Picking mates for 9 month blind dates

By JAY FRAMSON

One of the largest computer matching services in Rhode Island is right here on the Brown campus, and it brings people together for a "date" which lasts a lot longer than an evening.

The Brown housing office already has the university's computer at work matching roommates for a blind date which will last the last nine months.

And Hoorning's computer dating service has a pretty good track record, less than five percent of the freshmen usually switch roommates before date ends, according to assistant director of housing Arthur Gallagher.

The roommate questionnaire, sent to admitted students in April, provides the information used in matching the pairs.

After the questionnaires are returned, the responses are keypunched and programmed into the computer, which faces the weighty task of keeping some 1450 freshmen happy.

The computer first sorts incoming students by sex, and then moves to the "personal habits" section on the questionnaire.

Hoorning aims to match students with identical preferences, on the cool living, smoking, sleeping habits, neatness, music preference and studying questions.

The computer breaks the class down into groups and respond (similarly to the six personal habits questions, Gallagher said. Those six used possible response groups.

If there are more than two people in any such group, the computer further refines the

Continued on Page 29

Brown Daily Herald

VOLUME 111. NUMBER 70 PROVIDENCE, R.I. SUMMER, 1977

SPECIAL

New president gains praise during first months in office

By ROBERT LENN

President PAG has impressed most students, faculty and administrators with his open, low-key administrative style since becoming Brown's chief administrator on January 1.

Although some undergraduate leaders maintain that the new chief's record has been divisive so far, faculty and administrators say that Swearer's personal qualities and proven administrative capabilities will eventually lead to a brighter future for the university.

Students and faculty are generally impressed with Swearer's promises to increase constituent input into university decisions through such mechanisms as the recently formed President's Advisory Group (PAG), an approximately 15 member body made up of students, faculty and alumni.

Administrators invariably mention Swearer's capacity to work long hours, his ability to render quick policy decisions, and his refreshing sense of humor, in commenting on his performance thus far.

Alumni are pleased with the president's low-key, 2/2,2 and ability to get along well with others.

Members of all the different segments of the university community find the president accessible, noting that he returns phone calls, gives appointments to those who want to see him, and answers memoraundum promptly.

Observers frequently liken Swearer to President Jimmy Carter because of the emphasis on getting out and meeting his constituents.

Major accomplishments

Campus leaders are less impressed with Swearer's accomplishments than his style, but virtually all maintain that he has made substantial progress in certain areas such as improving the lines of communication between students, faculty and administrators.

Some assert that the president's principal accomplishment since his arrival has been to foster a sense of community by participating in forums and attending informal social gatherings with students and faculty.

Others say that Swearer's main achievement during the past six months has been to open up the university decision making process to student and faculty input through the PAG.

Despite the recent formation of the PAG, some undergraduate leaders assert that some of Swearer's major decisions of the past six months have been characterized by the same disregard for student opinion that typified past administrations at Brown.

Citing the university's secret destruction of 27,000 admissions folders without first consulting undergraduate leaders, student government president Steve Owens '78 said "the nature of Swearer's decisions haven't been that different from the way we had before."

Owens disparaged the PAG, maintaining that it should be a decision making group rather than an advisory body. He added that university staff, such as library and service personnel, should be represented on the body, and maintained that the exclusion of staff from the PAG "is indicative of the general attitude they (the administration) have toward workers here."

Recently student leaders also voiced dissatisfaction with the president's controversial January 31 admissions statement, in which he contended that Brown will be unable to admit a

Continued on Page 31

Univ. wracked by lawsuits over sex, race discrimination

By AMY GOLDSMITH

Brown has been hit by four major discrimination suits in the last three years, and one case, a class action by former graduate assistant professor of anthropology Louise Lamphere, is slated to come to trial in the fall.

A Lamphere case, which most campus observers say Brown will lose, could lead to a court injunction in university tenure and promotion decisions for the first time ever.

While this will be the first discrimination case to come to court unless it is settled over the summer, Brown has also had to fight race discrimination suits by former freshman basketball coach Brian Coo-Garcia and associate dean of academic affairs William Linn, charged, as a sex bias action by former psychiatric social worker Jane Thompson.

The specific issues have differed somewhat. The Thompson and Coo-Garcia cases, both resolved out of court through settlements to the plaintiffs, arose from a salary inequality and a contract non-renewal, respectively. Lamphere's class action sex discrimination suit, slated to come to trial in September, stemmed from a denial of tenure.

The Brown charges, denied just this month by the university, resulted from the announcement of hir.probably dismissal from the university immediately prior to an extended sick leave.

While the facts of the cases revolve around similar issues, the allegations underlying each situation have been the same. The university, the plaintiffs have charged, has failed to adhere to its responsibilities for affirmative action toward minorities and women—responsibilities mandated by law since the passage of federal

Continued on Page 26
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Grading shows variation by department

By JONATHAN KLEIN

The last time Brown professors were awarding more A's than they used to with faculty in the humanities, the number of A and B students, according to statistics compiled by the registrar's office, was 1975-76 academic year. Statistics released by registrar Milton Silver '44 in his annual report indicate that A's are now given more frequently than A's and C's. The university-wide average shows 26.7 percent of all undergraduates grade A's, 24.4 percent B's, 8.5 percent C's, 28.8 percent 5's and 4.4 percent NC's. The remaining grades were missing or incomplete.

Statistics also indicate a levelling-off of declining use of the Satisfactory-No Credit (S-NC) option. S-NC use had been falling steadily since the 1969 introduction of the new curriculum, when almost 60 percent of all courses were taken pass-fail, but that trend appears to have ended in 1973-74.

Departmental differences

Although Brown's university-wide average grade distribution does not show much fluctuation from most recent years, noticeable differences exist among the various departments. In addition to higher than average percentage of A's in the humanities, applied mathematics, political science and linguistics also show a high proportion of A's. Several natural and social sciences, including chemistry, math economics, physics, psychology and linguistics, are more C's and fewer B's than the rest of the university.

The chemistry department awarded 14.3 percent of its students NC's for semester II, although university average was 4.4 percent, giving it by far the highest incidence of failure of any department. While the average percentage of A's for the university was 26.7, the Russian division of the Slavic languages department gave A's to over 30 percent of its students first semester, and almost half in the second term of the 1975-76 year. Slavic department chairman Sam Driver explained that this was because enrollment in Russian, which many English majors in the course, too," he said, "since I can't pretend that a course designed for students who don't major in linguistics in any language will be difficult for a specialist in it." High language grades

Languages in general exhibited generally high proportion of A's, B's and C's, but in the French deparment, 60.2 percent of the grades were A's, as were 34.1 percent of those awarded by the French department.

Hispanic and Italian studies head Frank Durand explained that the high frequency of A's and B's in language courses occurred because "language and literature courses that are specifically high-motivated and interested students—nobody has to take a language". Those areas such as applied math, linguistics, and the languages, apparently have a high frequency of A's because students who are interested in those specialized topics would not be taking the courses if they were not receiving good grades in the other subjects.

The S-NC option was used more frequently in humanities courses than in the social or natural sciences, the registrar's figures show.

Students in Chemistry, English, French, math, political science and history have all tended to take grades rather than the pass-fail option. In contrast, a larger-than-average percentage of students in art, German, comparative literature and philosophy opted for the S-NC system.

The aspiration of students to attend graduate and professional schools was cited as a major reason for the low percentage of S-grades in the social and natural sciences.

Spokesmen for the various departments contended that many students decline the S-NC grading option because they feel that graduate schools will look upon a large number of S's unfavorably.

German department chief

Continued on Page 28

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BROWN DAILY HERALD, SUMMER, 1977
THREE
Brown must seek more than a balanced budget

Under new and more forward looking leadership, 1976-77 was to have been the year in which Brown reaffirmed its commitment to openness in administration and leadership of education.

But this academic year has seen little new commitment to community decision making and more of the same educational follow-the-leaderism.

Brown’s principle accomplishment over the last three years has been to trim spending and move toward a balanced budget. But the university has stagnated in its attempts to solve other much pressing problems.

It has not fulfilled the promises of the New Curriculum, now eight years old. It has not significantly increased meaningful student participation in the budgetary process. It has failed to add to commitments made to minority students in 1968 and 1975.

On the educational front, Brown retains the potential to become the nation’s leading center for undergraduate learning. The raw materials for excellence and innovation in education are already here. The New Curriculum laid the groundwork. The faculty includes some of the greatest minds in the nation. Brown continues to attract top notch students during a time when other schools are having trouble filling their classrooms. And innovative undergraduate education has an articulate and forceful administrative spokesman in dean of the college Walter M. Mahoney.

But, although four times blessed, Brown seems to have become content with its current status as a second rate Harvard—a graduate oriented institution where undergraduates’ main role is to pay the bills. It is also popular to blame the administration for Brown’s educational shortcomings—University Hall was not giving financial backing to the New Curriculum and consequently professors had little incentive to devise new ways to teach undergraduates. But now the money is there, in the form of an incentive grant program devised by Massey, yet most faculty have not taken advantage of this financial support. More and more, the incentive grants are going to graduate students, and it has become apparent that it will take more than money to gain faculty support for the New Curriculum. Many professors continue to perceive undergraduates as a peripheral component of this university, and prefer spending their time at research rather than teaching the people who pay their salaries. Students must force faculty members to devote themselves more wholeheartedly to their teaching duties if this institution is to overcome educational stagnation.

Brown has also made little progress in opening up its administrative decisions to students. Students have gained access to budgetary material through their participation in the principal budgetary panel, Advisory Committee on University Planning (ACUP), which was formed in the wake of the 1975 strike and building takeover. But ACUP has proven largely ineffective in communicating student positions on most issues to University Hall. Administrators have worked with the committee only reluctantly, members of the panel have had to struggle to extract budgetary information, and University Hall rarely asks the committee’s advice on specific issues.

Howard Swearer’s Presidential Advisory Group (PAG) does not appear thus far to have answered the need for greater community participation in University Hall decisions. The panel has gone almost three months without meeting, and the president has repeatedly pledged to convene the group ‘in a couple of weeks.’

The new administration has shown that it is more interested in listening to students, but it has not yet demonstrated that it always hears what they are saying.

Brown’s commitment to increase minority applicants, made while minority students barricaded themselves inside University Hall, has also not been met. Like the pact which followed the 1968 walkout by minority students, the 1975 accord seems to be gathering dust on some shelf in University Hall.

That agreement called for a 25 percent increase in applications from minority students over a three year period. Since the accord was hammered out, however, minority applications have fallen by 20 percent—forcing Swearer to admit in a television interview that some of the terms of the pact may have to be reevaluated.

It has become painfully obvious that the university must be prepared to increase its financial support for the admissions office, and happily a task force currently studying this problem is likely to recommend that the office’s budget be hiked.

The challenges facing the university are by no means restricted to these areas. Brown must seek a lasting definition of the relationship between the medical school and the college, complete its long overdue affirmative action guidelines, resolve separate sex and race discrimination suits, and make a permanent peace with its labor unions.

But now that the budget is nearly balanced, the university can no longer devote all of its energies to trimming expenses, nor can it continue to use money shortages as an excuse for failing to meet other needs.

It is, of course, difficult to run a university on an endowment comparable in size to Harvard’s annual fund, but Brown has taken great steps forward in spite of its monetary woes. Now that the financial crisis has eased, we must not continue to be content with second best. We must complete the quest for excellence.

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The Brown Daily Herald is not just a way to find out when the next meeting of the premed society is or whether the administration will continue the energy use surcharge for refrigerators.

Last year we were the first to disclose that Howard Swearer would become Brown’s president, we uncovered the secret destruction of 27,000 admissions folders to avoid Buckley Amendment disclosure provisions, we revealed the settlements in the library and service workers’ strikes before the rank-and-file members found out, and we printed details of the secret $12.5 million Corporation pledge which brought Swearer to Brown.

The Herald is the voice of the students, and has a wide ranging impact on decision making at Brown. Its members are consistently involved in a wide variety of activities that make this university tick.

Drop by our offices at 195 Angell Street when you get here in the fall. You can make it happen.
Univ. survives painful budget trimming

By LINO LIPINSKY

The Brown Corporation last month gave its final approval to what university administrators are hoping will be the last deficit budget, culminating a three-year austerity campaign which began amidst massive student protests in 1975.

Although next year's $38 million non-medical budget is over $30,000 in the red, administrators believe they can bring income and expenditures into line by fiscal 1978-79, balancing Brown's finances for the first time in the decade.

The University began planning its three-year retreat in 1974-75 after reputed budgetary deficits forced Brown to spend about $10 million of its endowment, already the lowest in the Ivy League.

The cuts announced by then-President Donald Horning prompted students to strike and later seize University Hall in protest against cutsbacks proposed by the administration. Even cartoonist Mattfeld was asked to leave the campus.

Two years of often painful budget trimming have seen the elimination of faculty jobs, deanery slots, and student services, but many of the cuts have been much less drastic than anticipated when the university first announced its long-range budgetary blueprint.

An improved national economy, greater than expected gifts to the Brown Fund, and bigger hikes in tuition have gradually stabilized the administrators' view of the budget and thereby allowed the university to increase its expenditures, restoring some of the cuts.

Making of a deficit

The causes of the university's economic plight go back to 1965, when Brown stopped receiving vast increases in federal research grants, according to Paul Maeder, who, as vice president for finance and operations is Brown's chief budgetary officer.

The university overexpanded in the 1960's, and should have begun cutting back as early as 1968.

The early 1970's brought a host of financial problems highlighted by rapidly rising energy costs and a severe recession coupled with inflation for the first time in economic history.

The university was hit hard by astronomical hikes in energy costs resulting from the Arab oil embargoes. These increases "could not be made toward financial stability in 1973, Maeder said.

To combat future deficits, the Budget and Finance Committee of the Brown Corporation developed a three-year financial recovery plan during the summer of 1974.

That panel, chaired by trustee Henry Sharp '45, drew up a plan which called for an end to deficits within three years.

To meet this goal, the university's administration began mapping reductions and cuts for Brown's staffing and programs.

In February, 1975, Horning unveiled a plan to slash $7.5 million worth of faculty and make drastic cuts in other areas over a three-year period.

Maeder, looking back on the budget trimming process shortly after the administration finished drafting up two years' financial package, predicted that Horning was "strongly influenced by the stock market" in his economic projections in 1974-75. Many administrators at that time were concerned that the market might actually collapse.

One administration source criticized Horning for a tendency to "shout before he had a target" to make Brown's financial condition appear better than it actually was.

In early 1975 the president announced in a national television appearance that Brown had spent $20 million of its endowment to cover deficits, when in actuality only half of that sum had been withdrawn to meet budgetary gaps. The figure Hornig had used included costs of additions to the physical plant, including the Sciences Library and the Bryant College campus, now Brown's East Campus.

Horning "tried to shock people," the administrator claimed, although this tactic "didn't work well" and "made people nervous.

The president's pessimistic view of the income outlook caused him to project cuts which were more severe than those which were ultimately executed.

Faculty cuts

The projected cut in the size of the faculty shrunk from 75 to 29 as the university twice revised its staffing plan.

Horning had originally ordered three-dean of the faculty and academic affairs Jacques B. Mattfeld, now president of Barnard College, to slash the instructional budget by five percent per year for three years.

From there, Mattfeld devised a plan to trim 25 faculty positions annually for the duration of the reduction program.

The number of faculty cuts was subsequently lowered to 50 over a three-year period and a total of 70 over five years, according to the current dean of the faculty and academic affairs Maurice Glickman.

Early in 1975, a presidential committee composed of five senior faculty examined the proposed cuts and determined that no more than 50 faculty cuts could be made.

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THEN-PRESIDENT DONALD HORNIG met with students in early 1975 and tried to explain why the university was overspending and had to cut back. But, most observers agree, his attempt to communicate with brate
Students see activism waning 2 years after strike, takeover

By ROBERT LINN

Although Brown was wracked two years ago by the student strike and University Hall seizure, students on campus say next year will probably be a lot like this year—which means a relatively low level of student activism.

Despite a flurry of activism over the presidential search last spring and some support for striking university personnel this fall, Brown undergraduates on the whole are much less inclined to press for their demands than they had been two years ago, most student leaders agree.

Most attribute this decline to a conservative trend sweeping American college campuses; it brings with it both a sense of deflation among students and a surge of pre-professionalism.

Another important set of factors is related to externalities: Brown has a new and so far well liked president and also a much improved financial situation. These two factors have tended to naturally ease campus tensions.

Perhaps the most basic reason for reduced student activism at Brown, in the words of Undergraduate Council vice-president Steve D'Alessandro '78, is that “most students are tired of activism.”

“Most people who have been here for a number of years...have become disillusioned with the different types of activism,” he continued, “and most realize now that there are other ways to handle issues that arise.”

In retrospect, protests and demonstrations appear to have yielded less than solid results, and student leaders maintain that undergraduates here no longer feel these methods can best forestall reform.

Third World Coalition member Bryn Barlow '78 contended that university's failure to live up to agreements made at the time of the building takeover has been met with “a sense of deflation.”

Other student leaders cite the administration's disregard for student and faculty input into last year's presidential search as the cause of today's disillusionment.

Increased pre-professionalism is taken by student leaders as a sign that undergraduates are more concerned with their studies and personal lives than with larger social issues.

“We're going through a period when a lot of people are giving up a social sense, observed Michael Curtin, '77, a member of the "Students in a Visa" group which supported striking workers last fall.

"You can tell just by looking at the grades," he maintains.

Agreeing with Curtin's view that social issues are not a major concern of students, Marion Wisnik '79—and another member of the Visa group—recalled that "trying to get people to sign the petition last fall for binding arbitration (to settle the labor dispute) was like trying to pull teeth."

Observers maintain that the student body's increasingly conservative political stance is reflected in its elected representatives, who they claim are more inclined to work within the system to bring about reform.

One undergraduate Council officer asserted that while the make-up of Brown's student government has not become increasingly conservative, its leadership has become much more "middle-of-the-road" in its views on campus politics.

Echoing that opinion, Maurice Ross '77, who was actively involved in the student strike of 1975, noted that "The main reason (for reduced activism) has been a leadership gap. The student leaders haven't been willing to assert influence," he continued, speculating that they may be "afraid of being accused of being undemocratic."

Better communication

It appears, too, that the arrival of a new Brown president in January has served as a deterrent to militant student activism. Student leaders expressed confidence in Howard Swearer's ability to avoid major crises by communicating and interacting well with students. Leaders claim that most students "want to give Swearer a chance" before they resort to old tactics to force their demands.

"No one wants to go charging out onto the Green" while Brown has a new president, commented Undergraduate Council president Steve Owens '78.

Thus, student activism is waning slowly in response to recent Brown history, most student leaders also agree that the increasingly

Continued on Page 27

THE BROWN ADMINISTRATION was a popular target during the 1975 strike, as student entrepreneurs sold lollipops (above) during mass student demonstrations. Rallies, which drew as many as 3000 students, were generally ignored by the administraƟvo and profesƟonal members at whom they were aimed.

Dear Members of the Class of 1981:

On behalf of all the citizens of Providence, let me welcome you to our capital city of Rhode Island. For the next four years you will be part of our community with its rich colonial heritage and its many modern facilities joined together in a wonderful New England setting. We are proud of Brown University and the important role it plays in international, national, and regional affairs, and we sincerely hope that your years here will be all that you want them to be. Good luck to you all.

Sincerely,

VINCENT A. CIANCiJR.
Mayor of Providence
New tenure panel to review promotions

By JANET MEYERS

The process of deciding tenure, long regarded as one of the most sensitive and secretive procedures at Brown, may open up somewhat in the fall when a newly appointed joint faculty-administration committee begins reviewing departmental tenure recommendations.

The tenure decision, which many consider tantamount to a 3-year commitment, is a source of great trepidation to many junior faculty members, often in the dark as to what are the merits of their cases and exactly how they are judged.

In this delicate area, President Howard Sweener has achieved what many professors believe is his largest step yet in opening up the decision-making process at the university.

His suggestion of a joint faculty-administration committee to review appointments and promotions is unprecedented, according to chairman. Brown, was approved by the faculty in May.

The recently appointed committee, which will advise the president, will replace the system in which the tenured group made up solely of the top administrators.

Many faculty believe that the impending Louie Lamphere case will have shown up the university's efforts to better document its appointment and promotion procedures. Many professors predict the university will lose the case—and the court could impose its own tenure rules. The new administration-faculty committee will sit as a single entity on tenure policy and procedures and also passed late last month are considered possible safeguards against court intervention.

With the completion of the statement on tenure and reap- pointment procedure, Brown will be able to follow many Harvard practices for the first time. In the past, faculty have complained that procedures and attitudes have varied widely from department to department, with important decisions being made at the discretion of each individual department chairman.

News

In terms of the tenure review group, the new body is the latest in a series of moves expanding the circle of those involved in the process. Last year, for example, professor Merton Stoltz and then-president Donald Horning were the only judges between the departments themselves and the Corporation. After significant pressure, the Academic Council on Appointments and Promotions (ACAP) composed of top senior administrators—was established.

But ACAP also failed in quietly factoring in promotions. That group rarely reviewed tenure denial recommenda- tions from the departments, professors have charged. Thus if a negative decision was the result of a policies disputes or a personality clash, ACAP would not catch the problem. Also, since the group was the only layer between the discipline and the president's recommendation to the Cor-

portation, departments could basically determine who would receive tenure.

Administrators functioning on the theory that departments should be nearly totally autonomous, many faculty feel, "They thought it would be presumptuous" to overturn the department's decision, said applied mathematics professor Jim Infante, author of one of the revisions of the tenure report. "They would not say "yes" to "no" because it was not the kosher thing to do.

As a result, Infante said, departments had the impression that they could make their decision in a very "casual" fashion.

The new hybrid committee is seen by many as an effort to fight against inequities and to establish greater quality control.

Although the draftman of the actual committee proposal, Hispanic and Italian studies prof Frank Durand, denied that the presence of faculty was meant to be in the capacity of watchdogs, several professors felt that the new group will fill this role and insist confidence that has long been lacking in tenure decisions.

"It's more in the right direc- tion," philosopher professor John Ladd noted. Formerly, he said, departments prevented their case to a secret committee which "has made some strange decisions.

German professor Werner Hoffmeister articulated the dissatisfaction of many humanities faculty with the members of the ACAP, made up chiefly of ad- ministrators with science backgrounds. "There's no con- fidence in a committee made up of such people," he asserted.

Ladd lashed the committee's creation for the sake of external and internal credibility. "I don't think we (the faculty added to the group) will change the actual decision," he explained, "but we will make it more valid, more credible.

The committee has been in- structed to operate within the confines of the staffing plan, with the dean of faculty to chair the group and watch carefully that decisions fall within its parameters. Some professors, however, have urged that the body to decide on questions of merit only.

Few slots open

Over the past three years, with the creation of a belt-tightening projection of the size of the faculty, junior professors have become resigned to the scarcity of an available tenure spot when their seven probationary period nears its close.

Last year Brown tenured nine people; this year it has tenured nine already and has several more cases to decide. Four women were granted tenure this year—probably the largest number in a single year in the university's history. Currently, Brown's faculty of 465 is 74 percent tenured, and by 1980-81, dean of the faculty Maurice Glicksman predicts, it will be 81 percent tenured.

Retirements have been few in the past several years—but will begin in a flood in the mid to late 1980s. Then the currently tight situation in tenure slots and hiring will ease up, Glicksman said.

In the eyes of many faculty, Brown hopes to crack down on departments by establishing overall control to ward against disciplines tenuring in areas that do not take a broad perspective.

DONALD ROHR

In time of less budget constraint, when Stoltz was largely deciding faculty matters, each discipline was essentially given free rein to decide where it wished to grow, according to economics professor Mark Schupack.

The new faculty-administrative group will insure that departments do not become "swayed by things they shouldn't be swayed by," Schupack said.

"It puts a department under

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Providence mounts campaign to rejuvenate downtown areas

By CARL WEINER
City officials have launched an energetic campaign to revitalize Providence's downtown area. Providence's City Hall began in the past year to transform the commercial center of New England's second largest city, which has suffered from urban blight and economic decay, into something more than a ghost town.

Last February, the city received $3.4 million in federal public works funds to renovate its Westminster Street pedestrian shopping mall, first constructed twelve years ago but now lined with a number of empty storefronts. The project, begun in May with completion expected in October, will involve the widening of walkways and the installation of trees and benches.

Providence may also receive federal funds for the transformation of Kennedy Plaza, a small tree-lined commons lying in front of Providence's venerable City Hall and skirting the financial district of the city. Officials hope to reroute auto traffic away from the plaza which is now accessible only to the quick-witted and nimble-footed pedestrian.

The area would be a stop for all Providence-based bus routes. A parking deck located by the plaza is scheduled to be removed this summer. Plans tentatively include free bus service within the downtown area. Additional trees, decorative streetlamps and tilled surfaces may appear.

Business interest Providence businesses have also manifested an interest in the renovation of the downtown area. The Biltmore Hotel, once a major Providence landmark and a favorite habitat of high society, was purchased in September, 1976, by a consortium of major Providence firms, financed through low interest loans provided jointly by six local banks. The firms are currently renovating the 19-story high hotel, which had deteriorated for two decades before its January 1975 closing, and restoring it to its former opulence. The Biltmore is slated to reopen in the summer of 1978.

Union Station, a formidable structure reflective of railroad optimism in the 1900's, has also been allowed to fall into disrepair despite its prominent location separating the business district from the Rhode Island State Capitol complex. Renovations by Amtrak made the station serviceable. Most recently the 79-year-old complex was purchased by Providence-based Textron Corporation, which has plans to build a 400,000 square foot office building in addition to the station and to develop a retail center of specialty shops within the edifice.

Another Providence landmark, the Arcade, is slated to undergo renovations over the next two years. The historic building, built in 1828 and believed to be the nation's first indoor shopping mall, has been cited by New York Metropolitan Museum of Art as one of the finest examples of American 19th century commercial architecture. The Greek revival structure contains rows of specialty shops on three levels.

Major force The Biltmore Hotel's owner, the state's major department store, has been a major force behind renewal plans. The company last December announced that it plans to spend $5 to 4 million toward renovation of its 82 year-old downtown store. Last May, the Outlet said it also continued on Page 25

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Library acquisition allocation sparks budget comm. debate

By ERIC SCHNUER

The continuing slippage of the Brown library system in nationwide rankings of top research facilities has prompted concern on campus about how much money Brown spends on new books and periodicals.

The controversial library acquisitions budget preoccupied Brown's principal budgetary panel, the Advisory Committee on University Planning (ACUP) this year.

Advocates of higher acquisitions expenditures claimed that Brown must spend more to maintain an excellent research library if it is to continue attracting top scholars.

Critics contended that there were better ways to spend the money, and administrators argued that there was no cash left in the 1977-78 budget, already $363,000 in the red, to pour into the library system.

ACUP ultimately recommended that President Howard Swearengin add money to the acquisitions budget if failure to do so would result in further slippage.

The chief librarian later determined that the library would not markedly suffer if the acquisitions allocation remained at the $875,000 sum set forth by the administration, thereby rejecting suggestions that he pour as much as $200,000 into buying books and periodicals.

Financial differences

Library officials and University Hall administrators have differed widely on the desirable acquisitions sum since Brown began drastically trimming its budget in 1974-75.

The problem was exacerbated this year, however, by a serious overestimation of the amount of money which would be donated to the university earmarked specifically for library purchases, according to university librarian Charles Churchill.

Next year's budget includes $750,000 from the university coffers and an anticipated $100,000-$125,000 in restricted gift income, Churchill said.

The so-called "solid cash" sum from the university nearly doubles this year's $450,000 allocation.

The library has also developed a "total acquisitions policy," Churchill reported; the policy involves an assessment of the system's strengths and weaknesses, and a determination of the fields in which the library should devote more funds.

Six libraries

The Brown library system consists of six libraries, of which the major ones are the John D Rockefeller, Jr., Library and the Sciences Library.

The Rockefeller Library has a storage capacity of 1,500,000 volumes, and contains the book collections for the social sciences and humanities. It also houses reading rooms and study carrels, conference rooms, periodicals, maps, microforms, phonograph records, and duplication facilities.

The Sciences Library houses the collections of the physical and biological sciences, including periodicals. It also provides study and duplication facilities.

Both the Rockefeller and Sciences Libraries have an open stack policy.

Other university libraries include the John Hay, Pembroke Campus, Annmary Brown Memorial, and John Carter Brown Libraries.

The Hay Library houses the University Archives and special collections, including the Harris Collection of American Poetry and Plays. Plans are currently being considered to renovate the Hay Library, and Swearengin will make the final decision regarding this later this summer, according to Churchwell.

The Pembroke Campus library is a small facility housing "an outstanding collection, especially for the best current literature, and records," Churchwell said.

The Annmary Brown Memorial Library maintains special collections, and is opened only upon request.

The John Carter Brown Library contains an exceptional collection of early American material.

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CONCERNED THAT THE LIBRARY was not getting enough money to buy new books and periodicals, faculty members and administrators on the Advisory Committee on University Planning scrutinized the library's financial practices. If the panel had recommended increased spending, it would have been difficult to get the necessary sums, said Charles Churchill. The panel ended up recommending that the administration meet the $875,000 allocation set by library officials and cut back if necessary.
New admissions policy allows scrutiny of applicant finances

By ANDREW GLASSMAN

Limits on available financial aid funds have forced the university to begin weighing an applicant's financial need in making admissions decisions.

President Howard Sweater admitted in a January 31 statement on admissions policy that Brown would be forced to deny admissions to a "small number" of applicants with high aid needs.

The statement sanctioned a process which some student leaders claim had been going on for a long time—the use of financial need ratings in making admissions decisions.

In the spring of 1976 the status of almost 100 sub-freshmen was altered when the admissions office faced a $100,000 overrun in the financial aid budget for the projected freshmen class.

Admissions director James Rogers '56 claimed this spring that no qualified applicants to the class of '81 were denied on the basis of their financial need, but he conceded that admissions officers looked at financial need in making some admissions decisions.

"There were some candidates who were almost acceptable," he said, "but on examining their applications anticipation of high need was included as a factor in rejecting or waiving them.

Rogers explained that each year the financial aid office is allotted a certain amount of funds earmarked for aid to the incoming freshmen class.

The admissions office makes its decisions independently from the aid decisions made in the office of chief Alan Maynard '47. The latter office tracks the projected financial aid requirements of the tentatively accepted students, and if this sum exceeds the figure allotted for freshmen financial aid, the admissions office receives a goal to send out acceptance letters.

But if the projected financial aid exceeds the figure provided by the financial aid office, as was the case in the spring of 1976, the admissions office must alter some of its tentative decisions.

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Debate continues over med school’s role
$1.2M grant sparks renewed discussion

By LESLIE SNYDER

A recently-awarded $1.2 million grant to finance innovative pre-medical education courses for undergraduates here over a three-year period has generated campus debate over the nature and future of the relationship between the university and its medical school.

Notification came in late May that the Commonwealth Fund in New York would give Brown $1.2 million to enhance pre-medical education here in the next three years. Discussion on campus about the grant proposal—which had asked for $2.5 million over five years—brought familiar tensions to the surface this spring.

The money will be used for the curriculum, such as funding new interdisciplinary courses geared toward pre-medical students. Proposals for the grant’s use are in fairly advanced stages, although the full program will not begin until September 1978.

Views vary.

Views on the proper balance between Brown and its largest professional training program, established in 1912, vary widely. Some, like vice-president for biology and medicine Pierre Galletti, see the medical school offering the university educational and research opportunity that would otherwise be denied.

Dean of the faculty and academic affairs Maurice Glicksman called the medical program “good for the university and vice versa.” The dean of the medical school, Stanley Aronson, finds a “healthily, mutually advantageous relationship”—existing, in which the medical and general faculties can explore areas of common interest.

Others, however, take a dimmer view of the medical program, fearing that it is financially damaging to the university and has an ever-increasing hold on Brown’s educational priorities. Critics around the university enjoy likening the program to an octopus that is working its tenacles into the university’s curriculum and coffers.

While they may be accused of looking a proverbial gift horse in the mouth, some students and faculty this spring have expressed concern over whether the Commonwealth money will serve the common good of the university. Opponents have argued that the Commonwealth-funded courses will eventually replace a large number of current courses, give an even stronger pre-med orientation to science departments, and narrow pre-med education by supplying specially tailored versions of general subjects. They have also voiced worries that the admissions pool will be increasingly dominated by pre-meds, a situation further shaping the direction of the university.

‘Humanities attachment’

English professor and American civilization program co-chairman David Hirsch articulated the concern of some, observing that the humanities-sciences ratio at Brown is already overbalanced. “If any more science courses are added, Brown will become a medical school with a humanities attachment,” Hirsch claimed.

But, to be sure, many members of the Brown community—particularly administrators and medical school officials—welcome the added money and educational opportunities the Commonwealth Fund grant would provide.

Hopeful of receiving the grant, President Howard Swearer said that winning the funding would be “a major advantage for Brown.” Galletti also sees the grant bringing great benefits to the university, saying that it is a chance for Brown “to get in on the front line of a significant movement in higher education.”

THINK

An objection which administrators have tried to get past is the amount of money in residual costs that the grant-supported program could cost Brown after the funding period ends.

Pointing to the $375,000 yearly sum that Galletti predicted would be the residual cost in his original proposal, critic Phillip Bray of the physics department said that “unless this clearly represents the first priority of the university, I say ‘Hell, no!’ to paying it.”

Galletti, however, has said since circulating the original draft that residual costs will likely be only half of the $375,000. He explained that he made the exaggerated projection to draw attention to the existence of residual costs.

Swearer has also downplayed the financial repercussions of the grant, saying that with “careful administration of the money” the university will not be left with additional costs.

Administrators have also tried to quiet the fear that Commonwealth-funded courses will totally replace courses currently offered. Glicksman said that while some new courses may be created, the 1972-1973 curriculum will remain essentially unchanged.

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CHRISTLACE
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Resident Counselors
Each freshman is assigned to a counseling unit of between 25 and 40 students with three or four upperclass resident counselors living in the dorm among the students. These counselors are available virtually full time during freshman week, and are a useful source of information on course offerings, the “consumer” view is often useful, residential life, and other counseling resources. Some resident counselors are genuinely committed to aiding fresh in their units, others are merely sophomores who wanted a single dorm room.

Faculty advisors
Freshmen are also assigned a faculty member in the area of their prospective concentrations to aid them in overall course selection and the planning of departmental programs. The faculty advising program has come under considerable criticism lately, because of the lack of lasting contact between an undergraduate and his or her assigned advisor. Faculty members generally do not regard undergraduate counseling as a prestigious responsibility, and consequently these duties often fall on the low men or women in the departmental totem pole. There are, however, some faculty who are willing to take the time to advise freshmen, and the agressive student will seek them out and bond their advice.

The dean
A student can go through his entire Brown education without ever seeing a dean, and with the cutbacks, more and more undergraduates are likely to follow this path. For those who are a bit persistent, the deans are available to deal with problems ranging from independent concentrations, study abroad and leaves of absence to personal problems and concerns of women and minorities. Some deans also handle roommate problems, pre-professional planning and discipline. Deans offices are located primarily in University Hall, although the student affairs deans are housed in Faunce.

Chaplains
Representing the major eastern religious denominations, chapel offices offer traditional religious guidance as well as sex counseling, ethical advice, and help with drugs, pregnancies and parents.

Psychiatric care
Health services maintains a staff of trained psychiatrists at Andrews Hall to deal with a wide range of personal troubles. All records of such meetings are kept confidential.

Career planning
The office of career development, located in Pembroke Hall, offers advice on planning a career. The student employment office, in the same location, helps match unemployed students with unfilled campus jobs.

The Resource Center
Located in Faunce House, the Resource center serves as a clearing house for information on cultural, social and political events. The center also helps match students of similar curricular interests and plans a leading role in setting up Group Independent Study Projects (GISPA).

Randall Counselors
The newly formed Otis Randall counseling group is made up of faculty members who devote part of their time to advise undergraduates. They share a privacy Hall office.

Sarah Doyle Center
Now two years old and slated to acquire a full time director, the Sarah Doyle Women’s Center helps coordinate resources for women on campus.

Student-to-student
Specially trained student counselors provide, on a voluntary basis, confidential help for students seeking to solve interpersonal problems.

Money saving cuts in deanery to cause counseling squeeze

By JOHN AUERBACH
In the wake of a budgetary cutback which saw two deanery slots eliminated effective last month, Brown’s deans face heavier workloads and cramped schedules in 1977-78.

Students may encounter as much as a three week wait in their attempts to make appointments with a dean, some deans predict.

“As of now,” dean of the college and chief of undergraduate advising Walter Massey said, “I don’t know how the extra work is going to be handled.”

Massey indicated that deans will draw up plans to meet the gaps caused by the latest cuts in time for the fall.

“We’ve been trying to increase our efficiency for the past few years, but most deans have reached the point where an increase in efficiency is impossible,” he contended.

Tasks shifted
Massey said that the deans will transfer much of the responsibility of student housing to the housing office, while the deans will deal primarily with policy rather than specific disputes.

“On the academic side, we’re working harder, but some things are not getting done,” Massey noted.

Some deans believe that because the successful operation of the New Curriculum depends upon proper counseling, the deanship cuts may have adverse affects on New Curriculum programs.

Dean of freshmen Carey McIntosh said he thought that the cuts already carried out would not undermine the integrity of the New Curriculum, but that further elimination of slots might prove harmful.

“Next year we are going to eliminate residences and substance of the New Curriculum. We are taking steps to make sure that counselors make the deans aware of all the changes which are open to them,” McIntosh said.

McIntosh contended that the deanship cuts would have little affect on the freshmen faculty advisor Continued on Page 28

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By DIANE KREBS

"If elections come and go, can paying off buoy election boats be far behind?–Up in Providence Rhode Island, Peter Pantun, a 19-year-old Brown University sophomore but on the wrong man in the November presidential election. To pay off his bet, he blew a single peanut, on the sidewalk, all the way around Wriston Quadrangle. The huffing and puffing took 20 minutes. He was better now."

Panton explained, "I said I’d do it, but I didn’t want everybody in the world to know it." Much to his dismay, over 90 newspapers from the Escondido, California Times Advocate to the New York Times carried accounts of the incident last November 5.

As recently as 1973, much of the public’s impression of Brown as conveyed by the national media was based on humorous feature quips such as the above. Director of university relations Robert Reichley described the phenomenon this way: “I would go to New York and people (journalists) would joke about Brown’s football team."

Reichley and others within the university news bureau noted that the New York-based media traditionally have curved to an audience partial to Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. Brown, as one of the smaller and less known Ivy League schools, found it more difficult to attract serious attention.

Brown chief image-makers are convinced, however, that since 1974 the university’s exposure in the national press has shifted to include a number of important stories concerning its curriculum, student activities, administrative changes, and faculty research. "Brown is probably enjoying the greatest times in recent history in terms of the receptivity of the media and national exposure," Reichley has observed.

Martha Matzke, director of the news bureau, traced evidence of this change in attitude to an article which recently appeared in the New York Times in February 1974, headlined, "At Brown, Trend is Back to Grades and Tradition."

The article focused on Brown as a university whose recently revised curriculum was meeting a more grade-conscious and professional-oriented student body, facing unwarranted for good teaching, and a financial crisis caused by over-expansion in the 1960’s. Despite the article’s negative tone, "This was the first time the Times set up and said (Brown) is a very interesting school on the East Coast," Matzke noted.

A second key story followed in the wake of the student unrest in the spring of 1975. According to Matzke, "Brown became the emblem of the troubled institution, when the New York Times published a 10,000 word piece in its Sunday magazine entitled the Missing Middle on Campus."

Focusing on Brown’s innovative curriculum and popularity among applicants, the article explored the economic problems hanging the curriculum and financial aid policies. Reichley noted the article’s unique format as an "institutional profile." "I can’t remember any previous stories as such and certainly none as favorable," Matzke said.

Matzke feels that the media took a new interest in Brown after these two stories.

Much of the media’s receptivity to Brown has stemmed from Brown’s financial crunch and student protest. Reichley agreed that the Brown publicity "normalized the institution in trouble."

But the quality of Brown’s news bureau is no small factor, Reichley claimed.

"Contrary to popular belief, this stuff (publicity) doesn’t happen by accident," Reichley said. "When I first came here, I thought institutions with high visibility (i.e. Harvard, Yale) coasted on their reputations. But it’s no coincidence that these institutions have the largest news bureaus."

Reichley reorganized the news bureau in 1973. Last month Brown received, for the second year, an award sponsored by Newsweek for its excellence as the leading bureau in the country.

Merrill Shells, education editor of Newsweek, complimented the bureau’s work as "the best in the Ivy League...They’re good at screening what they send us."

But Shells emphasized that media exposure also depends on specific contacts within the University. "Basically the reason people have tended to quote Yale and Harvard, is because they knew who was there."

When Swearer was in New York several months ago, the news bureau called Newsweek and arranged for them to meet the President. "Now that we know him, we’re much more likely to call up Brown next time we do a story," Shells said.

Brown’s exposure in the media and its subsequent national image also depends in part on how closely the university reflects trends in private education.

Shells and Edward Flise, education editor of the New York Times, agreed that Brown’s greatest chances of media exposure focus on its curriculum.

"If we were to do a piece on students worrying about changes in the curriculum we’d call Brown," Shells remarked. "We know Brown students are particularly active in

NEWS BUREAU chief Martha Matzke '65 (above) and associate vice president for university relations Robert Reichley are principals in the effort to project a positive public image for Brown University.
Bizarre courses

From ecology to ethnomusicology to elegy

By LAUREN RESSELL

"Fossil Record is not a recording label for Mick Jagged and the Rolling Bones. "Circumpolar Ethnology" is not a cosmic, 20-point stumper in the verbal section of the GRE's. "Roman Elegy" is not exactly the rhetoric of Latin lovers. Better known as Geology 11 in the Brown University Course Announcement catalog, Fossil Record is a survey of the history of life on earth as it has evolved over the last three billion years. Circumpolar Ethnology, alias Anthropology 100A, is a comparative examination of Northern American, Scandanavian and Russian Eskimos. Roman Elegy, put to any use, is still Ovid's Carsio Cantico in one or two other words, Classics 192A and B.

Taken together, these courses can't boast half the enthusiasm of modern architecture, or even a fifth of the enrollment of Bio-med I. Rather, they belong to a small category of unusually-titled and esoteric offerings hidden within the Brown curriculum, seldom discovered except by students with equally esoteric interests. Some, like Fossil Record, are requirements for concentrators in the field; others, like Roman Elegy, are electives for concentrators. Most of these "offbeat" offerings—courses in yacht design, ethnomusicology, bibliography and beginning Yiddish, for example—are open, with few if any prerequisites, to the entire student body.

What subjects do these courses cover? Who would want to learn about them? And, why?

According to librarian Stuart Sherman, students who enroll in his "The History of the Printed Book" seminar "want to study something completely unrelated to their major field." The only offering in the Bibliography department, the course is, quite literally, unrelated to anyone's concentration.

The course proceeds in chronological sequence, beginning with an examination of Medieval illuminated manuscripts, Renaissance printing methods and Gutenberg's invention of movable type. It concludes with a discussion of fine book-making and the.spread of private presses in the twentieth century. Sherman also emphasizes the artistic design and technical production of books, restrictions on the press, and the impact of the book on various social and intellectual movements.

Although Bibliography 101 features visits to a print shop and bindery, as well as readings on typography and printing techniques, it is "in no way a practical course," the instructor insists. Which is not to say that illuminated manuscripts and incunabula are completely irrelevant—just that their appeal is presently rather limited.

Of similarly limited appeal, but especially prevalent in practice, is professor Donald Avery's yacht design course, Engineering 93E. Guarded for engineering students and non-engineers who have substantial boating experience, the course is neither a "design" course, nor a "practical" one. Rather, it is an "operational" one, for individuals who already have acquired a basic knowledge of the engineering involved with the design of a custom yacht. 

"The president of M.I.T., bought a boat designed in the Brown course," Avery notes. "That's pretty impressive, considering what his own people design." Yacht design begins with a look at the theory of sailing—that is, the physics of the forces acting on a sailboat. From here the class moves into various design aspects, including the aesthetic, architectural and human criteria that a well-constructed boat should meet. Avery repeatedly stresses that Yacht design is "not a hobby course," but a "learning by doing" experience, in which students develop some feel for the working pressures imposed on engineers, and for the practical questions which professional engineers must constantly answer.

And, as we all know, it pays to have a hobby. The Brown library contains a complete collection of the "Circumpolar Ethnology" and the course Anthropology 100A. The answer is an ecological, anthropological, and social action approach to North American Eskimos. "CE" often attracts individuals who have spent time in the Arctic for mining and oil jobs, and who have acquired first-hand knowledge of Eskimo life.

Associate professor Douglas Anderson speculated that the course also attracts people who are interested in alternative life-styles, and particularly in "living off the land". He speculates as well that the successful participant is the one who is interested in a hobby before enrolling, as many of his students have not thought of a hobby before a course like this.

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Strikes disrupts university labor scene as service, library workers leave posts

By MICHAEL MASSOGGLIA

Collective bargaining at Brown came of age last fall. The university's 137-day labor nightmare, which began July 1, finally ended last November 14, as belatedagreement between the two sides was reached. For months, service workers and the university bargaining unit were back and forth, working to reach a contract that was fair to both parties. The university, which had been hit with a wave of walkouts and strikes, was determined to find a way to settle the labor dispute and get back to business as usual.

The end of the strike came as a surprise to many. Local 134 of the Service Employees' International Union (SEIU) has represented library workers and maintenance workers since 1942, but only after a short 1974 strike did it win provisions for a union shop. Library workers voted to affiliate with Local 134 in 1975, but had not struck before last summer.

The long fight began on a calm summer's day as the 378-member maintenance, housing, and food service unit failed to reach a new agreement. When their contract expired on June 30, library employees were in the second year of their contract, but a wage reopener clause expired August 14. While many library workers refused to cross service worker picket lines two weeks earlier, the group did not officially vote to strike until August 24.

Money was the crucial issue in both disputes. The university steadfastly refused to grant wage increases greater than those given to non-union workers. SEIU members rejected this logic as irrelevant to their situation. University officials would not budge and periodic announcements were made that replacements were being hired to do the work of union members. Rapidly the conflict evolved into a struggle for the university to preserve its integrity. As the strikes continued into the academic year, union leaders were disappointed pointed when strong student support failed to materialize.

Three weeks after the start of classes, and 100 days after the strike began, service worker negotiators reached a tentative agreement later ratified by the full unit. Library workers maintained their position for another five weeks and did not settle until two days before university librarian Charles Churchwell would have begun hiring permanent replacements for them.

In neither settlement did the university drastically alter its initial wage position. The service workers were lured back by a higher percentage increase made possible by a later contract expiration date, a move that cost the university no more than a lighter schedule for its summer staff. July 1 would have. Library workers were granted the same six percent increase they had rejected in 1975 plus a $100 bonus per worker.

Seven months after the service strike ended, business manager for residential services Robert Hill declared that he had no hope of the "ideal contract" adopted by the university. He noted that operational changes made during the strike were not enough to satisfy the "ideal" feelings generated by the dispute. He added that operational changes made during the strike had improved communication between labor and management. Hill hoped that such changes would help "re-establish family ties" in his department, thereby smoothing the situation when the contract is renegotiated in 1978.

The effect of the strikes on future labor talks will be clearer much earlier in the calendar. The full contract is being renegotiated this summer and the union will be finalizing its demands soon. Bit
terness seemed intense during the labor strike and its aftermath, as a whole, the library unit is better educated than the service workers group and is much more ideologically oriented.

Chief librarian Churchwell stressed recently that there is an immediate need to raise the "level of trust" to ensure that workers will realize the university has "no hidden pot of money." Reiterating a theme he espoused often during the 84-day strike, Churchwell argued that by its very adversarial nature, the collective bargaining process is anathema to a non-profit academic community with limited resources.

Karen McKain, a negotiator for the union during the strike, said her personal opinion was that "money per se won't necessarily determine" whether a university offer will be accepted. While stressing that the union's position had not yet been formulated, the issue of job descriptions and classifications could be important.

In fact, Churchwell's decision to reconvene certain bargaining unit jobs has been in arbitration for over a year now. Churchwell defended his recategorization more in terms of what he called "job inflation," a situation whereby overqualified individuals "set out to increase their responsibilities to enhance their individual positions." Many have observed that such overqualification breeds dissatisfaction on the part of union members.

Peter Joy, financial secretary-treasurer for Local 134, expressed hope that both parties would "negotiate more seriously" when bargaining takes place this summer. Joy, who joined the SEIU in the mid-1960s while a welder at Brown and has served in his present capacity since 1970, argued that the strike proved the union's strength through its solidarity. Arguing that the "university campaign (during the strikes) didn't break us," Joy predicted that Local 134 will "be as viable as we've ever been." He noted that the union's finances, stumped during the strike, were stronger than ever.

At this point, both sides freely admit they hope a settlement will be reached without another costly strike. Neither side, however, is willing to compromise its integrity and both have adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

W.F. HOWE, JR.

M AINTENANCE WORKERS are back on the job following last fall's strikes.

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The CORLISS HOUSE

203 S. MAIN ST., PROVIDE
By DICK DANNENFELSER

Dear Editor,

You, no doubt, have received all kinds of greetings and congratulations on having made it to this place. Brown. I add my best wishes and hope that both you and Brown live up to one and her expectations. Brown is a good place. I trust your time here will be an interesting one, and that Brown will make a positive and creative difference in your life.

I have always found provocative Christopher Fray's description of Richard Gettner in Light (10) to be true.

"Richard sometimes reminds me of an unrequited, gentle, man who comes to the shore of a January sea, helplessly strips to swim, and then seems powerless to advance or retreat, either to take the shock of the water or to immerse himself again in his warm clothes, and so stands cursing the sea, the air, the season, anything except himself as blue as a plucked goose. It would be very well if he would one day plunge, or dress himself again."

There are plenty of reasons for hesitation in the present world. It is a complicated, difficult place. The turmoil and direct activism of the 60's is gone (dormant if not dead) and has been replaced by an uneasy calm. For many there is a sneaking suspicion that the knowledge we create might devour us. The more you know the less certain you may be how to act, what to commit yourself to as a vocation, a cause, a defining purpose. I guess (and unlike Richard Gettner) at times you have to, try not play it safe, simply plunge in, hoping to find yourself in the struggle.

Hopefully someone or something will help you plunge in here at Brown, will engage you in that struggle, offer a vision or a dream, help you take a look at your roots, or even point to an answer about vocation, values, service and commitment.

Brown will be successful if it helps you set an agenda, or get some priorities straight. Better yet, you may use the opportunity here to consider how you will use what you know, what you will stand for, in what direction you intend to go. Perhaps you will even acknowledge or refresh that ultimate commitment which makes human life whole. I hope you won't ever allow your moral indignation for freedom, justice, and mercy to give way to a "breathless acquisitiveness". Nor that you will ever separate what you think and believe about human values and the way one acts from how you act upon them. And you always know that human values are not fixed, but rather change as one enhances human life. I pray you will become a learner who will be changed by what you learn, a person who learns for growth, not just for gain.

What you really know and will learn is that there is no real asking without agency, no real studying without sensitivity, and in the widest sense, no real learning without love. Your education is not complete until you learn to care.

Make some history

Mr. Dannenfelsfer is a chaplain at Brown.

Finally, good friends, be sure to allow space for singing and dancing, time for a little "creative breathing", and have a sense of humor. Give honor to an unexpected insight and celebrate unappreciated wonder. Don't be afraid of imagination, imagination, emotions, and even revelation. I hope you will discover that the truth is important in so many more ways to human minds and hearts than we in academia ever dreamed possible. Certain truths are apprehended at a much deeper level than they are ever comprehended; indeed there are some truths that the mind can defend but never discover.

Learn how to, be not just to exist; make some history, don't be made by it.

Warm regards, I look forward to seeing you in September; until then, have a good summer's end.

Godspeed and Shalom

B Y G A R Y H I C K S

A whole spectrum of writers, ranging from New York Times columnists to washed-out "new" leftists have claimed that student activists at Brown are no longer effective. Students in the seventies, it is said, are more conservative than their liberal, lefties, alone leftist. Lefties among students, it is felt, departed the campus when the activists graduated during the last decade. Many of those who were identified as being the leadership of the left at that time have moved on into mysticism and religion, such as Ronie Davis and—and you believe!—Elridge Cleaver. Others, such as Tom Hayden, have moderated their politics to some form of democratic-socialist-humanist stance.

Nor is there, argue these writers, an issue of galvanize students into action. The Vietnam war, in addition to the moral unassailability it engendered, posed a concrete threat to mostly white students whose draft escape status became less guaranteed with each worsening day. In the seventies, the war is over and the very draft boards which helped bring the future of a many student, now dead.

Finally, it is asserted, the few lefties who have transformed themselves into "cured" are scattered among left sects of one persuasion or another, bickering among themselves as to who is best suited to lead the masses, the workers, or whoever.

Well, this writer is a strict adherent to what is sometimes called the first law of journalism: an official denial is an unofficial confirmation. And this denial exists for the same reasons as most political activism. If so, it should have been considered an obvious position taken by students against other places, that they needn't screen carefully prospective incoming freshmen to assure that they were "safe" politically. They needn't have made a concerted effort to select certain kinds of Black and other Third World students, to be preferred over certain "militants".

For there is apathy among students in the seventies, it is certainly not for want of issues to mobilize around. In the sixties, the war and social revolutions of this country were associated with war, poverty, racism, black supremacy (BPP), unemployment, poor housing, inflation, health care, women's rights, etc. In the seventies, not only does this association hold, not only has the situation not been rectified, but things have gotten even more out of hand.

Now, there is finally a way for certain, lucky men to avoid the draft, in the form of a lottery! It's a great big fait accompli, a major device for postponing the scourge of unemployment. The Russian intelligence of

By SUSAN RITZ

A few weeks ago, I was drinking tea with a female student who, when a library worker acquaintance of hers came over and asked if she knew anything about the Sarah Doyle Women's Center. "No," came the response, "but I'd like to introduce you to Sue Ritz, one of the female activists on campus."

So, I began to wonder. Am I a radical? I don't think so, unless you call planning Group Independent Study workshops at the Resource Center radical. It's true. I did help organize a student strike for more input into curricular budgetary decisions, my first year here.

But I'm not sure strikes are necessarily radical. There are an awful lot of conservative people in this country who have struck for better working conditions. I struck for better educational conditions and I'm not even employed here. I pay for the service. Anyway, I can't imagine a true radical existing in an all-male League institution for four years.

So, to answer your question. Yes, certainly, I spend a good deal of time at the women's center, am a serious and vocal advocate of affirmative action, and a security shuttle has to circle campus at night for people (especially women) who need to walk alone, and participated in planning the women's festival.

Most of my professors know they will be tabbed a "radical" if they make an remarks in a class lecture, or questioned whether the statistics they've cited on all-scale studies have any bearing on women's progress (or lack of). This is a radical feminism? I hardly think so. Why do my friend and I call ourselves a new social movement? As far as I'm concerned, Brown as a freshman, I called myself a liberal. Then that I learned that most liberals have a lot of naive do-good ideas; they want to change the world so that disadvantaged people will have their share. However, the liberal "knows" how this should be done and has the "connections" to accomplish it. The outcome is one white male bashing it out with other white males, so that even if the policy is altered, the system is not.

While this often occurs at Brown, there is another, heretofore foreign to me, species of liberal. As a matter of fact, Brown is swimming with them. These people agree in principle with most liberal concerns, but when it comes to consequences, they go on to write and teach and even produce a "connections" program, which they try, not to go. and MCA'T, and GrE's to study for.

don't go into the whole analysis of post-professionalism; we've heard that before. That is what social consciousness is not dead.

(Student mobilization low, but)

It is important to note that it is not alive and thriving either. There are too many Brown students who look at the entire response to my question (that with only a dozen or so tenure female faculty members and most male professors adopting male disciples, there is no --situational sexism). Nevertheless, social consciousness is not dead. In the form of a praxis that lies fallow. Most students do not rock the boat and resent those who do.

When the maintenance, food services and library workers went on strike last fall, a handful of students, in an act of civil disobedience, blocked a delivery truck and were arrested. Too many of their classmates bumbled that they got what they deserve. Yet these same people study Thoreau in the classroom and sympathize.

This is the paradox of a liberal arts education. We learn what is wrong with the world, and then in some parts, even part out of compassion -- read HENRY LERWICK, one of the student's -- for a meaning and idea of change. I am a serious student, but I'm not a sponge. I learn, or at least I try.

Active students are heard more often in number than we were in the 60's and considerably quieter, but I am optimistic. We are a new generation, who is sensitive to student concerns. We have a woman's center which has hired a full-time coordinator and begun new programs. The Resource Center houses volumes of information and is staffed by active students, who, like myself, are always interested in new, innovative programs at and around Brown. But mostly I'm optimistic, I believe we are a more active and aware generation than my seniors. I believe fewer students grow in social awareness and the potential there is for a dynamic force of actives.

Orientation week is a time for thinking, I hope the freshmen who read this essay do just that. Visit the places I've mentioned, ask questions, look for contacts. If you will involve yourselves in one of the many opportunities to become a student of learning, rather than merely a participant.

Ms. Ritz, a senior at Brown, is active in feminist and curricular causes.

(Student activism at Brown: Consciousness still alive.)
Push is less visible

By WILLIAM MCGLOUGHIN

Student activism and social consciousness are neither dead nor dormant. They are simply taken on new forms and operate in a different dimension. Students are today but in large groups with big rallies, militant demands, and eloquent manifestos. Politics is not in the streets but in the backyards. Social economic change is taking place in lifestyles not in marches on Washington. Reform organizations are small local groups with specific goals not nationwide propaganda machines lining up full-page ads in the Sunday Times. Students are getting their heads together instead of using them as battering rams against the Princeton Press. Social consciousness and social awareness are alive and thriving at the grassroots and that is healthy and beneficial.

The large-scale activism of the 1960's had many enemies to its credit—in civil rights, in ending the Vietnam War, in exposing Nixonism, in aiding the United Farm Workers, in advancing women's rights, ecological action, abortion clinics, population controls.

On the college campuses the ferment in institutional and curriculum reform is still moving forward. Students are placing even larger roles in university governance and in creating their own educational programs. What the media mistakenly portrays (and the Herald falls into the trap) as "the death of activism" is an absence of television hoopla, "headline news." Demonstrations, picketing, rallies, and sit-ins worked well in the 60's to make public consciousness on some social issues, but reform-minded people recognize that now major social changes cannot take place overnight. Cultural attitudes and social institutions alter slowly. But it is obvious that the movement of the sixties did shake the government, the universities, the public schools, the churches, the nuclear family, and the whole social structure to their very roots.

Now that the leadership in and rationalizations for all these institutions are "shook up," it is only sensible to think about them or around them in quieter, more constructive ways.

The new activism of the seventies is taking three major forms among college students: first, of all, individuals are using their pre-career moratorium (the time period from age 17 to 23) to learn more about their own place in the universe—experimenting in new religious and learning experiences inside college, during vacation breaks, and especially by taking a year's leave from college prior to graduation or before graduate work.

Second, students are shaking off parental and religious guidelines to experiment with new lifestyles in cooperative living, in sexual freedom in non-professionally oriented (usually working with their hands or working one-on-one with individuals who non-activism) voluntarism. Third, students are utilizing the vast resources of the university and its experts to take a fundamentally new look at their personal, institutional and social problems; college is not just a place to absorb the doctrine of the past but to formulate means to alter the future.

While there are still times when mass action makes sense, and Brown has seen in the so-called "silent seventies" student occupation of University Hall, rallies of thousands on the campus green against the Corporation, graduants turning their backs on their honorary degrees, participation in mass demonstrations against nuclear power plants, and even civil disobedience, the arrest only last fall city police arrested Brown students who aided striking refinery workers who lost their jobs.

But it is now common more for students to seek solutions within the university system. These important committees and pushing faculty and administrators to modify their parochial, vested interests. This has happened in the Brown budget committee (ACUP), the Graduate Committee on the Educational Policy Committee (among others). Students on these committees are utilizing the power that masses are needed for them in the university for reordering of priorities and forcing the university to live up to its rhetorical and P.K. commitments. Although students have only begun to dent the mass resistance of entrenched bureaucracy, they are having an effect never before felt during Brown's two centuries of existence.

While many students in these stagflation

times had an amazingly familiar isthat we hear a lot nowadays: we are
d and then not allowed to put our
to use. Moreover, we accumulate
thousands of dollars worth of debts in
This is happening in an era when out of marking lines under socialism, a
which holds that since you have to go to
in order to learn what is necessary, in
get over", you then have to be paid
people of color, college has not proven
cure-all, the avenue of escape from
pression. At best, college offers a few
color the chance to either "make
to really learn what is going on, pick
skills, and try to place them at the
of the masses from whence they came.
most importantly, the colleges have
and are still serving the needs of those
pons upon racial conflict to continue to
grow in this country. Higher education
as to bred academics such as Ban-
men, Stockley, Fogel and Eigermain,
and others, whose function is to
up slick theories, rationales, etc. to
reach in its institutional form.

Twentieth century has forced the
so eloquently stated by the Reverend
Jackson, whether we well live as
or perish as fools. The activities of
d of other universities would lead one
to that academia is opting for the latter

A freshman student asks Howard
P. Commissioner, that this activism
in corporations that do business
with Africa. President Swearer's answer:
lor a corporation and like any other
vestment, it invests its money wherever the
returns will be the greatest. In addition, Brown
has chosen to advance the cause of science and
academic freedom by reviving that bastion of
democracy, Iran, to send its students there to
study nuclear physics and other subjects.

Brown's corporate image is not limited to
the sphere of international affairs. Freshmen
owe it to themselves to speak with up-
perclassmen, especially those who served on
student government and on university
administration-committees—to learn about
the nature of student administration-faculty
relations on this campus. They further owe it
to themselves to speak with the workers to
arrive at an appreciation of how Brown treats
its workers.

If student activism is now low-key, it isn't
for want of issues. It has more to do with
people caring or not caring. In a society such
as ours, there are basically two kinds of people
when it comes to concern about pressing social
issues: those who can afford not to care, and
those who cannot afford not to care, owing to
their social standing.

This assertion shouldn't be seen as merely
a value judgement. More importantly, try
to see it as a challenge to clarify what your
values are, what your outlook is on life, and
whether these values and outlooks hold
water in today's world. Try and figure out
whether, in the course of ongoing struggles for
peace and social justice and equality, you
are going to do something to help. Or stand on
the sidelines and miss the fun of creating a
new world. Or stand in the way of things.

In any event, good luck with the next four
years.

"Mr. Hicks, a junior at Brown, has been
active in minority affairs.

ob for want of issues

years see Brown simply as a means to a
profitable career in law, medicine or business,
there is social consciousness even among
this group. "If I must become a lawyer or a
doctor," he hear them saying, "at least I would
like to use my professional skill to help the
poor and not just the paying rich." Extra-
curricular activities in the Brown Community
Outreach program or work in the Public
Defenders Office, the ACLU, RIPRIG, the
Consumer Protection Administration in
Providence allows pre-law students to "learn
how the system works," and what skills they
must acquire in law school if they are to
overcome its abuses and failures.

It is astonishing how many pre-medical
students manage to find time in their busy
schedules to participate in local health-care
clinics for the same reasons. If Brown could be
persuaded (and the students will have a voice
in this) to give course credit for these kinds of
community action, the seventies might bring a
more constructive, more fundamental, and
more satisfying role to college education than
all the marching and blowing of ram's horns in
the sixties.

Brown is a much more open university
today than it was in 1960. Providence is a microcosm
of all the ills that affect urban centers
throughout the nation. Personal and small-
group activism are creatively at work in a host
of areas involving students and faculty. Local
service institutions need and welcome student
volunteers.

The University is still a constructive
vital center for social reform, but in the seventies it
is active locally, from the bottom up. There
means fewer flashy items in the media but, in
my opinion, the same dramatic change in
people's consciousness and social awareness
as the sixties.

"Mr. McElroy is a professor of history at
Brown and a former chairman of the Faculty
Policy Group.

lead, dormant or different:

BROWN DAILY HERALD. SUMMER, 1977 SEVENTEEN
**Med school**

Continued from Page 11
courses will succeed and either replace or co-exist with other
courses, all of the Commonwealth
courses will not be continued.
Stressing the experimental nature
of the program, he said, "If they all
succeed, then we weren't bold
enough in our proposals."

Medical school officials, the
president, and admissions director
James Rogers '65 all have said that
they do not foresee the grant adding
dramatically to pre-medical
applications. Speaking at a forum
this spring on the Commonwealth
situation, Swearer said that steps
would be taken if necessary to
control the number of pre-meds at
Brown and added that "no one
wants Brown to become a pre-
medical university."

Shortly after the release of the
first Commonwealth grant proposal
in March, a group of a dozen
concerned students formed a study
group on the plans for the grant's
use and to educate students and
faculty on possible consequences.
While active concern about the
Commonwealth issue seemed to
lessen with the approach of
examinations in May and
uncertainty over whether the
university will receive the grant,
group member Hank Webber '79
predicted that the issue will be
"significantly bigger next fall."

One other rather large bone of
contention in the continuing debate
over the university-medical school
relationship is the yearly $300,000
allocation the university gives the
program. While the money was used
to meet expenses in the medical
school's first year of operation,
Galletti said the sum has since been
used to build the school's separate,
crucial endowment.

English professor Mark Spilka, a
former member of the Advisory
Committee on University Planning
(ACUP), called the medical program
"a drain on the university in a time
of retrenchment." Earlier this year,
Spilka and others recommended in
the ACUP long-range planning
report that a committee be created
to investigate the medical school's
relationship with the university. No
action has been taken on that
proposal.

Reay also expressed concern over
the annual $300,000 payment,
saying that it is crippling the
university by cutting out its life's
blood—the young faculty
members."

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Thomas Turley '59
Patrick Turley '62

PIONEER ENTERPRISES, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, PALMER, MASSACHUSETTS
Herald Sports

By NORMAN COHEN

The Brown football team will have to go a long way to improve on last year’s 8-4-1 record, but coach John Anderson is confident that the Bruins will be elitist that mark and take their second straight Ivy League title.

Anderson, who built a team which went winless five years ago into a national power and who last year led the Bruins to their first Ivy crown, said his squad should come out on top in a tough Ivy League dogfight.

The Bruins will lose only 14 seniors from last year’s squad of well over 50.

With the help of Anderson’s unique coaching philosophy, there is a surplus of proven talent returning. The philosophy, a radical departure from the usual “play your best men all the time” idea, is simply to use all your talented people interchangeably. For example, last year’s team included three defensive ends, each of whom logged considerable playing time.

“We had three starting defensive ends, and two are returning,” said Anderson. In fact, Anderson has the luxury of having a returning let-termer on defense and at least 9 positions on offense. As a result, the Bruins blew out the opposition in the second half of most games, most memorably in the season’s final two come-from-behind victories on the road.

At Harvard, with both teams having a bye loss with two games to go, Brown trailed 7-0 at half, having been outplayed. But the Bruins shut down the Crimson’s attack in the second half, holding them to a meaningless last-minute score after 16 Brown points had decided the issue. In the season’s final contest, the heavily favored Bruins trailed Columbia 17-7 in New York, but rallied for a 24-17 victory that clinched Brown’s share of the Ivy Title.

This year’s defense should be even tougher than the one that ranked first in the nation in scoring defense for four weeks last year. End Attilio Cecchinis, 78, at three years starter, will anchor the defensive line that has 7 key people returning. The two backers return five people for three jobs. Starting outside backers Lou Cole ’78 and Jeff Van Ribbink ’78 return, with lettermen Neil Jacob ’79 and Ken Phillips ’78 stepping in to fill the shoes of All-Ivy middleman Scott Nelson ’77.

In addition, the defensive secondary, which shut down the vaunted passing attacks of both Yale and Harvard, returns Luke Gaffney ’79 and Ron Brown ’77, two of the past year’s starters. Offensively, the team could be the best ever. Despite the loss of three All-Ivy selections, quarterback Paul Michalka ’77, center Mike Prairie ’77, and all-East end Bob Farnham ’77, the Bruins look to have a well balanced, powerful attack. Four top running backs return, including the starting tandem of Bill Hill ’79 and Wally Shields ’78, and lettermen will replace departing stars Prairie and Farnham.

A tough fight is developing for the quarterback position, where Mark Whipple ’79 and Larry DeFranco ’79 are expected to vie for the offensive leadership. But Whipple missed all or part of the 1977 season because of a knee injury incurred in a baseball game this spring. Mark Smith ’78 will return to the team after a year hiatus to join DeFranco.

The line, led by returning All-Ivy tackle Steve Nary ’77, should match the unit that led last year’s team to offensive records. Returnees include starters Kevin McCarty ’79 and Rich Riddle ’78, who will be joined by John Sinnot ’80, the 6’5”, 270 lb. sensation of last year’s team.

Sinnot is only one of the stars
Continued on Page 20

—From the cellar to stardom—

They laughed at Brown football until ...

By DIRK ALLEN

Now, we remember the old jokes rather fondly. The identification of Brown as some tiny school out on Long Island. Its fixture in Steve Harvey’s not-so-prestigious nationally syndicated Bottom 10 poll. The off-quoted one sentence forecast in Sports Illustrated: “And Brown is in Providence.” They all referred to Brown football.

Then, the genre was that of the Polish joke—abusive humor. Today, we laugh—but now we can afford to.

There are a few bad memories: the 7-6 mud bowl loss to a vastly inferior Penn squad last fall which cost Brown a perfect season and sole possession of its first Ivy League championship ever; the Bruins’ 45-30 shellacking thrashing at the hands of Harvard here in 1975, a defeat that ignominiously quashed a Brown bid for that first Ivy title.

But who would have thought that the Brown football program would have been in a position to create memories of any kind? All told these past four years have been an amazing, unforgettable, and impressive success story. There have been so many crucial wins, so many post-game celebrations that must have seemed inconceivable just a few short falls ago.

Here was a team that had won but 12 times in eight years, only once in the previous two seasons, bringing putting together an immediate winner. Brown’s 23 victories over the four year span are the most since squads between 1929 and 1932 won 25 outings. People actually care about Brown football now, and the Bruins can generally take the field expecting to win. To many it has been one long fairy tale. One man, however, evidently anticipated it all along.

He was an obscure man, plucked form tiny Middlebury College after a four year stint which he concluded with an 8.0 slate, a former member of Bob Blackman’s braintrust at Dartmouth, chosen in the winter of 1972-73 to create order from chaos. Brown, John Anderson immediately declared, would win right now.

Not knowing him then, he must have been impossible to take very seriously. After all, Brown’s program seemed to best terminally ill. Knowing Anderson now, it is still rather difficult to take him very seriously—he does not know how to utter a negative comment; optimism, it seems, rather than or occasionally in spite of either rationality or logic, is his code of life. In between them and now, however, Anderson has dramatically lived up to his pledge. And that production must be the proof.

The coach would readily admit that he could not have worked his miracle alone, and the media, in fact, seems far more enamored with players. He has assembled an expert staff and attended almost as much to the duties of front man as anything else. He handles the press with kid gloves, tirelessly available and for Brown it has paid off inreams of positive coverage. Psychology is obviously Anderson’s major weapon—and that unflappable optimism has instilled in Brown an unshakable self-confidence.

There was no such attitude before the first encounter of Anderson’s Brown career in September of 1973, only the satirical humor associated with a miserable program. Students flocking back to campus after watching Brown’s freshly established soccer powerhouse were warned not to waste a trek out to Brown Stadium. With 15 seconds remaining I stood in the aisle recalling that prophecy. Leasing 13.0 with eight minutes to play, Brown had collapsed and now trailed URI 20-12. Coaching changes alone, it seemed, could not even work wonders.

That was when quarterback Pete Beatrice ’75 found classmates Jeff Smith on an 80-yard catch and run, then bootlegged in for the conversion and a 20-20 deadlocked. Rhode coach Jack Gregory could only pace back and forth in the locker-room afterwards muttering, “Freakish!”—and i judged it. Either of two defenders could have intercepted or deflected the ball, Continued on Page 19.
Brown seeks first national soccer title

By DAVID LIVINGSTONE

Winners are not always expected from the Brown soccer team. In the past four years, the Brunos have compiled a very impressive 40-0-3 record, won the Ivy League title four years in a row, and finished third in the NCAA Division One soccer championships in 1975, the best ever finish for the Brunos.

Last season, the team was running for another shot at the NCAA championship, but a late season collarbone injury to leading Brown scorer Fred Petrella '77 dampened their hopes. Nonetheless, Brown did not give up without a fight. But with their third consecutive New England championship, Brown battled to a second place finish in the Ivy League.

Due to Petrella's injury, the Brunos have a new top scorer. Van Cords, '79, Red Devil, has taken over the scoring duties. Opposite the 'B' in the scoring record is the number of goals scored. Van Cords has turned the team into a winning one.

The Brunos have a new coach, Rob Schweitzer '77, and Ray Schet-
gugecky '76.

Better defense, balance

Filling Petrella's shoes should not be an easy task, but Brown soccer mentor Cliff Stevenson is confident that the 1977 squad has the potential to better last year's mark. New freshmen and players moving up from last year's "B" squad should more than fill the gap left by the graduation of nine seniors, Stevenson feels. He predicts a very strong defense and a better balanced team than last year.

Leading contenders for starting positions in the front line should be Ray Martin, '78 and Tom Pelletier '78. Peter Van Beek '79, and Tom O'Brien '80. Irving Ryan '79 should also be a strong contender if he can bounce back from a bad injury sustained last season. Stevenson is also counting on help from Eric Chilton '79, last year's "B" team captain, and Jeff Ellick '78, as well as Ken Austin '80, Tony Antoniou '80, Ted Knasko '80, and Kurt Swenson '80 to round out the front line.

How much potency the Brown scoring punch has largely rests on the shoulders of Van Beek. He is fifth on Brown's list of all-time leading scorers after his sophomore year. "Peter is as good as he wants to be," Stevenson said. "He could be the best striker in the East if he improves his aggressiveness in traffic and heading ability."

Stevenson added.

The Brunos will rely on Jay Abraham '78, Tom Turnbull '78, Schetungecky, Steve Dickenson '79 and Charlie McCabe '79, as well as Tom Gurkten '80 and Pat Weil '80 for a strong defense. Fullback Weil, a second team All-Ivy last year, played in the position vacated by two time All-American Steve Robbyn 76. Stevenson was very impressed with the job he did.

Tom Van Gerichten '78 and Steve Obermyr '79 will battle for the starring goalie spot.

Recruiting successful

Stevenson said he is very pleased with how recruiting sent this year.

"There are seven or eight who could crack the lineup, and I'd be surprised if some don't," he asserted. "The uppers' men will have to keep looking over their shoulders."

The Brunos open their season on Monday September 12, the first day of orientation week, against perennial powerhouse St. Louis University. This game, along with all other home games except Columbus, will begin at 7:30 p.m. at Aldrich-Dexter field.

This year's schedule should be one of the most challenging the Brunos have had. In addition to St. Louis, Brown will host defending NCAA Division One champion University of San Francisco, as well as the regular slate of Eastern schools.

Although Brown certainly has the potential to do extremely well this season, Stevenson feels that a good performance in the fall is largely dependent on how hard the team practices over the summer.

Stevenson is confident that the team will work, and this coupled with the coach's great motivation and enthusiasm should mean another excellent season. "The NCAA's are in California, and that's where we want to go," he concluded.

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The Student-Alumni Relations Committee, the National Alumni Schools Program, Career Counseling Services, Spring Work Externships, Seminars on Survival, Alumni Speakers Program, Senior Brunches
Brown enthusiastic about women's sports

By TOM HASSAN

Few colleges can match the high caliber of Brown University's women's athletic program, which is showcased by some of the most ambitious offering in the Ivy League.

For starters, just ask Andrea Tsch 77 and Karen Zacek this year. These two members of the women's cross country squad embarked on a two-week trip to Italy last October to highlight their support of Brown's women's athletic program. One hundred and twenty three and one quarter miles later, the duo had set an impressive record, alternating a mile run for an approximate total of 62 miles each in a day's span.

"We wanted to show women athletes at Brown that they can set high standard and achieve them," Tsch commented last year. "We set a goal, and in achieving it, we felt great about ourselves and about women," Thach said.

The desire and dedication of Brown women athletes don't stop with the heralded runners. Instead, "such seriousness extends to all the members of the fifteen varsity and I.V. teams," Associate Director of Athletics Arlene Gorton '52 said.

Brown's 15 intercollegiate women teams are rapidly developing into respected sports powers in New England. Last fall, both the women's soccer and tennis teams had chalked up seven wins at the completion of their autumn schedules. The female hoisters, under mentor Don Starzia, suffered only one loss against Yale, while the netwomen's record was blanched last fall by two defeats at the hands of Tufts and Trinity.

In the winter months, the Pandas skated to a 10-4 record, the best in the women's ice hockey team's thirteen year history. Meanwhile, the women hoopers, plagued by injuries to key players finished at the 7-11 mark, which included a second place finish in the Brown Invitational Tournament.

The women's lacrosse team remained undefeated during the spring months and the highly successful squad sent five of its players to the New England team which competed in the U.S. Women's Lacrosse Association tournament held at Brown in May.

Brown hosts tournaments

The strong commitment and success of the women's squads are just some of the ways Brown plucks its support of women's athletics. In addition, Brown hosted a total of five women tournaments this past academic year alone. Among those five tournaments was a field hockey championship in early November that started off the year with fierce competition of top female athletes from across the country. At that three day tourney, Massachusetts' Springfield College emerged the victor.

Two months later, Brown's Meet Gymnasium became the site of a two-day round-robin women's invitational basketball tournament. The Brain female cagers were edged out of first place by only two points at that competition, where the University of Chicago took top honors.

The country's oldest women's ice hockey contingent, the Brown Pandas, played host to the Ivy League ice hockey tournament which they had initiated the previous season. Cornell's sextet grabbed the top spot.

In early March, the Smith Swimming Center, boasting an Olympic-sized pool housed in one of the largest competitive swimming areas in the country, was transformed into the site of high caliber competition of the nation's top female swimmers and divers which included fourteen former Olympic medal winners. Arizona State swam to a first place finish at the championship event which featured more than 120 schools and universities.

Anderson

Continued from Page 19

instead they both ran into each other and Smith raced away untouched.

That was only a beginning. Since then, the legacy has been awfully memorable. Anderson's first win was a 34-25 shocker over Yale, accomplished after recovering from a 17-0 deficit. It produced a check from a Connecticut woman who had neither gone to Brown nor followed college football very closely, but figured that Yale was so bad that Yale was so rare that it must be worth something.

What accompanied Anderson's initial encounter with Harvard, a 35-32 televised setback to the Crimson which prompted ABC commentator Bill Fleming to remark, "If this is Ivy League football, I want to see more of it!" Members of the Brown band rapped off the Harvard drum, and might have gotten away with it had they not driven stolen property down an open flat-bed pickup truck. (Oops!) They ended up in jail instead.

Lately the Bruins have gotten so good that one long-time fan broke his glasses in frustration when Brown opted out to run up the score on Dartmouth, which lost to Bruno this year, 33-31, for the first time since the league's formation.

Once only have all the gains been threatened. In late October of 1974, a promising Brown club lay 1-4, the victims of an offense that was dying inside the 20. One local sports columnist called the previous year a fluke and said that the Bruins would have been in an Ivy shadow of Harvard, Dartmouth and Yale.

Since then Brown is 18-3-1—their status no longer suspect.

Many—this writer included—wonder how long Anderson will stay in Providence, how long before a better offer from another school will take him elsewhere to attempt his magic once again. It is the type of talk Anderson does not like to hear. They tried to get him at Virginia a year ago, and apparently didn't even come close. Anderson promises he'll be here a good long time. He also promised a winner. He's kept one of those pledges already. And after the past four years, there won't be many complaints if he keeps them both.

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**Intramurals: Something for everyone**

By Tom Hassan

So you’re not planning to join a varsity sport at Brown. Don’t feel alone—85 percent of the student body falls under the same category. But for those undergraduates interested in shaping up, the Brown Athletic Department offers a host of physical education activities, ranging from yoga classes to co-ed volleyball.

Whatever your preference for losing that excess weight or simply keeping physically fit, the Athletic Department has something especially for you in its regularly-scheduled physical education classes or its intramural program.

The physical education classes offering individualized instruction in a variety of sports, have enjoyed increased popularity with Brown students during the past academic year. A record 1900 students took advantage of the fall programs and this year’s offerings promise to attract another record-breaking group.

We have an all-time high number of courses that will be offered this fall,” associate athletic director and director of physical education Arlene Gorton ’52 estimated. “With the popular dance and racquet sports being just some of the choices, I think more and more students will take advantage of the physical education classes, even though there is no strict requirement which forces students to enroll in them,” she added.

Included in the list of nearly fifty upcoming classes are aquatics, badminton, karate, beginning soccer for both men and women, and squash. Sign-up for these courses will take place in Sayles Gymnasium on Pembroke Campus at the beginning of the semester. A complete listing of the offerings will be distributed to students prior to the sign-up date.

**Professional instruction**

With such a wide range of offerings comes instruction by Brown’s professional staff. Soccer coaches Cliff Stevenson and Don Starcia will be teaching their sports fundamental skills to name just two of the AD staff who will be heading the various groups.

Most of the classes are free with the exception of dancing and yoga. These fees cover transportation equipment, or the salary of a non-Brown specialist. The funding of the extramural program comes from the Athletic Department budget.

For those students interested in team competition rather than individualized instruction, the intramural program may be just the answer. While intramurals do not serve as many students as do the PE classes, the student-run program does offer numerous sports on the team level for both men and women.

According to student coordinator of men’s intramurals Ira Potter ’78, “The men’s intramural office registers teams in such sports as football, soccer, hockey, three-as well as five-man basketball.” Potter emphasized that students need only to organize a squad and submit a roster with a $10 refundable deposit in order to be eligible for competition.

Similarly, the women’s intramural program offers many options for its participants. Student coordinator of women’s intramurals Mary Frier ’78 lists four-women basketball, squash, softball, soccer, and volleyball as the activities available to Brown women.

Frier does, however, emphasize that “the offerings are flexible.”

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**Univ. plans renovations to hike quality of gyms**

Over the summer a number of renovations and repairs are being made to improve athletic facilities at Brown.

The two major projects being carried out as part of the remodeling of Theodore Green Hall on East Campus to house a basketball court, and the conclusion of the three part improvement program of Marvel Gym.

**New building**

“Marvel Gym will essentially be a new building in the time the academic year begins,” Athletic Director Robert Seiple ’65 said. The first stage of the three-part program was carried out during the summer of 1975. The roof was repaired, the old showers were replaced, the truck and basketball locker rooms were refurbished, and some electrical work was done. The second stage consisted of more cosmetic changes including remodeling of all the offices.

The final improvements are in the actual gym area, and are, by far, the most expensive undertakings. A new acoustical ceiling is being installed which will reflect heating costs as well as enhance the gym’s appearance. In order to increase spectator capacity, the playing court will be rotated 90 degrees which will increase the seating accommodation almost threefold to 2500. New lights are also being installed.

The gym in Green Hall will replace the East Campus Gym which is being turned into a music practice center. “We will create a small gym at one end of the building, and use the rest of the upstairs area for a wrestling room, dance studio, and locker rooms,” said Seiple.

Seiple feels this will alleviate the congestion in Sayles and East Campus gyms by moving activities which do not require a high ceiling to rooms on the second floor of Green Hall. This will make more space available for intramurals.

Although the improvements made over the summer should help, Seiple feels the only way Brown can have top-flight athletic facilities is to construct the fieldhouse originally planned for Aldrich-Dexter field. This multipurpose facility was to have been built at the same time the new swimming pool and squash courts were constructed, but was shelved because of high building costs and the University’s financial problems.
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Black applications suffer drop despite univ. recruiting efforts

By ANDREW GLASSMAN

Applications from black students have fallen by more than 25 percent since 1975, when the Brown administration pledged to increase the number of black applicants by 25 percent.

The university's inability to gain more black applicants, under the terms of the April, 1975 agreement which ended the University Hall takeover, has prompted feelings of anger, frustration and resignation within Brown's minority community.

Despite repeated professions of dedication to increasing minority enrollment and the introduction of numerous recruiting innovations, the university has thus far been unable to make strides toward fulfilling the agreement, which was hammered out in April, 1975, as minority students staged their 38-hour University Hall takeover.

The numbers themselves tell a discouraging story. The admissions office received 766 minority applications this year, 134 less than a year ago. In terms of black students, from the class of '79 to that of '81, the number of applications has dropped from 555 to 430. The black matriculant total has gone from 112 in the class of '78 to 93 in '79 to an expected 78 in '81.

An admissions office recruitment plan drawn up last August had set a goal of 102 blacks for next year's entering class.

Admissions officers are puzzled and frustrated by their relative inability to attract minority students. Admissions director James Rogers '76 admitted that he could not identify any absolute causes for Brown's failure to increase its minority enrollment. "I wish I had the answers," he mused. "It's the question everyone is asking."

Minority admissions officer Calvin Hicks pointed out that the problem is not Brown's alone: "There is no question that there is a national phenomenon."

Hicks, however, did identify a number of factors which contribute to the university's minority recruitment difficulties. Some of these are financial, he claimed. "The rate of economic growth is worse now...the differential income between blacks and whites is greater now than in 1973."

Hicks also noted that "much of the financial aid we award is in the form of loans," which may well discourage some from matriculating. Just the price tag of a Brown education is enough to scare off potential minority applicants, Hicks explained.

Competition for students has also hampered Brown's recruiting efforts. Hicks claimed that more than the East's private colleges, Brown's principal rivals, now "pay lip service to demonstrating their admissions policies."

The competition? But it is not just Harvard and Yale that are hiring people away from Providence. Hicks pointed out that while total college enrollment figures for blacks are declining, there has been a slight increase in enrollment at many black colleges around the country. "Community colleges are also playing a role in siphoning off a large number of people, some of whom might apply to Brown."

"The SAT's, with all their built-in biases, play a role" in hurting blacks in the admissions process, Hicks argued. "More emphasis is placed on them now than seven or eight years ago," he added.

Yet Hicks would not conclude that even these are the only reasons for Brown's disappointing showing in minority recruitment. "There is something else which I don't know, which no one knows," that is an important factor, Hicks admitted.

Admissions officers still believe that Brown can increase its yield of minority applicants, but it will not be easy. "I just don't buy the argument that there is a large pool..." Hicks concluded.

Continued on Page 25

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THE UNIVERSITY HALL TAKEOVER ended after 38 hours when the administration agreed to try to hike minority applications by 25 percent. Since that pact was hammered out, however, Brown has fallen far short of
Third World Center expands to provide more programs

By BRYAN FORLEY

A newly expanded Third World Center will open its doors this fall at Churchill House, with a larger variety of activities geared toward minority students.

The center is "a special interest organization created to meet the needs of minority students this its activities open to the entire university community," according to associate chaplain Geoffrey Black.

Functioning for over two years as a student organization, the Third World Center will become part of a network of supportive services available to minority students this fall. Known as the Student Support Program (SSP), the network is designed to ease the academic and social transition to college life.

The center is slated to function in three major areas geared toward incoming students. One area will be a continuation of the Third World Transition Week issue forums and discussions of student life. It is planned to have sessions with the minority peer counselors, a financial aid officer, and Third World faculty members.

A second program will consist of weekend morning brunches for new students and faculty. The brunches are expected to help familiarize students with each other and with the resources available through the Third World Center.

A final program of career education field trips is planned to acquaint minority students with the opportunities available to them after graduation.

Additional year-round programs include workshops for incoming students from the Undergraduate Council, Brown's student government, and the dean of the college. The SSP also plans to organize a career day for students with guidance and social workers.

Hicks also argued that the admissions office's emphasis on minority recruiting on the East Coast between Boston and Washington has led to a less diversified student body.

But Rogers defended this "East Coast strategy" to the extent that "in any recruitment strategy you start where you are strongest." He added, "that a socio-economic mixture within the minority student body was difficult to accomplish. "When your concern is basically to achieve diversity on campus the question of diversity within that diversity has got to be secondary."

While most of the attention has been focused on the university's recruiting effort for minority students, there still remains the question of whether Brown is the type of institution that can attract socially and economically deprived students in significant numbers.

"It is the image of an institution, along with how well-known it is, that attracts students," Rogers pointed out. "Whatever image Brown projects, those that value it will be attracted by it."

Massey commented that Brown is the kind of place that can attract and benefit minority students. "I think perhaps we have not let people know what kind of place Brown really is. We'd be better off if people knew. I feel we have at least as healthy an environment as our competition," the dean added.

Fewer minorities apply

Continued from Page 24

of minority applicants out there waiting to be tapped," Rogers claimed. He said that the university "has to develop and fund well-defined recruitment plans and execute them with organization and precision."

Both Rogers and Hicks said that much of their plans for next year's recruiting will depend on the recommendations of the task force set up in April to study the admissions office.

Task force chairman and dean of the college Walter Massey has expressed optimism for his group's efforts. "I feel positive about the possibilities of our pulling together ideas and helping the admissions office," Massey said. "We're going to try to use minority alumni and faculty earlier in the year and President (Howard) Swearengin has promised funding.

Socio-economic diversity within Brown's minority population has also remained a major concern. Hicks admitted that this has been one of the chief problem areas. "A number of concerns come into play," he remarked. One of these is identified as a need for more financial aid.

"We also need a strategy for assessing academic records of students who come from schools either not known by us or thought to be academically weak," he contended.

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BROWN DAILY HERALD, SUMMER, 1977
TWENTY-FIVE
Brown sued for sex, race discrimination

Continued from Page 1

legislation. More subtly, the presence of these cases is leading to a dissimulation within internal university grievance procedures. "Filing a law suit in court is a last resort tactic," former German instructor Pat Russian, co-plaintiff in the Lamphere case, asserted, reflecting the view of many.

"Most people do not even have the stamina to go through the courts," Brown affirmative action officer James Tisdale added.

No one is denying the massive impact of the cases upon university and plaintiffs alike.

Waging lengthy legal battles "consumes time and money in enormous amounts," presidential assistant Gohary Murdoch stated, while Russian argued that "Brown has had to divert incredible financial and human resources. As we work on the Lamphere case, I don't think anyone on either side of the case would want this deal." The Lamphere case alone so far has eaten over $400,000 in university funds.

University officials are quick to contend that Brown's litigations reflect a national trend pervading higher education. "There are many courts." The University is now being flooded with suits at universities across the nation.

"There's been a growing awareness of what and where and when discrimination is," Russian explained.

"In terms of the number of suits that have come in," she continued, "Higher Education, and Welfare and the Equal Opportunities Commission are just inundated, and they're shocked because they haven't come to terms with the fact that discrimination is endemic to universities." "I don't feel affirmative action is working well enough. I feel there's enough in the country," Tisdale stated.

Murdoch looks to the federal legislation itself for the root of this trend towards legal battles with universities. "The mushrooming number of cases happened in industry before it happened here," he pointed out, noting that "some of the legislation was applicable to the industrial side long before this.

Russian attributed the increase partially to "the fact that only since 1972 has there been any kind of representation of women and blacks at universities.

"You have to have a minimal representation of a group which is discriminated against," she explained, "combined with a sense of distress for some individual to say 'I'm going to do something about this.'"

Still another possible reason for the cropping up of suits rests with a change in the traditional adversarial relationship between American universities and the courts.

"Universities feel they're above the law," Angela Fichter, the Rhodes Island Commission for Human Rights' chief compliance officer, contended. Russian added, "The view has prevailed that universities are special places, unlike corporations or businesses, and courts aren't equipped to interfere in this special kind of place."

"Historically, the courts have accepted the views of universities which the universities themselves have promulgated," the former German instructor explained, pointing out, however, that "with the body of race discrimination cases in the 1960s, courts have become increasingly willing to 'look into this area.'

In addition to these possible reasons, many look for the root of Brown's legal struggles in a more fundamental problem growing out of a deficiency in the university's internal procedures and attitudes.

"If Brown had a decent affirmative action plan, people wouldn't keep filing suit," Fichter charged. "Under the guise of academic freedom and high standards, there is an awful lot of discrimination going on," she contended.

And while Murdoch claimed vehemently that the result of suits "doesn't have anything to do with the grievance procedure," Russian expressed the view of many in asserting that "what Brown really lacks is a workable and enforceable grievance procedure.

Unsued Brown faculty, "have no procedural recourse," she noted, asserting that "the courts have stepped in and has existed a vacuum."

"We should have had the mechanism to hammer out grievances before getting to court," Tisdale echoed. "It would have saved everybody a lot of time and money."

Virtually all expect procedural changes to be the primary outgrowth of these affirmative action cases.

"Even before this (the Lamphere) case is settled," Russian pointed out, "Brown has begun a process of re-evaluating its processes and procedures in hiring and tenure.

However, while spokespersons agree that Brown almost certainly will implement procedural reforms, opinion diverges sharply as to the desirability of those reforms.

Conceding that "some of the change is needed, when it comes to matters of fairness to individuals," Murdoch decried "the labyrinthine and Byzantine nature of all these things,"

"I believe the federal government cannot run an institution of higher education as well as that institution can run itself," Murdoch emphasized, "If the institution can't proceed without being able to make its own decisions, it will collapse.

Russian, on the other hand, countered that "what some call endless bureaucracy, other calls due process and fairness."

"At a time when people's careers are at stake, it would be better that we excessively systematize than that we insufficiently do so," she maintained, adding that "even if worse comes to worse and things become more systematized than anyone wants, that may be the price the university will have to pay for allowing discrimination for years and years.

Fichter concurred that universities may easily slip into "subjective, arbitrary, and usually discriminatory" patterns of decision-making, unless they "use criteria that are capable of objective measurement and apply those criteria evenly.

Most spokespersons expect Brown's dealing with affirmative action will continue to take the form of legal suits.

"We'll have to have procedures, Murdoch noted, "but having done all that we will still have suits. There's been no indication that the courts won't entertain them."

Even those who believe that legal rulings will ultimately resolve the question of affirmative action policy at Brown see such resolution as still a bit in the future.

Brown sued for sex, race discrimination

Continued from Page 8

intended to build a three story annex to its downtown facility which would house a branch of its subsid- ary, Cherry and Webb. The Outlet-owned television and radio broadcasting company, WJAR, will also occupy space in the new building, slated for completion by mid-1978.

PERSIMMON ROOM

Continued from Page 11

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Unusual courses offered by university

Continued from Page 14

land’ as the Eskimos have done. He attempts to dispel the familiar and ‘quaint’ Eskimo stereotype, preferring instead to portray the Arctic natives as members of an ‘endangered species’ who have become pawns in the American governmental structure.

Anderson maintains that a course like Cross-cultural Ethnology, taught from the social action perspective, is especially relevant for Brown students who are concerned with the current dispute over territorial rights of Rhode Island’s Narragansett Indians. “Futhermore,” he adds, “students from Ivy League universities frequently land decision-making positions in the government, and it is important that they be made sensitive to issues like this from the start.”

Informed by a similar belief in the need for sensitivity to other, non-Western cultures, assistant professor Jim Koettig’s introduction to Ethnomusicology (Music 135) offers an anthropological approach to the musical traditions of various African and Asian peoples. Koettig contends that in listening to the music of another culture an awareness of one’s own biases becomes evident. “People who have only been exposed to Western music will usually react unfavorably when they hear the guttural chanting of Tibetan monks for the first time,” he says.

The music department also offers performance classes in star and tabla, while the Afro-American studies curriculum includes a course in Sound Awareness and a Creative Music Workshop, both of which are intended to acquaint student musicians with the rhythms, melodies, and harmonies of African music.

Tracing one’s “roots” at Brown is not limited to Afro-American Studies. The German department has invited an exploration of Jewish cultural tradition through an introductory, two-semester course in written and spoken Yiddish, to be offered for the first time during the 1977-78 academic year. An outgrowth of last year’s highly successful Modes of Thought offering in beginners’ Yiddish, the new course will be taught by associate professor Robert Warnock, a scholar in medieval German literature.

Warnock views the course not as an attempt to revive the Yiddish language (“a language can’t be revived in college courses and through academics”), he maintains, but as a means for retaining the tradition of Yiddish which has been passed down in Jewish families in recent generations.

Even a pre-med can justify a liberal arts course if it happens to be Ancient Medicine. A team taught by professors William Wyatt and George Erickson, the clan studies ancient Greek and Roman medical doctrines, with special attention to the relation between medical and scientific thought and the philosophical and religious aspects of ancient culture.

A “hot” member in the Latin department is 111—Roman Epic.

It is a survey of the history of love odes in Roman letters from the first book of Propertius (surely, you know him...) to Ovid’s Amores. Section A of the course is taught by Professor Michael Putnam, one of the nation’s foremost Latin scholars, while Section B, Ovid and his Influence in the Middle Ages, has been designed by Melton Fellow Alison Elliott.

The latter section will first examine the “vocabulary of love” as it evolved in ancient times, and will then study various examples of lyrical poetry and elegy derived from the Latin Middle Ages.

Who, after perusing the course announcement for hours, would register for Latin 111A or B? Perhaps if classical Erich Segal had brushed up on his Propertius and Ovid, Oliver Barrett IV might have uttered something wonderfully romantic in his latest story. Perhaps if my last beau had done the same...but that, my love, is another story.

Campus activism seen waning

Continued from Page 6

conservative mood among undergraduates is typical of most campuses today.

But while they lament this development, several of the leaders note that Brown still has a reputation for being one of the most politically active campuses.

“Two years ago, we were leading the revival of student activism on campuses across the country,” D’Alessandro asserted. He noted, though, that “Brown is now probably not much different.” Here, as elsewhere, there exists a trend toward institutionalizing activism through mechanisms such as the newly-formed Presidential Advisory Group, a body composed of 15 or so student, faculty, administrative, and alumni representatives.

Looking ahead, student leaders maintain that mass mobilization of Brown students will come only in response to a highly visible, immediate crisis, rather than day-to-day issues which include, for example, an ongoing commitment to curricular reforms of 1970.

On the national level, the next wave of widespread student unrest probably will not take place until the 1980’s at the soonest, student leaders here predict.

Activism “seems to go through cycles,” Ross maintained, adding that “movements become necessary when the administration pulls off a set of actions that threaten a group within the university.”

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Faculty fellows aim programs at frosh

By DAVID ALVAREZ

The faculty fellows program, which provides stipends for faculty members to live in dormitories and lead residential-based social and cultural programs, will be expanded from four houses to eight next year, according to head faculty fellow Arnold Weinstein.

Some house will also be assigned to new locations which will make them more accessible to freshmen, Weinstein reported.

The program aims to “create a sense of community within the dorm,” Weinstein said, because “the dormitory must not be a graveyard, a place only to sleep and drop your books” but rather “a locus for people to come together.”

Increased emphasis

Weinstein said that the fellows will aim their efforts more directly at freshmen, because this year’s freshmen class got the most out of the year-old program.

“The dorm is more important to freshmen, while upperclassmen have other intellectual things to do with their time,” he contended. Additionally, upperclassmen have social patterns and friends before they move into the dorms.

Andrews and the West Quad, primarily freshmen residences, will be assigned faculty fellows next year, for the first time.

Fellows will continue to work in Emery-Woodley and Appleby as well as Wayland and Littlefield.

In addition to aiding in a study of alcohol and drinking related problems, faculty fellows have this year sponsored symposia on controversial recombinant DNA research, health problems of underdeveloped countries, prisoners and parole, and communist China.

Grades vary by dept’s

Continued from Page 3

Weiner Hoffmeister, whose department issued 66.1 percent S’s in semester I of 1975-76, noted that many language courses are mandatory S/N, because, “it’s silly to differentiate between A’s, B’s, and C’s in language instruction.”

Hoffmeister added that “we’re in touch with the student on an individual basis in small classes, so the final grade isn’t that important.”

Meaning of grades

There was widespread difference of opinion among the faculty as to what the individual grades indicate about a student’s work.

Blumstein said that a C is “mediocre—the bare bare essentials,” while a B is average. Risen said that “it varies from course to course—sometimes a C is average, sometimes a B is. A C means that the student has at least satisfactorily completed the course.”

Driver said that whether C or B is indicative of an average performance “depends upon the course, but in beginning language courses C is average and the difference between A and B is very clear.”

Ryder contended that C is good, B is excellent, and A is superior.

A C reflects an average performance, Durand said, but is not necessarily just short of failing. He explained, “The grade of D used to stand for just barely above failing. Under the new Curriculum, that grade has been abolished, and that type of performance now means no credit for the course.

Deanery hit by cutback

Continued from Page 12

He expressed regret that this area of the counseling program has been geared toward merely obtaining course selection authorization signatures and said that the requirement that freshmen have their second semester schedules approved by their faculty advisors is being questioned.

The freshmen deans said he would rather orient the faculty advisor program toward providing freshmen with human contact and professional academic advice. A reorganized questionnaire is being circulated this summer to incoming freshmen in order to improve student-faculty matches by presenting related academic disciplines together and allowing for the use of extracurricular interests as an input to the formation of the advisory groups.

Role Model

University chaplain Richard Dannenfelser said he believes that the faculty advisor program, as well as almost all other aspects of student counseling, should be aimed at providing students with mentors for adults who are willing to be role models and to help students through their adolescence.

The program has also brought several administrators, including President Howard Sweitzer, into the dorms for an evening.

“Classroom arbitary”

Weinstein said that the relationship between a professor and a student is usually limited to the classroom.

“A classroom is an arbitrary thing,” he claimed, because of its formalism and structured atmosphere—“professors and students see each other only three hours a week.”

The professors and the students should interact outside of the classroom,” he said, noting that it was important to “present the faculty members as adults in a social environment.”

This concept has been implemented in two ways, he asserted. “Students have come into faculty homes,” and “non-credit courses of study have been proposed and accomplishments.”

Although the faculty fellows have organized many social activities such as orientation week gatherings, study breaks, and picnics, Weinstein said the program must be “more than social.”

He said the the events planned by the faculty fellows should create spinoffs and repercussions—perhaps the dorm members will be inspired to argue a matter further or join a club.

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—Campus jobs—

Help wanted

By JUDITH ALLEN

Some Brown students rise with the sun to deliver newspapers. Others work until the wee hours of the morning making sundaes in the Ivy Room.

And in between, Brown students are gainfully employed in the libraries, the dorms, the alumni center, the academic departments, the athletic facilities and of course the dining halls.

Brown students have done everything from guarding mint coats at an alumni reception to cleaning mouse cages for the bio-med division. They have inventoried fire extinguishers and monitored heat loss in the dorms.

In slots both bizarre and ordinary, about a third of Brown’s undergraduates hold campus jobs which pay between $2.30 and $3.30 per hour, according to student employment chief Sharon DeLuca.

For some students, the job is a break from the academic routine. For others it is a way to defray the cost of a $7000-a-year education.

About half of Brown’s student job-holders are on financial aid. DeLuca reported.

No matter what they do and why they do it, most student workers find the university job scene pretty good.

‘Real work’

“It’s a nice break,” Patty Niemi ’79 said about her work both in the Blue Room and as a cook’s helper in the basement of the Ratty. For a few hours a week, she explained, “you feel like you’re in the real world. You don’t have to think; somebody tells you what to do.”

Niemi said she enjoys working in the Blue Room because you can talk to everybody. Between scooping ice cream and selling sandwiches, you get to know a lot of regulars there.”

Now while walking down the street, Niemi related, she frequently sees someone and thinks to herself, “Oh yeah, there’s regular coffee.”

Although she iced cupcakes for 2½ hours her first day of work in the bake shop three years ago, Ann Isley ’78 now swears she would not work anywhere else.

“I’ve met a lot of people,” she explains, emphasizing that she especially likes that they are people outside Brown, not in academics.

“Bake shop people are always joking,” Isley continued. The first day she worked, besides icing cupcakes, Isley also “greased hundred of pie pans. The next day I worked I was told every single one of them stuck.”

Emphasized, she was sure her career as a baker was over before it had begun, but she stuck to it for three whole years. The only thing about the job she hates is always “coming home covered with flour.”

Cathy Spicer ’78 has experienced embarrassing moments in her Ratty job as well. While punching in IDs at the computer, she explained, cashiers are responsible for shooting stray dogs out of the Ratty. Sound easy? Apparently not.

“They get amorous with you,” Spicer lamented. One day she was carrying one little puppy outside, followed closely by another on her heels. As she started to bend over to put the puppy down, the other dog began making love to her leg.

Other areas

Answering phones and giving out keys in the housing office is “very relaxing,” according to Marianne Tracy ’79. Though it occasionally gets really hectic, it’s a pretty easy job, mind,” she said.

Retrieving and releasing reserve books at the Book “gets pretty hectic,” too according to Elizabeth Schreno ’77. She likes the job because “it’s not dirty or disgusting like the Ratty,” but lists the fact that “people yell at you if a book isn’t here” as a disadvantage.

“When people are so dishonest,” she continued, “after a while you just learn to tell them off. It’s fun to yell at them.”

Schreno also worked as a teaching assistant in Engin 94L, Product Liability. For an hourly wage, she held office hours and graded class participation in section.

Continued from Page 1

matching process, grouping students on the basis of extracurricular interests, also based on information from the questionnaire.

The computer also looks at academic interests if there are a large number of freshmen whose personal habits and extracurricular goals match.

“Computer does all the work,” Gallagher said, except in a few cases where students cannot be matched or send in their questionnaires late. Housing must also hand-pick roommates for the four freshman triples, all of which are located in West Quad, Gallagher added.

Freshmen are traditionally housed in Olney, Morris-Champlin, Emery-Wolley, Andrews, Perkins, Appleby, Sears Casswell, and the West Quad. They are assigned rooms by computer, although exceptions are made for students with specific medical needs.

Cood changes

This year’s questionnaire, for the first time, allows incoming students to opt for coed housing without a parental authorization signature.

The elimination of this requirement, according to housing director John McConnell reflects an increasing liberal attitude toward coed housing and a better understanding of how coed dorms function.

In spite of this change, however, housing officials do not foresee a dramatic increase in the number of students requesting coed housing, now at about 75 percent.

Nonetheless, “a few more coed rooms” have been designated this year, dean of freshmen Carey McIntyre indicated.

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PHIL LAPIDES ’46
Retrenchment ends

Continued on Page 5

executed without seriously damaging the university.

A revised plan was given to department chairmen in the fall of 1973, Glicksman said, at which time it was further "modified and discussed by Matfield," who had already become unpopular with some prominent faculty and was about to accept her Barnard post.

The size of the cut was further revised to 29 slots later in the year, under another staffing plan drawn up by Matfield on the eve of her resignation.

The "viable plan" of cutting 29 faculty was able to be implemented, Glicksman said, because faculty salaries were hiked at a slower than anticipated rate.

Cuts in the deanery, which resulted in the elimination of two positions, have hurt student counseling resources, according to dean of the college Walter Massey, who supervises the undergraduate counseling system.

Casualties of the deanery cutback were former dean of student affairs James Dougherty, who resigned a year ago, and assistant dean of the college Kay Hall, who is now the director of the Learning Assistance and Assessment Bureau (LAAB).

Each of the cuts saved Brown about $21,000, and the entire deanery budget was slashed by $50,000 during the retrenchment period.

Other cuts

The relations and development department budget was trimmed by $25,000 between 1970-71 and 1974-75, but it will rise again "in anticipation of the capital campaign," according to vice president for university relations and development Ronald Wolk. Wolk said no positions were eliminated because salaries were kept down and program spending was held at a constant level.

The financial aid and physical plant budgets were hiked slightly, but low ground to inflation, according to budget director Fred Parker '63.

Paul Maeder, vice president for finance and operations.

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Brown Daily Herald

Fresh Fruit

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**Freshman Week: It will be the best of times...**

**By DEBBIE PINES**

Contrary to popular Brown lore, the yearly Freshman Week phenomenon should not be feared as being over. Freshman Week has its moments but was by no means "The Week that was." Switching planes in New York, I arrived in Warwick Airport with a group of anxious freshmen. Sherlock detected their identities by their age, tennis racquets, New York Times's and, perhaps by the contents of Brown Facts that were nervously coughing.

While waiting for the shuttle bus to Brown, I realized that we would meet people at college; after staring at the same guy from New York, we decided to introduce ourselves to each other.

At Brown I discovered that my room, furnished with a sink, two sets of identical institutional furniture and a romanite, was hidden off a men's dorm room floor. After finally finding it and having a reunion with the trunk I'd sent up by railroad express, I almost choked upon my new life as number 6480.

Freshmen learn early that the main function of meals is not eating, (fairly common and potentially dangerous misconception) but rather meeting. My roommate and I went to all meals together, and strategically selected seats in the Natty Near-interesting-looking people.

By day, I ran to all the symposiums. I had nearly checked off my orientation booklet. To me, college had always represented frisbees, bicycles, lectures, so, to fulfill my collegiate image, I sat through quite a few lectures. Some were worthwhile (especially departmental open houses) but incoming freshmen should be more selective.

By night, I went to mixers in which 1200 scared freshmen were placed in various settings—ranging from traditional dinners and frats parties to a casino night—and in various costumes but were usually provided with the same prop, a can-of-beer-in-hand.

**Keeping score**

I matched my weekends with all the girls on my hall feeling as if I were involved in a game. The rules were different for me, as girls who left with a guy received one point, two points if he was an upperclassman.

Since the moment I stepped off the plane the white-capped counselors of the Freshman Week Committee kept repeating "Freshman Week is the greatest," (reminiscent of the high school cheerleaders' promise that "We're number one") I began to suspect that everyone else was having the best time and feeling guilty that I wasn't. Perhaps everyone else was engaged in the heavy, all-night, heart-to-heart talks that I had anticipated instead of the mechanical small talk I found myself party to. I now realize that it's not unreasonable to learn someone's name before learning their feelings about abortion.

After the first few days most freshmen become fairly adept at the art of small talk and develop a repertoire of appropriate responses.

**For example,**

hailing from Miami Beach, my identity automatically triggered either one of two responses: "Oh, my grandmother lives there." or "Where's your tan?" Incoming freshmen who practice these will be prepared for at least one situation.

The first conversation tack generally led to a discussion of where grandma lives and her proximity to my house. The latter usually ended with a polite laugh, although I really wanted to struggle with my question since, believing it almost my obligation to the Chamber of Commerce, I had worked at a tan all summer.

After the bell signalled the end of Freshman Week, more natural relationships replaced frenzied friend-making and the girls on the hall became interested in meeting their comrades rather than exclusively troop ing out on hunting expeditions.

Thus, I found Freshman Week to be essential but not quintessential. If one is not enraptured at its conclusion, he should not transfer the might have to go through it again at another school.

**Why cut it short?**

Continued from Page 1

small percentage of qualified high need applicants in the future due to a shortage—Rhode Island...  

**Accessibility praised**

Although students differed from faculty advisors in assessing the president's record thus far, all praised his efforts to establish a good rapport with all the university's constituencies.

Gaden maintained that "Swearer has a different view of students than past presidents. Now at least we have access to the president where we couldn't even get in to see last year's president Metrow Stoth." last year.

But others say that Swearer is communicating more, so students will remain quiet.

Third World Coalition member Gary Hicks '79 asserted that Swearer "is playing a very low-key sort of sick game of intriguing conflict. He has formed mechanisms like the PAG that will keep on managing conflict so that they won't come to a head."

Observers noted that Swearer's efforts to avoid conflict have thus far been successful, fax only two relatively small demonstrations have been held since his mid-June arrival—a small spring protest by minority students and a demonstration during commencement ceremonies against the awarding of an honorary degree to Secretary of Defense Harold Brown.

**New pres. takes over**

Continued from Page 13

The Brown Daily Herald, SUMMER, 1977

THIRTY-ONE
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