

FROHMAN, *FROH muhn*, was the name of two brothers who were famous theatrical managers. Their theatrical group practically controlled the American theater from 1895 to 1910. Both brothers were born in Sandusky, Ohio.

Daniel Frohman (1851-1940) was known for many years as the dean of American theatrical producers. He began his career as business manager of the Madison Square Theatre in New York City, and soon managed his own companies and theaters.

Charles Frohman (1860-1915) has been called the "theatrical Napoleon of America." At one time, he owned and operated theaters in London as well as in New York City. In a typical season, he presented 25 plays and employed 795 actors. Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore, and John Drew were among the actors who became stars under his management. Frohman died in the *Lusitania* disaster in 1915. BARNARD HEWITT

FROISSART, *frwah SAHR*, **JEAN** (1337?-1410?), a French poet and historian, wrote *The Chronicles of France, England, Scotland, and Spain*. This four-volume work describes events from 1325 to 1400, especially the Hundred Years' War (see HUNDRED YEARS' WAR). *The Chronicles* are based partly on what Froissart actually witnessed and partly on research. His history is not always accurate, but he described vividly the manners and personalities of the times. One critic said, "Froissart's whole business was to live in the fourteenth century, and tell us what he saw there." William Morris and other writers of the 1800's drew materials for some of their narrative poems from *The Chronicles*. Froissart also wrote of his school days and early love affairs in "L'Espinette Amoureuse."

During the 1360's, he served five years as secretary to Queen Philippa of England. He studied to be a priest, but preferred writing of chivalry and adventure. He was born in Valenciennes, France. FRANCIS J. BOWMAN

FROMM, *frahm*, **ERICH** (1900-1980), was a German-born social psychoanalyst. He became a leading supporter of the idea that most human behavior is a learned response to social conditions. In adopting this concept, Fromm rejected much of the theory of the noted Austrian psychiatrist Sigmund Freud. Freud maintained that instincts determine most human behavior.

Fromm applied the ideas of sociology to psychoanalysis. He studied the social and cultural processes by which people come to learn and act out the behavior expected of them by their society.

Fromm wrote numerous books that reflect his many fields of interest, such as philosophy, psychology, religion, and sociology. His major works include *The Sane Society* (1955), *The Art of Loving* (1956), and *The Heart of Man* (1964).

Fromm was born in Frankfurt. He earned his Ph.D. degree from the University of Heidelberg in 1922. In 1933, Fromm came to the United States to lecture at the Institute for Psychoanalysis in Chicago. He became a United States citizen in 1940. Fromm held various positions in psychoanalytical institutions in the United States and taught at universities in the United States and Mexico. GEORGE H. POLLOCK

FROND. See FERN.

FRONDE, *fraund*, was a revolt of nobles against the French monarchy. The word means *sling*, a popular game among French boys. Historians do not know how the revolt got its name. In 1648, the Parlement of Paris rebelled against French tax policies. The Prince of Condé led armies that crushed the rebellion in 1649. Condé himself then led a new revolt in 1650. It failed in 1652, and the monarchy became stronger than it had been before the revolt.

FRONDIZI, **ARTURO**. See ARGENTINA (New Political Crises).

FRONT. See WEATHER (illustrations; Fronts).

FRONT ORGANIZATION is one that serves as a cover for illegal or subversive activities.

FRONT RANGE. See COLORADO (Land Regions).

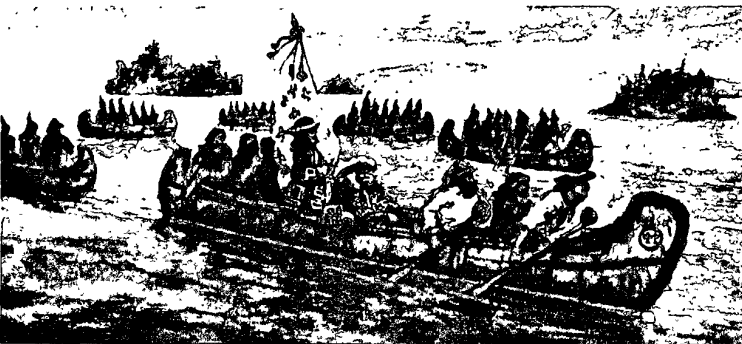
FRONTAL BONE. See HEAD.

FRONTENAC, *FRAHN tuh nak* or *fraunt NAHK*, **COMTE DE** (1620-1698), **LOUIS DE BUADE**, was governor of New France, the French colonies in Canada, in the late 1600's. He helped establish France's power in America so firmly that it lasted for more than 50 years after his death.

He was appointed governor in 1672. His stern, military ways and his hot temper often got him into trouble with the civil authorities in the province. But he knew when to be tactful and when to be masterful with the Indians. The colony prospered under his rule.

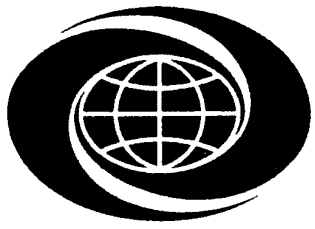
Frontenac encouraged exploration of the west, and aided the expeditions of Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle; Louis Jolliet; and Father Marquette. But he quarreled constantly with Bishop Laval and the priests, mainly about using brandy in the Indian trade. The

Detail of a water color by de Rinzy; the Public Archives of Canada



The Comte de Frontenac served two terms as governor of the French colonies in Canada during the late 1600's. This watercolor shows Frontenac, seated in a canoe, on his way to Fort Cataragui, which he built on Lake Ontario in 1673.

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