dozen or so museums throughout the Northeast, and for course credit wrote a copyrighted, 150-page report on "Museum Education in New England."

A popular offering in the anthropology curriculum is a two-semester course in Museum Studies, which provides instruction in the theory and methods of museum administration, as well as practical experience. Professor James Deetz of anthropology, director of the Plimoth Plantation restoration, teaches Part I of the course at Plimoth, where he stresses a "living museum" concept. Jane Dwyer takes charge of the class in the second semester, and concentrates on the practical aspects of museum work, with weekly projects on publicity, membership drives, grantsmanship, displays, design, audio-visual presentations, and other topics. The course, which meets at the Haffenreffer, was originally earmarked for graduate students, but it has proven so popular it has been opened to seniors as well.

One clue to the museology course's popularity might be that, as Professor Dwyer observes, "Generally, salaries for museum personnel start quite high. And you don't need a Ph.D. to break into the field — an M.A. is usually adequate." Another attractive development in museum work is that last year's Bicentennial celebrations started a trend of "looking back at our past," she says. "Historic houses have been restored and made into small museums. There seem to be quite a few jobs available right now."

Other area colleges have gotten into the Haffenreffer act. Students from Wheaton College, Dartmouth, Roger Williams College, Southeastern Massachusetts University, and other institutions can participate in the Haffenreffer's education programs as interns. One of this year's docents, for example, was Susan Patterson, a student in the Roger Williams College "Open Division." The college paid her tuition fees while she worked at Haffenreffer for a year and earned a course credit in anthropology education. The museum staff encourages other colleges to provide similar options for their anthropology students, since the results are mutually beneficial.

Rhode Island School of Design students are frequent Haffenreffer visitors, especially those in a textile conservation and analysis class taught by Professor Ned Dwyer. Ned, who is Jane's husband, brings his students to Haffenreffer to study various tribal cloths, and also borrows Brown's anthropology laboratory in Providence to make more detailed analyses. "This helps us, too,"

Jane Dwyer says, "because the RISD students can clarify what kinds of weaves and materials are included in our collections."

Other Haffenreffer visitors include classes from the University of Rhode Island and its extension division, who attend gallery talks and lectures at the museum; and special interest groups such as the New England Weavers' Guild, which heard a recent talk on the Mexican loom currently on display.

As Jane Dwyer's museology students discover, much behind-the-scenes legwork and creativity are required to run a museum. Display cases, educational programs, gallery talks, and lectures are only the tip of the iceberg at Haffenreffer. To make these programs work, and to augment them with significant contributions to the field of anthropology, requires the commitment and diligence of a number of experts. And to maintain the Haffenreffer's level of excellence in its collections requires not only internal expertise and analysis, but also the generosity of private donors and continued foundation support.

The Haffenreffer Museum has two major exhibit halls. One is exclusively devoted to archaeological and ethnological (cultural) artifacts of the North American Indian, drawing upon the museum's exceptional strengths in that area. The other hall includes materials from other parts of the world, such as the Arctic regions, South America, the

Two graduate students plan the design for a future exhibit.



Middle and Far East, and Africa. Exhibits are changed frequently in order to utilize as much as possible of the extensive collections.

What visitors to the Haffenreffer exhibits don't usually see are the drawers, boxes, shelves, stacks, and cabinets full of artifacts in the museum's back storage rooms. Many of these items have never been catalogued, or are in need of repair or identification, or are begging for proper storage measures to preserve their fragile components. These tasks fall to people such as Phyllis Goldberg, who is conservator of the collections; to graduate proctors such as Charles Deters, who has devoted many hours to studying and cataloguing privately donated artifacts such as the superbly documented Indian collection of Selwyn G. Tinkham '09 (page 43); and to undergraduate volunteers, such as the four freshman women who spent every Thursday afternoon this past year measuring pieces of Navajo jewelry, sketching each piece on the back of its catalogue card, and assigning the jewelry new museum inventory numbers. They also rearranged the bank of storage drawers that lines an entire wall in the back room, pouring in "cushions" of vermiculite to protect fragile items such as clay pipes.

A recent addition to the Haffenreffer's creative enterprises is a series of publications, centering around the museum's collections, entitled *The Haffenreffer Museum Journal: Studies in Anthropology and Materials Culture*. The catalogues, which are funded by the Haffenreffer Family Foundation and the National Endowment for the Arts, were Jane Dwyer's brainchild. She was also the guiding force behind Volume I, a study called *The Cashinahua of Eastern Peru*. A second volume, *The Archaeology of Burr's Hill, Warren, Rhode Island*, was completed last spring.

"Research and publication are ways in which a university museum of limited size and means can make an important contribution to scholarship," says Barbara Hail. This is precisely how she views the Plains Indian study she is preparing for Volume III, combining a guide for curators and scholars to the identification of Plains Indian artistic styles in quill, bead, and paint and a catalogue of the over-800-piece Haffenreffer Plains Collection, the bulk of which was gathered by Rudolf Haffenreffer over sixty years ago. The Plains



During a visit to the Haffenreffer, schoolchildren crawl through a styrofoam igloo.

collection, she says, has long been the most popular of the museum's displays, but it has never been numbered, re-searched, or catalogued in its entirety. Most of the items are from the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

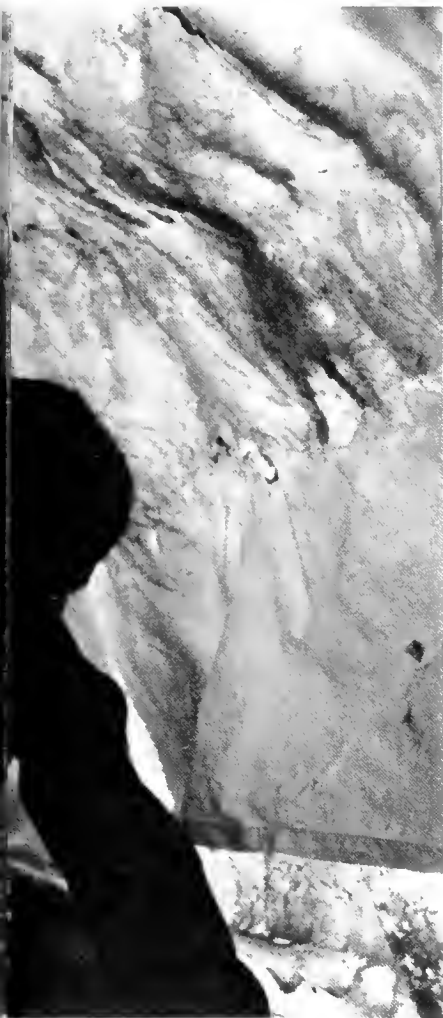
A museum publication cannot be dashed off in one's spare time, however, and Barbara Hail's past year and a half show why. In the spring of 1976, under a Grant for Museum Professionals which paid her salary and expenses, she visited the major Plains Indian museum collections in the country, and Plains reservations in North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and Oklahoma. In order to verify certain items in the Haffenreffer collection and to ascertain stylistic categories that would apply to all Plains artwork, she first had to win over some uncooperative experts.

"Most of the people who have the information I especially needed," she explains, "are not in museums. They are Indians, on reservations or in old

trading posts, and they're generally not too interested in passing on what they know to a stranger. You have to chew the fat with them for a while, and wait for little bits of information to come out. You can't ask direct questions; then they clam up."

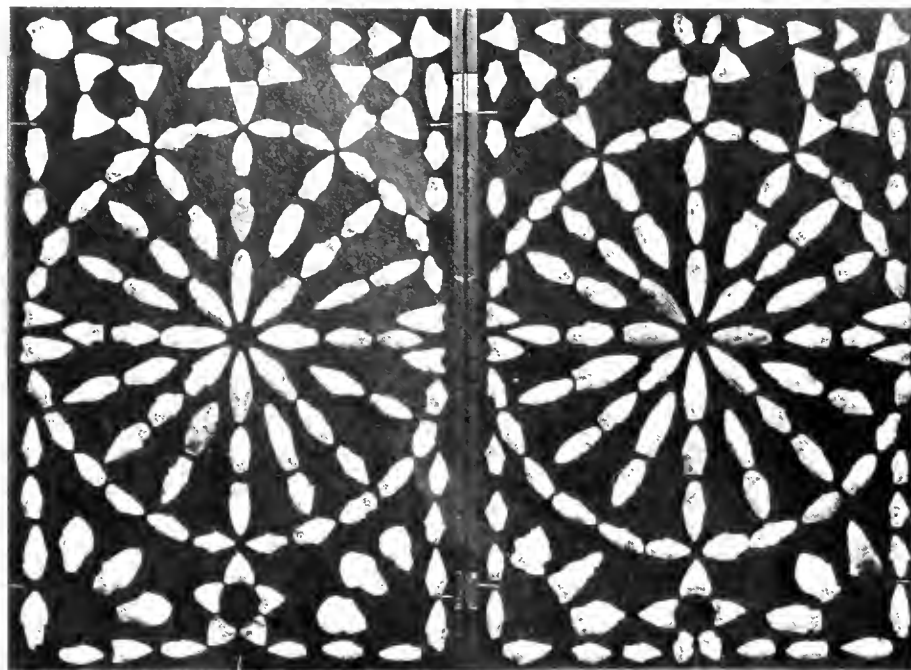
Luckily, Mrs. Hail had some inside help in tracking down native artwork in the West. Her mother was deeply involved in working for the American Indian movement, and Barbara Hail herself was a judge in the Miss American Indian contest in the mid-1960s. "The contestants, whom I came to know quite well, are now Indian leaders," she says, "and they were most helpful to me. One Kiowa girl took me around to little villages and helped me get my foot in the door. Her own artwork," she adds, "will be included in the book, because I am trying to show Plains artistic traditions as they have carried through to present times."

After making exhaustive comparative studies of Plains artwork elsewhere



(including some nearly inaccessible and fusty storerooms at the Smithsonian), Mrs. Hail returned to the Haffenreffer and has been painstakingly combing through all 800 to 900 items in the museum's Plains collection. Arranging for photographs of many of the artifacts was another time-consuming task, but getting the necessary artwork was easy: two of the Hails' sons, Edward (RISD '74) and Andrew '75, are accomplished artists, and they have rendered many of the museum's artifacts in pen and ink for brochures, notepaper (sold in a small museum gift shop), and newsletters.

When it is completed, says Barbara Hail, Volume III of the Haffenreffer publication series will have four major sections: a synopsis of the process of documenting an undocumented collection; an analysis of Plains tribal designs; a catalogue listing of the Haffenreffer collection, with illustrations; and an extensive bibliography of Plains materials available in this country ("so other people doing research won't have to



Schwyn G. Tinkham '09 (page 43) donated this collection of arrowheads.

fumble around as I did"). Meticulous accuracy is a must in compiling a pioneering work, and Mrs. Hail says she may have to go out West again "to check certain details with my informants. You have to be very, very careful," she adds.

Future editions in the Haffenreffer publication series no doubt will be enriched as the museum's collections continue to expand. The museum itself will also move forward, at least if Jane Dwyer has her way. Her primary concern right now is "gallery renovation and expansion to give adequate space for displaying our collections. We would like to create more exhibition space for the North American and Eskimo collections. We've been working on various grants and planning proposals for this renovation," she says, "and we hope to modernize our lighting, display areas, and some essentials like climate control."

The museum director is optimistic about Haffenreffer's future. "We have a perfect setup here," she says. "We have a lot of expertise. And we're on the site of King Philip's campgrounds. Our future displays will attempt to bring out the importance of this historic site."

Rudolf Haffenreffer, one assumes, would heartily approve.



Assistant curator Barbara Kirk Hail '52.

Linda Silberstein didn't want to be 'confined by a standard concentration'

So she and seventy other members of the class of '77 designed their own majors

By Noel Rubinton '77

Photographs by John Foraste

Linda Silberstein '77 is going to medical school this year, but she hasn't majored in biology or chemistry or even bio-chemistry. Instead, she chose a route that has led her to organize a breast-cancer education program at Brown, study cervical and uterine cancer for Planned Parenthood of Rhode Island, serve on the board of directors of the local American Cancer Society chapter, and work on a research-oriented thesis concerning tumor immunology at Roger Williams Hospital. Her major: the biology of cancer.

You won't find her concentration in Brown's extensive course offerings. Nor would you locate science and society, saintliness in secular literature, the rise and development of industrial capitalism, the role of music in America, technology and its effects on society, or health-care delivery. For this list is a sampling of the topics tackled by the University's independent concentrators, undergraduates who have turned from the school's long list of regular concentrations and have chosen to design their own majors.

Although the independent concentration alternative has existed in theory at Brown for many years, it has not been practiced much until quite recently. In 1969 there were only seven independent concentrators, and one dean recalls that the option was considered "an odd thing to do." Then came the much vaunted New Curriculum, and independent concentrations became part of the mainstream of flexibility being promoted.

While Brown's fiscal austerity and a perceived shift toward more pre-professional education have taken the sheen off parts of the curriculum, independent concentrations have continued to pick up momentum and are now the choice of about 6 percent of each graduating class (approximately seventy students).

Though it would be impossible to call Linda Silberstein's academic pursuits — covering work in biology, mathematics, chemistry, physics, and religious studies, as well as independent study — "typical" of all or really even any other independent concentrators, her enthusiastic reactions to the experi-

ence are representative.

Linda discovered her interest in cancer research during the fall of her freshman year when she wrote a paper on oral contraceptives and breast cancer for Biology 1. Her sophomore year saw the interest solidify, which led her to set up the breast-cancer education program. It also prompted her to look for a way to make her interest in cancer "part of all my four years at Brown." A biology major did not seem to be broad enough and she chose the independent route after much thinking and talking to faculty and deans. "I didn't want to be confined by a standard concentration," she explains.

"I haven't regretted the decision at all," Linda says now of her choice to undertake an independent concentration. She put together what she feels was a rigorous and balanced course of study, made valuable faculty contacts, and feels ready to go on in her study of medicine.

Neither Linda Silberstein nor other independent concentrators would claim that theirs has been the easy way out. Designing a standard concentration is



Linda Silberstein discovered her interest in cancer research as a freshman and later developed her own major in the biology of cancer.

by comparison a simple and almost automatic process for the other 94 percent of the class. Only a short form must be completed with a brief and sometimes even non-existent statement on why that major has been chosen. Most departmental advisors will sign the regular form with few, if any, questions.

But for the independent concentrator, the process of filing is a far more complex and often soul-searching one. When designing an independent major, the student starts almost literally from scratch. A list of recommended courses is nowhere to be found. A choice of faculty advisor is made through intuition, word-of-mouth, and aggressiveness. The complete proposal must include a full list of courses, a statement of purpose, and advisor approval. The statement often runs several pages long and discusses the contents of the major and why it was organized around certain themes. Many independent concentrators have two, three, or even four advisors from different disciplines.

Yet for many the process of putting together the concentration is an integral part of the learning experience. Andrea

Levere '77, for example, rewrote her proposal six times before coming up with a statement on "Women in Contemporary Society" that she liked. "It was very, very hard to write up that proposal," she says, "but it was one of the most important things I had to do. I had to grapple with it as I was trying to show how this concentration fulfills my philosophy of education as well as my specific academic interests."

After the proposal is complete, it goes to an Educational Policy Committee standing subcommittee, which is chaired by Associate Dean of the College Karen Romer and includes students, faculty, and other administrators. Romer sees the role of the committee as giving "constructive feedback" to the filers. Between one-third and one-half of the proposals are sent back for revisions, but "very, very few are rejected."

Fellow committee member Ferdinand Jones of the psychology department calls the group's work "very thoughtful and thorough. Sometimes the committee has to help them (the filers) think things out. To me," Jones

says, "the independent concentration program is one of the strengths of a Brown education. Students are being very rigorous about what they study."

Once in motion, independent concentrations can and do follow almost a limitless number of paths. Some rely heavily on the standard courses of a group of departments, some focus on interdisciplinary offerings, and others stress independent study work. All independent concentrations, however, end with a culminating project in the senior year, usually an extended independent study or a thesis.

Perhaps the best way to look at the independent concentration phenomenon is to examine several other individual experiences.

Dorene Marshall's "Philosophical and Literary Analysis of Contemporary Comparative Literature" has taken her through eighteen courses within five departments plus independent studies. While she admits that she could have been a comparative literature major with some philosophy on the side, she "really likes the freedom of having my own concentration . . . When you're

doing it yourself, it makes it so much more your own."

Dorene, a June graduate who served for two years on the EPC subcommittee, is very satisfied with her choice of independent status. "It makes you think more about your course of study," she says, and also points to other advantages such as the free pick of advisors, in her case Edward Ahearn of the French department.

For Robert Hueckstedt '77, an independent concentration has been the jumping-off point for a wide range of new interests. Originally entering Brown in 1969, he quickly joined the now-defunct human studies program. The Davenport, Iowa, native's move outside of the departmental curriculum was prompted by his deep belief that "it is impossible to get a truly liberal education, and thus improve your character, on a departmental level."

Robert at first planned to study the relationship between man and God through philosophy, religion, and literature, but "after three years of trying to do that, I realized I had bitten off more than I could chew." Thus came his decision to limit his exploration to

"Saintliness in Secular Literature" and also his choice to begin what became four years off from Brown.

While at Brown, his study of James Joyce, Ezra Pound, and Gustave Flaubert made him yearn to study the precursor all three pointed to: Homer. So, in his first two years of time off, Robert split his time between the graveyard janitorial shift at Barus & Holley and the study of Homer's poetry in the original ancient Greek. His other two years away from Brown were largely spent learning to play the tabla, an Indian percussion instrument, both here and in India.

Back at Brown last fall, Robert chose to complete his independent concentration by doing a scholarly translation of three Flaubert stories. "I'm tying a knot," he said of his final project. He also ventured into a new area: Sanskrit literature. Although his diverse interests are not directly related to his concentration, he credits the independent major with sparking them.

Mark Chimples '77 ran into some substantial obstacles as he sought to

devise an independent major that involved two different areas and even two schools. Mark's choice of a "Creative Writing and Photography" concentration was more the product of a natural evolution than of a conscious decision. Although he came to Brown intending to major in creative writing, he soon began taking a heavy load of photography courses at the Rhode Island School of Design in addition to the writing and literature offerings at Brown. "At the end of my sophomore year, I realized this is what I was doing and decided that I ought to try to organize it somehow."

Mark's choice, however, was much easier said than done. He spent a lot of time putting together his proposal with advisors Michael Harper of the English department and Richard Fishman of art, and even more time lobbying to get it approved. The RISD photography department was very cooperative, but Mark says it took some doing to get Brown administrators to make an exception to the rule about RISD cross-enrollment so that he could take six rather than just four photo courses.

"But in the end I was allowed to do

Mark Chimples intended to major in creative writing, but found an equal interest in photography.





orene Marshall's major included courses in five departments

ogward Frumkin wanted to become "conversant in the major channels of modern thought

it and the concentration was exactly what I wanted to do," Mark relates with a sense of accomplishment. "I feel like I've done something with my four years instead of just fulfilling a pattern," he says of his experience. "When I started the project, writing was most important for me; now photography is most important. Right now it's easier for me to express things visually, it's more coherent for me." His final project is a book-format collection of photographs and poems. In the project he hopes "to make both writing and photography necessary for the final effect so that neither can stand alone."

Despite all the praise that the independent-concentration option has drawn, there are some drawbacks and possible pitfalls. One potential problem comes from the same increased responsibility that makes the independent concentration route attractive to many. History professor Hunter Dupree, who has sponsored many independent concentrations in recent years, warns that "weaker students who need a lot of guidance would be ill advised to go into an independent concentration."

An important prerequisite to a suc-



successful independent major is a firm conception of the area to be studied. "The most difficult thing about an independent concentration is establishing the right baseline. . . . If a person comes in to me and just says, 'I'm interested in the environment,' that's dangerous," Professor Dupree says.

Even when an independent concentration is on the right track, a student may have occasional doubts. Howard Frumkin's "Science and Society" has encompassed twenty-four courses, nine different departments, numerous independent studies, and now an honors thesis. "The nature of your relationship with faculty members is at best ambiguous," cautions Frumkin, who graduated in June. Of his own broadly based work, he comments, "In my blacker moments, I worry about my lack of specialized knowledge. . . . sometimes you feel a little like a man without a country in the academic world." But a basic reason for undertaking a very broad course of study was his belief that "I ought to come out of Brown at least conversant in the major channels of modern thought."

Skeptics have contended that some independent concentrators choose that option as a sort of last resort when they look desperately for a way to tie together their courses into a major late in their academic careers. Karen Romer and others admit that there are a few students "who try to play games with the committee" in that way, but insist that the review process ensures that just about all independent concentrators are sincerely committed to their area of study.

The lack of a departmental identification is also a disadvantage mentioned by independent concentrators. Again, the initiative of the individual is relied upon to make up for the lack of structured counseling programs, colloquia, and other departmental activities. Andrea Levere, one of the authors of a 1975 curriculum reform report, who describes herself as "not a person who needs a lot of advice or attention," says that "to make the independent concentration work, there has to be a lot of personal initiative." And she adds: "There has to be a real desire to do something differently."

To many, independent concentrations are seen as a way to enrich the Brown curriculum within a steady-state faculty context. For example, there are no regular programs at Brown in the



Andrea Levere's major was in "Women in Contemporary Society."



Robert Hueckstedt studied "Saintliness in Secular Literature."

history of science or the relationship of science, technology, and society. But in recent years Hunter Dupree has sponsored numerous independent concentrations within these areas, filling the gap to some extent. "There is a population of students," he says, "who are not satisfied by regular concentrations. They are not interested in sequential science; they are looking for a humanistic approach to the problems of society."

As new fields of study develop, independent concentrations can help fill that need. Professor Dupree points to environmental studies as an area that might in the future need standard concentration status and more resources at Brown. In the meantime, however, he and others are helping meet the interest by sponsoring independent concentrations.

While many assume that nontraditional learning paths may lead to problems in the eventual search for jobs or graduate training, many independent concentrators have found otherwise. Linda Silberstein, for example, says that her major has helped her find summer jobs and get into medical school, since it shows a specific area of interest immediately to an employer or admissions officer. "They all loved it," Howard Frumkin says jokingly of the reaction of medical schools to his "Science and Society" concentration.

In a recent EPC poll of independent concentrators who graduated from Brown between 1968 and 1975, 57 percent said their major had helped them get into graduate or professional school, 3 percent said it had no effect. Thirty-eight percent said the independent concentration had helped their job search, 6 percent said it hindered them, and the rest claimed it had no effect.

Whereas most groups at Brown and elsewhere are constantly trying to expand, independent concentrators feel that their number is just about right. The independent route is surely not for everybody, they suggest, both because of the large number of regular majors and the added responsibility of being an independent concentrator. But for those with a special interest and a special brand of intellectual fortitude, independent concentrations seem to be just right.



The Classes

written by Jay Barry

99 Mary Wilbur Tirrell, Brown's oldest living alumna, observed her 100th birthday April 15 at her home in Weymouth, Mass. One of the founders of the Episcopal Church in South Weymouth, she has been a resident of the area since 1908. She has five children, twelve grandchildren, and ten great-grandchildren. Mrs. Tirrell remains an active and avid gardener.

04 Elisha Motery, 95, Duxbury, Mass., is one of the few surviving members of his class in the New England area. He has recently completed his *Memoirs* (365 pages), works daily on his Honduras oil royalty company, of which he is president, and is actively involved in other business matters. Elisha gets great pleasure from his musical progeny: his daughter, Peggy Gummere, of New York City (violin); and granddaughters Mowry Pearson (violin) and Peggy Pearson (oboe), both of Cambridge, Mass. "All have been acclaimed as chamber music virtuosos by the music critics of the Boston newspapers," Elisha says. "Lishe" has been the class agent for '04 for some time now — and plans to continue in this post for some time to come.

06 Henry G. Carpenter and his wife celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary on June 21. This was the second important date within a month for Henry, who celebrated his ninety-second birthday during his 71st reunion in June. The two Carpenter sons are Leonard '38 and Henry '34. The Carpenters live in Hollywood, Fla., during the winter and in Wickford, R.I., during the summer months. Henry was the former owner of Cold Spring House in Wickford, R.I., where many class reunions were held. The Carpenters are currently serving as governors of the Brown University Club of Palm Beach County.

09 Margaret B. Stillwell (page 4) reports a new address: Royal Manor, 159 Division St., East Greenwich, R.I. 02818.

12 In a story about Ollie Randall in the Providence *Evening Bulletin*, columnist John Hanlon termed her "probably the oldest living authority and the grande dame in the field of caring for the aged," adding, "She is a delight. Know her two minutes and you are calling her by her first name." A resident of Foster, R.I., Ollie was the featured speaker at a workshop for the elderly in Providence when reporter Hanlon encountered her. "Her platform manner was a joy," Hanlon wrote. "It was complete with cute stories to warm up the house, then a message. It was simple: the aged are 'people' too. But, nothing of this begins to catch the flavor and background of this woman who may well be, on her home grounds at least, one of the state's great 'unsung.' She is a bridge to the past, but as modern as tomorrow morning. She can tell of being born in a family of homesteaders out West and of getting into the area of elderly care when a

woman's work choices were either teacher or secretary. . . . I came away charmed right out of my shoes by this lady."

15 Wilbur Breckenridge, a retired engineer with Bell Telephone Labs and a recent resident of Winter Park, Fla., was in the hospital this summer recovering from a broken hip. He can be reached at Little Sunapee Rd., New London, N.H. 03257.

17 The eleven women attending the 60th reunion last June were Hazel Blaisdell Brechling, Margaret E. Carr, Elsie Northrup Center, Grace E. Hawk, Helen Cohen, Lena Uhlig Powers, Drusilla Flather Riley, Elizabeth de W. Root, Alice McCaffrey Thompson, Harriet Cutler Waterman, and Winnifred C. Wetherbee.

In the reunion reports in the July/August BAM, we inadvertently omitted Frank C. Cambio's name from the list of those attending the 60th reunion. Frank is alive and well and living in Providence, and was very much present at his 60th.

22 As an addition to the story appearing in the July/August issue of the BAM, we would like to report the following women in attendance at the 55th reunion: Dorothy M. Abbott, Isabel R. Abbott, Kathleen V. Boyd, Laurine Wheaton Bradford, Sister Edward Ignatius Colton, Anne Coggeshall Cooke, Mildred Mowry Fairbrother, Rose Finckelstein, Beatrice Kirshaw Gardner, Leta Lyon Hall, Helen Urquhart Lamb, Margaret Perry Littlefield, Mary C. McCarthy, Miriam J. McCaughey, Helen Thayer Paxton, Mildred Reed Pien, Rosemary Carr Polleys, Marian Sampson Potter, Gertrude Niven Roberts, Ruth Preston Saunders, Carolyn Macdonald Sherman, Helen Brintzenhoff Stuart, and Helen L. Whipple.

The sympathy of the class is extended to Elizabeth Baker Dean on the death of her husband, Dr. Abbott M. Dean, in late May.

Helen Brintzenhoff Stuart made the arrangements last June for the class dinner at the Rhode Island Country Club in Barrington.

23 George Decker and his wife, Elsie, spend the summers at their home in Green Mountain, N.C.

On June 19, George Gates and his wife, Phyllis, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at the Falls Masonic Temple, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Dr. Kalei K. Gregory, Providence, retired in April from his practice of forty-seven years, the last thirty-two of these as a pediatrician to two generations of Rhode Islanders. He and his wife, Maude, left in May for his native Hawaii. The son of an Hawaiian mother and Chinese father, Dr. Gregory grew up in what he called a "sleepy village on the Big Island." As a young man he worked at Schofield Barracks and earned enough money to come to the mainland, arriving in 1913. He spent three years bolstering his grades for college admission, only to be drafted and sent overseas during World

War I. He entered Brown after the war, went on to graduate from Harvard Medical School, and by 1930 had become a resident at Chapin Hospital, Providence, where he eventually became chief resident. Dr. Gregory began his pediatric practice in Providence in 1945.

28 Dixwell Goff, Rumford, R.I., a retired mechanical engineer, now spends his days pursuing a hobby he says only two or three people in the state are qualified to do: binding and restoring old books. He learned the craft from his son, now a dentist in Riverside, who had picked it up fifteen years ago while a student at Moses Brown and who used profits from his work to help finance his way through college. Dixwell claims that no book is too old and no binding too bent for him to repair in the basement of his home at 36 Berwick Pl. Right now, he's doing about 1,500 volumes a year, with most of the books coming from colleges, libraries, and historical societies. Most of the money he realizes from his hobby is turned over to charity. "I do it mostly for the enjoyment — and to keep out of my wife's hair," he says.

31 Richard H. Howland has been elected a trustee of the Heritage Foundation of Rhode Island and vice-president of the newly organized Decorative Arts Trust. "Am still at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C.," he says, "and still special assistant to the secretary, with no thoughts of retiring."

32 At their class meeting in June, the men of '32 heard Mort Simon explain the background of the Simon-Carberry Fund. "Its purpose," he said, "is to honor the professor ultimately eminent of psychoceramics, Josiah Carberry, the University's most illustrious non-entity." Contributions to the fund are to be made by classmates in sums equal to those that the individual did NOT spend by not attending a Brown-related function, such as a football game, theater party, etc. The total of all such contributions over the years is to be used by Brown for an activity for which the college would not otherwise have funds.

33 Eliot Beach, assistant vice-president and director of biomedical research at Metropolitan Life in New York City, has been awarded the Alexander Gode Medal for Distinguished Service to the Cause of Translation. President William Bertsche of the American Translator Association made the presentation. In honoring Dr. Beach, President Bertsche said: "It was the ATA's desire to honor a man who has taken one of the first meaningful and effective steps toward the active betterment of the translation profession. Eliot Frederick Beach is a dynamic chairman of the ATA Accreditation Committee, a proficient scientist whom we are fortunate has deigned to focus a portion of his scientific training on what should be a vital problem to all American translators, that

of quality control — a man who has, almost single-handedly, established the first set of standards of proficiency for the American translator." Eliot has been a member of the Association for the past ten years, serving as treasurer from 1965 to 1971 and director since 1972.

Harry D. Deutschbein has been named to the board of directors of Southwest Heritage, Inc., a non-profit organization now concentrating on the restoration of the Depot in Naples, Fla. A former Navy man, Harry brings to the group executive ability and construction know-how. He is on the board of the Naples Art Association, is a member of the Port Royal Beach Club, and serves on the board of Fairchild Tropical Gardens in Coral Gables.

34 Rodger Culbert, national advertising manager of the *Brockton Enterprise*, retired in February after a thirty-year association with the Massachusetts paper. While there, Rodger originated and supervised the special sections for automobile, real estate, and shopping center news. He and his wife, Helen, live in Whitman and have three sons.

35 John S. Cuthbert, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Ashtabula, Ohio, for the past nineteen years, has resigned but will remain at the church until his successor is selected. At that point, he will go on an extended sabbatical leave until his sixty-fifth birthday in November 1978, when he will retire. John reports that ill health has prompted this move.

The class notes with pleasure the marriage of its president, Stanley Henshaw, Jr., and Elizabeth M. Carey on May 4. The ceremony was performed by Stan's classmate, Rhode Island Associate Supreme Court Justice Alfred H. Joslin. Class secretary Henry C. Hart reminded Stan after the ceremony that "May 4 is known as Rhode Island Independence Day!"

37 The women of '37 have elected the following officers to serve a term of five years: Emma Warner Kershaw, president; Esther Gordon Feiner, vice-president; Eleanor McElroy, recording secretary; Marjorie Walton Shepard, corresponding secretary; Dorothy Hubbard Pedersen, treasurer.

Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of IBM, was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of civil law by Oxford University on June 22. At the ceremony, he was introduced by the Public Orator of Oxford in these words: "The next to follow is a most welcome guest, great-hearted, forthright, and born in the New World. He is himself a loyal friend of this country, and how many proofs of his attachment to us has he given!" Among those also honored were two Nobel Prize winners, Professor Hannes Alfvén, Swedish plasma physicist, and Professor Sir Alan Hodgkin, British physiologist; Sir Alec Guinness, the actor; Rosalyn Tureck, American concert pianist; Lord Justice Diplock, British jurist; and James Byam Shaw, art historian.

38 Dorothy Hand Neves is employed by Bristol-Plymouth (Mass.) Technical School as a faculty member in the postgraduate practical nurse program. She has been active in the League of Women Voters in Walpole, Mass.

40 Frank W. Finger (Ph.D.) has been appointed Alumni Professor of Psychology at the University of Virginia's McIntire School of Commerce. The Syracuse University graduate has been at the University of Virginia since 1942.

Jim Platt, Concord, Mass., is enjoying retirement. His philosophy on the subject appeared in a recent issue of the weekly Massachusetts newspaper, the *Concord Patriot*. "I just can't believe all those stories about people retiring and finding nothing to do," he said. "When you have a job to go to every day, you can't afford the time to do the things around the house you'd like to do. Retirement is the time to do what you please, when you please, and at your own pace. There's no pressure on you to fly across the country at a moment's notice. You make your own decisions and don't have to wait for orders from anybody." Jim retired in 1972 from his position as electronic scientist at the Cambridge Research Center. During World War II, as a member of the Army Signal Corps, he was assigned to the Search Light Battalion in North London, where he was schooled in the then infant science of radar. Eventually, he helped pioneer the radar guidance system that electronically controlled the flight of drone aircraft. In 1946, when MIT's radiation laboratories merged with Harvard's and formed the Air Force Cambridge Research, Jim was asked to join and work on upper air instrumentation. Starting with the old German V-2 rockets, Jim and his staff continued the exploration of space, measuring the ionosphere for ozone, plasma, radio waves, etc. They put fruit flies and monkeys into the stratosphere to test their adaptability to space, which was the preliminary data needed to put a man on the moon. "People sometimes ask what happens to all the knowledge that a man acquires in a lifetime," Jim says. "I'll tell you what happens. The young people with their vitality will absorb this knowledge in a short time and build on it with their own knowledge." Jim's retirement time has been taken up with sailing his Sandpiper up and down the New England coast, tending a garden, making slipcovers, and doing substitute teaching at Concord High. "If you don't like any of your retirement activities," Jim adds, "the beauty part is that you can just go on to something else." Jim and his wife, Barbara, have a daughter, Heidi, who is at Colby-Sawyer College in New London, N.H.

41 Joseph W. McCormick has been promoted to assistant general counsel of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N.J. The Harvard Law School graduate lives in Glen Ridge, N.J., with his wife and five children.

Frances Thompson Rutter is president of The Shoe String Press, Inc., Hamden,

Conn., which celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1977. Frances has served as secretary, vice-president, and president of the book publishing house which she helped form. "The purpose of the firm — to publish sound scholarly works in small editions — has not faltered over the years," she says. Frances and her husband plan to retire in 1980 to their home in New Hampshire, where, she says, she just might start another publishing venture.

42 Barbara Emerson, a retired school teacher, is now living in Floral City, Fla. (Rt. #1, Box 201).

Dorothy Coucouvitis Jenis, an English teacher at West High in Manchester, N.H., has been elected to a two-year term as president of the New Hampshire Education Association.

Joseph R. Weisberger, presiding justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court, was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of humane letters by Bryant College last spring.

44 Raymond M. Durfee, one of only five Republicans in the fifty-member Rhode Island Senate, has become the official Senate chaplain, providing the daily invocation with zest and zing. According to a *Pawtucket Times* story, in a typical prayer the Friday before Valentine's Day, Ray called upon the Lord to "help us communicate our love and affection, and may we wrap the box of candy with tenderness." Prayers come as naturally to Ray as the Sunday school sermons he has delivered weekly for fifteen years at St. David's on the Hill Episcopal Church. Prior to his marriage to an Episcopalian, Ray, a hardware-store owner in Cranston, taught Baptist Sunday school for ten years. At one time in the Rhode Island Senate, an aide in the office of the lieutenant governor would type up prayers on index cards to inspire tongue-tied senators, most of whom "felt more comfortable stumping for votes than beseeching for blessings," according to the *Pawtucket Times*. Ray changed all that one day when he decided to wing his prayer. He told the paper that there have been days when his prayers are more up to date than the latest news report. "I once prayed for the safety of firemen at a big fire that most people in the Senate didn't know was raging," he said. One colleague suggested with tongue in cheek that Ray would have to expand his duties and start hearing confessions. "If that happens," another colleague replied, "the Senate will have to go into recess for a week."

Walter D. Kelly, Jr., and his wife, Jean Whitehead Kelly '45, residents of Wellesley, Mass., have become adept at packing their bags. Walter, a consultant technical manager with Polaroid, dealing mainly in the chemical field, travels a great deal to such places as Japan, Russia, and Finland, as well as to all parts of the United States. Jean is active in the community, serving as a town meeting member since 1964 and putting in two terms on the school committee.

Milton E. Noble, registrar at Brown, has been elected president of a group of laymen and clergy from several evangelistic churches in Rhode Island, the purpose of which is to promote inter-church cooperation and give

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Selwyn Tinkham's lifelong hobby becomes a gift for the Haffenreffer

Selwyn G. Tinkham '09, who at age 97 is one of Brown's oldest living alumni, has one main ambition in life. "In my own small way," he says, "I want to know that I have left something to posterity." Through his recent generosity to Brown, "Tink" has done just that.

For many years, he has been a major donor to Brown's deferred giving program. Last spring, when he moved from his home to the Kent County Nursing Home in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Tink gave the Brown Faculty Club some prized furniture that he had hand-carved in his younger days: a circular dining table, a chess table with a marble top, a highboy, four chairs, and a loveseat. But his most significant donation was an extensive collection of Indian artifacts given to Brown's Haffenreffer Museum in Bristol (page 26).

In addition to dozens of Indian arrowheads, the Tinkham collection includes fragments of clay pottery, a soapstone bowl of the Archaic period, net sinkers used by Indian fishermen, small pendants carved from soapstone, stone pipes, and such period pieces as gun flints and square-cut nails.

"I started collecting arrowheads and other artifacts when I was just a boy," Tink says, "and didn't stop for better than fifty years. The bulk of my collection came from my years as a civil engineer with Norcross Brothers of Boston, National Appraisal Company, and the Rhode Island State Board of Roads. Of course, many people collect artifacts and then throw them in a drawer or up in the attic. I went the extra step. I identified them, labeled them, and then built my own special carrying cases to hold all the items."

According to graduate proctor Charles Ditters of Brown's anthropology department, the Tinkham material is considered a significant addition to Haffenreffer's already extensive Indian collection. "The important — even amazing — thing is that all the better pieces he gave to us are recorded with fairly precise information on where he found them, and when," Ditters says. "This may be

a result of his training as a civil engineer and his habit of taking detailed notes."

Ellen Eaton Wilson '51, education coordinator at Haffenreffer, cites a specific use for the Tinkham material. "Much of it is already being used in the study class at the archaeological labs where students may not be familiar with this type of stone and the techniques of flaking. Being able to handle this material instead of just reading about it is a much better learning tool. Tink is a delightful man and we're so glad he remembered Brown."

Selwyn G. Tinkham was born November 2, 1880, on Cape Cod. When Tink was a young boy, his father died, the family ran into financial difficulties, and an effort was made to place Tink at Thompson's Academy, a private school for poor boys on Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor.

"I remember that another boy and I were in competition for the last spot in the class," Tink says. "The doctor looked at his teeth and then he looked at mine. Then turning to me he said, 'This boy's got better teeth. We'll take him.' I was twelve at the time. I never went home again."

"Thompson's Academy was a school for indigent boys who had lost their mother or father, or both. The school was run by millionaires, and if the place ended \$50,000 in the red at the end of the year these men just got together and wrote it off."

"I received a good education at Thompson's Academy," Tinkham adds. "I also learned how to use various tools there and I've been carving much of my own furniture ever since. I remember one winter some gentleman donated 200 toboggans to the school, almost one for every boy. We may not have had much money but we sure had lots of fun that winter sliding down the hills and across the ponds. That's so long ago —

Selwyn G. Tinkham '09.



John Forastie

but the memory is quite vivid."

Some years after leaving the Academy, Tink had an opportunity to land a good job in Plymouth, Massachusetts. "It came down to two of us," he says, "but I lost out. I didn't take too kindly to the decision so I went to the head man and asked why he passed me up. 'Well,' he said, 'the other lad has a better education than you do.' I determined right then and there that this would never happen to me again. I decided I was going to college."

When Tink went shopping around for a college he was already twenty-five years old, an age when most men were getting started in a profession. He selected Brown because it was near his home and was small enough to afford a degree of individuality.

Tink was a member of the 1906 football team, which defeated Dartmouth in the famous "23-Skidoo" game at Hampden Park, Springfield, Massachusetts. "In those days thirteen was an unlucky number but so was twenty-three," he says, his brown eyes dancing as he recalls the moment. "When we beat them 23-0, the fellas figured that broke the jinx and so they said, '23-Skidoo.' I was a halfback on that team but not the starter. The man ahead of me was Johnny Mayhew, who was put on the All-American first team by Walter Camp that year."

One of the few personal possessions Tink has with him at the nursing home is a gold football from that Dartmouth game, suitably inscribed with his name and the score. Another possession he keeps in his room is a pen and ink drawing of the German poet Schiller. "I made this for my mother when I was in college," he says. "I didn't have any money so I gave her this drawing for Christmas."

During his career as a civil engineer, Tink made good money, invested wisely in the market (he still follows the stock market daily), and has been quite comfortable financially. "I like to tell people that I saved a fortune by going sixty years without a visit to the doctor," he says. "But I have to chalk that up more to good luck than good management."

Tink talks about the past with affection, but he doesn't dwell there. He's too busy in the present, checking the daily stock market reports and keeping his eyes open for medical reviews he can pass on to his doctors. "I like to help them out whenever I can," he says, chuckling. "I may have lost some of my vigor the last few years, but I still have young ideas."

J.B.

Steve McClellan: A 'lone eagle' celebrating sixty years of flight

As a boy of seven, Stephen A. McClellan '23 witnessed what must have been a supreme curiosity at the time: the maiden flight of America's first military airplane. The test pilots that day were two brothers named Wright, and the site was what is now Arlington National Cemetery, but was then, ironically enough, a U.S. Cavalry post.

Last year, McClellan completed something of a full circle in aviation history by piloting his own plane — a "puddle jumper," he calls it — to Cape Canaveral, Florida, to watch the launching of a communications satellite so complex it could hardly have been dreamed of by Wilbur and Orville Wright.

In between those two sideline glances, Steve McClellan also managed to play his own role in the development of air travel. One of the original "daring young men in their flying machines," he rightly belongs in the glow of this year's celebration of Charles Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic. A member of Canada's Royal Flying Corps at fifteen, a pioneering test pilot for government and industry in the twenties, and an aeronautical engineer whose expertise helped improve Allied war planes during World War II, McClellan is commemorating a milestone of his own this year: sixty years of flight.

Today, however, walking with his three wire-haired dachshunds across an expanse of Virginia land called Happy Valley Farm, Steve McClellan doesn't seem quite restive enough to have done all the derring-do one knows he did: parachute from a wingless biplane into the Potomac River, fly in supplies to troops fighting jungle guerrillas in mountainous Nicaragua, push his endurance to the black-out stage in quest of the world's record for altitude flying.

And yet, as the pair of aviator's wings he sometimes wears in the lapel of a natty plaid sportcoat would suggest, he is still every inch the pilot. If the 30,000 miles a year he logs in the puddle jumper don't convince the observer of that fact, his spirited anecdotes surely will.

The son of globe-hopping parents, McClellan was twelve years old before he had lived in one place for more than a year. His father, George McKinley McClellan '95, who had been the secretary to the first Congressional representative from the territory of Hawaii and had used that post to urge the development of Pearl Harbor as a major U.S. seaport, was, during Steve's youth, the "counselor for special causes" (read "inter-

national lobbyist") for the planters of the islands. Steve, who was born in Honolulu when it was a lush paradise without neon, grew to become more comfortable with ocean-crossing than with the usual childhood pursuits. "I was used to receiving dinner guests and other adult stupidities," he says now, "but I didn't know much about playing around with my own peers."

His lack of ease with other children, he recalls, became acutely embarrassing when the family settled down in Seattle, Washington, after his father's heart attack, and Steve had to cope with his utter lack of knowledge about the national pastime. The razzing he took from baseball-happy classmates made him that much fonder of his own familiar Continental sport, rugby. (Earlier this year he donated the seed money for a rugby playing field at Brown.)

Though he considers his father to have been "a real sharp guy," Steve admits that the older McClellan was something of a disciplinarian. When Seattle school officials decided on the basis of tests that Steve was qualified by prior tutoring to become a high-school graduate at fourteen, for example, the father offered a somewhat stricter assessment of his son's achievements. "Among your innumerable deficiencies," he decreed, "is a lack of knowledge as to how many pennies are in a dollar — and where they come from." To earn his keep, Steve became a laborer in a Seattle shipyard at fourteen.

A deceptively modest man at seventy-five, McClellan delights in recalling his father's favorite counsel: "Son, as long as you weren't born bright, it is very, very fortunate you were born lucky." That, says Steve McClellan, is the story of his life.

He looks upon the initiation of his flying career, for instance, as a product of good luck well exercised. On his fifteenth birthday, he had treated himself to an overnight boat trip to Victoria, British Columbia, and had happened to encounter three Americans on their way to sign up with the Royal Flying Corps. The opportunity seemed too good to pass up, so he simply joined them. Luckily for his ambitions, his height was exceptional for a boy of fifteen, and he was accepted. The only tense moment in the recruiting office, in fact, came when he was asked for a home address. Knowing no street addresses in Victoria, he chose what he thought was a small town in Canada and confidently blurted out, "Alberta, Saskatchewan." The recruiting sergeant never blinked an eyelash.

Life for World War I pilots was not the adventure many young men had dreamed of, McClellan soon discovered. Flight training was rugged, in many cases ill-conceived, and always full of hazard. "The British philosophy was that pilots were born, not made," he says now. "The ground school consisted of one legal-sized piece of paper, single-spaced. If you could repeat it, parrot-like, you passed." Losses in training were severe, he says, with pilots encouraged to do

"stupid things" because of the stress that was placed on offensive tactics. "The only thing that kept people going was the fact that they were more afraid of being afraid than of what they were doing," McClellan says.

Before he could see any combat, McClellan was sent back to the States, along with other expatriate fliers. With the United States finally embroiled in the war to end all wars their services were needed in building a U.S. air force. The choice of service was left to each cadet, and McClellan, using his reasoning instead of relying on luck, chose the Marines. He figured that, being a small outfit, the Marine Corps would offer him a command. He was right. "With all my vast experience," he says, tongue-in-cheek, "I was put in charge of flight training." Thus, the teenage officer spent the remainder of the war in Hoboken, New Jersey, trying to "correct the deficiencies" of the British flight program. He later rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps.

During his years as an engineering student at Brown, McClellan swore off flying altogether. But it took him little time after graduation to pick up his passion once more — first as an avocation, later as a rather risky vocation. Eventually, he became a test pilot, and by 1925 was chief test pilot for the U.S. Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C. One of a new breed of test pilot that emerged after the war, McClellan helped to transform that profession from one of sheer endurance to one that relied upon aerodynamics as well as upon courage. In the early days of flight, he explains, test-piloting had been virtually a case of "strapping the airplane to your fanny and pouring the coal to it. If it flew, it flew." Determining why it flew and how to make it fly better were questions left to men of the twenties and thirties who, like McClellan, had the skills of both pilot and engineer.

This is not to say that the job was dull by popular standards, however. Yellowed newspaper clippings attest to the fact that Steve McClellan, as a young test pilot, had his share of death-defying escapades. In addition to his Nicaraguan adventures (landing strips there were little more than 350 feet long and surrounded by mountain peaks) and his altitude-endurance test that went awry, McClellan gained for himself the "dubious distinction" of making the first terminal velocity dive test for the U.S. Navy in a single-seated biplane fighter. Terminal velocity is the point at which wind resistance cannot be overcome by increased speed. To achieve terminal velocity the plane must be almost vertical. McClellan's task, in this precarious position, was to watch for signs of rippling in the materials the plane was made of. Unfortunately, one of the first stress signs during this particular test was the loss of wings, tail, and other essentials. Somewhere above the Washington Monument, he found himself fighting the pressure of a 300-mile-an-hour wind force, which threatened to pin him helpless against the back of his seat.

With some effort — and a bit of his fabled good luck — he was able to lift himself just enough to be whipped out of the descending craft by the wind. He then headed toward the Potomac — a course that worried him slightly on his way down because of the recent drowning deaths of two aviator-friends who had been trapped under their parachutes.

Despite the apprehensions, all went well on McClellan's one and only parachute jump. He lost a button off his vest, scratched his nose, and was late for a dinner date due to the Navy's tardy efforts to fetch him from the drink, but the exploit assured him membership in the Caterpillar Club — an exclusive group of aviators of that time, including Lindbergh, who had been forced to jump from their planes to save their lives.

As time went by, McClellan's aircraft savvy went more and more into business. He had working associations with some of the emerging giants of the industry — Pratt & Whitney, United Aircraft, Fairchild — before striking out on his own to create in 1939 the company that would consume the larger portion of his energy for the next twenty-six years. Specialties, Inc. — he named it to show "a broad spectrum of capability and a lack of interest in run-of-the-mill problems" — was a research and development company whose various distinctions included being named the first recipient of the Naval Ordnance Award after World War II. The honor recognized the company's technical improvements to aircraft instrumentation, particularly bomb sights.

At first Specialties was a Long Island firm. But after the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, its president decided to move. He picked up a compass and drew concentric circles representing 100-mile radii (the extent of radiation danger from an A-bomb at that time) around the largest cities on the eastern seaboard. Charlottesville, Virginia, as it hap-

pened, was just outside all the circles and had the extra advantage of being surrounded by protective mountains. The company was moved, lock, stock, and barrel.

Life in the shadow of the Blue Ridge by no means slowed the pace of the aviator-turned-businessman. He quickly set out to persuade the sleepy college and farming community to build an airport, and even went so far as to pick out the most desirable site, establishing his company and building his home close by. (The airport was built — where Steve McClellan thought it should be — in the early fifties.) In 1950, McClellan was named president of the Charlottesville-based Institute of Textile Technology, which conducts basic research for textile mills and offers special graduate work. And in 1962, he was named to the U.S. Department of Defense Industry Advisory Council.

The list of McClellan's business interests looked, by the sixties, like a page from a stockbroker's tip sheet. In addition to the presidency of Specialties, Inc., he was president and director of Automation, Inc., a patent and real-estate holding company; president and director of Dominion Equipment Rental and Supply Company, an equipment financing company; director of Moulded Insulation Company of Philadelphia; and chief executive officer of Lif-O-Gen, Inc., a firm which manufactures portable containers of medical gases sold in drug stores.

But the thing that has most distinguished the life of Steve McClellan is not his business success. It is, rather, an intangible element contributing to all of his accomplishments: his keen interest in and concern for people. In a 1939 article he wrote at the request of the *Brown Daily Herald*, he advised students interested in aviation as a career to learn, in addition to economics and engineering, something about human nature. He has been a lifelong student of the subject himself — still learning, still unable to learn enough.

Communication particularly absorbs him. "What's the use of living, if you can't communicate with people?" he asks. To bridge the distance between friends and his Earlysville, Virginia, home, he not only flies more than 200 hours each year and tenders countless invitations to Happy Valley Farm, but also writes letters — prodigiously. The ease and the seriousness with which he approaches the lost art of letter-writing, in fact, makes one wonder whether a frustrated writer may lurk behind the exploits of the aviator. McClellan shrugs off the suggestion, but continues to spend a good portion of his time writing epigrams and little assorted bits of wit he calls "vrvy wisdom." Around his farm and office can be found more than 4,000 three-by-five index cards bearing such definitions as "Radical: a liberal exceeding the speed limit," "Jalopy: a car that passeth nothing but understanding," and "Talking to yourself: boring from within," as well as such maxims as "Knowledge, like timber, should never be used until seasoned." The writing exercise is a matter of "persistence, rather than brilliance," McClellan readily concedes. "The intriguing part is setting something down on paper and, in the process, forcing yourself — as painful as it is — to think."

A trustee emeritus of the Brown Corporation (he is also a former trustee of Adelphi College), McClellan can be seen at almost all important occasions in the life of the University, wearing the hat that has become his trademark: a nifty brown tam-o'-shanter adorned with a Brown University emblem. He has recently been trying to market the headgear, which he calls a "bonnet," as the official hat for the men of reunion classes of fifty years or more. During this year's procession to the Baptist Meeting House, it was evident that he had made several converts.

When not fiercely involved in one project or another, however, McClellan is more than content to oversee the roamings of his three pint-sized but near-human canines, who set a brisk pace for their master's red jeep when he takes up the task of clearing his Virginia land. The little dachshunds are the "real owners" of Happy Valley Farm, according to their master. But on occasion, they allow Steve and his wife to entertain visitors. The tolerance is greatly appreciated by McClellan, who, after spending a good portion of his life as a lone eagle, understands the value of human companionship all the more. "It's a terrible admission," says the pioneering aviator, "but I find my own company duller than dishwater." There are those who would heartily dispute the assessment.

S.R.

Steve McClellan, his bonnet, and his "puddle jumper."



the churches a unified voice. According to Milt, this is the first group in Rhode Island to bring clergymen and laymen from evangelical churches together. "I'm setting a goal," Milt said. "I'd like to have between thirty-five and fifty churches in our association by the end of the year. And I think that's realistic."

45 Jean Whitehead Kelly, a resident of Wellesley, Mass., has been active in the community, serving as a town meeting member since 1964 and putting in two terms on the school board. She's also done quite a bit of traveling around the country and to such places as Japan, Russia, and Finland with her husband, Walter D. Kelly, Jr. '44, a consultant technical manager with Polaroid.

Robert E. Rounds, Narragansett, R.I., has been elected executive vice-president of Starkweather & Shepley, Providence insurance firm. He had been vice-president.

46 Frank Delzio has been appointed vice-president, Middle East and Africa, for Westinghouse Electric Corporation. A former executive in charge of Westinghouse operations in Europe, Frank is returning to the corporation after being based in London from 1974 to the present with Rockwell International Corp. He and his wife live in Pittsburgh and have five children.

John F. Henz is special assistant to the vice-president of public affairs of Bethlehem Steel Corp. A 1950 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, Jack joined Bethlehem Steel in 1953 and has been associated with the firm's corporate advertising and communications programs.

George B. Melrose has been given a Special Award of Merit by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for his dedicated efforts as chairman of the Erie County (N.Y.) Environmental Management Council. George also serves as chairman of the town's Environmental Commission. He is manager of aerospace and advanced technology marketing at Bell Aerospace-Textron in Buffalo.

47 Betty Asadorian Kougasian has been elected president of the class for the next five years. Other officers elected at the class meeting during the reunion weekend include: Lenore Mistowsky Rose, vice-president; Louise Makepeace, secretary; Eileen Cummings Heaton, treasurer; and Betty Reilly Socha, class agent.

48 J. Thomas Kershaw, Jr., who had been serving as vice-president and secretary of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., has been elected president of the Providence insurance firm.

Carlin Kindilien, Lyme, Conn., feels that too many high school students select their college for all the wrong reasons — and he speaks from experience. His rationale for choosing Brown was that he would be able to watch all the Brown-Yale football games free for four years. In retrospect, he says, he's pleased with his choice, and he admits that there were other considerations. But he claims that this example isn't as far-fetched as it might seem. A major result of the confusion in selecting the right college is that too many students pay too much for far too little,

thereby creating a burden for their families as well as for themselves. Based on this premise, Carlin wrote a book entitled *Cutting College Costs*. On the back cover of the book, which is illustrated by his wife, Charlotte, is a caricature of him with the caption: "I know whereof I speak, friend." Carlin is a technical writer for the Naval Underwater Systems Center in New London, having earlier in his career been an instructor at Brown and Colby as well as associate dean at Brown and dean of the faculty at Mitchell Junior College.

Dr. Robert G. Petersdorf is chairman of the department of medicine at the University of Washington and has served recently as president of the Association of American Physicians.

Dr. Paul J. Rosch, Yonkers, N.Y., has been elected treasurer and member of the executive committee of the New York State Society of Internal Medicine. He has served on the board of directors of the Society and is a past president of The Yonkers Academy of Medicine, Westchester Diabetes Association, and Westchester Society of Internal Medicine. Long active in community affairs, Dr. Rosch served as the first chairman of the Community Action Program of the city of Yonkers and was a commissioner of the Youth Board. Currently, he is senior attending physician at St. John's Riverside Hospital and chief of the endocrine clinic.

Robert H. Wehrman, Fountain Valley, Calif., is regional sales manager for the Western states for Acme Chain of Downey, Calif.

49 Wilfred C. Driscoll, now in his sixth year as mayor of Fall River, Mass., has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection this fall. "I intend to reassess my political goals in federal, state, and county areas," he said. During his administration, Fall River built a new city hall, a new high school, and a water-filtration plant.

Suzanne Dean Franke is an administrative secretary at General Electric corporate headquarters, Fairfield, Conn. "My husband died last December," she says. "My daughter, Elizabeth, is married to Jeffrey W. Hague and is living in Ellendale, Del., while my son, Peter, is on the USS *Will Rogers*, a nuclear submarine."

Loren Wood, who is Houston section chairman for the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, received the AIAA "Outstanding Section" award for 1975-76.

50 Randall W. Bliss, a partner in the Providence law firm of Tillinghast, Collins & Graham, has been re-elected to a third term as chairman of the board of directors of the Rhode Island Group Health Association.

W. Lewis Brigham is living in San Francisco and serving as a news correspondent for the *New York Journal of Commerce* and the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Franz Edelman (Ph.D.), Princeton, N.J., has been appointed staff vice-president, business systems and analysis, for RCA Corp., also in Princeton.

Marvin S. Holland of Pawtucket and Roberta Schulmann Tabb of Beverly Hills, Calif., were married June 26 at Temple Sinai, Beverly Hills. Marv is president of E. Rosen Co., Pawtucket, R. I., and is the new presi-

dent of the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island. His wife was co-chairwoman of the women's division of the Greater Los Angeles Jewish Welfare Fund. They are residing in Pawtucket.

Howard Page, president of Crest Electronics of Dassel, Minn., was part of a fifty-member trade delegation to Cuba last spring during which time the group met with Cuba's top trade officials. Each of the delegates was greeted by Premier Fidel Castro, who presented them with cigars and rum.

Robert A. Roos is an engineer with the Naval Ship Engineering Center, Washington, D.C.

51 C. F. Machonis has been named a senior account representative for the specialty chemicals division of the chemicals department of Exxon Chemical USA. Located in Akron, Ohio, he will have responsibility for the midwestern territory and will also serve most of the resins-forming industry throughout the country.

Judith Kaplan Mahrer, former professional librarian for a Denver law firm of sixty-five attorneys, has organized her own company, Library Services, in Denver. Judith earned a master's degree in librarianship from the University of Denver and for the past decade had pursued a career in both public and law librarianship in the Denver area.

Roland E. Reed has been promoted to second vice-president of Connecticut Mutual Life in Hartford, where he heads the insurance company's policyholder service division. Roland and his wife and three children live in Windsor, Conn.

Donald A. Swindells, Madison, Conn., has been elected a corporate vice-president of Sterling Extruder Corporation, Wallingford, Conn., where he is in charge of its Sterling Davis Electrical Division.

Norma Snow Wales reports that she is living in Jericho, "a little country town in Vermont, and I'm loving it." She and her husband, Dick, who has just retired, have six children, including two adopted. "Twin daughters graduated this year from the University of Vermont and a son is studying hotel management at Paul Smith College in New York state," Norma writes. Norma has been active in 4-H and has worked for the Vermont Ecumenical Council and Bible Society. She's now doing volunteer work with the Vermont Association for the Blind.

Win Wilson claims that there "is still life in the old boy yet," and he has the statistics to prove it. The vice-president for development and community affairs for Women and Infants Hospital, Providence, last May won the 100-yard freestyle championship in the 50-54-year-old category at the National Masters Short Course Swim Championships in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. In addition to becoming a national Masters swimming champion, Win took seconds in the 50, 200, 500, and 1,650-yard freestyle events. Prior to the national event, Win, a former development officer at Brown, won three titles in the East Coast Championships at Princeton in April. Win also has done well in his development work at the hospital, surpassing the campaign goal by 20 percent last year.

52 Frederick J. McGraw, Granby Conn., has been named president of CG Equity Sales Co., the broker-dealer affiliate of Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.

Clarence R. Perry has been elected a senior vice-president of BayBank Norfolk County Trust Co., Dedham, Mass.

Eugene F. Tortolani, Barrington, R.I., has been named executive vice-president of Rhode Island Manufacturing Co., Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Victoria Creations, Inc., of Warwick, R.I. Gene had been vice-president of Lang Jewelry, Providence.

53 Paul A. Goldman, president of Paul Arnold Associates, Inc., East Orange, N.J., has announced the firm's relocation to new facilities at 19 Microlab Rd., Livingston, N.J. Founded in 1971, the company is one of the largest independently owned insurance agencies in the Northeast.

Harold J. "Jack" MacDonald has been promoted to industrial engineering manager at Pearson Yachts, a division of Grumman Allied Industries, Inc., Portsmouth, R.I.

54 Sidney Baumgarten, assistant to the mayor of New York City, has gained prominence recently in his role as director of the Midtown Enforcement Project, which is aimed at ridding the Times Square area of "porno" shops, massage parlors, and prostitutes. In this position, Sidney has been responsible for development of administrative procedures, supervision of the prosecution of civil and criminal cases, and preparation of legislation. He and his wife, Sylvia, an interior decorator, have four children, one of whom, Fred, is a junior at Brown.

Lynn Campbell King is studying for her doctorate in medieval English literature at SUNY at Stony Brook. While there, she has been head of the 1,700-member graduate student organization and helped open a graduate student center. Lynn has four children.

Barbara Reubens Levin was curator last spring of the annual Beth El Art Show held in Hartford, Conn.

Philip W. Noel, former governor of Rhode Island, has joined the Providence law firm of Coffey, McGovern & Novogroski, which has now become Coffey, McGovern, Noel & Novogroski.

Robert M. Watters is living in Cleveland and is a manager of Reliance Electric Co. there.

55 John F. Walter, dean of Columbia-Greene Community College, Hudson, N.Y., has been named a recipient of the Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Administrative Services by the State University of New York. He has served as academic dean and dean of the college since its founding in 1969. John's master's degree is from Columbia and his Ph.D. is from New York University.

56 Albert C. Perrino and his wife, Betty, report the birth of their first son, Albert. Mr. Perrino is vice-president and general manager of Rubicon Chemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Donald I. Trott is a first vice-president for Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co., Inc., New York City. He is a chartered financial analyst and in his spare time collects political memorabilia.

57 Some years back, Somerset High School in Massachusetts established a Memorial Award in honor of the late Lt. Richard L. Bence, who was killed in 1963 while flying for the Navy. This year, the award was won by the flyer's son, David Bence, with the presentation made during graduation ceremonies in June. The award honors the member of the senior class who has done the most for the school.

Marie O'Donahoe Kirm and her husband, Arthur G. Kirm (who has a Ph.D. from the University of Toronto), have, over the past six years, developed a Life Work Planning program, which has gained sufficient national recognition that McGraw-Hill took over publication of the materials last summer. Marie served as director of student activities and house mother at Pembroke for three years starting in 1959 and then was dean of women at Rhode Island School of Design. She also was an educational consultant with the President's Task Force on the War Against Poverty. In 1965, Marie founded Vicovaro, a retreat and workshop center in Weston, Vt. Today, she is a consultant and trainer with Arthur G. Kirm & Associates in Wilton, N.H.

Edward Mamardi is still practicing law in Paterson, N.J., "in anticipation of my son, Edward, Jr., moving into the firm some day." Edward, Jr., is starting his sophomore year at Brown, while another son, Bill, is a freshman at Gettysburg. "Our daughter, Tina, played for the Kinnebrew (N.J.) High tennis team during the state finals at Princeton last year," Ed says.

Orin R. Smith has joined Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Menlo Park, Edison, N.J., as senior vice-president.

58 John Bowles, Somers, Conn., an official of Shearson-Hammill Co., has been named national chairman of Policy Forum, Inc., a liaison group between the Carter Administration and the nation's business community.

Elizabeth Coe Long and her husband, Nelson, are living in Marshfield, Mass. Since last April, Libby has been Marshfield correspondent for the *Quincy Patriot Ledger*, a daily newspaper for the South Shore towns. Her husband is manager of the Boston branch of the North American Reinsurance Corp. The couple has four children: Rowland, 16, Richard, 14, Katherine, 13, and Susan, 7.

John B. Willenbecher spent the spring term as artist-in-residence at the Dartmouth campus, where his one-man exhibition was shown in Hopkins Center during April. In recent years, John has had one-man exhibitions at the Arts Club in Chicago, the Richard Feigen and A. M. Sachs Galleries in New York, and the Lambert 910 Gallery in Los Angeles. He has also been represented in group shows at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York and the Rice Museum in Houston, Texas, among others.

59 Thomas M. Nathan is senior social services program specialist with the New York State Department of Social Services in Albany.

Robert G. Pratt, who had been an independent broker, has joined Gilman & Pickersgill, Palm Beach, Fla.

60 George L. Ball, who has been with E. F. Hutton for fifteen years, has been elected president of the E. F. Hutton Group, Inc., and E. F. Hutton & Co., New York City. George has retained responsibility for the retail activities of the securities company. A resident of Short Hills, N.J., George is also a director of The Chicago Board Options Exchange.

Paul R. Baudet ('67 Ph.D.) has joined the General Electric Research and Development Center in Schenectady as a physicist. Since 1974, he had been senior systems engineer with GE's Space Division in Beltsville, Md.

61 F. William Abbate spent a great deal of time between January and June commuting between Tokyo, Japan, and Houston, Texas, all in preparation for his new position as vice-president of Kasei-Upjohn of LaPorte, Texas, and Tokyo.

Avery W. Bates, Granville, Mass., is self-employed as a producer of wild blueberries and the owner of Flavor Mount Farms in Granby, Conn. The former naval officer is packmaster of Cub Scout Pack 813 and a member of the Westfield Rotary Club. He and his wife, Dee, have four children.

Comdr. Douglas M. Hackett, USN, is on active duty, serving as intelligence officer on board the USS *America* (CV-66), based in Norfolk, Va. He and his wife, Barbara, live on a small farm in the Great Bridge section of Chesapeake, Va. "I'm active in scouting as an assistant scoutmaster, and Barbi is active in 4-H as well as in a horse and pony club."

Howard R. Whitcomb, a Lehigh University associate professor of government and former judicial fellow in the office of the administrative assistant to the Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court (1973-74), is co-author of a new book, *Judicial Administration: Text and Readings*, written with Russell R. Wheeler of the National Center for State Courts and published by Prentice-Hall, Inc. A specialist in judicial administration, Howard is also an expert in the public law areas of constitutional and administrative law. His M.A. is from Lehigh and his Ph.D. is from the State University of New York at Albany.

62 Roger D. Feldman has rejoined his former firm, LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae, as a partner in the Washington, D.C., office. He had been serving as deputy assistant administrator for finance and environment in the Federal Energy Administration, also in Washington.

Gene Kopf has been appointed corporate director of personnel for Consolidated Aluminum Corp., St. Louis, Mo. He and his wife, Linda, have two children.

Brent Moore of Hillsdale Landscape & Nurseries of Indianapolis, Ind., has received the first free enterprise award given by the Indianapolis chapter of Women in Communication, for his part in the firm's efforts to make Indianapolis the dogwood tree cen-

ter of Indiana. Brent is a former president of the Brown Club of Indiana.

Martha Reeves, who recently completed law school and is practicing in Boston, has her own twice-weekly TV show on Channel 6 (New Bedford-Providence) entitled "You and the Law." The *Boston Globe* recently ran her bylined article on the Little League, with photos of her sons, Michael, 9, and Robert, 8.

John A. Reis, Plantation, Fla., has been named southeastern regional manager of Horizon Creditcard, with offices in Fort Lauderdale. "We are primarily engaged," he says, "in retail financing for purchasing yachts in the \$20,000 to \$250,000 range."

Nelson J. Rohrbach, Jr., has been named president of Lenox Candles, Oshkosh, Wis., moving up from his position as vice-president of marketing.

63 *Sandra Camp Turgay*, an analyst programmer, is a project leader with Northern Telecom in Montreal, Canada.

Peter F. Wehmam is vice-president and account supervisor of Isidore Lefkowitz Elgort, Inc., New York City advertising agency.

64 *William Aldrich* and his wife, Jane, report the birth of a son, Thomas William, on Sept. 9, 1976. The grandfather is *Frank Aldrich '30* and the grandmother is *Edythe Pine Aldrich '27*.

Charles P. Boukus, Jr. has opened his law office in Arlington, Va., for the practice of patent, trademark, and copyright law. He has been active in litigation in the U.S. Court of Claims, the U.S. International Trade Commission, and the U.S. District Courts. He also serves on the board of directors of the Northern Virginia Association for Retarded Citizens and on the Board of Arlington Community Residences, Inc., which operates group homes in Arlington for mentally retarded adults. Charles and his wife, Rosemary, and their two children, Joseph, 8, and Katharine, 4, reside in Arlington.

The Rev. *Maxwell L. Clough* is associate minister of Park Place Congregational Church in Pawtucket, R.I.

Laurens W. Goff has been named investment manager in the corporate investment department of Textron, Inc., Providence.

Robert L. Martin is a department head with Bell Telephone Labs, Inc., Whippany, N.J.

Murray A. Raskind and his wife, *Wendy Herlitz Raskind*, report the birth of a daughter, Lily Anne, on Aug. 30, 1976. Daniel is 7 and Peter is 4. Murray is the director of a geriatric research, education, and clinical center associated with the Seattle VA Hospital and the University of Washington Medical School. Wendy expects to complete her M.D.-Ph.D. (in genetics) program at the University of Washington in one more year.

Susan Altman Winickoff received her Ph.D. from Boston University in January and is a clinical psychologist at Wheaton College in Norton, Mass.

65 *Martin Cooper* and his wife, Alice, report the birth of a son, David Geoffrey, on April 12. Last January, Martin was appointed general counsel of the New York State Urban Development Corporation, New York City.

Dr. Earl I. Giller, Jr., is assistant professor of psychiatry at Yale, working at the VA Hospital in New Haven and collaborating with his wife, Xandra, an assistant professor in human genetics at Yale, in investigating biologic correlates of psychiatric disorders. Their daughter, Suzanna, is 2.

Richard J. Hyman has been named planning administrator for the reorganization of urban planning in Mount Vernon, N.Y. He has a master's degree in city and regional planning from Pratt Institute.

John Douglas Minyard has joined the University of North Carolina at Greensboro as associate professor of classical civilization. His first book is expected out this year. It's called *Mode and Value in the De Rerum Natura: A Study in Lucretius' Metrical Language*. A second book, on the Latin poet Catullus, also has been accepted for publication.

John A. Murray has joined the Dexter Corporation of Windsor Locks, Conn., as corporate controller. The Columbia Business School graduate and his wife live in Avon, Conn.

66 *Dr. Fredric Googel* has been named a diplomate of the American Board of Oral Surgery. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine and is on the staff of Hartford (Conn.) Hospital. Dr. Googel and his wife and two children live in Newington, Conn.

Miriam Grace and *Lewis Silverman* (University of Pennsylvania '61) were married in April and are living in Bedford, N.H. Miriam is head of the guidance department at Brookline (Mass.) High School, and Lewis is a CPA with the Concord (N.H.) Youth Center.

Duncan G. Higgins, an aviation consultant, is vice-president of Aviation Methods, Inc., San Rafael, Calif.

Linda Bedrick Schreiber, along with some 3,000 others, gathered on the green at Hopkinton, Mass., at noon on April 18 to compete in the Boston Marathon. At 3:24 p.m., she reached the Prudential Plaza (about twenty-six miles distant) in downtown Boston, crossing the finish line within the three-and-one-half-hour time limit necessary to qualify to run again next spring. "Never again, if it's 80 degrees and sunny," she says. Linda had run her first marathon only four weeks before — the Earth Day Marathon on Long Island. That day it was 30 degrees and snowing, but Linda finished fourth among women and easily qualified for the Boston Marathon. She and her husband, *Jim '65*, still reside in Greenwich, Conn. Samantha was 7 in June, while Zachary, Amanda, Danielle, and Elisabeth all turned 4 on Dec. 30.

Jane M. Starkey of Arlington, Va., is an analyst for the American Blood Commission.

Hugh C. Wakefield is working in Irvine, Calif., as a cost engineer with Fluor Engineers & Construction.

67 *Ronald Gidwitz* is executive vice-president of Helene Curtis Industries in Chicago.

Lewis Kamm (A.M., '71 Ph.D.) is an associate professor of French literature and language at Southeastern Massachusetts University, North Dartmouth, Mass. He's

In both his work and his play, Wallace Holbrook needs good feet

Wallace Holbrook '50 carries a small car in his wallet — it is a matter of some pride — that proclaims, in elegant French, that he is member in good standing of the French Baseball league. In short, he is "un baseball leur." Holbrook plays left field or first base on the U.S. Marines' baseball team in Paris. The league has five teams and the season runs from April to July.

When he's not playing baseball, Holbrook reports to the American Embassy in Paris. As assistant commercial attaché for high technology, Holbrook acts as a sort of sophisticated salesman: he greases the skid for American products to enter, and do well in, the French market. "I go out just like a salesman," Holbrook said during an interview last spring. "I knock on doors and say 'Would you like to carry American products and so on. You have to have good feet and you have to speak French.'"

The United States sells France approximately \$3 billion worth of goods every year, Holbrook explained. "That's total goods. They're one of our biggest customers — fourth or fifth." High technology, Holbrook beat in the commercial section, encompasses electronics components, computers, production equipment, telecommunications, office equipment and office furniture, optics and lasers. "There's a tradition in America of a split between business and government," Holbrook said, "whereas in Europe it's very natural for businessmen to come to the Embassy when they need help."

One way Holbrook might help, for example, is to locate an agent in France for a American company. "In most cases the agent would not only take orders for a product — line of computers, say — but he would also stock it and maintain it. We also help American firms or agents when decisions don't seem to be coming from the French government," Holbrook said (diplomatically). "Just the fact that we inquire — sort of like a parer saying, 'Uh, how are you coming with your homework?' — helps. It usually moves the file up a bit."

Holbrook also compiles an annual report on electronics production in France and he evaluates the market in the hopes of attracting American firms to come and participate in trade shows. Trade shows are a much more significant forum for business in Europe than they seem to be in the U.S. Hundreds of firms gather to show their goods, and buyers come from all over to look and compare. The biggest electronics components show in Europe is held annually in

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Paris. This year 265 American firms exhibited here.

Similarly, Holbrook talks up American trade conferences to European businessmen, and in June 1976 he accompanied ninety French data-processing specialists to the National Computer Conference in New York City. Last May he was trying to stir up interest in a computer conference to be held in Dallas in June and he arranged a show featuring computers at the U.S. Trade Center in Paris. "Frankly," he said, "it's a lot harder to recruit people to go to Dallas than the East Coast."

A World War II veteran with three years' service, Holbrook entered Brown in the late 1940s and became one of the first international relations majors. "Actually I was a psych major and then I switched," Holbrook explained. "All my friends were interested in political science, and the psychology faculty seemed only to be interested in behaviorism and that didn't appeal to me. I wanted to do something concrete, something practical." Holbrook spent a postgraduate year studying at Columbia, but bolted when the State Department offered him a job. "\$3,500 a year seemed like such a marvelous sum of money at the time I took it."

Holbrook, a gentle man with a gentle laugh, feels that as a commercial officer in the Foreign Service he is indeed doing something concrete. "You're working with businessmen who are *doing* things," he said. "You're really helping them to accomplish things."

The accomplishment Holbrook seemed proudest of, however (he couldn't stop beaming), was the recent birth of his first child, Mark Lincoln Holbrook. "We had to register him within three days after his birth at the city hall of Neuilly," he said, "so he has a birth certificate but it's in French. I looked over it very carefully to see that they'd gotten everything spelled right — Holbrook is not easy for the French and Lincoln's even more difficult. Then I took it

Nallace Holbrook and his IN basket.



Debra Shore

home and my wife, Sonia, said, 'Great, they spelled Helsinki wrong.' "

Holbrook and his wife, who is Finnish, were married in 1976. He had met her while serving as commercial attaché at the Embassy in Helsinki. "I guess I have a habit of marrying abroad," Holbrook smiled, recalling that he'd met his first wife while serving as vice-consul in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. The State Department did not look kindly on Holbrook's marriage to a Yugoslav, however, and he almost had to leave the Foreign Service then. He managed to stay on, Holbrook said, only because of "quiet plodding. It's one of the secrets to working in a bureaucracy. If you keep at something long enough you'll achieve your objective." Nevertheless, though Holbrook did remain in the Foreign Service, his duties thereafter shifted to the commercial, rather than the political, section and the course of his career, he felt, was altered.

Zagreb had been Holbrook's first overseas post, after having spent a year and a half at the State Department's Bureau of European Affairs (that first, seductive offer) and several more years as the Turkish desk officer in Washington, where he had to give daily briefings on events in Turkey and their significance.

Following two years in Zagreb, where Holbrook had learned to speak Serbo-Croatian, he was transferred to New Delhi and became a consular officer in the Embassy there. "You have to become an amateur undertaker when someone dies in India," he said. "Indians have the body burned because those are the only facilities that they have. So if someone wants the body sent home to America, as they usually do, you have to arrange to have the body embalmed by a physician and you have to find a carpenter to build a coffin, and arrange some way to preserve the ashes if they're cremated because the Indians throw their ashes into the river."

Two years later, in 1960, Holbrook moved to Glasgow, Scotland, as deputy principal officer handling economic, commercial, and labor affairs at the Consulate General. "The Scottish trade union conference was fairly leftist," Holbrook recalled, "and following the Scottish labor movement was very interesting. Their decisions were often not in line with American policy. Yet," Holbrook said, "it's much easier for an American businessman to play golf with a Scottish trade union leader than for a British man to do so."

After four years in Glasgow Holbrook was assigned as commercial attaché to the capital and chief port of the Ivory Coast. "Abidjan is becoming more and more of a regional center in Africa," Holbrook said. "They're developing self-sufficiency in sugar plantations. The climate is just about the same all year round — the sun rises at six in the morning and sets at about six in the evening and after a year of that you wished it

would snow or change or something. But," he added, "Africa is more pleasant than Washington in July."

That statement stems, perhaps, from Holbrook's next assignment, for he spent the following five years in Washington, D.C. — two years with the State Department in the Office of East-West Trade, six months studying economics at the Foreign Service Institute, and then to the Department of Commerce as desk officer for Ghana and the Ivory Coast. He left Washington in 1972 for Helsinki.

"Finnish wasn't required for the job," Holbrook said, "but I studied it for six months and I can say that Finnish is a harder language than Serbo-Croatian. They're both considered *hard* languages in the State Department, rather than soft languages like French or German. Finnish has sixteen cases." He paused, grimacing slightly. "It's a different way of thinking."

As commercial attaché — the only one at the Embassy in Helsinki — Holbrook was literally a one-man band. "One day you're a chemist and the next day you're in textiles and the next you're in telecommunications."

Holbrook's wife, who speaks Finnish, Swedish, and English, was working at the Embassy when they met. Both served as control officers for Betty and Jack Ford when they accompanied the President to Finland for the signing of the Helsinki Pact. "My wife served as the liaison between Finnish police and the Secret Service and rode in the lead car," Holbrook said. "We both got signed pictures from Mrs. Ford. That's the nice kind of thing that happens in the State Department that would never happen if you were a middle-level person at home."

For Holbrook, one of the high points of being in Finland was the chance to visit Moscow several times. "I returned by train from Moscow to Helsinki once," he recounted, "and from midnight to 3 a.m. I talked with a Russian man who spoke English, but you have to wonder when you're alone in a compartment and the only other guy speaks English. . . ."

As for the Foreign Service, Holbrook has found it fascinating and stimulating and hard work: "In twenty years I've been trying to get my IN box completely clean and I've never succeeded." Holbrook reflected a moment. "You can really become friends with people in foreign countries and establish lasting relationships. You get to understand your own country better — its strengths, its weaknesses. You also begin to realize there's more than one country on the planet. One-sided solutions are often not lasting."

Debra Shore

also president of the faculty senate and is a member of the board of directors of the SMU Foundation.

Richard P. Morrison is a reinsurance underwriter with General Reinsurance Corp., Los Angeles.

Susan Salms-Moss has been signed by the Staedtische Buehnen Opera Company in Muenster, West Germany. Her first two roles will be Amelia in Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*, which will open this fall, and Mimi in Puccini's *La Boheme*, which will premiere in December. Susan has studied at the Conservatoire de Musique in Geneva, Switzerland, and privately in New York with Else Seyfert.

Joanne Stern is a health law consultant in Emeryville, Calif.

Edward Wiseman, Jr., is a systems analyst and group leader with Blue Cross in Woodland Hills, Calif.

Leslie Dallas Wiseman is senior children's librarian at the Los Angeles Public Library. A resident of Reseda, Calif., she is also president of the local Librarians Guild.

68 Robert P. Ambrose is a research analyst for Minnesota Lieutenant Governor Alex Olson. Since receiving his M.S.W. degree in social policy from the University of Michigan in 1974, Bob had held a research staff position with the Minnesota Senate.

Dr. Stevan Feldman (Sc.M.) has been awarded a doctor of engineering science degree by New Jersey Institute of Technology. He and his wife, Judy, and their two daughters reside in Livingston, N.J.

Judith Andrews Green, Farmington, Maine, is supervisor of a reading clinic at the University of Maine at Farmington. Within the next year she hopes to have a book, *The Man Who Stopped Time*, published by James-town Publishers in Providence.

Steven L. Meltzer is an attorney with the Washington, D. C., law firm of Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge.

Kristen F. Munson, Reading, Mass., is personnel director at Glenside Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Oslar L. Peterson has his law office at 335 Auburn St., Auburndale, Mass.

Thomas E. Tinker is headmaster of the Broadmeadow School, a K-12 coed school in Middletown, Del.

Jonathan Vaughan (A.M., '70 Ph.D.) has been given tenure and promoted to associate professor of psychology at Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.

Carolyn Moershel Waples is living in Colorado Springs, Colo., where she is a "part-time" musician with the Colorado Springs Symphony.

John H. Whitehouse, Jr., a civilian translator for the Department of the Army, is living in McLean, Va.

69 Alexander L. Austin and his wife, Jeanne, report the birth of their second daughter, Katherine Michelle, on May 1. The Austins reside at 8 Hawkins Ave., East Setauket, N.Y. 11733.

William Balsam (Sc.M., '73 Ph.D.), professor of paleontology, stratigraphy, and marine geology at Southampton College, N.Y., has been selected as one of the first scholars to receive a \$60,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to conduct a

two-year study in his chief field, paleoclimatology, the study of how climates change. When he sits for hours staring at tiny sea animals under a microscope, he is actually preparing to chart weather conditions from prehistoric times up until the present to help avoid droughts and other disasters. Right now, he is charting the movement of the Gulf Stream over the past 20,000 years.

Fred Berk is studio manager at Music Designers Recording Studio in Boston. With his partner, Fred has started a production company, Full Sail Productions, and had two 45 r.p.m. records on the Full Sail label in the record stores last April.

When Don Berns was a sophomore at Brown, someone goaded him into working for WBRU, the start of what has turned out to be his life's profession. In his jockeying-around days, Don did moonlighting in Providence and then worked a while in Troy, N.Y., before moving to Buffalo, Dallas, and then San Diego, where he now lives. In a spanking new facility at San Diego's KFMB, Don continues his free-wheeling style of broadcasting. "In Buffalo, I did a lot of screaming teenybopper stuff, and every night when I got home I had a splitting headache," he recently told the *Evening Tribune* in San Diego. "This is the first adult contemporary station I've worked at. I'm a personality jock, one of the last of a dying breed. It's much more creative than just sitting there screaming off three-by-five cards."

Ana Echeverria Kammann is co-pastor of the Second United Church of Christ in Portland, Oreg.

Michael McMahon is a vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York City. Last spring, he attended the Program for Management Development at Harvard.

Theodore A. Oatis, a 1974 graduate of the Harvard Business School, is project manager for the Boston real estate and development firm of Cabot, Cabot & Forbes.

Bernard A. Plovnick is a teacher at the Oak Hill School in Newton, Mass.

R. Daniel Prentiss, Newport, R.I., is a special assistant to the attorney general of Rhode Island.

Dr. Gregory J. Raugi is a resident in dermatology at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, Portland.

Charles R. Sawyer, Wilmette, Ill., is a project officer with the U.S. Public Health Service, Chicago.

David A. Wollenberg, a real estate developer, is residential marketing manager for Carl Holvick Co., Palo Alto, Calif.

70 F. Robert Bohl, Jr. (A.M., '73 Ph.D.), assistant professor of philosophy at William and Mary, has been named a fellow of the National Endowment for the Humanities College Teachers in Residence program for 1977-78. Bob will be in residence at the University of California at Davis, where he will participate in a seminar on "The Nature of Knowledge and Knowledge of Nature," as well as conduct research on a new theory of the structure of knowledge.

Robert F. Booth, Tallulah, La., has accepted a two-year assignment as water development specialist engineer in the United

Devra Miller Breslow is an editor who is trying to humanize medicine

Over the past fourteen years, Devra Miller Breslow '54 has amassed an impressive list of accomplishments in the public-health field in California. She and her husband, in fact, are a formidable team: Lester Breslow M.D., M.P.H., is dean of the UCLA School of Public Health, and Devra is editor of the *UCLA Cancer Center Bulletin*. At this writing they are in the midst of what Devra describes as "our first real time off in years" — a six-month sabbatical that will take them to France, Italy, Israel, Japan, the USSR, and Puerto Rico. It might be said to be characteristic of the Breslows that, of those six months, only a small portion — a few weeks — will be an actual vacation, and that an even smaller portion of that (one week) has been left unplanned. The rest of their "time off" will be spent attending conferences, presenting papers, participating in the US-USSR Scientific Exchange, meeting and interviewing people in the cancer-control field — in short, working.

Devra, who grew up in New Hampshire (her parents are Louis Miller '29 and Helen Chase Miller '28), never actually planned a career in public health. "Ever since the age of nine," she says, "I wanted to be an architect and I majored in engineering for three semesters at Pembroke. But I did poorly in chemistry and higher calculus, so architecture was out. I wanted to leave school, but stayed and switched to a major in English Expression instead, to please my parents." Although she "did all the right things and graduated with honors," Devra had little vocational direction when she left Pembroke. "Only one-third of the women in my class went on to graduate school, and we were very ill-prepared for the real world — we had no vocational counseling at all." She moved to San Francisco, "mucked about" in a variety of clerical jobs, moved back to New Hampshire and worked for an ad agency, then returned to the Bay Area.

It was essentially a casual happenstance that steered her into her present career. On cold night in February 1963, she was waiting in line at the TWA counter in Chicago's O'Hare Airport for a flight to San Francisco which had been delayed. She fell into conversation with a man about fifteen years her senior who was waiting for the same flight; his name was Dr. Lester Breslow, and he was head of the division of preventive medical services for the California State Department of Public Health (which was in Berkeley then). At the time, Devra was completing a master's degree in creative writing at San

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San Francisco State and working as a free-lance writer and photographer, after several years as marketing librarian for a San Francisco ad agency.

On the plane, Lester told her he was working on a project linking cigarette smoking with lung cancer and explained that he hoped to publish his report before the Surgeon General's report on the same subject was due out. He suggested that she contact him at the health department if she was interested in a job there, working on the report. "I was living in Berkeley then," Devra says, "and I wanted to get into public information at the university, but there was a freeze on jobs there." When she did decide to call Lester, he didn't remember her; but he hired her nonetheless, and she plunged in. "I must have looked so innocent then," she smiles, "and I was — I was really ignorant. I had a one-week crash course in medical care; I met everyone in the public health department and asked a lot of dumb questions."

Four months later, in July 1963, the report on cigarette smoking and lung cancer was presented to the California Board of Health — seven months before the Surgeon General's report was published. The report led to the formation of a Governor's Commission on Cigarette Smoking and Health, which Devra staffed while continuing to work as a research writer for the public health department. Over the next two years, she authored reports on such topics as medical care research, community waste, and cancer, and in 1966 was named to the Governor's Population Study Commission, which wrestled with sex education, wider availability of family planning services, and the need to update California's abortion law — areas that Devra continued to be actively involved in after the Commission's report was published.

Devra Breslow in her office.



Janet Phillips

Devra's career and personal life dovetailed in August 1967, when she and Lester — by then California's Director of Public Health — were married. Five months later, Lester resigned as director to become a professor of health services administration at UCLA's School of Public Health, and the Breslows pulled up their Bay Area roots and moved to Los Angeles. Devra continued working for a year as consultant to the public health department, commuting to Berkeley once or twice a week, and then began job-hunting in Los Angeles.

"I found being married and running a house and entertaining enough that I only wanted to work about half-time," she says. The job she eventually landed, as assistant to Dean Mitchell W. Spellman of the Drew Postgraduate Medical School in Watts, was unusual in that she was the first non-black hired by the school and the only white professional woman on the staff for several years. In her five years at Drew, she was responsible for an increasingly broad spectrum of public-information, planning, and development activities. "As assistant to the dean," she says, "you could ask me to do almost anything and I could figure out how to solve a problem. It was a most challenging job, but there were no clearly defined roles, and that's partly why I left." Dean Spellman wanted to promote her to assistant dean, but she wouldn't hear of it. "I wasn't assistant-dean material; I had no management training. And I garnered animosity because I had so much — I was a privileged person, with a good education, a prominent husband, and creature comforts. I wasn't the person to deal with the community."

When the editorship of the *UCLA Cancer Center Bulletin* became available, it seemed a "natural" for Devra, and she left Drew in September 1974 to become once again a colleague (albeit a more distant one) of her husband — who was now dean of the School of Public Health. The UCLA Cancer Center, one of nineteen comprehensive cancer centers in the U.S., is financially independent of the university and is funded by the National Cancer Institute, a division of the National Institutes of Health. Under Devra's editorship, the bimonthly *Bulletin* has acquired a new format and scope, has doubled in size, and has almost tripled its circulation — from 4,000 to 11,000 readers, chiefly professionals, donors, legislators, and persons in the public-health field. Devra is quite proud of her success in making the *Bulletin* a publication of substance. "The Cancer Center is people and ideas," she says, "and the *Bulletin* has to reflect both." As such, she defines one of its main purposes as "to make the people in cancer research come across as human beings — in other words, to humanize medicine."

One of the sidelights of her job is to humanize medicine in a different way — by handling personal inquiries from people who call the Cancer Center in search of informa-

tion, advice, support, or referrals. "Many people simply don't know where to turn," she says. "I listen to them, counsel them, try to teach them how to deal with doctors. People are so scared of doctors, even their own, and we have to talk them out of that." Cancer, she points out, is the second leading cause of death in this country after heart disease, with 665,000 new cases each year and a mortality rate of 350,000 per year. "There's been a sharp increase in incidence the last few years, and last year alone there was a 4 percent increase, which is really scary," she says. But when she talks about the vast "cancer establishment," she concedes wryly that "there may be more people living off cancer than dying from it."

Her job at the Cancer Center consumes about 60 percent of her working hours, but the other 40 percent could hardly be counted as leisure time: recently, she has been collaborating with her husband on a research project on the history of U.S. cancer-control programs, of which Lester is the principal investigator. "I could have been the project director, but I felt it would have been too time-consuming," Devra says. "So I decided just to be one of the research writers. As it was, I ended up doing 80 percent of the interviews and wrote half the book anyway." The project wound down last winter before the Breslows left on their sabbatical, and they're hoping that the book will be published before the end of the year.

Reflecting on her partnership with her husband, Devra describes herself as a sort of guardian of their personal life as well as Lester's professional colleague. Their public life is "very public," she says, and they need a very private "other" life to counterbalance that. They live in an elegant contemporary house tucked among the canyon walls in what Devra refers to as the "proletarian" section of Bel Air (though a visitor would hardly choose that term to describe the neighborhood). Here, Devra is in charge — she handles all their personal and household affairs — and very much in her element. If "Lester's expectations are unending," as she says, so are her talents and energies; a postscript to her *curriculum vita* describes her as "a highly proficient color photographer, especially in relation to travel . . . a collector of graphics, an exceptional cook, and . . . knowledgeable about handicrafts, being a needlepoint craftswoman herself." She and Lester are both similar enough and different enough that "we maximize each other's competencies." Perhaps the best illustration of that, Devra says, is in the way their professional careers have complemented each other: "My husband has given me all these opportunities — but I've seized them and known what to do with them." J.P.

Republic of Tanzania. Fluent in Swahili, he will be stationed in the ministry's regional center in Arusha and will be concerned with the construction of earthen dams and water diversion systems.

Robert N. Cabral, Coventry, R.I., has been elected commercial loan officer in the People's Bank lending division, Providence.

Robert S. Davidson, Jr., is vice-president of Davidson & McKirdy Color Printing and Lithography, West Hartford, Conn.

Mark Soffer is an associate in the Atlantic City, N.J., public accounting firm of Horn, Weinstein, Kaplan & Goldberg.

Mark Trueblood is a programmer/analyst with Computer Sciences Corp., Silver Spring, Md.

71 Robert Abraham and his wife, Judy, report the birth of their first child, Joseph Michael, on Jan. 31. The family lives in Kingston, N.Y., where Bob and Judy are programmers for IBM.

David L. Backus and Donna M. Morris were married June 19 in Walpole, Mass. The couple is living in Newton, Conn.

Nicholas W. Cerjanec and his wife, Sheila, report the birth of a daughter, Julia Harrison, on Feb. 15. The baby is heir to a Brown tradition. Her grandmother is Ruth Wade Cerjanec '33, her uncle is Derek M. Cerjanec '73, her aunt is Isabel Howard Alexander '44, and her paternal grandfather is the late Earl F. Cerjanec '43.

Jamie Evvard has received her master of fine arts degree in printmaking at the University of Iowa, having earlier received an M.A. there. She is also under contract to the University of Iowa to illustrate artifacts for books and articles. Jamie does weaving as well as printmaking. She was invited to spend last April at the Village Art Colony in Austerlitz, N.Y., and she received a Ford grant while at Iowa.

Monica M. MacAdams is special assistant to the general manager of New Community Development Corp., Washington, D.C.

Donald G. MacLeod has been appointed to the faculty at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.

Michel Millodot (Ph.D.), professor and head of the department of optometry at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, Cardiff, U.K., is the author of a layman's book, *What Do You Know About Vision?*, published by Aquila Publishing, Montreal.

Eliot D. Sargon is executive director of the Canadian Zionist Federation, Central Region, Ontario, Canada.

J. Randolph Street, a self-employed manufacturer of toys, lives at 186 Jewett St., Providence.

Shaw T. Tao is assistant vice-president of the Bank of America in New York City.

Marcia G. Woodward has moved to Chicago, where she is personnel director for Posen Enterprises.

72 Dr. Ruth Hanno Beck and her husband, Dr. Roy W. Beck (see '74), have moved to Louisville, Ky., where Ruth is a resident in dermatology at the University of Louisville School of Medicine. She received her M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1976 and

subsequently completed an internship at the Presbyterian-University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

Jon Bigelow, Fairfield, Conn., is program editor of Physicians Radio Network, which broadcasts medical news and features in thirty-two cities around the country from its home base in New York City. "In addition to my editing duties," Jon says, "I produce and host a weekly interview program on which guests debate various clinical or medicopolitical controversies."

George H. Billings received his M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School this spring and is working in Washington, D.C., for Management Analysis Center, Inc.

Jean Braucher is in her third year of law school at Boston University, having spent the summer working for the Boston law firm of Gaston Snow & Ely Bartlett. Last year, she was one of three BU law students named to the National Moot Court team.

Steven Galovich (Ph.D.) has been promoted to associate professor of mathematics at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. He served as director for the National Science Foundation-sponsored Regional Conference in Mathematics in 1975.

James H. Howard, Jr. (Sc.M., '74 Ph.D.) is associate professor of psychology at Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., and assistant director of the psychology department. He is also a consulting psychologist for the U.S. Navy. In addition to his pursuits in psychology, Jim is a qualified computer programmer and is considered an expert in the field of mathematical psychology and computer applications in psychology.

Frank D. Starkey (Ph.D.), assistant professor of chemistry at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, has been selected by a faculty-student committee as 1977-78 Illinois Wesleyan University Century Club Honoree. The Wabash College graduate received a \$250 award and will be the main speaker at the 1978 Century Club dinner.

John Schwager (A.M.) is vice-president of commodity research of Homblower & Weeks, Hemphill, Noyes, Inc. of New York City. He is also a writer and contributing editor for *Commodities* magazine.

Lucile Thompson received her M.S. in microbiology from Rutgers University in May and is a graduate student in biology at Lehigh.

William Grant Tucker and Pauline W. Emery were married at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, on April 30. Stowe H. Tattersall served as best man. Also in the wedding party were Willard N. Woolbert and Peter S. Reichertz. Bill is an assistant treasurer with Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York City, while Pauline is an officer's assistant at Chemical Bank, also in New York City.

Frank A. Valente is a physical therapist at Helen Hayes Hospital, West Haverstraw, N.Y.

Frank O. Walsh is a teacher at Lawrence High School in Fairfield, Maine.

73 Denise Freeman Hawkins received a master of public administration degree from George Washington University in May and is a program analyst in the office of the assistant administrator for air and waste management at the Environmental

Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

Gayl Jones (A.M., '75 D.A.) has accepted an appointment as a junior fellow-assistant professor in The University of Michigan Society of Fellows. She will teach in the English department and in the Program for Afro-American and African Studies at Michigan. A critically acclaimed novelist, she had been an assistant professor at Michigan for two years.

Peter A. Marion has been promoted to senior actuarial associate with the State Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Deborah Michad and Dr. John H. Lecky were married Nov. 27 in Philadelphia and are now residing in Wynnewood, Pa. Her two sisters, Linda '75 and Susan '79, were attendants. Deborah is a radiologist at the Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia, and her husband, a 1964 Lehigh graduate, is assistant professor of anesthesia at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. Deborah is the daughter of J. Graham Michael '50 and Janice Peterson Michael '51.

Dr. Mark W. Moritz is an intern in general surgery at Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Pearl Davis Rezendes has been appointed manager of Industrial National Bank's Broad Street office in Central Falls, R.I.

Jonathan D. Rodman works for Kay Stores, Inc., of Mount Holly, N.J., as the buyer for toys and lawn and garden supplies.

Dr. Robert A. Stern and his wife, Anita, report the birth of their second daughter, Jodi Dawn, on May 26. Their older daughter is Karen Lisa. Jodi was born at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City, where Bob is a third-year resident in obstetrics and gynecology. The family resides in Yonkers.

Dr. Kirk C. Young, a graduate of the New York University School of Medicine, has started a four-year residency in obstetrics and gynecology at the Bellevue Hospital Center in New York City.

74 Dr. Roy W. Beck and his wife, Dr. Ruth Hanno Beck (see '72), have moved to Louisville, Ky., where their address is Hurstbourne Apts., 202 Old Bond Ct. Apt. 8, Louisville 40222. Roy received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in May. He's currently doing an internship at the University of Louisville Affiliated Hospitals, which will be followed by a residency in ophthalmology.

Dr. Marc Blum was a May graduate of the Marquette University School of Dentistry and is practicing in Oshkosh, Wis.

Mary J. Kiernan Cronin (Ph.D.) is executive director of the Library Council of Metropolitan Milwaukee.

John D. Cullen and Natasha Kempers (Middlebury '71) were married July 9, 1976, and are living at 7 Palmetto Ave., Framingham, Mass. John is teaching junior high math in Walpole, Mass., and coaching hockey at the high school.

Adrian G. Hlynka is an engineer with Raytheon Submarine Signal Division, Portsmouth, R.I.

Neil Kiely has become a sales representative with A. T. Cross Company of Rhode Island, makers of writing instruments. He and

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Laura Geller: A pioneering woman rabbi

Marriage counseling, classroom instruction, lecture programs, and Friday night Sabbath services combine to make one Brown raduate's job "rabbi-ing in the traditional sense." But landing that job meant bucking centuries of Jewish tradition. This particular raduate came to Providence as a Pembroker, and is now the nation's third woman rabbi — the only one who is also a Hillel rector.

After her first year running the University of Southern California branch of Hillel, Laura Geller '71 finds herself a natural for the position. "There's nothing inherently masculine about the work that I'm doing," she insists. She also has a reply to what some see as the religious arguments against her pioneering efforts. Calling herself "a very outspoken feminist," Laura takes "very seriously the notion that all people are created in the image of God, and that any way of mistreating God is idolatry."

While Jewish law and tradition have excluded women from certain rituals and obligations — such as the performance of rabbinical duties — Laura points out that the Reform movement, which began in Germany in the late nineteenth century, argues that individual Jews can determine what they feel commanded by. "Jewish law is created by Jews over a period of time, which opens up the possibility of equality between men and women." Women have, indeed, studied in rabbinical seminary before, although they had never made it through the intensive five-year program to become ordained (in part because they were simply not encouraged, Laura says). Thus, she doesn't see sexism in Jewish religious tradition as an inherent problem, and she tries to "work around it and reinterpret it."

Despite the obstacles she had to overcome before being ordained — such as accusations that she was attending Hebrew Union College to catch a husband — Laura hadn't spent years mentally arming herself for the battle. In fact, her decision to enroll in seminary came as a surprise to her parents, who, she says, are not very religious. Laura

herself "was never really into it until I came to Brown." There she almost immediately became what she calls a "chaplains' office groupie." "Dick Dannenfelter and Charlie Baldwin were models of an active ministry, of what it meant to get people to take ethical responsibility seriously," she says.

Academically, though, she headed toward creative writing, at least until she took Religious Studies 1 to fulfill a distribution requirement. "I loved it; I was just fascinated by it," Laura recalls. "I kept studying in the department and before I knew it, I had a major in the history of Christian thought."

That may sound like an unlikely beginning to a rabbinical career. But for Laura, it was the conflict between academic knowledge and her personal beliefs that spurred her to try to understand what being Jewish means. The discovery began in earnest after her sophomore year, when she lived on an Israeli kibbutz "because I was interested in alternative life styles."

"People there expected me to make a choice between being an American and being a Jew, saying that I couldn't be both." But Laura found herself unwilling to renounce either identity. That realization marked the beginning of a growing personal commitment to Judaism: "I decided that I needed to figure out what it meant to be Jewish, if it meant so much to me I couldn't give it up." Having studied Christianity strictly as an intellectual exercise, Laura decided when she returned to Brown to avoid doing the same with her own religion. Hence, thoughts of graduate school were dismissed in favor of seminary.

She calls herself "really lucky" to have been offered the Hillel post shortly after ordination. Her desire to work with college students (which she also did at Vassar and UCLA during her training) is an outgrowth

of her feeling that the "identity crisis" she experienced in college about her relationship to Judaism was a crucial turning point in her own life. "Everybody needs an ethnic, a cultural, a religious and spiritual background," she says — and at USC, where many Jewish students have given little thought to Judaism, she provides opportunities for them to explore this aspect of their identity. The USC campus is huge and difficult to organize, so she targets programs at subgroups. Jewish law and medical students, for example, are asked to consider questions of professional ethics from the standpoint of Jewish tradition and teachings, and vice versa.

More conventional activities, tailored for those who are "into being Jewish," include classes, counseling, dances, and religious services. The latter are unique in that a rotating pair of students conducts them — in Hebrew and in English — while participants sit informally by a fireplace. Laura's own rabbinical style steers clear of many "priestly functions," such as wearing a robe, which she feels could act to separate her from the congregation.

Although she describes southern California as "anti-ethnic," Laura finds Los Angeles an "easier place to be Jewish," since it's less tradition-bound. "This is a very exciting place to be; there's a lot of creative and innovative stuff going on." As the Jewish presence on campus for 10 percent of the USC population (about 2,000 undergraduate and graduate students), part of her job is to "encourage non-Jews and the university as a whole to recognize the contributions Jews have made to American life," Laura says, and she mentions her ambition to organize a Jewish cultural festival featuring authors, comedians, and filmmakers. She also tries to combat negative stereotyping, and to bring attention to oversights that conflict with the needs of Jewish students — such as starting classes on a religious holiday.

While the soft-spoken rabbi insists that "a lot of grass-roots consciousness raising is needed in all religious denominations," she points to the many new books and journals which reflect that "Jewish feminism is a real movement." This is supported by statistics: for example, fifteen women are attending Hebrew Union College's New York branch, up from two during Laura's time there. And Laura can see that her own footsteps have guided others, since prospective woman rabbis from all around the nation consult with her — including a couple from Brown.

Carol Leon '77

Laura Geller at USC's Hillel house.



Carol Leon

his wife, Laurie, have moved to 60 Rumstick Rd., Barrington, with their first child. Stuart Edward, born on March 23. Neil has been named to a three-year term on the board of directors of the Brown Club of Rhode Island. His father is C. Edward Kely '50.

Frank E. Morgan worked during the summer as a law clerk with the firm of Gaston Snow & Ely Bartlett in Boston.

Karen Roos received her M.S.W. degree from Columbia University in May and is now a medical social worker at Strong Memorial Hospital, University of Rochester.

Richard Schmidt is a graduate student in neuropharmacology at the University of Iowa and is doing his thesis research on developmental neurochemistry.

Anita V. Spivey received her J.D. from Georgetown University Law Center in May and is joining General Motors' legal staff in Detroit. Her husband, Dean A. Dent, has been a medical student at George Washington University School of Medicine but will complete his fourth year at Wayne State University in Detroit.

Richard Von Oeyen is a computer operator with the Gorham Division of Textron in Providence.

Richard W. Ziolkowski is a research assistant at the University of Illinois.

75 David E. Cohen is a third-year student at the University of Vermont College of Medicine in Burlington.

Steve Emancipator received his M.D. from Brown in June and is interning at New York University Medical Center. He and his family reside at 1944 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11229.

Willis Lumpkin received his M.B.A. from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania last May and is a corporate banking trustee with Bank of America in Santa Clara, Calif.

Maureen Massie, a member of the Pawtucket (R.I.) School Committee, has accepted a position as an economic analyst in the office of Rhode Island Governor Garrahy.

Carrie Woods and Carl Scott Nelson were married in Hanover, N.H., June 13, after both received their M.B.A. degrees from Amos Tuck School at Dartmouth. The couple will be living and working in Chicago, Scott with Alexander Grant & Co. and Connie with Leo Burnett USA.

Milica Zarkovic and Richard Bookman were married in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on April 18. Helen Chase was maid of honor.

76 M. Elaine Dolan has received her M.A. degree in English literature at Duke University and has been awarded a teaching fellowship to continue her graduate studies there this fall.

Ronna Gorfine is living in Cambridge, Mass., and working in Boston as a sales manager for Jordan Marsh Co.

Richard W. Halpern says that he has "tooled around" with stone-carving and sculpture over the last few years and has finally "put it all together" for serious purposes. "My first serious soapstone sculpture has been accepted for viewing and sale at the BAAK Gallery in Harvard Square, Cambridge," he says. "It is called 'Push Over' and is lime green, on a black marble base,

weighing about sixty-five pounds."

John Kavanaugh Marsh is living in Newport, Ore. "One of the highlights in my life since graduation (I'll leave out the lowlights) was that in October 1976 I worked as press secretary to Don Trubey, candidate for the U.S. Congress from New Mexico. I'm now the sports editor for the *Newport News Times* in Newport, Ore."

77 Joseph H. Silverman and his wife, Susan Greenhaus, are living at Apt. #414, 2 Peabody Terr., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Joe is a graduate student at Harvard, and Susan is with the John Hancock actuarial training program in Boston.

Matt C. Zatchik, 30 High St., Stoneham, Mass., is living the life of a musician for a year while awaiting admission to graduate school in clinical psychology.

Deaths

William Charles Hugo Brand '01, Rumford, R.I., long-time Providence attorney and head class agent for more than twenty years; Feb. 13. A 1904 graduate of Harvard Law School, where he also served as class agent, Mr. Brand established his own law firm on Weybosset St., Providence. Affectionately known as "the Judge," he served as probate judge and town solicitor in East Providence. A violinist and self-taught pianist, he helped earn his way through law school by playing with the Boston Symphony and teaching math and history at night school. Mr. Brand, who was ninety-eight when he died, walked in the Commencement procession each year until last June. He never officially retired, and two days before his death he was busy setting up a business meeting. Survivors include two daughters, Barbara Brand, 245 East 37th St., New York City, and Charlotte.

William Hovey Dinkins '12, Selma, Ala., president of Selma University from 1935 until his retirement in 1950; March 25. Mr. Dinkins received his M.A. from Columbia in 1931. He joined the Selma faculty in 1912, became dean of the literary department in 1914, served with the Army in France, and then returned to Selma to become dean of the college, a position he held until named executive officer in 1932. When Mr. Dinkins became president in 1935, he followed in the footsteps of his father, who held the post in 1893-94. Mr. Dinkins devoted thirty-five years to Selma University, a devotion, noted the *Selma Times-Journal*, "that was shown in his insistence on the meaning of the word 'university' and in his emphasis on scholarship, which characterized his personal life and which he instilled in his students." Upon retirement in 1950, Mr. Dinkins continued to communicate his ideas, writing a weekly column for the *Baptist Leader*. The William H. Dinkins Recreation Center was named in his honor in 1976. In recent years, Mr. Dinkins was active in Brown's National Alumni Schools Program. Survivors include three children, Charles,

William, and Pauline Anderson, registrar at Selma University.

Edwin Pulver Cook '14, Jamestown, R.I., from 1933 until his retirement in 1956 the president and treasurer of General Electric's major appliance distributorship serving Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts; May 4. Early in his career, Mr. Cook was a cotton broker, making frequent trips to Memphis to buy cotton for the then booming southern New England textile industry. Since his retirement, Mr. Cook had been the owner of Fairchild's, a gift shop in Providence. He was a charter member of the Brown Football Association, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include two sons, E. Ridgway Cook '51, Providence, and Myles M. Cook '50, Jamestown.

Harvey Gladding Denham '15, Menlo Park, Calif., retired president and chairman of the board of Mid-East Crude Sales Co., a subsidiary of California-Texas Oil Co., Ltd., New York City; April 23. Mr. Denham spent his entire career in the petroleum business and was one of America's pioneers in 1916 when he became a marketer in China for Standard Oil. Later, he was president of California Commercial Company and assistant to the president of California-Texas Oil Co., both then subsidiaries of Standard Oil. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include a son, John and a daughter, Mary Denham Schouweiler 2052 New Brunswick Dr., San Mateo, Calif.

Alice McMechan Northam '15, '17 A.M., Wilmington, Del., an assistant cataloguer at the John Hay in the years immediately after her graduation; May 18. Mrs. Northam spent most of her life in Wilmington, where her husband was an official with E.I. du Pont de Nemours. She was active in the community serving as president of the PTA, secretary of the YWCA, and as a staff assistant with the Red Cross. Survivors include her son, Richard, 710 Thornby Rd., Sharpley, Wilmington.

Helen Rowland Burr '16, '17 A.M., Newport R.I., former social worker and religious education teacher; May 5. Miss Burr received her M.R.E. degree in 1921 from the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service, and in the 1930s she studied at the Yale Graduate School of Religious Education. She taught in the public schools, served as instructor in religious education at the Baptist Missionary Training School, Chicago, and was assistant to the executive secretary of the North Attleboro (Mass.) chapter of the American Red Cross. Her father was the late Charles E. Burr '22 A.M. There are no immediate survivors.

Sarah Newcomb Gallagher '16, Great Barrington, Mass., a former teacher at the Lincoln School, Providence; May 1. Miss Gallagher also taught at St. John's School, Mountain Lakes, N.J., and while there served as secretary of the local Pembroke Club. She was a former president of the East Greenwich (R.I.) chapter of the League of Women Voters. There are no survivors.

Roy Alfred Waggener '17 A.M., Northfield, Minn., retired professor of zoology at Carleton College, Northfield; Jan. 13, 1976. Professor Waggener received his A.B. from LaRange College and his Ph.D. from Cornell. At one time he served as president of the Northfield Library Board. Survivors are not known.

Albert Edwin Dillingham '18, Westfield, Mass., division manager of the Cleveland office of the Chase Brass & Copper Co., division of Kennecott Copper Corp., prior to his retirement in 1962 and former president of the Cleveland Brown Club; April 24. Mr. Dillingham was an instructor in chemistry at Brown during the 1919-20 academic year, as a former vice-president of his class, and had been a director of the Associated Alumni. He was an Army veteran of World War I. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, Gertrude, 142 Western Cir., Westfield; and a son, *John A.* '50.

James Saville Eastham '19, Andover, Mass., retired vice-president, secretary, and general counsel of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates of Boston, former assistant attorney general of Massachusetts, and a former Brown trustee; April 25. Mr. Eastham was an infantry officer during World War I. He earned his LL.B. from Harvard in 1922, practiced law in Boston and Lawrence, and served as assistant attorney general for the commonwealth from 1926 to 1930, the year he joined Eastern Gas. Mr. Eastham devoted a good part of his on-business life to Brown. He was on the corporation from 1945 to 1952 and served 20 years as a member of the Advisory & Executive Committee. He later served as chairman of the trustees emeriti. For many years he served as head class agent for '19 and was a frequent winner in the University fund competition. He was a national chairman of the Brown University Fund in 1964-65. Mr. Eastham was vice-president of the Associated Alumni from 1939 to 1941, was secretary-treasurer of the Merrimack Valley Brown Club for four years, and was a past president and director of the Brown Club of Boston. His enthusiastic and thoughtful contributions to Brown were officially recognized in 1965 when he received the Brown Bear Award. Four years later, Mr. Eastham received an honorary LL.D. degree from Brown. He was a former president of the Rhode Island chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, *Margaret*, 16 Alden Rd., Andover; three sons, *William* '48, John, and *James* '53; and a daughter, *Nancy*. Memorial contributions may be made to the James S. Eastham Scholarship Fund at Brown.

Miriam Prentice Hickey '19, Naples, Fla., a retired laboratory technician who worked for several hospitals in southern New England and who was a former secretary-treasurer of her class; May 8. Mrs. Hickey was a member of the executive committee of the Pembroke Club of Boston in the early 1930s, was vice-president of the Hartford Pembroke Club, was a representative to the Alumnae Council, and was a club representative on the Pembroke alumnae board of directors. She is survived by a brother.

Henry August Sinderman '19, Cleveland, Ohio; June 6, 1959. Survivors include his wife, *Helen*, 1736 Wagar Ave., Cleveland.

Dr. John Nicholas Walsh '21, Providence, a physician for forty-five years prior to his retirement in 1967; May 2. Dr. Walsh, a 1923 graduate of Georgetown Medical School, was in private practice for the first twenty-five years of his career, with an office on Smith Hill, Providence. For the past twenty years he specialized in proctology, with an office on Angell St., Providence. He is survived by his wife, *Marie*, 24 Groaton Dr., Providence.

Fred L. Tompkins, Jr. '22, Sarasota, Fla., former salesman for the Pepsodent Co., Chicago; in January 1973. Survivors are not known.

John James Monk '24, Sarasota, Fla., retired executive vice-president of Hillison & Etten Co., advertising printers in Chicago, and an alumni trustee from 1959 to 1966; May 30. During a lifetime in the printing business in Chicago, Mr. Monk also was associated with the Lincoln Printing Company and the LaSalle Street Press. Known for many years as "Mr. Brown University" in the Greater Chicago area, Mr. Monk was actively recruiting students for Brown long before the formation of the National Alumni Schools Program. He was the guiding hand behind the Brown Club of Chicago for almost forty years, serving as president, vice-president, and secretary.

Jack Monk was secretary of his class for many years and, in that capacity, supplied this magazine with extensive material for the class notes section, all of it written with good humor. When the material would slow down, as it occasionally did, Mr. Monk would send what was available and apologize to the editor for "scraping the bottom of the innuendo barrel."

After retirement nine years ago, Mr. Monk and his wife, *Adelaide*, moved to Sarasota, where he became president of the Florida West Coast Brown Club and then the Ivy League Club in Sarasota, which he helped form. In the class-note section of the May/June BAM, Mr. Monk explained in detail another of his creations, an informal get-together of Brown men and their wives in the Sarasota area on the first and third Fridays of each month, with no agenda, no important business, just good fellowship. In both Chicago and Florida, Jack Monk was in great demand as a toastmaster at Brown gatherings. He received the Brown Bear Award in 1952. He was a veteran of World War I and a member of Psi Upsilon.

Mr. Monk is survived by his wife, *Adelaide*, 1602 Stickney Point Rd., Apt. 204, Sarasota; and a daughter, *Marylynn Monk Bors* '52, Lexington, Mass. A memorial fund has been established in Mr. Monk's name at the University.

James George Ehrlicher '25, Evanston, Ill., former partner in the Healy & Ehrlicher public relations firm, Chicago, and a former secretary of the Brown Club of Chicago. Mr. Ehrlicher served in an advisory capacity during Edward J. Kelly's and Martin Kennelly's mayoral terms in Chicago and for a time was

alumni secretary at Lake Forest Academy Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include two daughters, *Nancy Ehrlicher Goad* of Evanston and *Sally Ehrlicher Robbins* of Atlanta.

James Allen Brown '26, Coral Gables, Fla., Coral Gables realtor; in 1976. Active in real estate in Coral Gables since the 1920s, Mr. Brown was one of the men who helped in writing the zoning code for the city. He served as chairman of both the planning and zoning boards for more than twenty years. Survivors include his wife, *Enna*, 3820 Alhambra Ct., Coral Gables.

Reginald Albert Lewis '26, Topsfield, Mass., former manager of a plantation for United Fruit Co. in Costa Rica; April 12. In recent years, Mr. Lewis had been associated with the Lewis Leather Co., Boston, retiring in 1969. Survivors include his wife, *Margaret*, 22 Boxford Rd., Topsfield; and a daughter, *Diana*.

Harold Lawrence Van Wagenen '26, Lake Wales, Fla., retired manager of the safe deposit department at 1st Westchester National Bank, Ossining, N.Y.; date unknown. Sigma Nu. Survivors are not known.

Wentworth William Mann '28, Los Angeles, owner and president of Mann Advertising Co., Los Angeles, from 1947 until his retirement in 1968, and former editor-in-chief of *The Brown Jug*; Dec. 18. Mr. Mann was a former secretary of the Los Angeles Brown Club and had served as president of the Southern California Alumni Association of Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, *Nano*, 643 Moreno Ave., Los Angeles.

Morris I. Packard '28, Estepona, Spain, former owner of Crafts, Inc., of Providence and Warwick; May 9. Mr. Packard sold his business three years ago, after which he and his wife moved to Spain. They had been living in Spain in the 1930s when the Spanish Civil War broke out. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, *Grace*, Edificio Plus Ultra 6B, Estepona, Malaga, Spain; and two sons, *William* and *James*.

Raymond Maurice Safford '30, Tryon, N.C., former commercial representative with the New York Telephone Co., New York City; March 26. At one time, Mr. Safford served as vice-president of the Union of Telephone Workers of Downstate New York. He was also a former president and curator of research for the Staten Island Historical Association. Survivors include his wife, *Hildegard Jaeger Safford* '29, 102 Longbranch Ln., Tryon; and two sons and a daughter.

Walter Eugene Hall '31, Providence, route foreman for Narragansett Electric Company prior to his retirement in 1972; May 4. Mr. Hall was a World War II Army veteran. Survivors include his wife, *Helen*, 210 Power St., Providence.

Max Zusman '31, Waterbury, Conn., secretary-treasurer of Waterbury Foundry, Inc., and manager of Commercial Iron & Metal Co. of Waterbury; May 10. Mr. Zus-

man was an Army veteran of World War II. Survivors include a brother, David Zusman, of Waterbury.

Felicia Ethel Craddock '35, Cranston, R. I., former laboratory technician at Rhode Island Hospital; May 11. Miss Craddock also served as head of the clinical and X-ray department at Butler Hospital, Providence. In 1948, she was class representative to the Alumnae Council. That same year, she served as president of the Laboratory Club of Providence. There are no immediate survivors.

Dr. Alvin Irving Goldfarb '35, Bayside, N.Y., a clinical professor of psychiatry at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and a former consultant on psychiatric services for the aged in the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, June 11. The 1939 graduate of Johns Hopkins School of Medicine was a well-known authority in the field of geriatrics. He originated the Kahn-Goldfarb-Pollar Mental Status Questionnaire, a procedure to assess the clinical degree of brain disease. Dr. Goldfarb served a two-year internship at New York's Mount Sinai School of Medicine from 1939 to 1941, took his residency there, and remained there as a physician and teacher for thirty years. At the time of his death, he was an attending psychiatrist at Mount Sinai Hospital. Pi Lambda Phi. Survivors include two daughters, Dr. Alison Goldfarb and Martha; and a son, Jeffrey.

Francis Louis Maynard '35 A.M., Chestnut Hill, Mass., professor of biology at Boston College; Sept. 5, 1976. Mr. Maynard was a 1931 graduate of Boston College. Survivors include his wife, Gertrude, 50 College Rd., Chestnut Hill.

Donald Weare Tanner '35, Londonderry, N.H., engineering specialist with Raytheon Co.; May 11. Mr. Tanner earned an M.S. in engineering at Harvard in 1936. He was the son of *Hubert D. Tanner* '07 and the grandson of *Willard B. Tanner* 1879. An uncle was the late *Harold B. Tanner* '09, chancellor of the University. Beta Theta Pi. Survivors include his uncle, *Kenneth J. Tanner* '12, 500 Angell St., Providence.

Walter Varian Brown '37, '39 Sc.M., Austin, Texas, professor of botany at the University of Texas since 1947; May 16. Mr. Brown earned his Ph.D. from Duke University in 1943, served as an officer with the Navy during World War II, and was an instructor in botany at Brown in 1946-47. He was one of the four Brown brothers who attended the University in the 1930s, the others being *Roland* '33, *Larry* '34, and *Kenneth* '39. Mr. Brown is survived by his wife, Helen, 3610 Windsor Rd., Austin; a daughter, Catherine; and a son, Stephen.

Vernon Louis Parrington, Jr., '38 A.M., '42 Ph.D., Kingston, Wash., teacher of English and American history for thirty years at Lakeside School, an independent preparatory school in Seattle; Dec. 19, 1974. The son of *Vernon Louis Parrington*, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Main Currents in American Thought*, Mr. Parrington was a 1935 graduate of the University of Washington. In 1947, Brown published his doctoral disserta-

tion, *American Dreams: A Study of American Utopias*. After serving in the Army during World War II, Mr. Parrington joined Lakeside School, where he also served as student advisor, department chairman, and admissions advisor. Recipient of a Fulbright grant, he taught and lectured on many aspects of American life in various secondary schools in Denmark in 1956-57. Survivors include his wife, Margaret, P.O. Box 366, Kingston; daughters Elsa and Sarah; and a son, *Vernon Louis*.

Dr. Pierce William Theobald '38, Northbrook, Ill., ear, nose, and throat specialist in Chicago; May 23. Dr. Theobald received his B.M. from Northwestern University in 1942 and his M.D. from the same college a year later. He served in the Navy during World War II and was also a medical examiner for the Selective Service in Chicago. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Alice, 731 York Ct., Northbrook; and three children, Joan, Stephen, and David.

Robert Oliver, Sr. '50, West Warwick, R.I., construction salesman for Westinghouse Electric Supply Corp. of Providence for the past thirty years; May 4. Survivors include his wife, Martha, 85 Alden Dr., West Warwick; three sons, Robert, Michael, and John; and two daughters, Barbara and Diane.

Arthur Paul Trehella, Jr. '50, New York City, holder of administrative positions in several New York-area hospitals; May 22. Mr. Trehella received master's degrees from New York University in English and from the Columbia University School of Public Health in hospital administration. He was an officer in the Army Medical Corps. Survivors include his wife, Claire, 522 E. 20th St., New York City; sons Andrew and Timothy; and a brother, Robert.

Alton Harold Desmond '51 Sc.M., '54 Ph.D., Annandale, Va., former chairman of the department of biological sciences at George Washington University; April 27. The Hartwick College graduate was a graduate teaching assistant at Brown and held an Eli Lilly fellowship in biology. While a member of the George Washington faculty during the past twenty-four years, Professor Desmond held a grant from the American Cancer Society for research on problems of the liver. He served with the Coast Guard during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy, 4907 Erie, Annandale; and a daughter, *Jane* '73, Ithaca, N.Y.

Elwood Edson Leonard, Jr. '51, Providence, president of H. & H. Screw Production Mfg. Co. in Lincoln, R.I., civic leader, the state's premier fund raiser for social services and the arts, and a term trustee of Brown from 1966 to 1972; July 4 of a heart attack.

In an editorial, the *Providence Journal* said, in part: "In his quiet, almost self-effacing way, Elwood Leonard — 'Woody' to his friends — was an extraordinary man. No job for the community was too big to undertake. If he considered it important in terms of social benefits, he was always ready to help despite his own considerable duties as head of a successful industrial enterprise. Woody Leonard

believed deeply that a community's strength depends on caring for others, sharing in the material benefits that accrue to some but not to others and fostering social cohesiveness through sincere involvement and more than a superficial understanding of the other fellow's problems. . . . His legacy to Rhode Island was more than the millions of dollars he helped to raise. Perhaps even more was the spirit and dedication with which he gave himself to others, rare qualities that society can ill afford to lose."

Mr. Leonard was chairman of United Way of Southeastern New England in 1969, leading it to a 20 percent increase, the largest that year in the United States. He served as chairman of the 1976 United Arts Fund, director of the Rhode Island Philharmonic, and president from 1969 to 1974 of the Urban Coalition of Rhode Island. Woody Leonard was instrumental in forming the Rhode Island Baptist Fund and was a trustee of Trinity Square Repertory Theater, Roger Williams College, and the Providence YMCA. He was a member of the state's Bicentennial Commission and of the National Advisory Board on the Tall Ships visit to Newport in the summer of 1976. He was selected Small Businessman of the Year in 1973 and, in 1975, was given the Brotherhood Award of the Rhode Island Conference on Christians and Jews.

Deeply involved with Brown, Woody Leonard was chairman of the University's fund drive for the medical program in 1972-73, was a regional chairman of the Program for the Seventies, and was chairman of the record-breaking 25th Reunion Gift Committee of his class. At the time of his death, he was actively serving the Brown Fund, helping it reach its third consecutive record high this past year. He was a former member of the board of directors of the Associated Alumni and was president of the Brown Engineering Association. In his spare time, Mr. Leonard raised roses and pheasants at his Jamestown home and played in national and international bridge tournaments.

Survivors include his wife, *Barbara Martin Leonard* '46, 194 Arlington Ave., Providence; daughters *Barbara* '75, Karen, and Cynthia; and sons William, Elwood, Jr., and Anthony.

Bryan Eames Dullea '67 A.M., Phoenix, Ariz., former professor in the department of modern languages at Arizona State University; May 9, 1975. Professor Dullea received his B.A. from the University of British Columbia in 1963. Survivors include his wife, Karen, 1923 West Mitchell Dr., Phoenix.

Corrections

In the July-August issue, the death of Malcolm Allan Jenckes '24 was incorrectly reported under the name of Malcolm Allan Jones. Mr. Jenckes's wife, Margaret, also survives him. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

In the story on the Senior Citations in the July-August issue (page 14), it was incorrectly reported that Dorene Marshall read the citation for Barrett Haveline. Ann Thomas '77 read the citation for Dean Hazeltine and Dorene Marshall the citation for Karen Romer.

