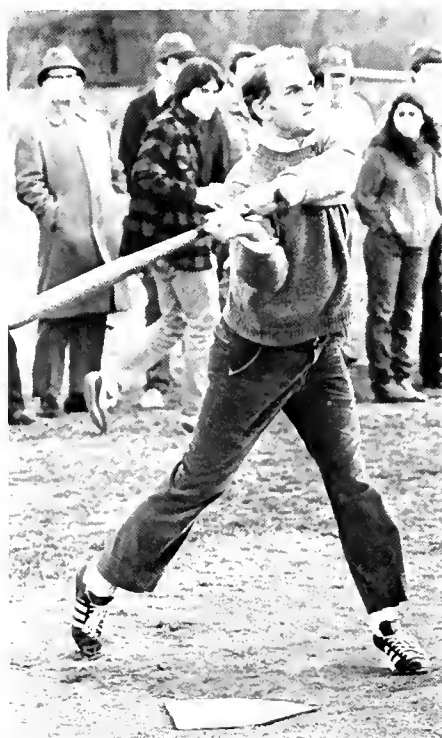


JOHN F. BARRY, JR.

Batter up!



John Forstie (3)



Note here the fluid follow-through of the presidential swing and its modest aftermath (Howard Swearer went one for three at the plate). Note the absolute absorption of shortstop Dick Ramsden (above), otherwise known as vice president for finance at Brown. Note the anxious anticipation of admission director Jim Rogers, waiting for the pitch as if another batch of applications were to drop through the mail slot tomorrow. Too late — you're out.

University Hall had challenged the *Brown Daily Herald* to a softball game without, to their subsequent dismay, arranging to approve the final draft. Hence, the headline: "Herald Drubs UH Squad in Softball Contest, 10-6."

Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly, May/June 1978, Vol. 78, No. 8

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17 American Universities and the South African Question

Should American universities divest themselves of holdings in American companies conducting business in South Africa, and, if they did, what might result from their acts? Newell Stultz, professor of political science, addresses this question.

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In which Assistant Professor of English Barry Beckham '66 does battle with his demons, vacillates, slumps, and finally clears his personal mist to claim his place as a writer.

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Under the Elms

A seven-point plan for the future development of the University's physical plant has been submitted by an architectural firm to trustees and administrators for use in campus discussions related to the scope of the capital fund drive Brown will launch early in 1979.

Drawn up by a team of planners and designers from Dober and Associates, Inc., of Belmont, Massachusetts, at the request of President Swearer, the physical development plan is the result of the effort launched last spring by Mr. Swearer to put the bricks-and-mortar aspect of future University expenditures into some kind of working perspective as plans for the forthcoming fund campaign are made. The consultants made the recommendations after months of research, which included talks with faculty, students, alumni, administrators, trustees, and others at Brown.

The planning report, which was initially presented at the winter meeting of the Corporation, outlines a possible ten-year program of construction and renovation to address what the consultants call "academic space requirements so clearly self-evident that they unquestionably belong on any list of capital-drive items."

Initially estimated by the consultants to bear a price tag of \$25 million in 1977 dollars, the plan — depending upon such variables as rising materials and site-preparation costs, other architectural decisions, and the overall scope of the capital campaign — could cost up to \$40 million to implement. (The plan also includes an additional \$2 million in proposals for facility maintenance and improvements to insure access to the handicapped, general safety, and greater energy efficiency.)

The plan's major recommendations are as follows:

- Renovations and repairs to the John Hay Library.

- Development of a 700-seat multi-media hall on the present site of

Rogers Hall, by renovating portions of that building and constructing additional space to support multi-media teaching.

- Renovations and repairs to the frame buildings now housing departmental and faculty offices.

- Construction of new facilities for the Departments of Geological Sciences and Chemistry near the Sciences Library.

- Renovation of Metcalf Laboratories to house the modern language departments.

- Construction of an "indoor physical activity building" in the Aldrich-Dexter Field area.

- Removal of four "substandard" buildings (Lincoln Field Lab, 15 Manning Street, Richardson Hall, and Howell House) from the University building inventory to make room for new construction and to "enhance the University's open-space pattern."

According to the consultants' report, while Brown has had "genuine success" in developing its physical

facilities over the past three decades — particularly during the 1960s when capital projects expenditures exceeded \$35 million and included such notable items as the List Art Building, the Sciences Library, the Bio-Medical Center, and the Pembroke dormitory complex — the University is now "operating beyond optimal efficiency."

Heavy stresses are being placed on existing classroom facilities, say the consultants, who cite studies which show that during some peak teaching hours at Brown every square foot of academic space is in use. This pattern of intensive use contrasts with a generally accepted norm of 65-percent utilization, they note.

The proposed development plan attempts not only to remedy the worst of the campus's physical problems but also to maximize the efficiency of all available teaching space by "reorganizing the classroom inventory to match Brown's current and emerging instructional processes." The plan's developers recognize that "priorities in any [capital]

The John Hay: Brown should "move with dispatch" to repair and renovate it.



campaign would be given to supporting people and programs, as opposed to physical places," and so opt for the more economical "recycling" of existing buildings, wherever possible, in lieu of new construction.

In a letter to President Swearer prefacing the planning report, Richard P. Dober says his firm shares with members of the University community the view that no one item in the plan should have higher priority than any other. However, strong arguments are advanced to support both the urgent need for the John Hay renovations and the efficacy of what the report calls the "economic package" involving geology, chemistry, and modern languages.

New space for the geological sciences department is a "high priority," the report says, because geology faculty are currently conducting research of international importance and teaching growing class loads in buildings that are "unsafe and unsuitable." Similarly, the chemistry department, which has experienced dramatic enrollment increases in recent years, is hampered by facilities that are rapidly becoming obsolete and unsafe, the report says. It adds that instruction in the modern languages at Brown, conducted in no less than two dozen separate buildings, is countering national trends with large enrollments and therefore demands greater campus centralization and acoustically suitable facilities for future growth.

The proposal to build new space for geology and chemistry and to recycle space for modern languages will also provide needed space, the consultants note, for other departments deserving better accommodations, including mathematics, computer sciences, history, and English.

Physically, the proposals in this "package" would provide the campus with a new science center on the block bounded by Brook, Thayer, George, and Manning Streets. Demolition of Howell House, Richardson Hall (both on Thayer), and 15 Manning Street would make way for three new structures — geology and chemistry buildings (with classrooms and lecture halls available also for use by other departments) and a shared support facility. Also, the report notes that the possibility of closing off Manning Street would provide even greater coordination between these new buildings and related facilities nearby, such as the Sciences Library, and the engineering, mathe-

matics, and computer sciences buildings.

The Metcalf Laboratories, which now serve as home base for chemistry, would then be available for recycling into what the consulting report foresees as "functional, productive, and delightful quarters" for the modern languages. The building is described in the report as "a solid structure, centrally located, intrinsically suitable for recycling as an academic building."

The consultants advise Brown to "move with dispatch" to repair and renovate the John Hay because of the deterioration of valuable archival materials, rare books and manuscripts, and artifacts of international scholarly importance — a result of unsuitable or inadequate environmental controls and storage space.

In addition, the multi-media hall is recommended to promote the effective use of film and other media as teaching aids (no existing campus facility accommodates more than 250 people for this purpose), and its design, including a closed courtyard connecting it to Faunce House, is cited as an enhancement to campus life. The indoor physical activity center is also recommended for its contribution to campus life and its provision of physical recreation and health maintenance programs for campus constituencies.

Their decision to rely heavily on renovation, the consultants say, recognizes not only the multiple purposes future capital investments will be expected to serve, but also the new state of the art in building recycling. Internationally, they note, the reuse of older academic buildings for new academic purposes is becoming a method of choice for successfully — and less expensively — solving space problems. Oxford, Harvard, Zurich Technological Institute, and Emory University are several of the institutions they cite as relying on this technique for improving the physical environment.

Sandra Reeves

Former BAM managing editor Sandy Reeves, now a graduate student at Brown, writes frequently for the Brown Weekly Bulletin, where this article first appeared.



John Foraste

Signs for the demonstration.

Debate over South Africa

As students at colleges and university campuses across the nation have demonstrated and petitioned against university funds invested in American corporations with business in South Africa, so have students at Brown. And, as trustees at colleges and universities across the country have debated divestiture of university-owned stocks in those companies or the exercise of votes as shareholders for or against certain resolutions concerning South Africa, so has the Corporation at Brown.

At Brown, student protest has focused on the \$23 million of the University's endowment — approximately one-quarter of the total endowment — presently invested in companies such as IBM, Ford Motor Company, Caterpillar Tractor, General Motors, and Smithkline that conduct business in South Africa. At a rally sponsored by the newly formed South African Solidarity Committee on April 17, some 350 Brown students gathered outside University Hall to demonstrate their support for the divestiture of Brown's holdings in those companies. Chanting "What's best? Divest" and "Corporation, vote 'No' — Brown investments gotta go," students circled University Hall and listened to speakers from several student groups — among them the Undergraduate Council of Students — denounce apartheid in South Africa.

Though President Howard Swearer had prepared to address the rally, the SASC denied him an opportunity to speak, maintaining that Mr. Swearer had not previously recognized the group or personally attempted to speak with its members. In his prepared remarks, later released to the press, the president deplored apartheid and the racist policies and practices of the South African government, calling them "fundamentally wrong and morally repug-

nant. It would be nice if I could announce . . . a simple straightforward action which would not only be intrinsically right and morally pure, but also have some measurable impact on South Africa. There is something very appealing and simple in washing one's hands of complex moral and practical problems. But," Mr. Swearer added, "there are too many unanswered questions." He noted that a protracted and violent civil war may be South Africa's fate, "but do we wish to draw that conclusion now and, by our actions, perhaps help to catalyze it? I, for one, would wish to consider at length any action which might precipitate a bloody conflict."

Several colleges and universities — among them the Universities of Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Maryland, Smith, Hampshire, and Brandeis — have voted to divest themselves of some or all of their holdings in companies doing business in South Africa, in part as a response to student pressures.

At Brown, administrators have estimated that divestiture of the stocks in question would cost \$100,000 in broker's fees, with additional fees incurred in order to reinvest these funds. What impact would divestiture of these University holdings have upon companies that do "only a tiny fraction of their business in South Africa?" Mr. Swearer asked. Opponents of divestiture point out that if Brown sold its stocks, they would be bought up almost immediately. Thus, the University's "symbolic" gesture might in fact be a hollow one. Yet the impact on the University might be considerable, the president said. "What precedent might be set that could well draw the University deeper into the political arena in the future and thereby lessen its autonomy and freedom to examine freely all sides of an issue or idea?"

Shortly after the rally a new group calling itself Students for Rational Action formed. This group urged the University to bring pressure on those corporations doing business in South Africa to improve conditions for black workers and bring about constructive change in South Africa. The Graduate Student Council passed a resolution calling for the Brown Corporation to apply pressure, through its holdings, on American firms operating in South Africa to withdraw from that country.

The Corporation, meanwhile, at its

regularly scheduled April meeting, decided to vote in favor of two shareholder resolutions and abstain on another issue before three American companies with business in South Africa. Acting on the recommendations of its advisory committee on proxy issues chaired by trustee emeritus Elliot Maxwell '68, the Corporation decided to vote in favor of the shareholder resolution at Eastman-Kodak that would prohibit the sale of Kodak photographic equipment and materials to the government of South Africa or any of its agencies and instrumentalities. Brown will also vote in favor of the shareholder resolution providing that Manufacturers Hanover Corporation make no further loans to the South African government or any of its agencies until steps have been taken in the direction of majority rule.

The Corporation voted to abstain on a shareholder resolution at Continental Illinois asking the company to prepare a report providing details on its loans to and in South Africa. (The resolution might have required disclosure of information compromising the confidentiality of bank-customer relations, the trustees explained.) In addition, the Corporation plans to send a letter to both Manufacturers Hanover and Continental Illinois indicating that it would have preferred resolutions banning further loans in South Africa that could advance the system of apartheid.

The Corporation also decided to request specific information regarding company policies and operations in South Africa from each company that does business there and in which Brown has investments. "We should make clear that the Brown Corporation deplores the existence in South Africa of apartheid," the Corporation's letter stated.

In late April and early May the University sponsored a series of forums designed to examine Brown's policy toward South Africa and the situation there. A poll conducted by the *Brown Daily Herald* showed that 56.6 percent of the 2,574 students surveyed opposed divestiture of University investments in American corporations operating in South Africa as a means of ending South Africa's apartheid policies; 19.9 percent supported divestiture; 16.8 percent had no opinion; and 6.7 percent gave other responses.

On May 12, students gathered again on the Green to call for divestiture. After listening to several speeches,

about 250 students filed quietly into University Hall and sat down in the hallways, careful to leave a clear passageway. At the same time, twelve students representing both pro- and anti-divestiture factions met with members of the Corporation's A&E Committee to discuss the University's investment policy. At the conclusion of the eighty-minute meeting, all demonstrators quietly left the building.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the Corporation said that it "does not think a policy of divestiture . . . is the proper course" of action. *D.S.*

(For a more comprehensive discussion of the issues involved, see page 17.)

The pool got crowded

The New Year brought no relief and little revelry to Brown's Admission Office last January: 10,700 applications for the class of 1982 had piled in, a 17-percent increase over last year's pool and, according to admission director James Rogers '56, the largest percentage jump in applications this year of any university in the nation.

Saying thanks with his fiddle

World-renowned violinist Isaac Stern (right) rehearses with the Brown Orchestra for a benefit performance in the Veterans Auditorium on April 30. Following the SRO concert, Stern, whose daughter Shira graduates from Brown this June, was awarded an honorary doctor of music degree for his artistic genius and his devotion to "cultural preservation and international understanding." Stern had prepared no speech; instead, he expressed his thanks eloquently with his "fiddle" (as he calls it) by playing a Haydn adagio. Proceeds from the concert will help establish a guest-artists fund to bring other performers of international caliber to play with the Brown Orchestra.

By April 15 the admission staff had sifted through them all and had sent letters of acceptance to 2,680 applicants: 1,354 men and 1,326 women representing forty-seven states, including 159 students from Rhode Island. Last year, the University accepted 2,989 — or 32 percent — of its 9,197 applicants; this year, due to the rise in applications, only one in four candidates was accepted. The University anticipates a freshman class, come September, of 1,350 students.

D.S.

People and Programs

□ Two Brown faculty members were recently elected to the prestigious National Academy of Sciences at its 115th annual meeting: Doherty Professor of Oceanography **John Imbrie** (BAM, December 1977 and October 1974), and University Professor and Professor of Physics **Leo P. Kadanoff**.

Imbrie, an internationally known global climate expert and a director of Project CLIMAP (Climate Long-range Investigation, Mapping, and Predictions), came to Brown from the chair-

manship of Columbia's geology department in 1967. His current work involves determining the earth's climatic patterns through the study of fossilized ocean plankton, a technique he developed in 1970. A graduate of Princeton, Imbrie received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Yale.

Kadanoff's research encompasses solid-state physics, many-particle theory, and phenomena near phase transitions, as well as the development of urban growth models. He is a former Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellow and a recipient of the American Physical Society's Oliver E. Buckley Solid State Physics Prize. After earning his A.B., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard, Kadanoff taught for seven years at the University of Illinois at Urbana before coming to Brown in 1969.

Imbrie and Kadanoff join five other Brown faculty who are members of the Academy: Professor of Physics Leon Cooper, Professor of Mathematics Herbert Federer, Professor Emeritus of Psychology Lorrin A. Riggs, Professor Emeritus of the History of Mathematics Otto E. Neugebauer, and Professor

Emeritus of Engineering William F. Prager.

□ Two members of the English department faculty, a visiting professor of English, and a professor of applied mathematics are among 292 recipients of Guggenheim fellowships, chosen from over 3,000 applicants this year.

Professor of English **David Krause**, a specialist in Irish literature and biographer of playwright Sean O'Casey (*Sean O'Casey: The Man and His Work*), will use his fellowship to complete an edition of O'Casey's letters. He has been a member of the Brown faculty since 1953.

Associate Professor of English **George P. Landow**, author of *The Aesthetic and Critical Theories of John Ruskin* and a faculty member since 1971, will study "Typological Symbolism in Victorian Art, Literature, and Thought."

Professor of Applied Mathematics **Lawrence Sirovich**, a former Fulbright scholar, will apply his fellowship to "Mathematical Methods and Modeling in Biophysics." He joined the Brown faculty in 1963.



John Foraste

Visiting Professor of English **Joseph A. Witteich, Jr.**, a member of the University of Maryland faculty, will study "The Prophetic Tradition in English Poetry from the Renaissance through the Romantics."

□ Tenured posts have been awarded to three faculty members, effective July 1: **John Mallet-Paret**, promoted from assistant to associate professor of applied mathematics; **Alan Needleman**, promoted from assistant to associate professor of engineering; and **Naomi Schor**, a faculty member at Columbia, awarded an associate professorship with tenure in the Department of French Studies.

□ Editorial Associate **Anne Hinman Diffily '73** has left the *Brown Alumni Monthly* to become assistant director of public relations at Southeastern Massachusetts University in North Dartmouth. Anne came to the *BAM* in September 1976 from the Brown News Bureau and has contributed many memorable articles to the magazine — most recently the feature on alcoholism in the March issue. She also covered women's sports and wrote most of the alumni profiles that grace the class notes section. In her new job, Anne's primary responsibilities are publicity and public relations, and she will assist in designing and writing various college publications. She'll also be involved in creating a new alumni magazine for SMU.

Art alumni, read on. . .

The Art Department is anxious to learn about the activities of its past graduates and their present whereabouts. If you are an alumnus or alumna of the department, please take a moment to list your name, address, class, and your professional involvement, such as painter, sculptor, attorney, museum director, curator, educator, architect, designer, or other, and send this information to Prof. Walter Feldman, List Art Building, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912.

Sports

Track: The team 'got better'

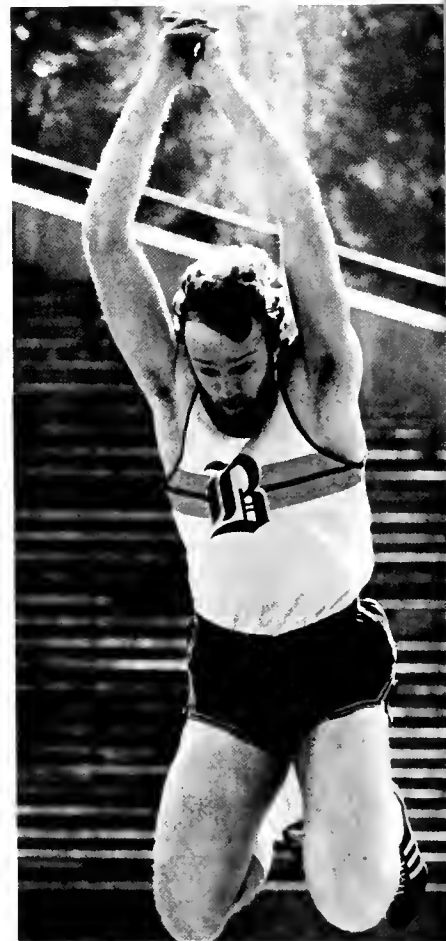
Last spring when the track team posted a 6-1 record, the best outdoor mark in Brown's history, Coach Doug Terry still wasn't satisfied: "We're going to get better. We still have mountains to climb." This year, Terry's men reached the peak — a perfect 7-0 record.

There was evidence right from the start that Terry and his assistant, Bob Narcessian, had an exceptional group of athletes. The Bruins won fifteen of nineteen events, including three sweeps, and crushed Yale in the opener, 113-49, at Brown Stadium. This was followed by victories over Holy Cross, Columbia, St. John's, and URI — setting the stage for the season-ending triangular meet with Harvard and Dartmouth at the stadium.

Many times in the past, in both indoor and outdoor track, Harvard has spoiled Brown's bid for an undefeated season. For a while on April 22 it looked like more of the same, as the Crimson built up a 45-20 lead. But then the Bears made a thrilling comeback, outscoring Harvard in ten of the next twelve events and finally pulling ahead with a one-two finish in the 200-meter dash by senior Peyton Howard and freshman Harold Solomon. That made it Brown 78, Harvard 76, Dartmouth 19.

Later, when seniors Sean McCracken and Harvey Barlow took a first and a third in the 5,000-meter run it was 85-80, Brown. But Harvard tied it with a first in the discus and everything hinged on the outcome of the final event, the mile relay. Brown's quartet of senior Mel Blackett, junior Tom Turnbull, and freshmen Osman Lake and Maurice Chapman blazed to victory in 3:16.1, with a 25-yard margin over the Cantabs. The final was Brown 90, Harvard 88, Dartmouth 25.

It had been a big day for Turnbull, who came out for track last winter after helping the soccer team make the final four in NCAA play. He scored what may have been the decisive points by catching Harvard's John Chafee (the son of U.S. Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island) at the wire and taking third place in the 800-meter run. Colm Cronin, who earned All-American honors during the winter track season, was a double win-



Colm Cronin en route to his triple-jump victory over Yale.

ner against Harvard in the long jump and triple jump; Peyton took the 100- and 200-meter races, and John Sinnott took the shot put.

Terry's team also made a respectable showing in the 84th Penn Relays. The 1,600-meter team of Blackett,

Peyton, Chapman, and Lake finished fourth in the 1C4A heat with a 3:14.7 clocking and fourth in the sprint medley. Sinnott, a 260-pound offensive tackle in football, took a second in the shot with a toss of 54' 5". Freshman Ed Brosa set Brown freshman and varsity records with a toss of 215' 2" in the javelin but had to settle for sixth place in the finals. The old Brown record was 214' 3", set by Sanford Stoddard '69. Colm Cronin did not compete in the Penn Relays, having pulled a muscle in the Harvard meet.

□ **Baseball** was another sport that did well in 1976 (19-12) and was expected to improve this spring. Only it didn't. Through the first twenty-five games the Bruins were 7-18, although several individuals were having good years. One of them was junior third baseman John King, who continued to hit the ball with authority and draw major league scouts to Aldrich-Dexter Field. King hit .348 with four homers and twenty-five runs batted in as a freshman and followed that with a .383 mark last spring with nine home runs and 29 RBIs. Through most of this season he was the only Bruin batting over .300 and he had added five homers to his Brown totals.

"No question about it, King is major league material," says Coach Woody Woodworth. "He hits for average, he can produce the long ball, and he has a good baseball head. Before he's through at Brown he'll probably break the home-run records set a few years ago by Billy Almon, who's now starting with San Diego in the National League."

Another exciting Bruin is center fielder Barry Blum. Last spring he was a perfect twenty-three for twenty-three in stolen-base attempts. This spring he ran his string to thirty-five thefts in a row (he was four for four as a freshman) before being cut down against Princeton on a soggy, slow infield. His thirty-five steals broke the old mark of thirty-four set by Almon.

□ The **sailing** team, after finishing second in the Boston Dinghy Championships and in competition for the Owen Trophy, made the spring season a roaring success by winning the Ivy League title. This was Brown's third Ivy title in the sixteen-year history of the competition and its first Ivy crown since 1973. Nat Philbrick and Martha Starkweather came home first in the A Division, as did Reed Baer and Helen Cariello in the B Division.

□ Although Brown had a slow start in **lacrosse**, the team did pin a 9-7 upset on Princeton and then upended Penn, 14-11. Sophomore Tad Barrows was the star of the Princeton upset with three goals.

□ Coach Vic Michalson's **crew** had a strong sixth-place finish in the fourth annual San Diego Classic early this spring, defeated Boston University in the regular-season opener, and then suffered a pair of frustrating defeats. First, the Bruin oarsmen rowed their best race ever against Harvard only to lose by a boat-length (5:44 to 5:47.7). Then, against a powerful Northeastern crew, Brown led by a length after the first 1,600 meters only to lose the race by less than three seconds.

□ The **wrestling** team, with freshmen filling eleven of the twelve positions, made a good showing in the New Englands, finishing sixth. Brian Leach earned a silver medal at 134 and Bruce Hay and Bob Heller were bronze medal winners at 158 and 177, respectively. Leach, with a 6-6 record during the dual meet season, won two matches impressively before losing to Scott Arnell of URI in the finals. Heller had a 10-0 record for the season.

□ Coach Ed Reed's **swimming** team had its best finish ever in the Easterns, coming in ninth out of twenty-one schools and breaking thirteen of Brown's sixteen varsity records. The star of the meet was freshman Chris Hug, who qualified for the NCAA's in the 500 freestyle with a time of 4:30.51. He took a second in the 1650, a third in the individual medley, and ended as the second highest point scorer in the Easterns.

Sophomore Glenn Levin set individual varsity records in the 100 and 200-yard backstrokes, the 200 individual medley, and the 200 freestyle and was a member of three relay teams that broke old Brown marks: the 800 freestyle, 400 medley relay, and 400 freestyle relay. Junior Matt Kanzler placed eleventh in the 100-yard breaststroke and seventh in the 200 breaststroke in the new Brown varsity time of 2:22.36.

□ Three of Coach Dick Toomey's **hockey** players earned post-season honors. Junior goal tender Mike Laycock was selected to the Coaches All-American first team, as well as to first team All-ECAC and All-Ivy. Laycock ended with a 3.56 goals-against average and set a Brown record with sixty-two saves against Cornell in Feb-

ruary. Capt. Tim Bothwell, who led the team in scoring (9-26-35), was named to the All-Ivy first team at defense for the third consecutive year and was signed to a two-year contract by the New York Rangers of the NHL. Jim Bennett, junior forward, also was a first-team All-Ivy choice. Co-captains for 1978-79 are defenseman Mike Mastrullo and forward Dave Roberts.

□ Two of Coach John Anderson's varsity assistants have left to assume head football coaching positions, Bill Russo '69 at Wagner College on Staten Island and Dave Ritchie at Fairmont State College in West Virginia. Russo joined the staff as freshman coach the year he graduated and moved up to the varsity in 1972 as offensive line coach. He was the only coach from Len Jardine's staff held over by Anderson. Ritchie, who came to Brown with Anderson in 1973, has had responsibility for the linebackers. "It is always difficult to lose men who have helped to make your program go," Anderson says. "However, it's also a plus factor for a staff when other colleges start dipping into it for head coaches."

□ The **fencing** team (7-4) completed its sixth season of intercollegiate competition with a fourth-place finish in the New Englands. Captained by senior Randy Strominger, who also worked as coach during Coach Duncan Smith's first-semester sabbatical, Brown continued its strong position within the league (33-16 in six years) and is finally beginning to attract the attention of outstanding high-school fencers from the Northeast. Next year's co-captains are Peter Nager '78 and Richard Jerome '80, with Barbara Woodall '81 leading the women's team.

Two former fencers, Jim Aldrich '76 and his wife, Peri Johnson Aldrich '77 M.D., have established an MVP plaque. The first award, given this spring, went to Randy Strominger. J.B.

Women's sports roundup

By the end of April there was only one word for the women's spring season: disappointing. Three out of the five women's teams had losing records, the exceptions being **lacrosse**, which nevertheless was unable to match last year's perfect winning season, and **track**. An infusion of talented freshmen and the development of veterans gave the track and field team depth, something it

lacked in previous years. This year Brown has emerged as a track power in the Ivy League, and the women cemented their claim to supremacy by winning the Ivy League championship on April 22.

Earlier in the season, women's track coach Jon Hird had predicted that Brown could win the Ivy championship if it could beat Princeton. As it turned out, Princeton was less of a threat than Cornell, but neither came close to the Bruins' performance. The final tallies were Brown 79, Cornell 53, Princeton 47, Dartmouth 45, Yale 41, and Barnard 4, with Brown winning seven events, four of them individual events and three of them relays. The mile-relay team of Kristi Ruud '81, Cheryl Irons '80, Laurie Parker '81, and Terry Hecht '81 set a meet record of 4:13.2. Brown teams also captured the two-mile and 440 relays. Individual winners were Susie Adams '80 in the three-mile run (17:50.1), Judi Gracey '81 in the 100-yard dash (11.7), Missy Himelein '81 in the mile (5:25), and Terry Hecht in the 440 (60.6). By winning this year's meet, Brown earned the honor of hosting next year's Ivy championship.

The swimmers finished tenth in New England and twenty-fourth in the nation this winter, led by some talented freshmen and senior diver Noel Keefer (BAM, January-February). At the AIAW Small College National Championships, held at Brenau College in Gainesville, Georgia, in March, Keefer placed third in the three-meter diving (374.34 points) and eighth in the one-meter competition (327.48 points). Freshman Carol Derby broke two Brown records while swimming in the 50- and 200-yard backstroke events, in which she placed seventh and eleventh; and freshman Gretchen Fricke placed twelfth in the individual medley with a time of 2:20.78.

□ The sight of members of the women's ice hockey team hawking McDonald's gift certificates and chocolate chip cookies at men's athletic contests this winter gave Panda alumni a feeling of déjà vu. The fund-raising effort, reminiscent of the late unlamented years before the women's athletic budget provided any travel funds, was mounted to defray the costs of flying the Pandas to a tournament at the University of Minnesota in early March. Boosted by donations from alumni and parents, the Pandas made it to the Midwest and returned with two wins

and one loss. Even better, Associate Director of Athletics Arlene Gorton '52 is hopeful that next year's budget will include adequate funding for all trips to tournaments, thus ending once and for all the necessity for women athletes to peddle cookies.

□ A junior who first played the sport only three years ago led four members of Brown's **women's squash** team to respectable showings against some of the best college players in the country at the national collegiate championships held at Williams College in March. Adrienne Morphy '79, team captain and number-one player, was eliminated from the tournament just before the quarter-finals by an opponent who is fifth-ranked nationally in the women's senior division. Pam Lord '80, Brown's number-two player, lost in the final round of the consolation bracket in a hard-fought match which went five games plus overtime. Other Brown women competing in the Nationals included Kate Smith and Elizabeth Todd, both freshmen.

□ The **gymnastics** team's losing season (3-5) was softened somewhat by the promising performances of freshman Susan Brooks. In a victory over Rhode Island College at the end of the season, Brooks placed first in both the floor exercise and balance beam, and finished second to freshman teammate Sue Springsteen on the uneven parallel bars. A.D.

Scoreboard

(April 14—April 28)

Men's Baseball (7-18)

Princeton 3, Brown 2
Navy 2, Brown 0
Navy 14, Brown 1
Army 5, Brown 3
Brown 5, Cornell 4
Brown 5, Cornell 4
Providence 12, Brown 5
Rhode Island 6, Brown 5
Brown 3, Rhode Island 1
Connecticut 3, Brown 2
Connecticut 8, Brown 3
Providence 11, Brown 4
Providence 2, Brown 0

Men's Track (7-0)

Brown 100½, St. John's 51, Columbia 50½
Brown 121, Rhode Island 51½, Holy Cross 29
Brown 90, Harvard 88, Dartmouth 25

Men's Lacrosse (4-4)

Harvard 19, Brown 9
Massachusetts 13, Brown 8
Brown 12, New Hampshire 11

Brown 11, Princeton 7
Brown 14, Penn 11

Men's Tennis (3-7)

Penn 6, Brown 3
Columbia 8, Brown 1
Brown 7, Tufts 2
Princeton 7½, Brown 1½
Navy 8, Brown 1
Brown 7½, MIT 1½
Army 5½, Brown 3½
Cornell 6, Brown 3
Brown 9, Rhode Island 0

Men's Crew (1-2)

Brown 6:52.2, Boston University 6:59.3
Harvard 5:44, Brown 5:47
Northeastern 6:47.5, Brown 6:50.4

Men's Golf (1-4)

Salem State 378, Harvard 384, Brown 386
Bryant 378, Brown 380
Columbia 407, Brown 438, Yale 439
Ivy Tourney — 8th

Women's Crew (1-3)

MIT over Brown, Brown over Mount Holyoke
Boston University over Brown

Women's Lacrosse (3-2)

Brown 4, Dartmouth 3
Yale 13, Brown 2
Brown 9, Bridgewater 0
Brown 8, Harvard 7

Softball (2-9)

Rhode Island 19, Brown 4
Bridgewater 22, Brown 4
Bridgewater 17, Brown 1
Rhode Island College 4, Brown 2
Brown 9, Rhode Island College 8
Barrington 6, Brown 5
American International 8, Brown 5

Women's Tennis (1-5)

Boston College 5, Brown 4
Penn 6, Brown 3
Yale 7, Brown 2
Harvard 8, Brown 1
Dartmouth 9, Brown 0

Women's Track (3-1)

Brown 74, Bridgewater 46
1st in Ivy Championships

NO person shall be admitted into this College, unless upon examination by the President, or in his absence one Professor and two at least of the Tutors, he shall be found able to read accurately, construe and parse Cicero's Orations, Virgil's *Æneid*, and the Greek Testament; and to write Latin grammatically. He shall have learned the rules of Vulgar Arithmetic, and be able to produce satisfactory credentials of good moral character.

IN the first year shall be studied, in Latin, Virgil's *Æneid*, Cicero's Orations, and Horace; in Greek, the New Testament, and Xenophon's *Cyrædia*; in English, Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution, and Webster's Grammatical Institute of the English language.

IN the second year, in Latin, Cicero de Oratore; in Greek, Longinus de Sublimitate. Guthrie's and Morfe's Geography, Decimal Arithmetic, the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, Watts' Logic, and Hammond's Algebra.

IN the third year, Euclid's Elements, Trigonometry, with its application to surveying and navigation, Ferguson's Astronomy, Nicholson's Natural Philosophy, Payley's Moral Philosophy, and Kaim's Elements of Criticism.

IN the fourth year, Locke on the human understanding, and such parts of the authors studied in the preceding years as the officers of College shall direct, together with some select parts of history.

T H E
L A W S
O F
R H O D E - I S L A N D
C O L L E G E .

ENACTED BY THE
Fellows and Trustees.



PROVIDENCE: Printed by J. CARTER.
M,DCC,XCIII.

**Decimal
Arithmetic
and Sheridan
on Elocution:
the course
of study
in 1793. . .**

please turn the page

The great curriculum debate

By Debra Shore

An old debate is stirring anew in the land — if, indeed, it ever lay dormant — and that debate concerns college curricula. The issue, stated in the simplest possible form, is “What is an educated man?”

In June of each year Harvard College proudly welcomes its graduating seniors to “the company of educated men and women.” That confident statement aside, Harvard’s faculty, at the prodding of Dean Henry Rosovsky, is presently engaged in a collective fit of conscience, for Harvard seems not at all certain that its graduates are indeed educated men and women. Following a three-year review of the undergraduate curriculum there, Dean Rosovsky and a faculty committee proposed sweeping changes which were adopted on May 2. The General Education program, the “staple” of undergraduate studies there since 1945, went under the rug and a new core curriculum requiring a student to select from seven to ten courses in five designated “core” areas takes its place. The goal of Harvard’s new core curriculum — as it was presumably of the General Education program — is “to have students acquire basic literacy in major forms of intellectual discourse.”

Proposals for curricular reform and the move “back to basics” in undergraduate studies were not born at Harvard, though as the “High Church” in Cambridge, revisions there receive most notice. Among other colleges and universities reviewing undergraduate curricula in the last two years are Brandeis University, Goddard College, Bennington College, Oberlin College, the University of Pennsylvania, California State University at Long Beach, and the University of Massachusetts at Boston.

Brown, however, is *not* considering a reform of its undergraduate curriculum. In the light of the “great curriculum debate” now garnering national attention, Brown’s curriculum may soon stand alone as a reasonably successful alternative to those traditional structures — distribution requirements, core curricula, and so on — now gain-

ing ascendancy. This is not to say that Brown is not concerned with graduating educated men and women; it is. But Brown has not entered the debate in terms of its own undergraduate curriculum because it does, by and large, seem to be working. (How one can assess whether a curriculum “works” or not will be dealt with shortly.) There are some important reasons why this is so.

According to the standard definition, a curriculum is the courses of study and programs offered to a student. “The curriculum,” wrote the authors of a recent Carnegie Foundation report, “is the major statement any institution makes about itself, about what it can contribute to the intellectual development of students, about what it thinks is important in its teaching service to society.” Brown’s present undergraduate curriculum — still known as the “new curriculum” nine years after its adoption — was the result of an intensive study conducted by a group of highly motivated students in the late 1960s. The reforms enacted by the faculty in May 1969 included the abolition of distribution requirements; the establishment of Modes of Thought courses — designed as small classes to introduce freshmen to the new demands of self-discipline and intellectual freedom made by college and emphasizing the underlying concepts that relate one area of inquiry to another; the introduction of greater flexibility in concentrations (the Brown term for “major”) and opportunities for independent work; and a revamped grading system offering an A-B-C/No Credit or a Satisfactory/No Credit option.

What remained when the dust settled was an extraordinarily flexible curriculum that placed a great deal of responsibility — and few demands — on each student. In order to receive a baccalaureate degree from Brown a student had only to complete satisfactorily twenty-eight courses, to declare a concentration, and to fulfill the requirements for that concentration (a standard concen-



tration usually requires from eight to ten courses).

Introducing these curricular reforms to the readers of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* in July 1969, Prof. Jerome Grieder '54 wrote: "Perhaps the most striking aspect of the new curriculum is the candid acknowledgement of what has long been true in fact: that it is the student who must finally make something of the educational experience that the University offers. From this fact the students [who proposed the reforms that became the new curriculum] draw the conclusion that *what* the individual student chooses to make of the opportunities he has at Brown should properly be regarded as a matter which lies within the range of his own responsibility, a responsibility that ideally will be discharged in intimate and mutually rewarding collaboration with certain members of the faculty, but with a minimum of impersonal and abstract regulation by the University." This principle — that each student must assume responsibility, at least in major part, for the direction of his own education — undergirds the new curriculum, and it has proved a strong foundation. In this respect, by all accounts, the new curriculum has succeeded, has "worked."

"I think the most interesting feature of the curriculum at Brown," William M. Risen, Jr., professor and chairman of the chemistry department comments, "especially in the light of the back-to-basics and back-to-requirements movement, is that Brown students do actually accomplish everything that is required under such curricula, with one significant added advantage: they've had to confront and have seriously dealt with significant issues requiring decisions early on. . . . decisions that were not preordained or controlled. . . . When the going gets rough in a course," he elaborates, "you have to decide to stick it out because you're convinced it's important and because *you* want it, and not because it's required of you. So you graduate people who've identified what's important to them and done it. The real deficiency is that it's not easily exportable. *Not* every student can do this. Something like the Great Books curriculum, in which students are passive receptacles, is easy to export."

Brown students are anything but that. The responsibility placed on them for directing their own course of study virtually forces them to go after what they want — and most do so with no problem.

Diane Barzman is a sophomore who has elected to concentrate in American Civilization. For Diane, Brown's curriculum was a prime selling point. (A survey of freshmen entering Brown last fall showed that close to half of those responding chose to apply to Brown because of the "new curriculum" learning options, and one third chose to attend Brown due to its reputation for emphasizing undergraduate education.) "The University wasn't consciously imposing some ideology that they thought was 'the liberal arts education,'" Diane says. "If the school had enough faith in the

students to allow them to explore their own interests, then that said to me I might be treated more as an adult than elsewhere." Diane speaks enthusiastically about the curriculum and says she would "just die" if Brown reinstituted distribution requirements. Echoing sentiments held by many, she says, "You can't shove knowledge down someone's throat if they don't want it. So maybe I didn't like German," she shrugs, "but it was a choice I made. Because it was *my* mistake, it was a learning experience. Wouldn't you think students would be more eager to put time and energy into something *they* chose instead of something they felt they were forced to take?"

Diane chose an American Civilization concentration because she likes to "relate things in a social context" and because in this way she could effectively mix her interests in literature and history. Selecting a concentration, as all students must by the end of their sophomore year, can be a particularly trying task and Diane herself spent several "frantic nights" before settling on American Civilization. "I do think some people flounder," she admits, "but I don't think they'd feel any better if they knew they'd have to take certain courses. It's knowing *where* you're going that's important, and required courses aren't going to help you get there."

The shift from adolescent to adult is not an easy one and Brown, while placing the cowl of academic responsibility on each student's shoulders, also recognizes that, as one sophomore put it, "Just because we have the responsibility doesn't mean we have the knowledge." Precisely because students are responsible for their decisions, the University assumes a much greater role in offering advice and guidance. Students' choices should be *informed* ones. Consequently, what may to the outsider seem like an abundance of deans is, in fact, a carefully constructed advising network. In addition to deans, Brown has faculty advisors in each department and faculty "fellows" living in dorms, students serving as resident counselors, and the Health Services to deal with psychological as well as medical problems. Nevertheless, students and faculty alike concede that advising at Brown is a weak spot. "Counseling is like food in the Refectory," says Registrar Milton Noble '44, "a constant source of complaint."

Each freshman is assigned a faculty advisor, for example, generally on the basis of an indicated interest. This advisor is, ostensibly, to guide the student's course selection so that a freshman doesn't enroll in four laboratory courses or too many upper-level offerings, and so on. But the system, according to Diane Barzman, is "bogus and ineffective." Diane, for instance, had expressed an interest in art history, but was assigned an advisor in the philosophy department. Diane's advisor, while well-meaning and willing to help, knew little about other departments' offerings. At



'You can't shove knowledge down someone's throat if they don't want it'

one point, when Diane had forgotten to bring her course registration along with her to be signed, her advisor said, "Oh well, just go ahead and sign it for me."

Conceivably, because each freshman must have his registration form signed by his faculty advisor, that might be an appropriate time for a discussion of the student's program and goals, but this rarely happens. Thomas Bechtel, senior associate dean for student affairs, is well aware of this problem. "Real advising," he says, "should be someone taking time to sit back and talk with the students, to ask them, 'What do these choices mean? Let's review what shape your program seems to be taking. Is there a reason why you're taking courses only in history and classics?'" Bechtel suggests that each student be required to submit a learning contract "to really describe why they're choosing what they are." Such a device has been proposed by faculty and students as well. Students should not be required to make particular choices, they have said, but they should be required to defend their choices.

Despite the acknowledged problem of ineffective or inadequate academic counseling — and efforts are being made to upgrade advising, most notably Associate Dean of the College Karen Romer's application for funds to reward faculty who do distinguished advising with release time — most students seem to thrive at Brown. Bechtel believes that a significant element of "pre-selection" takes place — highly motivated, self-directed students gravitate toward the freedom and flexibility Brown offers. In 1975-76, the last year for which figures are available, 425 students participated in group independent study projects, 199 conducted independent study projects, 491 enrolled in extra-departmental courses, seventy-five graduated with independent concentrations (those of their own devising), and 185 with interdepartmental concentrations such as Human Biology, International Relations, or American Civilization. The "new curriculum" has produced no widespread dissatisfaction but, rather, has become an increasingly attractive feature to students and is undoubtedly responsible, in part, for the 17-percent increase in applications to Brown this year.

An eight-member accreditation team from the New England Association of Schools and Colleges visited Brown last fall to evaluate the University's programs. In its report the team strongly recommended that Brown retain its present curriculum, calling it Brown's most striking characteristic. Such support, in the face of moves by other colleges and universities to a more structured curriculum, cannot help but be encouraging.

Brown's curriculum can be said to "work" only in terms of what it attempts to do. "Because we are a university," comments Dean of the College Walter Massey, "the curriculum has to be reflective of faculty research and



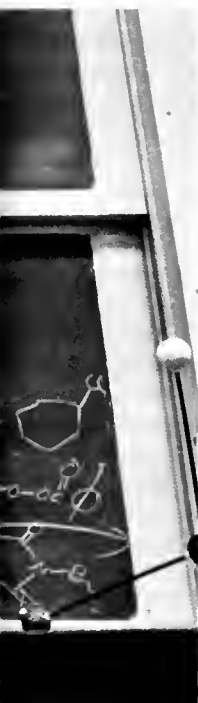
'Sooner or later, the process has to be as important as the content.'
— Walter Massey, dean of the College (left)

scholarly interests. Here the faculty teaches primarily what it *does*. For those students interested in pursuing further scholarly work, their preparation here should enable them to do so, and I don't think there's any dispute that we do this well."

One index frequently used to demonstrate the success of Brown's curriculum is the number of Brown students admitted to professional schools. Is Brown competitive? Students and parents want to know. Last year 82 percent of those Brown students who applied to medical schools were accepted; 90 percent of those who applied to law school were accepted; and close to 100 percent of those applying to business schools were accepted. A resounding Yes.

Brown graduates also do well entering the labor force, usually obtaining jobs with well above the median salary for college graduates.

But Brown's mission is not only, nor even primarily, to prepare students for professional schools or to get jobs. It is to prepare students for life, to "educate" them. How this is best done is



perhaps the greatest issue in the great curriculum debate. "If we are to prepare the individual for life in general," Walter Massey says, "we have to ask first, 'What should he be prepared for?' and then, 'How do you go about it?' Should the curriculum be designed to expose people to broad areas of cognitive disciplines? That would be nice," Massey concedes, "but on the other hand I don't think you expose people to everything some people think they should be exposed to in this world."

The criticism sometimes leveled at Brown from within and without is that, given the unfettered freedom to select whichever courses they wish, Brown's students may choose a regrettably narrow or specialized academic program. A liberal-arts education traditionally implies both breadth and depth. Brown's concentration requirement provides for a certain depth of study, an intensive examination of at least one discipline; but what ensures that students will acquire breadth as well? What is to prevent someone from taking twenty-eight English courses, or art courses, or music, or psychology? Counseling, while admittedly weak, can do this to some extent. But that may not serve well enough, and some members of the faculty and administration at Brown feel that Brown students *are* pursuing narrow courses of study. No one is ready to advocate a return to rigid distribution requirements, but some — such as Professor of Slavic Languages and Linguistics Henry Kucera — are sympathetic to the idea of a core curriculum.

"The question should be asked," Kucera says, "What should a student who graduates with a B.A. *know*, or be exposed to?" Kucera holds that students should have some demonstrable facility with mathematics and writing, for example, that they should be familiar with the fundamental questions of philosophy and the basic periods of history, and that they should have some minimum knowledge of a foreign language. "A monolingual person is sort of like a one-eyed person," Kucera explains, "the *perspective* is missing. . . . It seems to me there are certain basic ideas in all fields, which I think students should have some contact with." Kucera readily admits that his position is assailable — "Who's to decide which ideas are more important than others?" — yet he feels that there is a central core of knowledge students should be acquainted with. Among his students, at least, Kucera has noticed a "narrowing in a pre-professional sense and a narrowing toward peripheral subjects and away from central core ones." He has witnessed, too, a decline in the quality of his students' written work. "When it comes to reasoning," he says, "there's a kind of great ease to dismiss ideas or approaches that students consider irrelevant, a great casualness. This curriculum has its historical underpinnings in the 1960s and that was the time of relevance," he adds, "and that aspect is still in there."

Milton Noble, Brown's registrar for the last thirty years, also feels that Brown students are not

"distributing themselves" as much as they had under the old requirements. All requirements for a baccalaureate degree are minimum requirements, Noble points out. Twenty-eight courses are the minimum number required in order to graduate. "We also ought to have something that we would define as a *minimum* breadth requirement," Noble suggests. "Somewhere the University ought to say, 'No, we will not give you a degree with twenty-six art courses.' Even if there are only ten students that you prevent from receiving a degree with such a requirement, it's important."

Walter Massey bristles slightly at such a suggestion, and then smiles. He is more than willing to accept the risks of graduating a few purportedly "narrow" students, in exchange for the benefits of Brown's curriculum. "In talking about what it takes to produce an educated man, no one puts forth a *model*," he says, referring not-so-obliquely to his counterpart in Cambridge. "Do they consider themselves well-educated people? Do they speak two or three languages? Do they know what a Hamiltonian is? Have they studied physics? Are they familiar with classical plays? What kind of education did they have?" Walter Massey leans back in his chair; he is at his best making the case for Brown. "Sooner or later you have to reduce things to a personal level," he says, "to talk about *people* and not theories of education. They always *sound* beautiful. Do the people who talk about such qualities indeed come out with those? Sooner or later," Massey adds, "the process has to be as important as the content."

The Brown curriculum works, then, because it permits students to be all that they can and want to be. It is not prescriptive, and it certainly is not perfect, but it does afford students and faculty alike the precious opportunity of freedom. As Professor of Education Herman Eschenbacher wrote recently, "It is not immediately evident that intellectual independence can be taught, although it can be learned. People learn to be free by being free, by making choices and mistakes, and by taking responsibility for them. An imposed curriculum may promote intellectual self-sufficiency, but with some difficulty. The problem with such a curriculum is that it prolongs a state of dependence at a time when young adults should be experiencing independence. Children are dependent: they rely on others to tell them what to do, what to study, what to believe. Educated adults are independent: they determine these things for themselves. . . . Education," Eschenbacher concluded, "is an intensely individual matter that acquires meaning in a personal context (one size does not fit all); . . . the nation requires independent thinkers at least as much as it needs structure and compliance; and the most significant, although difficult, service an institution can perform is to nourish those qualities of mind that will enable its graduates to order and direct change rather than be engulfed by it."

Let others return to tradition

By Steven Rattner '74

I arrived at Brown a political science major, passed rapidly through history and American Civilization, toyed briefly with applied math, and settled comfortably into economics.

When I was in high school, eagerly anticipating the liberation of college, I thought I might major in political science. If I had been honest, I would have admitted that I had just a vague idea of what political science on a college level entailed, but as a fervent non-scientist with little talent for the arts and few literary passions, it seemed a logical choice.

Then, in my first semester at Brown, I concluded that the most interesting part of politics was that which had passed, and I detoured into American history, heavily inclined toward social and political thought. A few more courses and I became convinced that history was unnecessarily narrow and I made a mid-course correction into American Civilization.

Just when life seemed finally to have acquired a purpose, I wandered quite accidentally at the end of sophomore year into Economics 111 — the microeconomics theory course — and watched as a wonderful new world unfolded. I became an instant economics major and, by senior year, my honors thesis had plunged me deeply into the Panic of 1873.

All this having been said by way of example, it becomes a bit unnerving for those of us weaned on the flexibility of Brown to read of the debate at Harvard over whether to return to a more traditional "core curriculum," replete with requirements abandoned nearly a decade ago at Brown. It goes against the grain not only of those educated at Brown but of everything that has happened in higher education over the last 100 years. Could my intellectual digressions and those of my classmates have been pursued in a more traditional setting, where three-quarters of the courses were required? Perhaps, although most likely without the ease and approbation that Brown offered.

Indeed, for most of us, a more traditional curriculum based on distribution requirements, grades, and the like might have had little effect in the end. But along the way, the freedom we had

was comforting and maturing. Watching myself and my classmates, I am convinced that those who experienced a place like Brown emerged more ready to assume responsibility for themselves.

At one point, I nearly settled on an independent major, a collection of eight to ten courses from various departments related by a coherent theme. While I ultimately settled on a standard concentration, many of my contemporaries designed their own programs, among them Ancient Art and Culture, Italian Literature and Civilization, and Children and the Arts.

As the second class whose entire Brown career was based on the New Curriculum, we pursued it voraciously. We dabbled beyond our reach, comforted by our ability to opt for pass-fail grading. We ranged broadly as our whims took us, sampling diversity without fear of violating some arcane dictum as to what our ultimate portfolio would have to consist of. We sought out experimental courses, ultimately realizing their frequent lack of intellectual rigor, but learning from them nonetheless.

Few of us regretted the absence of those required survey courses that friends at other institutions endured, those courses where a hundred years of history could be lost by a glance out the window. Nor did distribution requirements seem to fill any useful purpose; our friends elsewhere always seemed to find courses at needed intervals that required a minimum of effort.

On the most pragmatic level, it is hardly clear that a return to tradition would work in an age where regimentation is clearly on the wane.

**'I hope Mr.
Rosofsky's
plan will not
become ours'**



Would today's college students accept distribution requirements any more readily than they would accept a return to morning chapel?

Over the years, the continuing high quality of Brown's applicant pool has become conditioned on the New Curriculum and there is no doubt that it is one of Brown's principal drawing points.

The praise notwithstanding, let it be emphasized most strongly that the Brown curriculum is far from perfect. For every student designing a computer as part of an independent major, there is one winning honors by critiquing comic books. For every student venturing into graduate courses, there is one seeking the twenty-eight easiest courses. I don't remember if there is a group study project on basket weaving, but there were certainly a number that made basket weaving look like a rigorous academic discipline.

One aspect of the curriculum offering some of the greatest potential while allowing for some of the greatest abuse was the grading system. For some — including myself at times — it was a way to try a physics course or a graduate economics seminar that we never would have tried when threatened by a letter grade. For others — including myself at times — it was a way to manipulate one's grade-point average by selecting the letter-grade option when we thought we could get an "A".

Meanwhile, Brown has encountered a more serious conflict, and has yet to resolve it satisfactorily. On the one hand, a curriculum has been

designed that depends on the ability of the student to mold his education to suit his own needs, a process that demands from an eighteen-year-old inordinate self-discipline and sense of purpose. On the other hand, Brown — to its credit — has simultaneously made great efforts to broaden its student body by attracting the disadvantaged, students who frequently are in need of the very structure and external discipline that Brown is unable to provide.

Much of this might be mitigated with top-quality academic counseling, which would also help all undergraduates, but which would be especially designed to keep the less independent student from getting lost. I remember, for example, when I was a freshman counselor, that students would come to me at the end of their first year and announce that they were tired of fooling around and had decided to take eight courses in their intended major field during sophomore year.

I listened to endless freshmen tell me that there was no reason to bother with religious studies; that when it came time to apply to law firms what little that could be recalled of the subject would doubtless be of no utility. Four years out of Brown, my regret is not that I should have taken more economics, but that I should have chosen more liberally, pursuing more things I will never now learn.

I don't remember more than the basics of classics but that doesn't mean I shouldn't have taken it, just as the fact that I remember mostly economics doesn't suggest that I should have taken more economics courses. I'm glad I took art,



Steve Rattner, who has been writing about energy for the New York Times recently, is now a columnist for the Times' new business section.

Jean Gwathmey

applied math, Russian, and history of education. I'm sorry I didn't take more literature to read more Dickens, Chaucer, and Tolstoy, for these authors and so many more will now get read only by virtue of great effort.

Let's not deny that some of the criticisms raised by Dean Rosovsky at Harvard make some sense. The decline in test scores has never been explained satisfactorily, but on a more subjective level some of the trends are worrisome.

I never fancied myself a particularly proficient writer, particularly in my early college days, but some of my colleagues' efforts were truly appalling, just as my ventures into some other fields in retrospect seem inadequate. Nor can I imagine a student passing through Brown in this automated age without ever taking a computer science course.

I'm sad about the decline of interest in foreign language. Learning a language and understanding another culture are, it seems to me, an important part of college and useful in later life. Just the other day, my employer asked for information about our language abilities.

But here, as elsewhere, approaching these problems through course requirements is certain to fail, and the responsibility of Brown to prepare people for the world will have to be done insofar as is possible through voluntarism.

These criteria make quality education harder to achieve. When I was at Brown, the counseling, for example, lacked enthusiasm. Brown tends to be a bit schizoid about the New Curriculum, ask-

ing faculty members on the one hand to participate in it heavily, to teach Modes of Thought courses, to expend the additional effort needed to evaluate a student without the benefit of letter grades, and to make the time commitment needed to have quality faculty counseling for both freshmen and upperclassmen.

But the traditional criteria for faculty advancement — publications and research — were in vigorous health when I attended Brown. For the younger faculty in particular, it becomes difficult to make the commitment the New Curriculum needs to flourish. Since my departure, improvement seems to have taken place, particularly through the establishment of new faculty fellowships to reward younger professors who are outstanding teachers.

In a similar vein, the appearance of the New Curriculum was not accompanied by a weakening of academic departmental power, which frequently appeared insurmountable. The result was a lack of commitment by some departments to the curriculum, particularly with regard to the needs of underclass non-majors. In some science departments, for example, courses stressing a layman's approach were not to be found.

In my day, when the curriculum was genuinely new, it seemed to suffer from a modest case of overexuberance. Often, both students and teachers confused modern education with lack of structure, a condition under which neither party quite knew how to proceed. I watched some otherwise terrific teachers sail into Modes of Thought classes and announce that in the spirit of the New Curriculum they would let the class take itself where it wanted.

As my four years wore on, both students and teachers realized that the least successful MOT's were those which attempted to resolve the human condition, while one of the most successful focused on design of yachts.

Lastly, let me offer a gratuitous remark that is equally applicable to universities and newspapers: There is no substitute for excellence. I have no doubt that even if Harvard's decision turns out to be the educational disaster of the twentieth century (which is unlikely), Harvard will go on and perhaps even flourish, because when the trappings of the curriculum are stripped away, Harvard's fundamentals are still formidable. Similarly, an inadequate institution with the most enlightened curriculum will still fall short educationally. Too often, colleges think a Center for the Study of Institutions, or the like, can be created merely by inventing a good title.

We've all agreed to rename the Brown curriculum the "not-so-new curriculum," as it prepares to enter its second decade. This suggests that a rethinking at such an interval could certainly not be quarreled with, but I hope Mr. Rosovsky's plan will not become ours.

'Those who experience a place like Brown emerge more ready to assume responsibility for themselves'



John Forstie

To divest or not to divest?

That is the South African question

By Newell M. Stultz

In recent months the attention of the campus community has been directed at the issue of University investments in American corporations that do business in the Republic of South Africa. There are about 350 American firms operating there now, not including 6,000 others which only buy and sell in South Africa, and President Swearer has recently indicated that Brown's investments in these firms is about \$23 million, or roughly one-quarter of the total University endowment. The difficult question under consideration here, as it is at a growing number of colleges and universities, is whether the existence of such investments on the part of an American educational institution constitutes tacit support of official racism in South Africa, and thus in some sense moral responsibility. And if this is so, what should be done about it?

These are complex questions indeed, but they are not unexplored. In fact, eleven years ago a similar issue was raised here when the *Brown Daily Herald* claimed that the University supported apartheid by keeping some of its monies in the Chase Manhattan Bank, which was then loaning funds to the South African government. (That bank apparently no longer does this.) Thinking about these questions is now well advanced nationally, and adversary positions taken by authoritative disputants are well established. It seems

likely, therefore, that few good new ideas will emerge that have not already been articulated.

And yet the articulation of ideas has not brought resolution. The problem, of course, is the difficulty of deciding — when so many cogent arguments can be found on all sides of the question and when we must admit there is a good deal of uncertainty, even among presumed experts — what the consequences would be in South Africa of certain recommended courses of action being taken on this side of the ocean. While my faculty colleagues and students will probably recognize that I personally favor the less severe of the two positions described below, my purpose here is not to promote a specific point of view but rather to outline some of the arguments on different sides of the question that the reader may have to reconcile in deciding upon a position in this matter.

Let me say at the outset that the investments issue involves a number of questions that have nothing to do with South Africa itself. Should universities and private agencies allow themselves to be drawn into the making of American foreign policy, or is this not rightly the responsibility of the U.S. Department of State and of the Congress? Should universities and colleges permit themselves to be made

Professor of political science Newell Stultz (at a campus debate on divestiture).



John Foraste

weapons in campaigns of political action? Or alternately, can universities that control billions of dollars in endowment be neutral in topic areas where those billions are a factor? And could Brown have any sort of effective investment program while deliberately avoiding hundreds of the most successful companies in America? I have no special competency to talk about these and other similar matters, but clearly these questions are part of the overall dilemma.

The university investments question is in fact part of a larger debate about U.S. policy towards South Africa that has simmered in Washington since at least the middle of the last decade. It broke into full boil in 1977 due to the confluence of several factors: the riots in the African township of Soweto outside Johannesburg; the change of U.S. administrations; the rise to international prominence of Ambassador Andrew Young; and the death while in South African police custody of the black leader, Steve Biko, among other matters.

Late in the year one side to the dispute "went public" when former Under Secretary of State George Ball published an article in the prestigious *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Asking for Trouble in South Africa" (October, 1977). Three months later an opposing view appeared in print in the equally important journal, *Foreign Affairs*, under the title, "South Africa: What is to be Done?" (January, 1978). The authors of the latter piece are Professor Clyde Ferguson of the Harvard Law School and William R. Cotter, president of the African-American Institute. (The interested reader may wish to look in addition at two letters to the editor of *Foreign Affairs* appearing in the April 1978 issue that are reactions to this article, and Ferguson's and Cotter's rebuttal in the same number.)

It is perhaps no great simplification to say that in this larger debate two conflicting positions have been staked out. These might be identified as the "radical" view and the "conservative" view. Each, I think, can be summarized by five linked propositions.

In the radical perspective: (1) The South African situation is rushing to some sort of violent political climax. (2) Those in power in Pretoria have shown no capacity for resolving the tensions of their society. (3) Increased pressures from the United States, acting in concert with our European allies, would help force Pretoria to do sooner what it will have to do eventually anyway, namely, open the door to broad political participation by currently excluded groups. (4) Domestic political realities in the United States, morality, and the charter of the United Nations impel us to apply such increased pressures. (5) If we were to do so, there is a good chance there would be a peaceful change of regime in South Africa producing a result which would be fully consistent with American national interest.

Not surprisingly, the conservative view disputes all these points: (1) The present situation in South Af-

‘We should not underestimate the resources and dedication of the whites in South Africa’

rica is unsettled, but it is by no means revolutionary. (2) Important changes for the better are in fact occurring in South Africa, and more are to be expected if the whites do not panic. (3) Markedly increased pressures from the outside could well impede further changes for the better, increasing the resistance of the whites. Moreover, the major burdens of these pressures would fall in many cases on the Africans and the other oppressed groups. (4) Our claim to intervene in the domestic affairs of another state, ostensibly friendly to us, is highly questionable, and also unwise. (5) And an escalation of economic pressures against South Africa would probably prompt either greater oppression in the country or a violent revolution, either of which would probably be counter-productive to American national interests in the region.

It should be noted that both positions profess to find official South African race discrimination (apartheid) abhorrent and wish to see it ended. However, it seems that those holding the Ferguson/Cotter position suspect that the proponents of the Ball standpoint are not really very committed to ending racial injustice in South Africa. And both groups have announced their interest in peaceful rather than violent change, but here the conservatives sense the radicals would not worry very much if revolutionary change followed from their actions.

The chief difference, however, is with respect to perceptions of American "leverage" on the South African domestic scene and what would probably follow if we were deliberately to "turn the screw" by adopting some of the forty-one specific measures for increasing pressure on South Africa that Ferguson and Cotter set forth in their recent article. Ball feels American leverage is fairly limited and that the likely result of doing the things that Ferguson and Cotter recommend would be to make South African society more rigid without really changing it. The radical position is that our leverage is really very considerable if only we have the will to use it and that under pressure it is very probable that the whites of South Africa would change their ways, although perhaps not immediately.

The Ferguson/Cotter position insists that the idea of American neutrality in South Africa is an illusion. Either we deliberately increase the costs to the whites of their enforcing apartheid, or we end up helping them to enforce it. The Ball belief is that we have enough to do putting our own house in order in the U.S. without arrogantly trying to export our newly found wisdom in matters of race to another quite different society 7,000 miles away.

Before turning to the matter of investments, several preliminary observations perhaps should be made.

1) Ball's belief that significant change is in fact occurring in South Africa, albeit at a slow rate, is decidedly optimistic. To be sure, the material conditions of Africans relative to the whites seem to be improving somewhat, and off in the African reserve areas of the country (13 percent of the total area of the republic) in the so-called "home-lands," or "Bantustans," small classes of African bureaucrats and entrepreneurs are coming into being. And in the cities a few facilities, such as international hotels and restaurants and benches in public parks, have been integrated. Moreover, for the first time there appears to be official recognition of the need to bring the country's two million Coloreds (persons of mixed blood) and 800,000 Indians into political decision-making at the national level, although the specific ideas on how to do this are still very cautious and have been rejected thus far by the two subordinate population groups themselves.

But there has been no erosion in the fundamental proposition of the white regime that the eight million Africans residing in so-called "white" South Africa are aliens away from their permanent homes, which are elsewhere, and as aliens are properly without any say in the government of "white" South Africa. So long as this proposition forms the bedrock of official policy, no fundamental change in South African apartheid is possible, although removal of some of the grosser indignities of apartheid, or their modification in certain respects, will continue.

Ferguson and Cotter argue that the West has been "cozy" with South Africa for years, allowing the whites of that country to maintain the status quo. I believe they ignore the great deal of criticism that has been directed at South Africa for many years, and ignore as well some tangible steps, e.g., the refusal of the United States since 1963 to sell arms to South Africa, and the expulsion of the country from the Olympic Games and several UN agencies. But their point that fundamental change has not occurred in the relationship between whites and Africans, by which they mean change away from the idea of "separate development," is well taken.

2) For their part, however, I sense that Ferguson and Cotter underestimate the resources and dedication of the whites, and particularly of the Afrikaners, that

is, the Afrikaans-speaking majority of the white population that is in effective political control. There is a dangerous temptation to reason from the experiences of the ending of white minority rule in both Rhodesia and Namibia on South Africa's borders. But Rhodesia's whites number just 250,000 persons, and there are only 70,000 whites in all of the vast territory of South West Africa/Namibia. The whites of South Africa number about 4.4 million, a figure significantly higher, for example, than the population of Israel. And while Ferguson and Cotter are quite right in giving emphasis to the gross material disparities between whites and Africans in South Africa, the idea that this is primarily, or only, a class conflict superimposed over a race conflict is too facile.

Certainly from the standpoint of the whites — but also to some extent from the standpoint of the oppressed groups as well — history, culture, language, religion, and those manifold sociological variables we refer to as ethnicity are involved, too. To see the South African conflict, as I think Ferguson and Cotter do, as just a conflict between groups for power and material privilege is to make the same mistake one would engage in by trying to understand the motivations of the Israeli government solely in terms of these same variables. Some readers will doubtless object to my equating, as the United Nations General Assembly did some years ago, Jewish Zionism and the aspirations of many within the white community in South Africa. But from the latter's viewpoint there is some validity in this analogy, and if what we in the United States are considering is how to change the behavior of this group, it would seem futile to ignore the intellectual mind-set of the individuals themselves.

Turning now to the issues facing American colleges and universities, some of the pertinent facts of the situation are the following:

□ At the end of 1972, total foreign investment in South Africa stood at \$9.95 billion. Since then there may have been a small net outflow of foreign capital, due to worsening economic conditions in the country and perceived political instability. In 1976 the book value of total American investment in the country was \$1.66 billion, or 18.5 percent of the earlier figure.

□ America was South Africa's third most important trading partner in 1973, behind Britain and West Germany and just ahead of Japan. In that year 12.1 percent of South African foreign trade was with the United States, whereas just under 25 percent was with Great Britain. The waging of economic warfare against South Africa, then, would without question adversely affect the British economy, as well as the economies of South Africa's black neighbors — Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana — which are well integrated with the republic's.

□ The 350 American firms that have plants in South Africa are estimated to employ about 100,000

persons, 70 percent of whom are thought to be Africans. Although details are not readily available, it is widely believed that American firms in South Africa have generally followed locally prevailing business practices regarding their use of African labor. In most matters, certainly, it would not be illegal under South African law for these American firms to follow American labor practices.

□ Official South African currency control regulations effectively prevent large-scale repatriation of foreign capital. The only way an American company could liquidate completely its assets in South Africa over a short period would be to sell them to another foreign investor. In this connection, the much publicized decision of the Polaroid Corporation to withdraw from South Africa has been widely misunderstood. Polaroid had no manufacturing plants in South Africa. It merely sold its products through a distributor in the country. This has now ceased, but the decision did not involve the repatriation of appreciable capital.

Following from the two points of view previously sketched, two different and alternative courses of action are now being urged upon trustees of American colleges and universities. The option of doing nothing at all is seldom encountered, for it seems widely agreed, in the words of a recent *New York Times* editorial, "that Americans should not profit from a political system and economy that are rooted in racist doctrine and envision the permanent exploitation of South Africa's black majority."

One we may call a "strategy of disengagement." Its object is to scale down or eliminate entirely American commercial involvement in South Africa. To this end numerous American institutions, churches and universities primarily, have already decided to sell any stock they may have in firms doing business in the republic. Last September, for example, the trustees of the University of Massachusetts voted to dispose of, within ninety days, all South African-related securities held by the university. This, of course, eliminated once and for all any UMass complicity in the South African scene, but it left the companies in question no opportunity to accommodate the wishes of the university for withdrawal. A somewhat different tack was taken in February by Duke. Henceforth, Duke will support, in firms where it holds stock, shareholder resolutions that seek to curtail further investment in South Africa or terminate operations there altogether as expeditiously as possible. From the standpoint of conscience, the Duke decision is probably less satisfying than the UMass one, although in terms of effective pressure towards disinvestment, I would think Duke has the better case.

Apart from those who just want to be separated from activities they regard as immoral, the reasoning behind the disengagement strategy seems to be essen-

'The refusal of American firms to invest further in South Africa would not have a decisive political effect there'

tially the following: American investments in South Africa bolster the current regime and give us a material interest in preserving the status quo. Were American investments to be repatriated, or at least made no bigger, the South African economy would shortly run down. Others in the world would be inspired to do what they could to isolate the republic, and in time the pressures that this would place on the country would be such as to compel the capitulation of the government to black demands or to ignite a revolution the authorities would be unable to put down.

Some suffering and loss of life on the part of the oppressed groups must be expected as this process unfolds, but this is justified by the overall liberation of the subject peoples that would be forthcoming. In connection with this latter point, it can be observed that some whites and many black South African leaders already advocate a world economic embargo of the country. It is also true that there are other leaders, and particularly leaders within the republic, who fear that economic isolation would be counter-productive and create even worse conditions for the oppressed than presently exist.

Commenting on this scenario, it can be observed that it involves a number of important "if's." Critics suggest universities ought to sell their stock in firms that refuse to cease their operations in South Africa. But, since it has been estimated that in Brown's case, the selling of its South Africa-connected stock would cost between \$60,000 and \$100,000 in brokerage fees alone, it seems only prudent to ask how certain it is that this action on Brown's part would have the intended results. If Brown votes its shares for disengagement, loses, and then sells off its stock, does this not just decrease the likelihood of disengagement in the years ahead? If, on the other hand, Brown votes for disengagement and the resolution carries, how certain is it that anything "good" will come of this in South Africa?

The Ball position is that proponents of disengagement greatly exaggerate the international unity for

disengagement that will be forthcoming, as well as the consequences of disengagement for South Africa were it actually to occur. Ferguson and Cotter, of course, are more optimistic.

My own sense is that, as total American investment in South Africa is only about one-fifth of all investment and that, practically speaking, repatriation of capital is not a real option, the refusal of American firms to invest further in South Africa cannot be regarded as a decisive consideration for the future of political events in that country. Moreover, the idea of a total economic boycott of South Africa seems far-fetched when it is realized that the country presently produces 59 percent of the world's supply of gold, 55 percent of all platinum group metals, 46 percent of the world's supply of vanadium, and 30 percent of all chrome ore.

The second strategy might be called one of "constructive engagement," taking this wording from a recent article by a British economist.

Here the idea is that American firms in South Africa should be urged, or perhaps required, to follow standard American, rather than standard South African, labor practices. The expectation of proponents of this view is that doing so would represent a compelling example to all employers in South Africa, in part by drawing off their most productive workers, and that the lives of the 70,000 African workers in these firms (perhaps 3-5 percent of the total urban African labor force) would be measurably improved. The contention is that if American firms are not themselves exploiting their workers, the objection to their being in South Africa should fall away.

This approach now focuses on the so-called "Sullivan Principles," named after The Rev. Leon Sullivan, a black director of the General Motors Corporation who formulated them, after a visit to South Africa, as standards to govern labor practices in that country by American firms. A similar set of standards has already been adopted by the European Economic Community (EEC) to apply to European firms in South Africa. Here are the Sullivan Principles:

- ☐ No racial segregation in eating, comfort, or work facilities.
- ☐ Equal employment practices for all.
- ☐ Equal pay for equal work irrespective of the race of the worker.
- ☐ Initiation of training programs that will prepare non-whites in substantial numbers for supervisory, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs.
- ☐ Increase of the number of Africans and other non-whites in management and supervisory positions.
- ☐ Improvement of the quality of workers' lives in the areas of housing, transportation, schooling, recreation, and health facilities.

One issue upon which the Sullivan Principles are silent, but which does appear among the guidelines

accepted by the EEC, is that firms undertake to recognize and negotiate with African trade unions. African trade unions do not have the rights of white trade unions under South African law, but their existence is not illegal. In a context in which there are, at least in the cities, virtually no structures of African power, some observers believe encouragement of the development of African trade unions might be an important breakthrough.

Objections to the Sullivan Principles focus on their limited applicability. How significant would it be, it is asked, if 5 percent of African industrial workers were treated fairly when the remaining 95 percent continue to be exploited as before? Moreover, even the 5 percent who would be advantaged must cope with the overall pattern of discrimination that would continue to apply outside the work-place. And would not the South African government merely outlaw any of these steps if it concluded that white supremacy was truly being undermined?

The answer to the last question, I believe, should be "no." Indeed, one cabinet minister has already said the government has no quarrel with the Sullivan Principles, a point which has been already seized upon (unfairly, I think) by opponents of "constructive engagement" to demonstrate the "meaninglessness" of this approach. In general it is charged, in the graphic words of one South African editor, that the Sullivan Principles are but an effort to "rearrange the deck chairs on the *Titanic*": they miss the fundamental change in race relations in South Africa which some believe is in the offing.

In conclusion, the path of "constructive engagement," compared with that of "disengagement," has a number of attractions, and some disadvantages. "Constructive engagement" smacks of compromise and is little satisfying to the troubled conscience. It leaves hundreds of American firms operating in South Africa where their mere presence strikes some, both within that country and here, as an implicit endorsement of the regime. And the gains it offers for change in the South Africa context seem scanty, with little prospect of their being generalized throughout the society. The advantages, however, are these:

☐ It forecloses no later choices. Should the Sullivan proposals be tried and found wanting, the option of outright disinvestment is still open. However, if one divests immediately the door to reconsideration is closed.

☐ The approach would seem to guarantee that the individual lives of many thousands of African and other non-white workers would be measurably improved. The path of "disengagement" aspires to much more fundamental change for all, but it can guarantee nothing.

☐ It is a positive step, seemingly more in keeping with the nature of institutions of higher education.

Many recoil from the idea of deliberately “destabilizing” another society, whatever its sins.

□ It is a strategy more likely to be successful with American corporate management. The strategy of disengagement has thus far failed to develop the broad-based support that would seem critical for its success.

□ Finally, it is of relatively low cost, although in a discussion of moral principle many find it abhorrent to consider this an issue at all.

Like other public issues that have been addressed on university campuses during the last decade, the question of South African investments challenges an institution such as Brown to be true to several different

aspects of its corporate personality at once. We wish to uphold higher education’s profoundly moral commitment to individual freedom, social advancement, and universal standards. Concurrently, we wish to be analytically sound — to know what we don’t know, to acknowledge the possibility of error, and to concede that reality is usually complex. And finally, we wish to see the institution’s limited material resources managed in a way that does not jeopardize the core mission, as well as our capacity to pursue other worthwhile ends. It is a tall order, and it is scarcely surprising that wise men and women honestly differ concerning what the result should be, in this as in other areas.

Supporters of divestiture listen to a speaker at a rally on the Green.



John Forastie

This talk at a Dean's Convocation offered me the chance to prove that I am capable of practicing what I preach to so many students from my writing workshops: that I am capable of taking the knife and, starting at the tip of the forehead, cutting myself open down the middle until I have opened myself up fully and exposed the values, fears, dreams and hopes that lie therein — just as capable as I expect them to be and plead for them to be in our workshops at Brown.

There is a devil in us all, and we don't have to read Freud to recognize this possibility or the importance of dreams, or of sex and childhood in our psychological make-up. But our dreams, our views of sexuality, our memories of childhood *must* form the basis of fictional writing even in those rare instances where these influences are so below the subconscious that the writer insists he is not writing from his own experiences — as if admitting he does is at the same time erecting a barrier between the imagination and experience — but purely from some physiologically unsound premise termed the imaginative faculty. Matter cannot be created — and especially not from nothing. From where could imaginative leaps spring but the genesis of experience? The experience is what we build upon, and there can be no fanciful invention without this basic building block.

We must begin with experience. If you are a homosexual and refuse to confront that fact in your fiction, you cheat the world out of an important perspective. If you are an alcoholic, or like Eugene O'Neill, know about it, write about it. The writer owes it to the world is what I pound into the heads of my workshop authors. The reader wants sustenance. He or she wants to be assured that other human beings act as she or he; have the same headaches, fears, desires, idiosyncracies, attitudes, expectations. And if the reader encounters characters who act in a manner that the reader couldn't have contemplated, that is therapeutically all the better.

Let me try to support my point: I think I want to say simply that I am unalterably associated with a view of writing that places primacy of experience and the imaginative refashioning of that experience as cornerstones of fictional craftsmanship. The writer must purge himself and forget about the reader who

Why it is right to write

By Barry Beckham '66

might confuse the invisible narrator with Ralph Ellison, Moses Herzog with Saul Bellow, Portnoy with Philip Roth, and Huckleberry with Mark Twain. What, finally, does it mean anyway if the reader thinks you are a homosexual, alcoholic, wife-beater, masochist, Midwesterner, or Republican?

So here I am with the knife, starting at the top, at the forehead. I feel fine, now, positive that it's right to write, that it is proper and necessary — to extend the meaning — for me to apply myself as seriously as I can to the craft of writing. This incision is an affirmation of faith in myself, a symbolic rise from the ashes, a confident espousal of a life's direction. I say it's right to write because the term represents the personal commitment I have made.

Odd as it may sound, I have never been as sure of the meaning of that commitment on any other birthday as I was on my thirty-fourth recently. And the commitment didn't come easily.

I made the commitment very recently after a tumultuous three years of shaken confidence, years which were to witness me wondering where I was going, what I was doing, and who I was. I had actually reached that precipice in human affairs where one ruminates seriously on the value of his chosen direction. My feet were so close to the crumbling granules falling away from the cliff. I was so close to discarding an artistic predilection which had been nurtured from within and encouraged from without that now I am able to look amazedly back at those years and feel grateful for surviving.

Best stated, I can describe the years' bitter chronology beginning with the torment of a marital separation that was to lead to divorce. We had been married for seven years, had two children, had just returned from a Florida vacation, had discussed our differences and difficulties, and suddenly — suddenly

we were the characters on one of those day-time television shows. We were sitting in the living room and facing our son and our daughter and telling them as best we could that Daddy and Mommy needed some breathing room from each other, that Daddy was moving out. No one had seen the script and therefore each of us waited for the other to remember a line. We were resident fellows in the West Quad but the entire West Quad had never been so quiet as it was that night while the four of us glanced at bookcases or bare walls or out windows as each tried to reconstruct the sudden, battered shards of the stable world he or she had been accustomed to.

There was no hockey playing, no imitations of girls' screams, no Frisbee throwing in the hallway; just the four of us in the comfortable, silent living room and feeling uncomfortable with our silence.

The separation was to inspire for both an intensity and a level of self-examination that neither of us could have anticipated. Dark, devious natures surfaced. Violence was threatened. Lies, tricks, warnings were exchanged. Daily tears, frustrations, fears became normal expectations. *A deus ex machina* had appeared to lift us out of one familiar reality into another of rapidly shifting scenes that had no precedent for us experientially and therefore dragged us unequipped over a foreign landscape. Like puppets we grabbed for and at, sensed and sought for, a meaning that would stabilize our unpracticed stances on a wobbly new earth.

My head was definitely too fuzzy to decode the process; it was fog over smog. I could find no joy, no smiles. I was in slow motion, not wanting to answer the phone, not wanting to see the children, not wanting to sit in front of a classroom, not wanting to talk and yet knowing in an almost masochistic way that these were the very things I needed to do.

And most importantly, I couldn't write. My stomach was all drawn up and my muscles were too tight. My head pounded, my mind skipped, I couldn't concentrate. I didn't want to write, either. I didn't want to do anything but close my eyes until someone shook my shoulders and informed me that it was all over.

It seemed as if I confused not being able to maintain the mental stamina to

write with not having enough time to write. Rather than admit the truth, that I was depressed, I argue that I didn't have the time to create after the hours spent preparing for class.

Yes, the initial separation was the authentic cause for my writing production's dropping to zero. The separation was responsible for the numbness of creative spirit. But I directed my antennae toward another signal, one encouraging me to see my inability to write to be linked to overwhelming teaching duties; moreover, I determined I should leave teaching altogether and go back to private industry.

I seized upon the idea. Here now is what I needed to do. Give up writing altogether — well, if not that drastic, at least for a while. Argue that so little time is left after teaching duties are completed. Argue that you are tired of teaching anyway, that you need a break, that you want to do something, that you can do something different, that. . .

In a series of swift movements so sudden that they hardly stick in the mind, I made a dramatic announcement that I was planning to resign from the faculty. Hours, it seems, after that announcement, I had submitted a letter of resignation. I resigned from the faculty of Brown University.

To summarize the ensuing events, I can say that good friends and good sense won out and that I was able to rescind my resignation and was given a special arrangement, a sabbatic leave for non-tenured faculty, for the academic year. I would be able to write at least for a year without the interruption of classes, independent studies, or meetings. Okay.

Then something happened during the year, something that shook my confidence with such violence that the event would be responsible for a seriously protective stance toward the publishing industry as a whole, and would prompt me to review the series of bad breaks from publishers and cumulatively to link these misfortunes under one category.

Not only did I not find publishers to be solid citizens, but also I found the need to declare that I would have nothing to do with them any more.

I look what they had done. The paperback version of my second novel has, without my agreement, a cardboard insert advertising Kent cigarettes.

'I turned sour. I hated publishers. I hated editors. I hated writing'

The English paperback publisher of my first novel had produced a new edition with an entirely new title and a lascivious scene on the cover of a half-naked black woman's buttocks being fondled by a white male hand. *The New York Times Book Review* assigned ten baseball books for me to comment on in a roundup review, urged me by telephone to complete it by a certain date, and then decided not to publish it, but never notified me formally that the review would never see print. Even their check came without a note. I add to this catalogue of sequences of disrespect the usual form letters from the Guggenheim Foundation and NEH regretfully informing me that they shall be unable to grant . . . and so forth and so on. . .

But the real blow came by telephone one month after I had submitted the completed manuscript of my third book to a publisher who had drawn me away from another project to write a biography of a Harlem basketball player they thought had an attractively tragic enough life to make a salable book. After hearing the news from my attorney (who had warned me as soon as I picked up the phone that I should sit down), I stared at my desk with my left eye jumping nervously. The floor began to move up, then the ceiling began to move down, and the walls of my study began to push inward and the ceiling lights began to flash on and off. I ran down the steps, grabbed my sweater, and went out the front door before the house could collapse on me.

I felt nothing. I started the car and backed out of the driveway and soon I was on a back road in the northern stretches of the Rhode Island woods. It was a pleasantly sunny day in April and I hated it for not being the usual Providence overcast gray. I rode through the narrow, two-lane streets in the country and tried to put the conversation I had just had with my New York attorney in

perspective. I pulled over to the side and got out and put my foot on the fender of the Volkswagen and started crying.

They had rejected the manuscript I had spent two years on. Two years of tape-recorded interviews, travel to Manhattan, library research, typed drafts, editorial conferences. For what?

"How can they do this?" I had asked my attorney. "Can they just say that it's unacceptable without giving me an explanation? Don't they have to say that it's badly written or badly organized or too long or too short or too late or too early or too something?"

No. They don't.

I turned sour. I hated publishers, I hated basketball players, I hated editors, I hated books, I hated writing, I hated sports. I was tired of these fools trying to drive me crazy. This publisher had actually produced a book by a famous New York Knick player via Princeton, a book that was as heady and insightful as a watermelon, and they were rejecting my work as unacceptable. My work. Didn't they know who I am? I scrambled around for laudatory reviews and read them over and over: *The New York Times Book Review*, *Washington Post*, *Mademoiselle*, *Publisher's Weekly*, *Hartford Courant*, *Denver Post*, *Library Journal*, *San Francisco Bee*. Couldn't I write? Haven't I written? Won't I write? You mean to tell me my book won't be on sale because some crazy white editor has decided it won't?

Well, look, shove the whole thing. I'll go into isolation. I'll stop writing. I'll start my own publishing firm. I'll sue. I'll bomb that damn building on 53rd Street.

First, though, I needed to sit and plan, ruminate and digest.

People do not realize how well off they are. One evening, many months after that ride to the country, midway between thirty-three and thirty-four years old, I was struck almost mediumistically with that thought. I reviewed my list of complaints, looked again at the hell I thought I had gone through with my change in marital status, considered my quarrel with the Guggenheim people and NEH, too — looked at these so-called misfortunes and was without warning overcome with an intense sense of relief, confidence, and clarity of vision. In a brilliant, illuminating moment in which the past, put into the

perspective of the future, slipped by my consciousness, I realized that I had little to complain about. And if I did, the complaint could hardly be raised to a level of significance demanding my serious contemplation of ending a fastidious approach to the writing of fiction.

They'd like me to give up, I kept telling myself. If I get that frustrated, they will have beaten me. If I do anything but signal my intention to continue, they will write me off. I can't play into their hands like that. This isn't simply an issue about writer-editor disputes; it goes even further when the full impact is considered. The issues are really those of cultural-social dynamics and involve matters like the control of culture in this country, and the need for a black intellectual renaissance.

I must remain strong and realize the importance of saying it is right to write. When we are doing our jobs, writers, although isolated in our knowledge of truth and art, should announce that which no man foreshadows. We must understand the higher value society places on the act of creation as opposed to our more practically oriented vocational contributions, which are related invariably to the manipulation of people through institutions.

The world expects the writer to give sustenance and guidance, rules to live by, a value system. The world waits for him to tell us what to do. The world needs him to tell us who we are and what we are. The world expects him to sustain the consciousness of the past and to transmit that consciousness throughout the future and the present. There is a tremendous, weighty onus on the literary artist, and perhaps that explains why we don't seem to be living up to our charges in this country. But this onus is a further incentive to me. The responsibility is too great to ignore. No artist can ever allow himself the luxury of withholding his gift from the public. They need these works. And so once the writer recognizes how right it is to write, how absolutely necessary it is once he knows in his heart that this is the gift he or she has been awarded and that it must be treasured and nourished and by no stretch of the imagination — no stretch — be laid dormant, he can never seriously contemplate being so overwhelmed by unnatural, counterproductive forces that the gift may be called into question.

'The black writer must realize that his contribution is needed valuably'

Related to this necessity of sustaining the gift is the very special nature of the black writer in this society. How simple, as an aside, these matters seem to me at thirty-four but were so hazy at thirty-three. We blacks stand in terrible limbo in 1978. We have no leaders, we have no unity, we have no national organization, we have no communicative vehicle. We have, it seems, a substantial middle-and upper-class body who, although enjoying the fruits of affluence, see no avenue yet for harnessing the burgeoning body of black professionals and intellectuals in our country. I believe that so many young and middle-aged blacks are about their own thing — operating and performing as they should as attorneys, doctors, accountants, business executives, administrators, faculty members and the like — that we may expect within the next five years a group of leaders who will be more sophisticated and more capable than any we have had in the history of this country. The groundwork is being laid now.

The black writer must realize that his contribution is needed valuably. While the undercurrent of black professionals develops its expertise, coterminously the writer must offer his gift. Again, it is right to write. It is necessary. There is no time for the luxury of roll-over-dead-capitulation-frustration-perplexed-disgruntlement with a publishing system which is about money first and quality second. Our own growing cadre of black business professionals will handle these heartless capitalists. It is right to write, and it is necessary to give to black people works that they are not accustomed to, for we as black writers have not examined our culture thoroughly enough to know yet what we are not used to.

I'd like to mention two or three areas I think any black writer who believes it is right to write, that it is neces-

sary to write, needs to investigate as one approach to sustaining our roots.

First we need, believe it or not, a black fiction of love between a black man and a black woman who represent positively the possibilities of heterosexual passion, warmth, tenderness, and understanding. As black writers we have unfortunately been so duplicitous in our examination of white American writers that we have failed to pinpoint their disinterest in portraying a healthy, passionate relationship between man and woman. It is so right to write this story; it is so necessary, needful as air, to use Robert Hayden's words. We need this fiction so badly.

Secondly, we need, and it is right to write, a sociocultural study of what black people are about in this last quarter-century. Who are our intellectuals and what contributions are they making? What are the elements of black culture that have been preserved over the years through the offsetting circumstances of integration? What do black people think? Where are we going? Where do we want to go? No matter that a publisher hasn't asked a black writer, but chose Stephen Birmingham instead to write an analysis of the black middle class. Somewhere, there is a publisher who will realize that it is right to write this book.

Finally, in looking over the bulk of our literature, I see another paradoxical omission. Despite our supposed preoccupation with fun and laughter and dance, there exists no major black American comic novel, a work whose basic success is described by its ability to keep the reader laughing. I speak of a large, outrageous, successful, sportive novel.

It is right to write, then, because I discovered by the age of thirty-four that by the time you reach that age, you have positioned yourself in either of two philosophical camps. Either your will is indomitable and nothing will subdue you ever; that you do not recognize the word *failure*, that you think progress constantly and success always, that you believe the human spirit will win out over evil — or you don't.

I do. I believe it is right to write and I hope you who have reached this conclusion years ago will accept me into your ranks.

College Hill Journal

*My candle burns at both ends;
It will not last the night;
But ah, my foes, and oh, my friends —
It gives a lovely light.*

The lines of Edna St. Vincent Millay, written in the Roaring '20s, are a near-perfect description of the fast-living, hard-drinking Bix Beiderbecke, one of the leading musical figures of that period. Most jazz buffs acknowledge that Beiderbecke died in 1931 at age twenty-eight, a victim of pneumonia, brought on by booze and malnutrition. But on the Brown campus the master of the cornet still lives, at least in the heart of Reg Archambault '52, chairman of the education department.

The license plate on Reginald Archambault's car reads, "Bix-1." A bumper sticker proclaims, "Bix Lives." And when you walk into Archambault's office in the old Buffum house at 151 George Street the first thing that catches your eye is a large framed woodcut of Beiderbecke, the sunken eyes and Poe-like haunted expression dominating the spacious room just as the brilliant musician dominated his field for a brief ten or twelve years until his candle burned out.

Although the jaunty Professor Archambault wears the appellation "campus jazz buff" with the same pride he displays for the blue beret that has become his trademark, his first musical love affair was with the swing bands of the early 1940s. "To help pay my way through high school and then college," he says, "I worked as a ticket-taker at the old Metropolitan Theater in Providence from 1942 to 1952. Every weekend one of the big bands would come to the Met for a three-day stay — Tommy Dorsey, Jimmy Dorsey, Harry James, Glenn Miller, Will Bradley, or Ina Ray Hutton and her All-Girl Orchestra.

The theater would be packed for every performance, with lines of people stretching around the entire block waiting for the next show and the manage-

Bix lives — just ask Bix-1

ment sending out a 'barker' with a megaphone to keep everyone in line. These people had to really love the big bands because to see them they had to sit through some of the worst movies ever produced. We used to call them 'B' movies. A 'D' would be a better grade. Occasionally I had an opportunity to talk with some of the band leaders — men such as Tony Pastor, Louis Prima, Bobby Sherwood — and their musicians. Many of them were very lonely people; not surprising, really, for a group that was on the road all the time, living on buses and in second-rate hotels."

One of Archambault's fellow ticket-takers at the Met was Len Ranalli '48, a young man deeply devoted to jazz. The two would listen to records by the hour, and even though the recording techniques of the 1920s were poor and many of the records were scratchy, Reg Archambault gradually, and somewhat reluctantly at first, found himself developing an interest in jazz.

"My first memory of Bix goes back to one of the records of the Carnegie Hall Jazz Concert of 1938 with Bobby Hackett playing a Beiderbecke tune, 'I'm Coming, Virginia.' It really caught me and so I asked myself the musical question: 'If the copy sounds this good, what can the original be like?' So I listened to the records of all the other great jazz trumpeters. Then I went back and listened to Bix and suddenly I could hear in his horn what all the others were striving to achieve."

A generation later, Reg Archambault remains convinced that jazz is the greatest music in the world, and Bix Beiderbecke is the personification of jazz. "Once you understand jazz, there is a breathtaking excitement to it," he says. "It only happens once. The themes may be repetitive, but each performance is different. To me, one of the attractions of jazz is that it is a mixture of discipline and freedom. Yet, it is a simple form of

music which, at its best, is an extension of the human voice. In his tragically short career, Bix Beiderbecke exhibited a great drive for perfection. His playing was a mixture of fire and ice. He played with great insight and execution while still having the element of surprise in his horn."

Some people have fun comparing athletic greats of the past. Reg Archambault's eyes light up when the discussion gets around to the leading jazz performers of all time. His list, in order of preference, is as follows: vocalists — Louis Armstrong, Billie Holiday, Jack Teagarden, and Bessie Smith. Trombone — Teagarden and George Brunis. Piano — Earl Hines, Teddy Wilson, and Joe Sullivan. Clarinet — Pee Wee Russell and Benny Goodman. Trumpet (cornet) — Bix and Louis Armstrong tied for first, followed by Muggsy Spanier, Wild Bill Davison, Bobby Hackett, and Red Allen.

"Bix and Louis have to head the trumpet list," Archambault says, "Bix for his lyricism and Louis for the fire and drive in his music and for his basic ingenuity. Louis started it all in the early 1920s playing in the King Oliver Creole Jazz Band in New Orleans and then Chicago. Bix was an individualist, but he was definitely influenced by Louis. They were all influenced by Louis."

Archambault leaves Bunny Berigan and Red Nichols out of his top six trumpet men, claiming that Berigan was mainly a product of the swing era and that Nichols lacked authenticity and creative style. He defends placing Pee Wee Russell ahead of Goodman on clarinet on the basis that Russell was closer to the true jazz concept.

"Goodman when young had a great jazz style and a deep understanding of jazz," Archambault says. "And B.G. has always had a superb technical

The woodcut of Beiderbecke is by Christopher Horton, a graduate student of Professor Archambault's when Archambault was at Wesleyan.



John Foraste

'Teaching at its best involves the same spontaneity and improvisation as jazz'

control over the instrument, sometimes excessively technical. Artie Shaw was really a swing musician, although he produced some wonderful jazz behind Billie Holiday on some of her early 1930s vocals."

Professor Archambault has on LP all forty-seven Bix Beiderbecke solos. He also has a copy of every book about the ill-fated musician. So, when he bought his Honda a couple of years ago, his wife, Claire, suggested that he try to get a vanity license plate honoring Bix. "Imagine my surprise," Archambault says, "when I found that the Bix Shipping Company of Rhode Island already had a 'Bix' license plate. So I settled for 'Bix-1.'"

Perhaps it should come as no surprise that this professor of education should draw an analogy between jazz and teaching. "Teaching at its best involves the same spontaneity and improvisation as does jazz," he says. "Yet, in each there should be a discipline, a clear idea of where you are going and where you will end."

Reginald D. Archambault was born in West Warwick, Rhode Island, attended private schools, and was graduated from La Salle Academy in 1946. He served in the Army of Occupation in Korea from 1946 to 1948 ("where it was clear to all that when the Americans left, there would be a clash"), and then entered Brown as a philosophy major, with a minor in English. When Archambault showed interest in pursuing a master of arts in teaching degree, department chairman Gil Case mentioned Wesleyan as a possibility and suggested he see President Henry M. Wriston, who was a member of the board of trustees at that school.

"This was my first private meeting with Henry Wriston," Archambault recalls. "The entire interview was conducted with him stretched out on his couch in his University Hall office and me sitting up, rather stiffly as I recall, in a chair. When he had finished probing

me verbally, he looked up under his bushy eyebrows and said, 'You know my recommendation is tantamount to your getting in.' Then he paused for effect while I held my breath. 'Well, I'm going to recommend you,' he continued, 'and you'd better do a good job.'"

While at Wesleyan, Archambault became interested in the philosophical problems of education. So he passed up a teaching job in Middletown, Connecticut, to pursue his doctorate at Harvard

program. We also did a reorganization of the public schools of Providence, an exercise in good will for the University. At one time we had twenty-four interns in the Providence system alone. Both Elmer and I attempted to bring theory and practice closer together and to make sure that the education department at Brown was on a par with other University departments in quality and intellectual standards."

Reg Archambault has made a number of personal contributions to



in the philosophy of education, taking time out to serve as an instructor at Wesleyan. After getting his Ed.D. in 1959 he went back to Wesleyan as an assistant professor until 1962, when he was named chairman of the education department and director of teacher education at Grinnell College in Iowa. In 1965 he returned to Brown as associate director of its M.A.T. program and professor of the philosophy of education. He became chairman of the department in 1969 upon the retirement of Elmer Smith '26.

"That was a period of broad expansion," Archambault says. "Elmer Smith was an excellent chairman who used the new money that was available to establish a summer school, build up our program in undergraduate teacher education, and expand our M.A.T.

Brown, serving as chairman of the Faculty Forum for five years and this past year heading up the Faculty Club during a period of growth and expansion of its services.

The Archambaults have four children: Katharine, a junior at Brown; Carmel, a student at Curry College in Massachusetts; Reg, Jr., a sophomore at Classical High; and Sarah, a seventh-grader at Nathan Bishop.

This spring the family has been making plans for Reg Archambault's first-semester sabbatical next year, which will be spent in England. "The purpose of the trip is for Reg to write another book," Claire says. "I expect he will also find time to rummage around London looking for some rare jazz records. That's usually part of our itinerary." J.B.

The Classes

written by Jay Barry

12 Bill Sprackling writes that he was "under the weather" last winter following an operation, but is on the road to recovery. "I have to take a trial drive with the authorities before I can legally drive again, and I'm itching to get to it because I feel great." Sprack lives in Beverly Hills, Calif.

18 E. Malcolm Phillips, Riverside, R.I., served for fifty years on the technical staff of Grinnell Corp., now ITT Grinnell, before retiring as chief metallurgist of the firm's research division. "Over those fifty years," he says, "I was a member of five different technical societies: American Society for Metals, Providence Engineering Society, American Chemical Society, American Corrosion Society, and American Society for Testing and Materials."

Raymond L. Wilder, Santa Barbara, Calif., writes that the University of California at Santa Barbara last summer sponsored (with National Science Foundation support) a symposium honoring his 80th birthday. "The papers presented will be published in a separate volume," he notes.

20 Cliff Lovenberg has a new home at 3275 S.E. 8th Ave., Cape Coral, Fla. 33904.

26 Alice Humphrey Custer and her husband are enjoying retirement in their two homes: one in Cape Coral, Fla., and a summer home in West Yarmouth, Mass. She writes that her son is in the sixth chair of the cello section of the Los Angeles Philharmonic. Another son, Nathan, is the peninsula reporter for WTAR-TV, Norfolk, Va.

William A. Kuyper reports from 613 Cliff Rd., Montgomery, Ala., that he is still playing golf regularly at Bonnie Crest Country Club in Montgomery and occasionally goes on fishing trips in the Gulf of Mexico, near Clearwater, Fla. "An added activity," he says, "has been serving as president of the First Retired Chapter, State of Alabama Employees, and also lobbying for increased retirement pay for these people. Am also active in the American Association of Retired Persons, helping with legislative matters."

28 Lew Lauria operates Lauria's Telephone Answering Service in Hollywood, Calif., and two other cities. He writes that he still has fond memories of Brown, especially of his days on the freshman football team.

Roderick Robinson, a retired Shell Oil distributor, is living in Crescent City, Calif.

John Shotton, now retired, is living in Denton, Texas. He regrets that he won't make the 50th reunion, but his daughter is receiving a master's degree in social work

from the University of Texas this June and John wants to be there.

Ken Tyson, retired from his New York City law practice, has moved to Westlake Village, Calif.

29 Dr. F. Charles Hanson reports a new address: 545 Wolcott Ave., Middletown, R.I.

31 Allen J. Arnold, Lutherville, Md., writes that he has retired from Commercial Credit Corp. "Have started a new part-time career of sorts," he adds, "as a health-care research worker at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. Really something new and different from the financial business."

Dr. Morris Malakoff, Laredo, Texas, is one of Brown's most active workers in the National Alumni Schools Program. An obstetrician who has brought, by his count, more than 13,000 babies into the world, Dr. Malakoff heads the Laredo Child Welfare unit and has been president of Planned Parenthood and the Webb County Medical Society.

32 John Rae, professor emeritus at Harvey Mudd College, is quoted throughout the new American Heritage book, *The Automobile in America*. John is the author of *The Road and the Car in American Life*. He lives in Claremont, Calif.

33 The Rev. William E. Arnold recently marked his 25th anniversary as pastor of All Saints Church, Briarcliff, N.Y.

Ruth Wade Cerjanec, Central Falls, R.I., is listed in the sixteenth edition of *Who's Who In The East*.

Betty Noble Davis, Abilene, Texas, has a six-year-old granddaughter by her daughter, Pam.

Frances Brown Light's son, William, has received his Ph.D. in environmental health sciences from the University of California at Berkeley. Her son, John, is a student at the University of Vermont. Frances lives at 10 Wilton Rd., Port Chester, N.Y.

Barbara Anthony Memmott has retired as technical librarian at United Technologies Corp., East Hartford, Conn. Barbara and Jessie Barker made a cruise to the Green Islands this spring. Barbara is living in Glastonbury, Conn., and Jessie in North Providence, R.I.

Helen Mulvey, professor at Connecticut College, lectured at Brown in March on "Irish Nationalism in the Age of Daniel O'Connell." Helen lives in New London, Conn.

Dorothy Gray O'Reilly, Tiverton, R.I., has

retired as executive director of the Navy Relief Society of Newport.

35 Dr. Alec R. Shapiro writes that on his 65th birthday, last Oct. 21, he was appointed associate dean and director of clinics and laboratories at the University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine, Farmington, Conn. Dr. Shapiro has two Brown sons, Michael '62 and Peter '66.

George Thurston Spicer has retired from the film division of Olin Corp, Pisgah Forest, N.C., after twenty-five years with the firm. He and his wife, Alma, are enjoying retirement in Brevard, N.C. Their daughter, Elaine, and her husband recently presented the Spicers with a grandson, Billy. Shortly before their retirement, the Spicers visited their son, Steve, in Kenya, where as a Peace Corps volunteer he has been teaching high-school physics.

36 In March, three members of the class competed in a golf tournament at the Card Sound Golf Club in Key Largo, Fla.: Bob Chapman, Norm Appleyard, and Bud Gifford. "Modesty prevents me from saying who won," Gifford writes.

37 John W. Mayne is retired at 1195 Richmond Rd., Apt. 701, Ottawa, Ontario. "My last full-time position was as chief of the operations research division, SHAPE Technical Center, The Hague, Netherlands."

38 Phyllis Littman Corwin thinks she may be setting a class record for the longest period between earned degrees. On May 26 she will receive her M.A. in counseling from Rhode Island College, exactly forty years after her B.A. from Brown. "This is probably fitting," she writes, "since I'm the youngest and the shortest member of my Brown class. My proud and prodding family consists of my husband, Jerry ('34 RISD), who is executive vice president of Paramount Line; son Stuart, a 1968 graduate of the University of Michigan; and Robert, a URI graduate."

Philip H. Glattelter III, chairman and president of P.H. Glattelter Co., Spring Grove, Pa., received an honorary doctor of humane letters degree from York College at commencement exercises in December. He represents the fourth generation of Glattelters to head the paper manufacturing firm.

Sheldon C. Noyes, Farmington, Maine, is a former state senator from Franklin County who now is judge of the Franklin County Probate Court. He is a partner in the law firm of Noyes and Beal in Rangeley, Maine, and is president of S. C. Noyes & Co.

39 Dr. Joseph Lambiase reports a new address: 425 Meshanicut Valley Pkwy., Cranston, R.I.

40 The Rev. Ronald A. Norton is rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Stone Harbor, N.J., where he recently celebrated his 20th anniversary. "This would be an ideal place for a reunion; perhaps some time in 1978."

Robert I. Smith, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Newark, N.J., has been elected to the board of Supermarkets General Corp.

41 John H. Clayton, now retired from Sears Roebuck & Co., has settled in Sun City, Ariz., with his wife, Nancy, not "Alice" as reported in this column several months back.

Gordon Milne ('48 A.M.), chairman of the English department at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., is author of *The Sense of Society: A History of the American Novel of Manners* (Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, Box 421, Cranbury, N.J., \$15). A New Englander by birth, Gordon still makes an annual trip to his summer home on the New Hampshire coast.

42 John R. Coakley has been elected manager of the Hartford branch office of Lawyers Title Insurance Corp. He is past president of the Connecticut chapter of the Society of Chartered Property Casualty Underwriters and is now serving on the board of directors of both the Hartford and Connecticut divisions of the American Cancer Society.

Herbert M. Iselin, Larchmont, N.Y., writes that he now has two daughters at Brown: Diane is a freshman, and Julie is a junior.

Dr. Charles A. Leach, Royal Oak, Mich., saw Bill O'Connor in Florida recently and had a visit from Bill Jones '43. "Anticipate getting together this summer with Doug Leach and Bill Jones at the Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Ont."

43 Janina Barloeski D'Abate received her master of library science degree from the University of Rhode Island last June and is library director of the North Scituate (R.I.) Public Library. The class extends its sympathy to Janina on the death of her husband, John, on Jan. 27.

Hope Morley Gray and Lt. Col. Allen T. Miller, USAF (Ret.), were married recently and are living at 10 Namala Pl., Kailua, Hawaii.

44 Phil Osberg has lived on Okinawa since December 1975. He is associated with American Express.

45 Vernon R. Alden has been named chairman of the new Foreign Business Council in Massachusetts. He resigned as chairman of the executive committee and director of the Boston Company, a financial holding company, to head up the state's efforts to attract foreign business.

Richard S. Bounillon is a field representa-

continued on page 32

Loneliness just doesn't fit into Edith Coolidge Hart's schedule

The key to a happy retirement, say doctors and psychologists, is keeping active, mentally and physically. Edith Coolidge Hart '13 doesn't need an expert to tell her that. Her active retirement is simply the logical extension of a lifelong involvement with numerous hobbies and careers. To her credit are a number of women's "firsts," accomplishments that were recognized in 1975 when she was named a Rhode Island Woman of the Year for her pioneering work in journalism.

At age twenty-two, Edith Coolidge was the first woman reporter on the old *Fall River* (Massachusetts) *Globe*. In succeeding years she held that distinction on both the *New Bedford* (Massachusetts) *Standard* and the *Fall River Herald-News*. In her thirties Mrs. Hart became the first woman in New England — if not the country — to broadcast for and manage a commercial radio station. (She wryly terms this "ancient history.") Today, at age eighty-seven, Mrs. Hart continues to work and learn with a zest many younger folks would do well to emulate.

The tiny, white-haired widow, who is a distant cousin of President Calvin Coolidge, now lives alone in a neat, cheery apartment on Angell Street in Providence. Chatting with a visitor, Mrs. Hart points out the Central Congregational Church across the street, where she is in charge of a highly acclaimed program for senior citizens called Life Time Leisure Learning. More than 400 participants of all faiths and backgrounds gather at the church each Wednesday morning for a potpourri of lectures, entertainment, and classes.

On a single Wednesday, the life-time learning participant might attend a lecture by a Rhode Island College professor on "The Decision to Build the Panama Canal," a talk by Brown Professor Emeritus George Church on "Plant Life in the Canary Islands," a slide show about Afghanistan, a harp recital, a talk by Roger Clapp '19 entitled "A Lawyer Looks at the Death of Christ," or a lecture on "food faddisms" by a home economist. Setting up such weekly programs months in advance keeps Edith Hart happily busy.

Mrs. Hart's number-one hobby is the theater, and she manages to see just about every production in Providence, including those at Brown and the Trinity Square Repertory Company. She was a long-time member of the Boston Theatre Guild and now subscribes to the Shubert Theater's series in Boston. Although devoted to her favorite entertainment form, Mrs. Hart has some strong feelings about the current state of the art.

"I liked the theater we had before the 1960's," she says. "Plays then had a real story with a beginning, middle, and end. Today there is too much sex, and I think it's unnecessary. Sex is added just to please the public." She voices similar opinions about television. "TV had a chance to really lift our spirits and morals, but instead we get poor grammar and real trash," Mrs. Hart says angrily. "If I hear 'between you and I' once more, I'll break a window!"

Yet her love for the theater endures. "Entertainment is my second nature," Mrs. Hart says. "I grew up watching the silent movies in Fall River. My father loved the theater and often rented a big hall for dramatic productions. He took me to the nickelodeon starting at age four — women weren't allowed in then, but I was so young it didn't matter." She has done some acting and directing, and muses that if her father had lived longer, she might have gone into professional theater.

Instead, Mrs. Hart blazed a different sort of trail in what was then an uncommon field for women. "It's funny what little things change your whole life," she says. "When I was a senior at Brown, a woman came to the Pembroke campus and talked about careers. There wasn't much available in stenography or teaching, for those were still considered men's professions. The woman mentioned journalism, and right away I knew that's what I wanted to do."

After graduating from Brown, Edith Coolidge went after her first job with typical determination. During an interview at the *Fall River Globe*, she was asked, "Can you type?" "Of course I answered yes," Mrs. Hart says, her eyes twinkling with mischief. "But I had probably looked at a typewriter once or twice in my life! That night I spent hours practicing on my parents' machine, and the next morning I went in and typed my first story for the *Globe*."

In 1928, while she was still in newspaper work, Mrs. Hart was asked to run a brand-new radio station in Fall River. "I did the programming, interviews, everything," she recalls. "My voice training with Tom Crosby at Brown gave me a wonderful advantage." One of her radio highlights was an interview with Buffalo Bill on his seventieth birthday. Mrs. Hart found the legendary cowboy to be "a very quiet fellow, and much smaller than I had imagined." When the three-ring Ringling Brothers show came to town, Mrs. Hart became the first person to do a live broadcast of a circus. "We set up our equipment in the

back of a truck," she recalls. "I talked to circus people in the cook's tent, in their dressing rooms, and then I stood right in front of the audience and described the acts on the air."

Mrs. Hart's broadcasting career ended when the hotel in which her radio station was located burned down. Then her newspaper work, which she had been pursuing simultaneously, was interrupted by a move to Waterbury, Connecticut, with her husband, editor Gardiner T. Hart, and their children. The family later returned to Fall River, and once again Edith Hart embarked on a new career.

"When I was fifty-two I started teaching school," she says. "It was something I had considered doing before I hit on journalism. But I had no training for it, and no experience." She taught first-year high-school students in a Fall River school heavily populated by Portuguese-speaking immigrants, and she loved it. "After I started teaching, I thought, 'Why didn't I ever do this before?'"

Mrs. Hart's Crosby-trained voice impressed many a wayward scholar ("My youngsters at school used to say, 'Mrs. Hart, we could hear you all the way down to City Hall!'"). Her memory holds a thick file of success stories. "I remember one boy who was very shy and unattractive," she says. "Every week I'd have my students rewrite a newspaper clipping and give a speech, but he couldn't do this, so I just let him read. He gained confidence, and after a while he was writing sketches for assemblies and directing the church Christmas program. Four or five years after he was to have graduated from college, I was sitting in a theater, and a very handsome young man in uniform sat next to me and said 'Hello, Mrs. Hart.' It was the same fellow, and he had gone on to teach speech after college.

"There was a girl who was considered

retarded," she continues. "The students had to write daily themes, and she wrote a description of a bouquet of clover in which you could practically see the wilted leaves. I used it as an example of good writing for other students. And there was a fellow who at age seventeen couldn't write, but could he draw! So I talked his father — a big, rough truck driver — into sending him to art school." It is easy to see why a former student of Mrs. Hart remarked in an essay: "She put something into that class. She put love into it."

Edith Hart continued teaching until she was seventy-five, and might have stayed on were it not for a burst appendix. Rather than retiring then, however, she found a job as a house director at the Masters School in Dobbs Ferry, New York. A year later, she came to Providence and began three years as a housemother at Bryant College, which at that time was still located on the East Side. When Bryant moved to a new campus in northern Rhode Island, Edith Hart officially retired. In a manner of speaking.

A light sleeper who has thrived on four hours a night all her life ("I always thought sleeping was a waste of time"), Mrs. Hart rises with the sun and spends six hours a day "typing and working." She lines up speakers for Life Time Leisure Learning, composes lectures and scripts on her old black typewriter, and reads. "I read constantly," she says, gesturing toward a wall of book-filled shelves. "There's not a novel among them; they're all history, poetry, and drama." She has a file cabinet full of her typed lectures, among them nine recent talks she delivered about the theater and a series about jazz. In her typewriter is a lecture in progress about words and their meanings. She has also spoken recently on the Lizzie Borden murder, an interest from her Fall River days.

A few concessions have been made to age. Mrs. Hart has a mild cataract condition

and thus can no longer drive, and she misses barreling down to New York or up to Boston to see plays. (She once admitted to being something of a "hot rod" and having a "waving acquaintance" with the Connecticut state police.) But what she terms her "stable of men" has been a lifesaver, says the sprightly woman. As befits a lady of her charm and talents, Mrs. Hart has several regular escorts who squire her to the theater and other social events. "Here I am with my friend from New York," she says proudly, holding out a photograph taken at last year's Campus Dance in which she and a handsome silver-haired gentleman beam, arm in arm, both of them dressed to the teeth. The picture evokes fond memories. "I insisted that night upon going into Sayles Hall [where a rock band plays during the Campus Dance]," says Mrs. Hart, "and I danced all the fancy steps. As we left, a young man ran out and said, 'Do you mind my telling you that you're a wonderful dancer?' Naturally, I didn't mind at all!"

It is clear that that common bane of the elderly — loneliness — just wouldn't fit into Edith Hart's busy schedule. "I'm certainly not lost for people to take care of me," she says. "I have ten grandchildren and six 'greats.' My son visits from time to time. My daughter keeps urging me to live with her in New Jersey, but I wouldn't be happy without my friends here, especially the ones from church. They are an extraordinary group of people; they keep me going. I have so many meetings to attend, and someone is always calling up with something to do. No," and Edith Coolidge Hart tilts back in her chair and smiles brightly, "I'm not lonely, not a bit."

A.D.



John Foraste

tive with the Carr Division of TRW, Inc., Southfield, Mich.

Charles W. Briggs, Jr., and his wife, Diane, report the birth of their first grandchild, Charles W. Briggs IV (nicknamed Chad), on March 19 in Richmond, Va.

Harley O. Judd, CPCU, has been appointed second vice president in the casualty property commercial lines department at The Travelers Insurance Companies, Hartford. He is a past president of the Hartford Brown Club and is treasurer of the Bristol Hospital Auxiliary. He and his wife and two children live in Bristol, Conn.

46 Capt. Herbert Bolles continues as chaplain at the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I., where he expects to remain until retirement next year.

Bob Gifford and his wife, Jane Luerssen Gifford '48, live in Reading, Pa. Bob works for Gilbert Associates, engineers and consultants.

Dr. Myron Gordon is professor of obstetrics and gynecology at New York Medical College.

Clifford V. Harding, Jr., is director of research at Kresge Eye Institute, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit.

John F. Henz is special assistant to the vice president of the public affairs department at Bethlehem Steel Corp., where his principal duties are preparation of speeches, articles, and public statements.

Ann Gant Helbig and her husband are in Western Samoa on their first Peace Corps assignment.

William King has been appointed professor and chairman of the Division of Health Education at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Charles R. Makepeace, Jr., has been named vice president of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank.

Elodie Staff Miller is an engineering secretary at Taco, Inc., Cranston, R.I.

Dr. Donald J. Nemo, Lake View, N.Y., has received the "Distinguished Physician's Award" from the medical-dental staff of Mercy Hospital, Buffalo, "in grateful appreciation for your untiring endeavors to promote and improve the quality of medical care and educational standards at Mercy Hospital and in the community at large." He is one of three doctors to receive this award in the history of the hospital.

Joe Penner has been named chairman of the board of the First Independent Bank, N.A., Sarasota, Fla. He has also been named interim president of the New College Foundation in Sarasota.

Al Rust is enjoying retirement on the St. John's River, Orange, Fla., where he is president of the Orange Park Community Theater and also of the area chapter of the Association of Former Special Agents of the FBI.

Everett S. Smith, a social worker in West Hartford, Conn., also teaches classes in drawing and oil painting for the adult education program in Newington, Conn.

Woodbury C. Titcomb, Auburn, Maine, has been elected president and chief administrative officer of Peoples Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass. He had been working as a private consultant to banks in Maine.

Dr. Vincent Treat has left the private practice of internal medicine in Lexington, Mass., and is associate medical director of Prudential Insurance in Boston.

Mal Williams is serving as commodore of the Barrington (R.I.) Yacht Club.

47 Robert Abel, assistant vice president of marine programs at Texas A&M and former director of the National Sea Grant Program, received the Distinguished Service Award of the Sea Grant Association at the group's recent meeting in New Orleans.

Rena Benson Burstein has been employed since 1969 as a counseling psychologist at B'nai B'rith Career & Counseling Service in Philadelphia. She's now serving as recording secretary of the Personnel and Guidance Association of Greater Philadelphia and chairman of the Committee on Women for the Philadelphia branch of the American Association of University Women. Rena's husband is a professor of physics at the University of Pennsylvania.

E. Patricia Symon Lucey resigned in March 1976 as district attorney of Contra Costa (Calif.) County to become assistant superior court commissioner of San Francisco. "My son Paul is a sophomore at Brown," she writes, "and my daughter, Gloria Lucey '73, has completed a year as violinist with the San Juan Symphony. She's now a candidate for a master's degree in music at North Texas State."

48 William S. Johnston is president of the Johnston Advertising Group, Tarrytown, N.Y.

Ellen Potter Spilka has returned to Rhode Island and resumed her former position as coordinator of the Northern Interrelated Library System, based at the Pawtucket Public Library.

49 Philip J. Hodge, Jr. (Ph.D.), professor of mechanics, University of Minnesota, has been awarded honorary membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He has been associated with the University of Minnesota since 1971. He and his wife, Thea, live in Minneapolis.

Harry I. Odell has returned to the States after three years in Bern, Switzerland, where he had been deputy chief of mission at the American Embassy. He's now living in Glen Echo, Md. "Am looking forward to seeing Brown match the back-to-back football seasons of 1948-49 when we were 7-2 and then 8-1."

Loren Wood, Friendswood, Texas, was elected to the city council Nov. 8 by a vote of 910-202. He is manager for advanced systems studies of TRW Systems. Loren has served on Friendswood's Charter Review Committee, on the school board citizens' planning committees, and helped organize the town's first Little League baseball and football programs.

50 Gerald W. Brady, West Hartford, Conn., has been elected chairman of the Town Plan and Zoning Commission. He is a partner in the East Hartford law firm of Brady & Willard.

Robert H. Breslin, a partner in the Warwick (R.I.) law firm, Breslin, Sweeney & Gordon, has been elected a trustee of the Rocky Hill School, Warwick.

Charles W. Dougherty, CPCU, has been appointed secretary in the casualty property commercial lines department at The Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford.

John T. Swanton, a vice president of Foote, Cone & Belding, Chicago, has been made a management supervisor of the agency.

George F. "Pete" Tyrrell has been named vice president-advertising on the corporate staff of Johnson & Johnson. He and his wife and three children live in Rumson, N.J.

Kung-Lee Wang (A.M.) received the 1976 Engineer-of-the-Year Award from the Washington, D.C., section of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers. He is chief of the Quantitative Economics Group, U.S. Bureau of Mines. The award was conferred "for your outstanding contributions to the development and application of economic principles to the problems of mineral supply demand analysis, and especially for the key role you have played in organizing and chairing the Mineral Economics Subsection."

Herbert N. Welch has been appointed vice president for labor relations at Mack Trucks, Inc. He lives in Allentown, Pa.

51 George G. Brooks, Mattituck, N.Y., has been named senior vice president of Long Island Trust Co. George is a member of the credit committee of the New York Business Development Corporation and president of the Goodfellows Club of Suffolk County.

Joseph Randazza has been elected president of the Greater Lowell Chamber of Commerce, Lowell, Mass. He is a trustee of Lowell City Library and St. Joseph's Hospital.

52 Edwin F. Boynton has been elected president of the American Academy of Actuaries, Washington, D.C. The Academy was founded in 1965, with Ed as a charter member. For many years prior to the creation of the Washington office he served as primary liaison with the government and national media. He and his family live in Rockville, Md.

Miles E. Cunat has been re-elected treasurer of the board of trustees of The Presbyterian of Chicago. He has served on the board for five years.

J. James Gordon has been appointed president of Bernson Mills, Inc., New York City. He is a director and a vice president of the Textile Distributors Assn.

Conrad Kronholm and Theresa E. Brown of Philadelphia were married Dec. 28 in West Hartford, Conn. Theresa is co-host of "Evening Magazine" on Channel 3 in Philadelphia.

Alan J. Levy, author and foreign correspondent, has been named Dramaturg (script and program consultant) of Vienna's English Theater, which was founded in 1963. Alan is author of eleven books and numerous articles in *Reader's Digest*, *ARTnews*, and the *New York Times Magazine*.

James F. McGinn, Lexington, Mass., has been promoted to head of the newly formed

Combat Theater Communications Department at The MITRE Corp., Bedford, Mass. He and Angela have four children.

Paul N. Schatz (Ph.D.), professor of chemistry at the University of Virginia, has been awarded \$75,000 from the National Science Foundation to study the electronic structure of atoms and molecules in strong magnetic fields.

53 *Lois Black*, who is now using her maiden name, lives at 311 Berkeley Dr., Syracuse, N.Y.

Ann Harrington Gifford is a sales associate with Florence Kates, realtor, Canton, Mass. She has served as chairman of the Canton Growth Policy Committee.

Dorothy Parshley Hahn, Falmouth, Mass., is past president of the Falmouth League of Women Voters, a former CIA analyst, and a China expert. She is a widow and has two daughters, Ericka, 12, and Heidi, 10.

John F. Valinote, Boston district sales manager of Getty Refining and Marketing Co., has been elected chairman of the Massachusetts Petroleum Council.

54 *Clarence C. Barksdale* has been elected chairman and chief executive officer of First Union Bancorporation, St. Louis, Mo., where he had served as president and chief operating officer. He will remain chairman and chief executive officer of First National Bank in St. Louis, the lead bank of First Union Bancorporation.

E. Aubrey Doyle, Hopkinton, Mass., has three children at Brown: *Colleen* '79, *Lisa* '80, and *Aubrey* '81.

55 *Herbert Newman*, AIA, principal of Herbert S. Newman Associates, New Haven, has been named the Connecticut Society of Architects commissioner of design. A graduate of the Yale School of Architecture, Herb is consultant to Edward L. Barnes, campus planner at Yale. His firm has won numerous design awards, including a HUD-New Haven Redevelopment Agency design and building competition for the William T. Rowe Tower.

Thomas A. Westbrook, president of East Hartford's Clamp Co., has been elected president of the East Hartford Chamber of Commerce. Tom is secretary and a director of Madison Enterprises, Inc., and owner and operator of the Madison Motor Inn, East Hartford.

56 *George Chapman* is co-publisher and editor of *The Silverton Standard* and *The Miner*, Silverton, Colo. "One of our Texas subscribers wrote and said that his daughter was going to Brown and couldn't be without our publication," George writes. "Seeing a chance for a little fun, we addressed the subscription to Josiah Carberry, care of the student, *Mary Pat Martin* '81. Imagine our disappointment when the paper was returned 'unknown.' Happily, that happened only once and now presumably both Josiah and Mary Pat are receiving the paper weekly."

Jack Delhagen has been named senior registered options principal at Warren W. York & Co., investment brokers, Allentown, Pa. He is also serving as president of the Carbon County Tourist Promotion Agency, presi-

dent of the Brown Club of Allentown, and president of the Pennsylvania Campground Owners Assn.

Edward M. Holmes (Ph.D.), professor emeritus of English at the University of Maine at Orono, has written *Mostly Maine*, a collection of short stories and other articles based on his experiences as a seaman, newspaper reporter, teacher, and organizer of cooperatives and credit unions.

57 *William S. C. Chang* (Ph.D.), professor of electrical engineering at Washington University, was one of three St. Louis section members of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers elected Fellows of the Institute. He was cited for "contributions in optoelectronics and integrated optics."

Lloyd C. Lamphere and *Jacqueline Irene Gustafson* were married Sept. 24 in Jamestown, N.Y., and are living in Arlington, Va., where Lloyd is merchandising manager of the Crucible Specialty Metals Division, Colt Industries.

Donald J. Rhine has been promoted by Family Dollar Stores, Inc., Waynesboro, Ga., to senior vice president of merchandising, advertising, and sales promotion.

Dr. Alan R. Shalita has been appointed dean of students at SUNY Downtown Medical Center, New York City, where he had been chairman of the division of dermatology.

58 *Stan Dobson*, Arlington, Va., has become a real soccer buff. He flew to Providence last November to see Brown win the New England soccer title, watched the Bruins defeat Clemson, the nation's number-one team, at Clemson, and then spent two days in the San Francisco area for the NCAA championships. Stan is president of Soccer International, Inc., an Arlington firm specializing in quality soccer equipment.

William B. Ezell has been named head of the National Weather Service operation at Toledo (Ohio) Express Airport. Most recently a staff meteorologist in Burlington, Vt., Bill began his meteorology career in 1942 while serving in the Navy.

Robert Finnegan, Madison, Conn., earned a spot in the \$2-million circle of Beazley Company Realtors for selling more than \$2 million in property during 1977.

Ann O'Halloran Heath will receive a B.A. degree from Manhattanville College, Purchase, N.Y., in June, where she majored in human development. A resident of New Canaan, Conn., Ann writes that Steven, 19, is a sophomore at Colgate and that Tim, 17, and Susan, 15, are at New Canaan High. "I hope to do graduate work at Columbia in the fall," Ann writes.

Judith A. Peterson is a third-year student at the Free University of Amsterdam, where she hopes to complete the candidate program this year and start on her doctoral. "The stumbling block is translation into Dutch, an exam which I've taken five times and failed five times," she writes. "They expect close to absolute perfection. The program includes both language and literature, both modern and older stages of the language, and is very fascinating. As I have been teaching English to Dutch and, before

that, to Swiss children, I want some sort of official diploma to do it."

Robert P. Sanchez has been elected vice president of Jack Morton Productions, New York City, where he specializes in setting up sales meetings for leading corporations. Bob is head class agent for 1958 and is a vice chairman of the Brown Fund.

59 *John C. Christie* is a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Bell, Bond, Lloyd, Haddad & Burns.

Lawrence S. Groff and his wife, Joanne, report the birth of a son, Jonathan Patrick, on Sept. 24. The family lives in Lincoln, R.I.

Paul A. Holles has been elected assistant treasurer of INA Corp., Philadelphia, where he is responsible for capital planning and corporate financial analysis. Paul is a co-founder of the Philadelphia Treasurers Club.

Victoria Santopietro Lederberg ('61 A.M., '66 Ph.D.) received a J.D. degree from Suffolk Law School in 1976. She is teaching psychology at Rhode Island College and is serving her second term as a member of the House of Representatives in the Rhode Island Legislature. Her husband is Seymour Lederberg of the Brown biology department. The couple has two children: Tobias, 13, and Sarah, 11.

Valmore Loiselle, Jr., has been appointed product manager in the sales department of The Power Systems Group of Combustion Engineering, Inc., Windsor, Conn. He and his family live in South Windsor.

William C. Nadau is assistant superintendent of educational services of the Calxico Unified School District, Calxico, Calif.

John Quinn has joined Potter Hazlehurst, a Providence advertising firm, as vice president of creative services. He lives in Lincoln, R.I.

60 *Dr. Robert L. Boltuch* has joined the medical staff in the department of radiology at Curtis Clinic, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

Dr. Robert E. Nadau and his wife, *Elizabeth Tillinghast Nadau*, are "happily and productively" settled in Rochester, N.Y. Bob completed psychiatric residency training at the University of Rochester's Strong Memorial Hospital, after residency training in internal medicine and a three-year stint with the U.S. Air Force in Europe. "Am presently in a private group practice of general psychiatry and am clinical assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of Rochester School of Medicine. Elizabeth and I are raising some fine prospects for Brown: *Lisa*, 17, *Dana*, 15, *Rob*, 4, and *Jennifer*, 2."

Nail Senozan is a professor of chemistry at California State University, Long Beach.

61 *James H. Davidson*, Tequesta, Fla., is an engineer with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft.

Dennis S. O'Malley and his wife, Claire, report the birth of twin boys, Edward Joseph and Daniel Harris, on March 13. "Edward Joseph is named after his grandfather, *Edward O'Malley* '31," Dennis writes. "I have been elected president of Dascit, White & Winston, New York City, one of the largest general agencies in the country and a sub-

subsidiary of Integrated Resources, an American Exchange company."

William H. Schwab, CLU, is vice president and general manager of Mount Vernon Associates, Winchester, Mass., a firm specializing in the administration of self-insured employee benefit plans. Bill and his wife, Lola, and their daughter, Leah, live in Ashland, Mass.

62 *John Garrison* has been appointed a business consultant in Xerox Corporation's decentralized business area. He and his wife and three children live in the Rochester, N.Y., suburb of Pittsford.

Paul and Susan Miller Maguire are living in Mobile, Ala. Paul is with the Scott Paper Co., and Sue is president of the local garden club and the Tennis Association. Pam is 13 and Cindy is 11.

Paul L. McCormick has become a principal in the Hartford law firm of Updike, Kelly & Spellacy.

Maj. Thomas W. Noy is an air intelligence and targeting officer with the United Nations Command in Seoul, Korea. In his Air Force career he has traveled to over forty countries and flown more than 1,300 combat hours in Vietnam.

John and Elizabeth Hinkley Percesepe live in New City, N.Y., where John is counsel to the Maxwell House Division of General Foods Corp. and athletic representative for Brown recruitment in the Rockland area. Meg is 16 and Beth is 7.

Philip M. Reed and his wife, Shirley-Ann, are avid cross-country skiers, as are their children, Richard, 13, and David, 9. Philip is manager of the Manchester (N.H.) office of Kendall Insurance and chairman of the Litchfield (N.H.) board of education.

Anne Jacobson Schutte's book, *Pier Paolo Vergerio: The Making of An Italian Reformer*, published in January, won the Brewer Prize of the American Society of Church History. She's associate professor of history and department chairwoman at Lawrence University, where her husband, William, is a professor of English. Anne is in touch with Helen Nathan '61 and would like to hear from other members of 1961, the class she started with at Brown.

63 *Richard M. Bernstein* is with the litigation department at Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz of Philadelphia, working mainly in the antitrust area. "My wife, Chris, is in the information services office of the Fox Chase Cancer Center in Philly."

Robert B. Colburn has been appointed president of Olin Ski Co., Middletown, Conn. He is a member of the marketing and advisory committees for Ski Industries America, the national trade organization for the business. He and his wife and son live in East Haddam, Conn.

English Austin Frialberg reports the birth of a son, James, on Feb. 28, 1977. Another

son, Benjamin, is six. "Opened my own pottery studio after sharing space for a few years," she says. "It's on W. 11th Street in the Village, where I live, work, and teach."

Jim Greene, Annandale, Va., has been promoted to commander in the Navy and has been approved for command of a guided missile destroyer. He and his wife, *Diane Montgomery Greene* (see '64), have had their fourth child.

Larrine Sullivan Holbrook has been named an attorney advisor to Federal Trade Commissioner David A. Clanton, Washington, D.C. A graduate of the Georgetown Law Center, where she was editor of the *Georgetown Law Journal*, Larrine has been a lecturer at the Civil Service Commission's Legal Education Institute and a guest lecturer in the University of Maryland's paralegal program.

Jim Markel, Winter Park, Fla., is an attorney specializing in trial and appellate practice and governmental administrative law. He is a Michigan Law School graduate.

Merrill Ruck has been promoted to commander in the U.S. Navy. Last November he was named commanding officer, USS *Bagley*, FF 1069, based in San Diego, Calif.

Barry L. Shemin has been elected second vice president for group pension actuarial services by the board of directors of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston.

Lawrence M. Small has been named an executive vice president of Citibank, N.A., New York City. He heads the national banking group and is a member of the policy committee.

Al Yodakis, Colt's Neck, N.J., is president of Boro Plumbing & Heating Co., South River, N.J., installers of industrial heating units.

Charlie Wright, Orlando, Fla., is national director of Red Lobster Inns of America, which, as Brown Fund agent *Marty Lawyer* says, "is like putting the fox in charge of the chicken coop." Charlie is interested in forming an alumni club in the Orlando area and would like to hear from local alumni.

64 *Michael C. Cerullo* has been named director of marketing at CPL Corp., East Providence, a diversified manufacturer of specialty chemical products and electrical grounding equipment.

Diane Montgomery Greene and her husband, *Jim* (see '63), report the birth of their fourth child. The family lives in Annandale, Va.

C. William Suver was named dean of the School of Business at Gonzaga University last August.

65 *Anita Reese Cederholm* was one of three residents of Marlboro, Mass., selected by the local Jaycees to receive the Distinguished Service Award. She is on the Human Services Council, the Special Needs Advisory Council to the Marlboro Public Schools, and was a founding member of Women's Health Service for three years. Since 1976 Anita has been a VISTA volunteer. She has two children.

J. Michael Griem has been named manager of the Brazilian office of Cresap, McCormick & Paget, New York City, an in-

ternational management consulting firm. A principal of the firm, he has been with CMP since 1970. He and his wife and two children have moved to São Paulo.

Henry R. Richardson (Ph.D.) has been appointed technical director of Daniel H. Wagner Associates, Paoli, Pa., an operations research consulting firm. He and Judith and their two children live in Malvern, Pa.

Michael O. Sanderson of the Boston High Street office of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith has been named an assistant vice president of the firm.

66 *Charles W. Atwood* has joined Alexander & Baldwin Agribusiness Corp., Honolulu, as a vice president.

Frederick Bopp III, after completing a nine-month contract as visiting assistant professor of geochemistry at the University of South Florida, Tampa, has accepted a position as a hydrogeologist with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.

Richard J. Casabonne and his wife, Carol Boswell, report the birth of their first child, Margaret, on Sept. 17. The family lives at 141 Dickerman Rd., Newton Highlands, Mass., and Dick is the new marketing manager for Cinema, Inc., Boston.

Audrey Goldis Chernov, Phoenix, Ariz., received her master of international management degree in May 1977 from the American Graduate School of International Management, Glendale, Ariz. She is director of international marketing for Naturally Vitamin Supplements, Inc., Scottsdale, Ariz.

Sally Van Doren Dolim and her husband, Stan, have purchased Darien Hardware, Inc., from Sally's parents. "The business has done so well that last June we also opened the Fairfield Hardware in a new shopping center in Fairfield, Conn.," Sally writes. "We set up the entire store ourselves, from the insulation to the last bolt. Now we are fighting the battle of getting the business established. It has been quite a big undertaking, physically and emotionally."

William G. Droms, an assistant professor of finance at Georgetown University, has been appointed assistant dean of the School of Business Administration. In addition to sharing in the general administration of the college, he will have specific responsibility for administering the baccalaureate program with emphasis on developing and maintaining undergraduate services and records.

Charles D. Gardinier has been promoted to vice president-finance and treasurer of Carls Drug Co., Rome, N.Y. Married and the father of three, Charlie is serving as president of the Rome Kiwanis Club.

Frederick R. Griffiths (A.M.) has been appointed to the board of directors of Blue Cross of Rhode Island. Associated with the broadcast division of the Outlet Company for twenty-five years, Fred is currently vice president of the division headquarters. He serves as secretary of the board of trustees of the Providence Public Library and is a past president of the Providence Rotary Club and the University Club.

John P. Krupski and his wife, Susan, report the birth of their first child, Suzanne Marlena, on Sept. 15. John is an advisory marketing representative with IBM in New York.

Christopher Stackpole and his wife report the birth of a daughter, Alison Orell, on June 6, 1976. They live in Rye, N.Y.

67 Capt. Gary E. Carpenter was awarded the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal in recent ceremonies at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, where he is serving with a unit of the Pacific Air Forces. A logistics staff officer, Gary was decorated for meritorious service at Los Angeles Air Force Station, Calif.

Dr. Edward B. Charney is a full-time staff member of the department of pediatrics, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, and of the department of medicine at Children's Hospital, Philadelphia.

Mary Ann Ferreira received her Ph.D. in the philosophy of religion from Princeton last October and is in her second year of teaching in the department of religious studies at Yale.

David Gerhan has been promoted to associate professor at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., where he is a librarian.

Stephen B. Hazard has become a partner in the Hartford, Conn., law firm of Alcorn, Bakewell & Smith.

John Montgomery III is an attorney with the Veterans Administration in Togus, Maine.

Brian C. Murphy and his wife, Ann Terrell Simon Murphy (see '69), report the birth of their second daughter, Anna Welles, on July 12. The Murphys live in New Britain, Conn.

68 John Adamiak, an account executive in the Philadelphia office of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., has been appointed vice president-sales of the international investment banking and brokerage firm. He and his family live in Marlton, N.J.

Rachelle Shelly Sender Beauchamp completed work on her Ph.D. in biology at the University of Waterloo, Ontario, last summer. She holds a Medical Research Council fellowship to do research in genetics in Edinburgh, Scotland. She and her husband, Ross ('70 Ph.D.), have a son, Michael, 7.

William A. Catterall has been appointed associate professor of pharmacology in the School of Medicine at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Janis Terry Dystel has been named senior trust officer in the legal department of Rainier National Bank's trust division, Seattle, Wash.

Henry E. Fradkin has been promoted to technical planning associate in the external evaluation office of the corporate strategy and analysis staff, Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

Joseph C. Haletky is music director of Theaterworks, a Palo Alto (Calif.)-based theater group. He recently conducted his third musical with them, *Oliver*, having earlier conducted *Godspell* and *The Robber Bridegroom*. "Am also working part-time in the Lane Medical Library at Stanford. My wife and I are on the board of Stanford's parent co-op day care center, along with Frank Cady '65. I'm also serving as treasurer of two church-related emergency food organizations. We have two children, Charlie, 5, and Leila, 2."

Jay Hedlund is director of Common Cause in Boston. He was a coordinator in the Birch

Bayh 1976 presidential campaign and has been active in politics at the precinct level.

The Rev. David G. Mathieson served four years as associate minister at the Acton (Mass.) Congregational Church before leaving for Oakland, Calif., last fall for a year of graduate study at the School of Applied Theology, a part of the Graduate Theology Union at Berkeley. "In November," he writes, "I was elected chairman of the Committee on Religion of Northern California Human Rights Advocates, a group which lobbies at the state level for gay rights legislation."

Betsy Remage-Healey and her husband, Todd, are living in Albuquerque, N.M., where Betsy is director of the New Mexico Public Interest Research Group and Todd is manager of the New Mexico Health Care Corp.

Martin F. Stamp, Jr., and his wife, Julie, have returned to Houston after a year's assignment in Coral Gables, Fla. Marty is senior tax counsel for Esso Eastern, Inc., Exxon's management company for its interests in the Far East and Australia.

Henry F. Strzeski is associate director for business affairs of the American Board of Internal Medicine, Philadelphia.

James R. Treglio received his Ph.D. in physics last fall from Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J. "About the same time the company I was working for ran aground, and I was sent job hunting," he writes. "I applied to the General Dynamics Convair division in San Diego at a time when they had started work in my field — nuclear fusion research — and I was hired in December. Shortly after joining General Dynamics/Convair, I was selected to represent the firm in a program at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, aiding in the industrialization of neutral beam injection systems for fusion reactors." He and his wife, Carol, and their two-year-old son, James, are living in San Diego.

Robert Vacarro is a director of P.A.R.E.N.T. (Parents of the Attleboro Region Enjoying Nurturing Together), a non-profit organization trying to foster a more positive parenting experience for parents of infants, toddlers, and pre-schoolers.

69 Peter F. Allgeier, an international economist, is with the Agency for International Development, State Department, Washington, D.C.

C. Douglas Ballon has received his master of architecture degree from the School of Architecture, Yale University. He now works for a Bay Area architect and lives in Menlo Park, Calif.

David A. Buhier has been elected a senior vice president of Southern National Bank, Houston.

Ross W. Fenton is working for Western Crude Oil in the Wyandot Pipeline Division, Mt. Pleasant, Mich. "Katherine and I and our daughter, Amy, are living at 909 Canal, Mt. Pleasant," he says.

Stuart M. Flashman is assistant professor of genetics in the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C.

Ashok S. Kalekar (Ph.D.) has been appointed manager of the Risk Analysis Group at Arthur D. Little, Cambridge, Mass.

David I. Kertzer has been promoted to associate professor of sociology at Bowdoin College.

A. Lawrence Liquori has been promoted to vice president of Brady-Jacka Agency, Kings Park, N.Y. "Have a free-lance photography business, Blue Key Images, as a side business and recently was elected secretary of the King Park Chamber of Commerce."

Rauer L. Meyer and Judith D. Stone were married July 15 in Berkeley, Calif., and are living in Malibu. Rauer is an associate with the Los Angeles law firm of Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel.

Ann Terrell Simon Murphy and her husband, Brian (see '67), report the birth of their second daughter, Anna Welles, on July 12. The Murphys live in New Britain, Conn.

Edmund "Ted" Sullivan (Sc.M.) has been promoted to technical assistant to the assistant director of engineering in the division of systems safety, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Bethesda, Md. He and his wife, Rosemary, live in Bethesda with their son, Ned, 2.

John R. Thelin has been appointed to a dual position as a member of the admissions staff and as college relations assistant at Pomona College. His M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, both in history, were earned at the University of California, Berkeley.

F. A. Tucker and his wife, Gayle, have moved back to the States after two years in London. He's still with General Electric, now serving as sales manager of industrial and international sales for mechanical drive steam turbines. Gayle is director of figure skating for the Wallace Civic Center in Fitchburg, Mass. The couple lives in Leominster.

Steve Wormith received his Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Ottawa and has been working in the Canadian Penitentiary System for two years. He started as a psychologist at Stony Mountain Institution, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and now is chief of research at the Regional Psychiatric Center, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

70 Malcolm Carmichael and his wife, Jeannine, report the birth of a daughter, Mary Jacqueline, on Sept. 22. The family lives in Decatur, Ga.

Dr. James Larson is doing a family practice residency at University Hospital, San Diego.

Kathryn Baum Meyer is associate general counsel at The Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York City. Her husband, Bob, was graduated from the New York Medical School last June and is interning at North Shore University Hospital. Kathy and Bob report the birth of a son, Daniel Alan, last August.

Roberta J. Morris was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1975, was associated for two years with the New York law firm of White & Case, and last August joined the legal department of the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York City.

Glenn S. Orton is a senior scientist at Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where he is doing research on the atmospheres of the major planets while serving as an investigator on NASA's C141 airborne observatory. Glenn recently was selected by NASA as one of thirteen interdisciplinary scientists to analyze data from the Galileo Project in

the mid-1980s. He's now living at 355 S. Madison Ave., Apt. 311, Pasadena, Calif. 91101.

John B. Rose is an information systems specialist with Polaroid Corp., Needham Heights, Mass.

Geoffrey C. Thomas, Washington, D.C., is an estate tax attorney for the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Bruce Wentworth is tending bar at Park Place Cafe, Hartford, Conn.

Robert M. Zirin, a mechanical engineer, is with General Electric, Schenectady, N.Y.

71 *Katherine Hay*, a flautist, known professionally as Kitty Hay, made her formal New York recital debut at Carnegie Hall in January. Reviewing the concert in the *New York Times*, critic John Rockwell said: "She handled Mario Davidovsky's 'Synchronisms' for flute and electric sound neatly. She was at her best, however, in more conventionally fluent music, displaying a simple but appealing lyrical charm." Kitty has her master's from Juilliard and is working on her doctorate in music at Columbia. She is a resident of West Brewster, Mass.

Paul D. Felton has been appointed coordinator of computer aides design at Raytheon's Submarine Signal Division, Portsmouth, R.I.

Marvin Homonoff and his wife, Linda, report the birth of a son, Matthew Stephen, in December. An attorney in Providence, Marvin and his family live at 7 Old Chimney Rd., Barrington, R.I. 02806.

Stephen Lehrer and Freda Stone were married June 26 in Providence and are living in Cranston. Steve is in his fifth year of teaching mathematics at Bristol High School.

Ross McElwee has received a \$3,500 Artists Fellowship in filmmaking from the Massachusetts Arts and Humanities Foundation. He holds an M.S. degree from MIT, where he is currently working as a postgraduate fellow.

David T. Morgan and his wife report the birth of a daughter, Kathy, on May 22. They live in Wright City, Okla.

Patricia Nugent is featured in a new record album, *Foxglove Woman*, an album containing eleven of her original songs with vocals by Trish and accompaniments and arrangements by women musicians. The album is distributed by Olivia Records, a national women's record company. The address for Trish: 1519 Virginia, Berkeley, Calif. 94703.

The Rev. *Thomas R. Petty* has been ordained an elder within the Northern Illinois Conference of the United Methodist Church. He had been an ordained deacon since 1972. He lives with his wife, Linda, an elementary school teacher, in Roselle, Ill., where he serves as associate pastor of a large suburban United Methodist church.

David G. Pires is an engineer with Rogers Corp., Lithonia, Ga.

Samuel Pitluck, a computer scientist, is with Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, Calif.

Ronald F. Rothemich is a bookkeeper and production man with Living Foods, Inc., Mill Valley, Calif.

Carolan Smith writes that for the past two years she has been working as an interpreter for the State Department at two of the

Geneva-based U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks — the SALT Standing Consultative Commission and the Comprehensive Test Ban talks. "Each side has its own interpreters, so I usually go into Russian, never English," she says. "Usually I 'commute' between Washington and Geneva, staying a few months at a time. But as SALT-2 nears agreement I will no doubt be spending most of the year in Geneva."

H. Scott Thomson is working for his M.B.A. at the University of Rhode Island. He also maintains his keen interest in basketball; last winter he was one of the last players cut from the Providence Shooting Stars, an Eastern Basketball League team affiliated with the Los Angeles Lakers of the NBA.

72 *S. Kent Brown* (Ph.D.) went abroad for sixteen months in January. After five months in Jerusalem, he will shortly be heading for the American Research Center in Cairo, Egypt, where he will remain through April 1979. Kent is a member of the Ancient Studies Institute at Brigham Young University.

Dr. Robert M. Castellan ('75 M.M.S., M.D.) is completing his residency in internal medicine at Rochester General Hospital. He plans to join the Epidemic Intelligence Service of the Federal Center for Disease Control in July. He and his wife, Sue, also report the birth of a daughter, Allison, May 25.

James M. Donnelly (A.M.) has been named an assistant vice president of Industrial National Bank, Providence, where he is responsible for purchases and sales of all government bonds and agency securities.

Glenn T. Evans is assistant professor of chemistry at Oregon State University.

Robert J. Freedman and his wife, Debra, have moved to 101 Central Park West, New York City.

George M. Groome, Jr. (Ph.D.), Vestal, N.Y., has been named a senior engineer in systems analysis engineering of IBM's Federal Systems Division, Owego, N.Y.

Joanne K. Hilferty is program coordinator for the New York State Medical Care Facilities Finance Agency/Housing Finance Agency, New York City.

Doris B. Hitchen (A.M.) is an administrative assistant for Donald J. Prout & Associates, a Cranston (R.I.) architectural firm.

Harry L. Knight (Ph.D.), Redwood City, Calif., has been named dean of the newly created department of academic administration at Golden Gate University. He continues as administrative director of doctoral programs at the college.

R. Burke Kinnaird, a Cook County assistant state's attorney in Illinois, has been appointed Franklin Park attorney by Mayor Jack B. Williams.

M. Keon McEvoy and Maria Black were married in Manning Chapel last June and are living in College Station, Texas. Kevin is pursuing a master's degree in marine resources management at Texas A&M University.

Andrew N. Price has been named director of domestic passenger pricing for Trans World Airlines, with which he has been associated since January 1975. He and his wife, Michelle, live in Bronxville, N.Y.

Nancy Slatton Robinson has been doing

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Kirk O'Donnell: A first-round pick in the political draft

When friends of Kirk O'Donnell '68 heard in February that he had just landed a \$52,000-a-year job as counsel to House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., in Washington, it is doubtful many of them were surprised. After all, the thirty-one-year-old O'Donnell has been over-achieving for quite some time.

In 1972, for instance, at the age of twenty-five, O'Donnell was director of Boston Mayor Kevin White's "Little City Halls" program, overseeing twenty-five employees and an annual budget of about \$1.5 million. At the age of twenty-nine, he ran White's successful re-election campaign. He also attended Suffolk University Law School at night, passed the bar exam, and last summer opened his own labor law firm in Boston.

O'Donnell's appointment to Tip O'Neill's staff confirmed what Boston politicians and journalists have been saying for years: he is a hot property. *Boston Globe* political writer Ken Hartnett put it this way: "If political protégés were southpaws eligible for a free-agent draft, O'Donnell would be a first-round pick. He's that good."

Observers are already speculating that the Washington appointment may portend O'Donnell's eventual involvement in another Boston mayoral campaign. The Speaker's son, Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor Thomas P. O'Neill III, has been mentioned as a potential candidate for mayor if White decides to step down next year. O'Donnell concedes that even if he is based in Washington, he would be a reservoir of political advice for any such campaign.

In a phone interview recently (sandwiched between meetings and other phone calls — he is a *very* busy man), O'Donnell said he wouldn't know exactly what his job as counsel would involve until he got to Washington the following week. He *did* know he would bring expertise in numerous areas to the job. "I've worked in city government and run a campaign," he said, "and have had to deal with a variety of different people. I've also worked closely on problems such as school desegregation in Boston. That's a perfect example of a national goal coming in conflict with the local system."

His youth and his initial lack of experience have never been barriers to success, because O'Donnell has not allowed them to be. "I had a strong sense that it's what you do, not what you've done, that's most important," the boyish-looking lawyer stressed.

"The office does not make the man. When you're given a lot of responsibility at a young age, you make yourself rise to the challenge."

During White's 1975 re-election campaign, O'Donnell was alternately labeled "ruthless and arrogant" and "hardworking and incredibly bright" by colleagues. "He works seventy hours a week himself and expects everyone else to do the same," said one co-worker, who declined to be named. "He's kind of like a bowling ball. You just wouldn't want to get in the way."

Mayor White, however, praised O'Donnell as "a strong administrator, a motivator, a very hard worker. He is sensitive to other people's needs, even when they conflict with his own." Peter Meade, who succeeded O'Donnell as director of Little City Halls, described him as "very human. He understands the things that really matter to people."

O'Donnell, a home-grown success from Roslindale who played football for Boston Latin High School, said his parents weren't politically active. "But you can't grow up in the Boston area — especially in an Irish fam-

ily — and not be interested in politics."

His early success in the Boston political arena was due not so much to personal contacts, O'Donnell claimed, as to the deep understanding — "the sense" he called it — he had gained of the city during his high school years. "You can grow up in a city and know nothing but your own neighborhood," he pointed out. "The advantage I had was in going to Boston Latin, an integrated urban melting pot. I had to leave my home environment — get up in the morning, take a bus and then a trolley to East Boston. As a seventh grader I had already experienced a totally different world from Roslindale."

O'Donnell majored in history at Brown — "It was a terrific major" — played football, and served as president of the Interfraternity Council. After graduation he taught high school history and economics for two years in Somerset, Massachusetts. There he first caught Kevin White's eye during the mayor's unsuccessful gubernatorial race in 1970. "I campaigned in the Fall River area, also down on Cape Cod, and was involved in the convention in Fall River," he said. "White did very well in that area, and he noticed me."

In 1971, White tapped O'Donnell to manage the Little City Hall in Dorchester, which O'Donnell described as "a microcosm of the city." (He and his wife and three-year-old daughter still live there, and plan to rent out their house during their stay in Washington.) That job led to his appointment as deputy director, then director of the entire Boston Little City Halls program, and later the management of White's 1975 campaign.

O'Donnell passed the bar exam in the spring of 1976. That summer he worked as an advisor to Mayor White, but he left the mayor's staff last year amid rumors of a rift between them and formed a labor law firm with Robert Holland, who had been Boston's director of labor relations. "We were really getting ready to build our firm," O'Donnell said, "but then the offer from Tip O'Neill came, and I couldn't afford to pass up the opportunity."

He will commute to Washington until June, by which time he hopes to have picked out a house for his family to move into.

Like any good politician, O'Donnell is ever wary of predicting the future. When asked if he envisions a political career of his own, he replied, "It has become fashionable to focus on the men around political leaders. I think the focus should be on the man in office himself." Then he conceded, "I have no plans for the future to seek elective office. But I might already have done so, if I hadn't been given so much responsibility at a young age. I got into the administrative and supportive side of government, working with policy and community matters. The system was open for me."

Even without politics, his many interests would no doubt sustain O'Donnell nicely. He relaxes by jogging from Dorchester to Milton and back four times a week, works with his wife on the restoration and furnishing of their eighty-year-old house, and reads voraciously. "I tend to non-fiction," he said, "but I can always enjoy sitting down with a Graham Greene novel." He makes time for his family, and revels in the close relationship he has with his daughter Holly. "I spent four months at home while I was studying for the bar exam," he recalled, "and took care of Holly while my wife was teaching. The two of us had a ball."

If politics pales, O'Donnell has many career options. "I would always be willing to go back to teaching. I enjoyed it and feel very comfortable in a classroom." He might also return to the practice of law. He joked good-naturedly about his chosen field. "Saying you want to be a lawyer/politician puts you on a popularity scale just above a child molester," he laughed.

Turning serious, O'Donnell summed up his realistic perspective on the political life: "You can't start thinking in this business that it will be forever, or you're in for a big fall someday."

A.D.



Jean Gwaltney

remedial tutoring with learning-disabled children in her position as remediation specialist at the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic.

David Scott graduated from the University of Colorado School of Law in May 1977 and was elected to the Order of the Coif, the honorary law society. He is an associate with Davis, Graham & Stubbs, Denver.

Alfred C. Snider is assistant instructor and debate coach in the department of speech communication and human relations at the University of Kansas.

Scott Tripp and *Maryann Evans* are married and living in Arlington, Va. Scott is a special agent for the Office of Security, U.S. Department of State.

Ronald D. Vanden Dorpel (A.M.) has been appointed assistant to the president of Bryant College, Smithfield, R.I.

73 *Peter Bernstein* and *Amy Brooks Daunis*, a doctoral candidate at Oxford University, England, were married Dec. 26 in Brown's Manning Chapel. Peter is an associate editor of *Fortune* magazine.

Joel Goldstein has accepted a position as organizational consultant to the department of emergency medicine and instructor in the department of psychiatry at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center. He is completing his Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the University of Cincinnati.

Helen Kulis Harwood was hired last fall by the Buffalo School Department to teach English and Latin at Bennett High. "It is hoped that eventually I can increase the waning Latin enrollment," she writes. Helen is a part-time student at the University of New York at Buffalo, working for her Ph.D. in classics.

Lidell Jackson has been appearing in the national touring company of *A Chorus Line*, recently performed at the Shubert Theater, Los Angeles. Lidell's address: 1944 Glencoe Way, Hollywood.

Constance Kulik is a management analyst for USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington, D.C., a graduate student working for an M.S. in administration at George Washington University, and technical director for Trinity Theater in Georgetown.

Gloria Lucey completed a year as violinist with the San Juan (P.R.) Symphony and then last fall entered North Texas State University as a candidate for a master's degree in music.

Thomas V. Mallon is completing his doctorate in English at Harvard, where he has been a teaching fellow in the departments of English and expository writing.

Michael B. Mellion, a 1977 graduate of Suffolk Law School, is practicing in Providence. "Am also involved in attempts to revamp the state's marijuana laws as R.I. state coordinator of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws."

Warren G. Polson, Jr., has transferred from the University of Pennsylvania Law School to the University of Virginia Law School and is working with Michie Company's Law Publishers in Charlottesville, Va. "Traveled cross-country in the summer of 1977," he writes.

Dr. Santina Siena, a graduate of Cornell Medical College, is a medical intern at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center, Chicago.

Charles Slemmon and *Gail K. Sasaki* were married last August in Honolulu, with *Robert Opaluch '74* an usher. Charles is a researcher and director of the Fiber Optics Lab for Tetra Tech, Inc. He and Gail are living in San Diego.

Vivien Rothman Tartter ('75 A.M., '77 Ph.D.) is a postdoctoral research associate in the communications department at Bell Labs. Her husband, *Dr. Paul Tartter* ('77 M.D.) is a first-year resident in surgery at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City, where they now live.

Margaret K. Thayer and *Alfred E. Newton* were married May 14, 1977, and are living in Cambridge, Mass. "We both hold the position of curatorial associate in the entomology department of Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology," Margaret writes. "We do research in beetle systematics on our own time. The agenda calls for a beetle-collecting trip to Australia next winter."

Philip J. White, a physical chemist, is with General Electric Co., Twinsburg, Ohio.

74 *F. Gregory Ahern* has been named a trust officer with Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, Providence.

Howard J. Fine is an associate actuary with William M. Mercer, Inc., Seattle, Wash.

Joan Gagnon is teaching a second-grade class of mainstreamed learning-disabled children at the Frank Jones School, Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, N.H. "Would like to hear from alumni in the area and would like all classmates to plan to be back at Brown for the 5th reunion next year."

Scott R. Jensen, who spent the summer of 1977 playing golf in Scotland, has joined the investment firm of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood in Minneapolis.

Gene Karpinski, a graduate of Georgetown Law School, is working for Ralph Nader's Congress Watch in Washington, D.C.

Melanie Kosich is program and hospital development specialist at the Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass. "This job is otherwise known as a marketing specialist," she writes. "The Faulkner serves a large elderly population and so my experience as a nursing home administrator should come in handy."

Perry W. PremDas has been appointed senior financial analyst in the treasurer's department of Celanese Corp., New York City. He has served as a consultant for the Volunteer Urban Consulting Group.

Clifford T. Stevenson is a seismic data analyst with Seismograph Service Corp., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Curt Zingaro and *Marian Kelly* were married Oct. 9 in Drexel Hill, Pa., where the couple now lives. Curt is a marketing representative for General Binding Corp.

Linda Ann Zonfrillo and *John E. Jzyk* were married June 25 at St. Pius Church, Providence, by Rev. Donal R. Kehew, former Brown chaplain. Members of the wedding party included *Richard W. Ziolkowski* and *John P. Pelegano*. Linda is a life science teacher at Woonsocket (R.I.) Junior High, and John is a store manager and salesman for Justice Bedding Co.

75 *Albert K. Blackwelder* and *Cynthia Berten* were married Oct. 1 in Durham, Conn., and are living in Atlanta, Ga.

Richard F. Callahan has been promoted to branch manager of the Main Street office of South Norwalk Savings Bank, Norwalk, Conn.

George Rice Farish has been promoted to business development officer of Cullen Center Bank & Trust Co., Houston. George is married to *Dorothy Yturria* of Brownsville, Texas.

John H. Ferring and *Alison F. Nichols* (see '76) are married and living in Boston. John is a corporate analyst with the First National Bank of Boston.

Michael Galvin and *Debbie Thompson* were married Nov. 26 in Orange, Calif., and are living in Huntington Beach, Calif. In attendance at the wedding were *Geoff Garth*, *Jeff Hackler*, *Tom Childs*, *Rick Heimbach*, *Russ Johnson*, *Fred Johnson* '76, *Bob Condon* '74, *Charlie Kimbal*, *Kathy Perry* '76, and *Adam Carmel*.

Michael Golrich was married in September in Pella, Iowa, and is living in Tucson. *Steve Krasner* '76 was best man, with *Joseph Meis* and *Lee Fielder* '75 serving as ushers. The Rev. *Howard O'Shea*, Brown chaplain, officiated.

Sharon Hass and *Charles M. Chernick* were married Jan. 16. She is in her final year at the Hofstra University School of Law.

Pamela W. Hughes writes that she is living in Los Angeles, teaching and coaching fencing at a small private school. "Plan to move to Virginia next year to be closer to my family, friends, and my graduate work. I am working on my master's during the summers with the University of Virginia master's program in Salamanca, Spain."

John Kresslein and *Vivian A. Comer* (see '77) were married in February in Wayne, Pa., and are living in Catonsville, Md. John is an electronics engineer at Hydrospace-Challenger, Rockville, Md.

Ross Krummel writes that he has been a field geologist-seismologist in the desert of Saudi Arabia since June 1976. "Will finish up this hitch this June," he adds.

Bob McIntire is a graduate student in architecture at Washington University, St. Louis.

Douglas C. Moore is a branch manager with Sinclair & Valentine, a graphic arts and ink manufacturing firm in Salt Lake City.

Francis J. Mycroft received a master's in pharmacology from Stanford in June and is a research assistant at NASA's Ames Research Center, Mountain View, Calif.

Dr. R. H. Pointer (Ph.D.) is an instructor at Harvard University Medical School, following a postdoctoral fellowship in physiology at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.

Timothy C. Ramsey is a sales representative with Union Carbide Corp., Carbon Products Division, Chicago.

Stephen G. Scholz is a graduate assistant at the University of Connecticut, working towards a master's degree in environmental engineering.

Jim Wholey returned to Philadelphia last June after two years as a Brown admission officer and is a first-year student at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

James C. Woodruff reports that last May he received an M.A. in education of the hearing impaired from Gallaudet College. "Am working with hearing-impaired students at West High School in Davenport, Iowa, and am spending summers as a cook, most recently in Brookline, N.H., for a change of pace."

76 James V. Audala, Jr., is a graduate student in sociology at Harvard.

Alan Axelrod is still a sailor on a large motor yacht, but the boat's name has changed. He's now with the 120' *Big Eagle*, based at the Jockey Club in Miami, Fla.

David N. Bernstein and Jill Warren (see '77) were married Dec. 31 in Stamford, Conn., with Judge Antoinette Loiacono Dupont '50 performing the ceremony. David is an accountant with General Electric Co., Erie, Pa.

Robert H. Cohen and Gail V. Hutchings (see '77) were married July 2 in Warwick, R.I., and are living in Greenburgh, N.Y. Bob is a second-year student at New York Medical College.

Steve Coppage and Nina Hinchey were married Dec. 17 in Fairfield, Conn., and are living in New Haven. Steve has entered Yale Law School.

Marcie Cummings spent a year in Ketchum, Idaho, and is now working at the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C.

Monica Friar is a researcher with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, D.C. Alan Geolot is in his second year at the University of Virginia Law School.

Tracy Getz is living in Virginia and working at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Anthony P. Green is in a doctoral program in immunology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Ellen Grober is finishing her second year at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

Willie Groneman is doing an internship in hospital management in Kentwood, Mich.

Brian Heltsley is studying for his Ph.D. in physics at the University of Wisconsin. This summer he plans to move to California to begin work on a project associated with Stanford University.

Gordon H. Hutt and Linda Hammer (see '77) were married Aug. 14, with Nelson G.

Bottemuck and Alan Taub as ushers and Anita Abraham '77 and Kristin Siegesmund '77 as bridesmaids. Gordon is a second-year student at New York Medical College. The couple is living in White Plains, N.Y.

Kathryn Kavanagh is a political researcher for Common Cause in Washington, D.C., working in the issue development office.

Wilfrid R. Koponen received his M.B.A. degree from Columbia Business School in January and is living in New York City.

Thomas B. Martin is a negotiations applications engineer in the numa-logic department of Westinghouse Control Products, Detroit.

Douglas R. MacAyeal is an instructor in

quaternary studies at the University of Maine.

Mimi McKenna is a junior associate with Kidder Peabody in New York City and plans to enter the M.B.A. program at Harvard in the fall.

Melinda R. Molin is a second-year medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Jill Schuster Merves is a research assistant in psychology at Swarthmore College.

Alison F. Nichols and John H. Ferring (see '75) are married and living in Boston. Alison is publicity manager of Artech House, a small publishing company in Dedham, Mass.

Robert N. Parker and Elizabeth Mutran were married March 19, 1977, and are living in Durham, N.C. The wedding party included the groom's father, William E. Parker '50, and brother, William E. Parker II '70. Bob is a research assistant in sociology at Duke.

Jessica Peptone is completing her first year at The Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Mike Sandroni has received his master's in teaching from Northwestern. He has been teaching history at Lake Forest High School, where he also coached basketball and girls' softball.

Kim Scrapps and Ronald A. Borrell, a graduate student in electrical engineering at Stanford, were married Dec. 31.

Daphne Siev has joined the *Gwinnett Daily News*, Lawrenceville, Ga., as a staff writer. A finalist in the American Cancer Society journalism competition, she had been serving as a volunteer probation officer in Cobb County, Ga.

Douglas M. Thompson and Jean A. Follett (see '77) were married in Oak Park, Ill., Aug. 27, with Jon Mills and Joanne Ahola '77 in attendance. Music was provided by Mark Gettem and George Barrett '77. Also present was the bride's father, Robert Follett '50, and her aunt and uncle, Ariel Follett O'Hara '59 and J. Philip O'Hara '55. Doug is a graduate student at MIT, and the couple is living in Belmont, Mass.

Evelyn Williams is an engineer with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. pigments department, Wilmington, Del.

John Willig is with Prindle, Weber & Schmidt, a publishing company in Dallas. He shares his Dallas apartment with Michael Bernert, who is an inventory control supervisor for RCA.

77 Anita Abraham is attending Teachers College, Columbia University, working for an M.S. in public health nutrition.

Beth Ellen Arbiter and Richard Breakstone were married Aug. 21 in Jacksonville, Fla., with Pamela Bower and Barbara Hall as bridesmaids. The couple lives in New York City, where Beth is studying for her master's degree in speech pathology at Columbia.

Steve Buchwald is a graduate student in chemistry at Harvard and is living in Cambridge.

Richard Carson is living in Cambridge, Mass., and working as an analyst at Draper Laboratory.

Vivian A. Comer and John Kresslein (see '75) were married in February in Wayne, Pa., and are living in Catonsville, Md. Julia Andrew '78 was a bridesmaid, and Gary Rosen

'75, '76 Sc.M. was an usher. "Spent some time last winter job hunting and applying to law schools in Baltimore and Washington, D.C.," Vivian writes.

Patricia D. Elliott is attending the University of Cincinnati School of Medicine.

Steve Emerson (B.A. A.M.) writes that after an internship with *Foreign Policy* magazine, followed by two months of "grueling unemployment," he is now a professional staff member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Jean A. Follett and Douglas M. Thompson (see '76) were married in Oak Park, Ill., Aug. 27, and are living in Belmont, Mass. Jean is with the Architectural Heritage Foundation in Boston.

James L. Glass is an English language teaching assistant in a German comprehensive school in Berlin, Germany.

Linda Hammer and Gordon H. Hutt (see '76) were married Aug. 14 and are living in White Plains, N.Y. She is an actuary for MONY.

Gail V. Hutchings and Robert H. Cohen (see '76) were married July 2 in Warwick, R.I., and are living in Greenburgh, N.Y. Gail is a graduate student in school psychology at New York University.

Andra Levere is the student co-director of the Center for Health Services, Nashville, Tenn. She describes the center as an "umbrella organization for several different projects that do community organizing around the issues of health care, agriculture, legislation, and land ownership."

Paula Maguire is living in Sandwich, Mass.

Steve McCormick is living in Columbus, Ohio, while attending Ohio State Medical School.

Charles M. O'Neil, a Marshall Scholar while at Brown, is attending Oxford University on a full two-year scholarship.

Diane J. Paskowski writes that since last October she has been with Betz Laboratories of Trevose, Pa., as an assistant scientist in the deposit control group.

Robert Patterson is advertising manager for the *Vail Village*, a weekly tabloid in Vail, Colo. "Am devising some schemes for a magazine of my own out here," he writes. "Will have to wait and see."

Steve Pomeranz is attending the University of Cincinnati Medical School.

Barbara S. Pook is a student at the Yale School of Drama.

Lauren Ressler is an editorial assistant in the book publishing firm of E. P. Dutton, New York City.

Lorraine S. Ricard is with GTE Sylvania's Eastern Division electronic systems group as an engineer specializing in computer program design and development. "Enrolled last January in the part-time graduate program at Worcester Polytechnic Institute to begin study toward a master of science degree in computer science." She's a resident of Framingham, Mass.

Greg Rorke has completed the training program at Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City, and is a credit analyst there.

Kristin Siegesmund, Orchard Lake, Mich., writes that she has "survived" her first year of law school at the University of Michigan.

Jill Wallen and David N. Bernstein (see '76) were married Dec. 31 in Stamford, Conn., in

a ceremony performed by Judge *Antoinette Loiacono Dupont* '50. The couple is living in Erie, Pa., where Jill is a secretary at Mercyhurst College.

78 *Ilyse J. Gottlieb* is working for WZOK-FM1, Rockford, Ill., where she does the morning show and is the station's music director.

Deaths

Helen Whitmarsh Drew '03, Tryon, N.C., a professional photographer who specialized in portraits of children; Jan. 16 at age 97. Her husband was the late *Jerry Drew* '03 and a son was the late *Jerome B. Drew* '29. Survivors include a son, Dr. Robert W. Drew, 63 Bay Rd., Barrington, R. I. 07806.

George Roberts Walworth '03, Buffalo, N.Y., retired farmer; Nov. 11, 1976. Mr. Walworth was active in the National Alumni Schools Program and was a member of the Brown Football Association. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Hazel, 900 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 14209; two daughters, Dorothy and Mary; and a son, Briggs.

Dr. *Harold DeWolf* '04, Bristol, R. I., a physician there for thirty years prior to his retirement in 1942; March 4. Dr. DeWolf was a 1908 graduate of Cornell Medical School. He served as an officer in the Army Medical Corps during World War I. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include a son, Harold DeWolf, Jr., 154 Main Entrance Dr., Pittsburgh 15228.

Lulu Winifred Simpson '05, Turtlepoint, Pa., a librarian in Providence and several Western states; July 25 at age 98. She was a member of the Bradford (Pa.) Association of University Women. There are no immediate survivors.

Laurence Rich Grose '07, Amherst, Mass., professor of forestry at Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts) from 1920 to 1930; Feb. 3. Professor Grose received his A.M. from Columbia in 1909 and his M.S. in forestry from Harvard in 1916. He was an English instructor at Brown (1909-13), at the Harvard Forestry School, and at Bates. Following his retirement from UMass in 1930, Mr. Grose taught English at The Fenn School in Concord, Mass. Delta Phi. Survivors include two sons, Laurence, of Hatfield, Mass., and Dennis; and a daughter, Eleanor.

Benjamin Graves Sinclair '07, Providence, retired professor of history at Rhode Island College of Education; Feb. 26. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his son, Dr. Edmond Sinclair, 176 Evergreen St., Providence 02903.

Leta Warnock Carlson '14, '20 Sc.M., Concord, Mass., formerly a mathematics and science teacher at Machias (Maine) High School, Hebron Academy, and the Laurel Hill School in Cleveland, Ohio; Feb. 13. In recent years Mrs. Carlson taught piano and studied interior decorating. Survivors in-

clude her brother, Burrill Warnock, of Minotola, N.J.

Mabel Osborne Spencer '14, Bradford, N.H., mathematics teacher at Technical High and Classical High in Providence for thirty years prior to her retirement in 1952 and long-time class treasurer; Jan. 25. Mrs. Spencer received her master's degree in 1923 from Columbia University. Survivors include her nephew, Stanley Cheney, Route 114N, Bradford 03221.

Marion Horton Brett '15, Northport, N.Y., editor emeritus of *The Northport Journal*, a country weekly and one of New York's oldest newspapers; Jan. 31. Mrs. Brett had published from her printing plant for fifty years before her retirement in 1973. She won awards from the New York State Press Association for her editorial column called "Dear Folks" and a special citation from President Truman, whose election she predicted in 1948. She was a founding member of the local Civic Association. In an editorial on her death, another Long Island newspaper said: "While newspapers all around were turning into sprawling affairs, Marion H. Brett kept her pages trained upon the community. She helped educate numbers of young writers and numbers of older readers. She helped the community talk to itself and to know and esteem itself." Survivors include two daughters, Katherine Springer, of Salem, N.J., and Fanny deBary, of Tappan, N.Y.

Blanche Schiller Hook '15, Encino, Calif., editor of the *California Parent-Teacher Magazine* from 1944 to 1968; Feb. 9. Mrs. Hook taught at Central High in Providence and at Pawtucket High before moving to California. She served as president of the 250,000-member Los Angeles PTA in the 1930s, during which time funds were raised for a half-million-dollar children's health clinic. Mrs. Hook was a member of the Pembroke Club of Southern California. Survivors include her husband, Joseph Hook, 3706 Terrace View Dr., Encino 91316; and sons Fred and Albert.

H. Ralph Gordon '18, Port Charlotte, Fla., resident manager of Century East Apartments, Fort Lauderdale; April 27, 1977. Mr. Gordon was an outstanding punter and field goal kicker at Brown, setting a record with a 43-yard drop kick against Wesleyan in 1917. He later played professional football for the Providence Steam Rollers and the Cleveland Tigers. He was a class agent and a member of the National Alumni Schools Program. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include a son, Ralph, 148 N.E. Gladis Ave., Port Charlotte 33950.

Morris Henry Brown '19, Barrington, R.I., a mechanical engineer with the George A. Fuller Company of New York City for twenty-five years prior to his retirement in 1965; Feb. 17. During his years with the Fuller Company, Mr. Brown worked on construction sites in the Yukon, Newfoundland, Venezuela, and in the U.S. He left Brown for a year to serve with the Army in France during World War I. Survivors include his wife, *Dorothy Beals Brown* '19, 18 Lantern Ln., Barrington 02806; a son, *Theodore* '50, Glaston-

bury, Conn.; and a daughter, *Judith B. Brown* '52, Providence.

Wilfrid Warner Brouillette '19, Wenham, Mass., retired president and chief executive officer of Heritage Co-operative Bank, Salem, Mass.; Jan. 29. He was organist at the Congregational Church in Salem for thirty-six years and was treasurer of the Baptist Church of Salem. Mr. Brouillette served in the Navy during World War I. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, 57 Main St., Wenham 01984.

Caesar Thomas Cambio '19, Cranston, R.I., executive vice president and a director of Columbus National Bank, Providence; Feb. 26. Mr. Cambio fought in the Argonne and at Verdun during World War I. He had served as president of the Providence Clearing House. Survivors include his daughter, Janice DiPrete, 340 Oaklawn Ave., Cranston 02810.

Wallace Broga Kelham Dove '20, Providence, a biochemist and branch manager for Metropolitan Food Co., North Attleboro, Mass.; Feb. 11. Mr. Dove received his Sc.B. and Sc.M. degrees from MIT in 1922 and 1923, respectively. He served in the Navy during World War I and was production engineer at Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard during World War II. Mr. Dove was active in the Brown Housing Fund, Sigma Chi. His father was the late *W. Washington Dove* '09. There are no immediate survivors.

Ruth Reid Berridge '25 A.M., South Egremont, Great Barrington, Mass., former teacher at a reform school in Sauk Centre, Minn., and at high schools in Wellesley and Cambridge, Mass.; early in January. Mrs. Berridge was a 1916 graduate of Carleton College. Survivors include two daughters, Katherine Solher, of Oklahoma City, and Ruth Berridge, of South Egremont.

Harold Simmons Carr '25, Buffalo, N.Y., retired vice president of Davis-Ulmer Sprinkler Co., Buffalo, and a high official in the Masonic organizations throughout the state; Jan. 3. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his wife, Gladys, 196 Kelvin Dr., Buffalo 14223; and a daughter, Carol.

Charles Willard Hayes '25, Chevy Chase, Md., Washington patent lawyer for nearly fifty years and a past president of the American Patent Law Association; Feb. 21. Mr. Hayes earned his LL.B. degree at Georgetown University in 1929 and joined the law firm of Cushman, Darby & Cushman, becoming senior partner and counsel of the firm. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Annie, 3519 Chevy Chase Lake Dr., Chevy Chase 20015; and two children, Charles and Sally.

Joseph Santosuosso, Jr. '25, Brighton, Mass., former deputy sheriff of Suffolk Superior Court, Boston; Sept. 25, 1977. Mr. Santosuosso was a 1926 graduate of Boston University Law School. Phi Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Margaret, 19 Cresthill Rd., Brighton 02135.

Henry Molledo Santosuosso '26, Brighton, Mass., a Boston attorney; March 31, 1975. Mr. Santosuosso was a graduate of Boston University Law School. Phi Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Thelma, 19 Cresthill Rd., Brighton 02135.

Dr. *Howard Bishop Witter* '26, Baton Rouge, La., local physician and chairman of the board of directors of the Baton Rouge Water Works Co.; Feb. 1. Dr. Witter was a graduate of McGill University Medical School. He had served as president of the Baton Rouge Lumber Company for ten years and as a director of the Louisiana National Bank and the Louisiana Fire Insurance Co. He was a commander with the 1st Marine Division during World War II. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his widow, Eleanor, 2335 Myrtle Ave., Baton Rouge 70806.

The Rev. *Duncan Fraser* '28, Johnstown, N.Y., canon of St. John's Cathedral, Providence, from 1941 to 1947 and dean of the cathedral from 1945 to 1947; Feb. 13. Mr. Fraser studied at the General Theological Seminary for three years and at Oxford for one year and was ordained in 1931. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy, 113 South William St., Johnstown 12095.

Holdsworth Gordon Minnigerode '28, Talladega, Ala., retired Foreign Service officer; Feb. 28. Between 1930 and 1958, Mr. Minnigerode served at seventeen posts in fourteen countries, in both diplomatic and consular capacities. After retiring he taught history at Brandon Hall, Atlanta, Ga. Survivors include his wife, Anna, P.O. Box 721, Talladega 35160.

Dudley Heath Seltzer '28, Shelby, Ohio, former owner of Seltzer Electric Co., Shelby; Nov. 17. He had served on the board of directors of the local Boy Scouts and the YMCA. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, Grace, 24 Madison Ave., Shelby 44875; and two children, Patricia and John.

Russell Vennard Jones '29, North Canton, Ohio, operator of the Russell V. Jones & Associates insurance firm for the past forty years; Jan. 27. Mr. Jones received his LL.B. from the Western Reserve Law School in 1932. An Army officer during World War II, he was assistant staff judge advocate at an Air Force command depot in England. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Mary Alice, 169 Apple Grove N.E., North Canton 44720; and a daughter, Christine.

Bertha Daily Mournighan '30, '36 A.M., Belleair Bluffs, Fla., teacher at Aldrich High School, Warwick, R.I., prior to her retirement in 1968; Feb. 14. Mrs. Mournighan was a former vice president of the Pembroke Club of Kent County. Survivors include her husband, J. Irving, 100 Bluff View Dr., Belleair Bluffs 33540; and two sisters, *Mac Daily Aldrich* '26 and *Hazel Daily* '32.

Martha Burdick Ames '31, Preble, N.Y., a poet and former school teacher; March 2. Mrs. Ames had numerous poems published in the *Syracuse Post-Standard* and served in her community as president of the Home Bureau and the Ladies' Aid Society. Survivors

include her husband, Arnold, Windemere Farm, Preble 13141.

Mildred Benware Carpenter Whaley '31, Ludlow, Mass., a psychometrist at the University of Rhode Island and for the Rhode Island Department of Social Welfare; Feb. 15. The late *L. Kenneth Carpenter* '29 was her first husband. She had also served as instructor in psychology at St. Lawrence University. Survivors include her husband, Arthur Whaley, 47 Winsor St., Ludlow 01056; and two daughters by her first marriage, Judith and Sharon.

George Edward Fagan '32, Pascoag, R. I., retired president of Lake Realty Co., Pascoag; Feb. 19. Survivors include his sister, Corrine Elkins, 119 Sayles Ave., Pascoag 02859.

Robert McAllister Hutton '32, Braintree, Mass., for many years a construction superintendent with Bethlehem Steel Co., Quincy, Mass.; Jan. 13. Mr. Hutton was a two-time honorable mention All-American goalie in hockey. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his son, Deane, 14 Kent St., Quincy 02169.

Joseph Chase III '33, Falmouth, Mass., staff scientist at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Mass., and a successful smallboat sailor; Jan. 28. Mr. Chase was a meteorologist whose scientific interests were air-sea interrelationships, general physical oceanography, and aviation meteorology. Entering the Army in 1942, he studied meteorology at the University of Chicago, became a weather officer, and was assigned to the Eighth Air Force in England. During the last twelve years of his twenty-six-year stay at Woods Hole, Mr. Chase has been a visiting lecturer in meteorology and oceanography at Bridgewater State College. A small-boat enthusiast since his boyhood on Martha's Vineyard, he provided weather forecasts for ocean yacht racing, and he combined the two interests when he sailed aboard Ted Hood's *Robin* when it was overall winner in the 1968 Newport-to-Bermuda Race. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth, 235 Sippewissett Rd., Falmouth 02540; and two sons, Tom and John.

Albert Maurice Hiorns '33, South Attleboro, Mass., announcer, program director, and writer for the Yankee Network and the Mutual Broadcasting System in Boston and at WPRO, Providence, before his retirement in 1972; Dec. 14. Mr. Hiorns served in the Navy during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Katharine, 27 Park Pl., South Attleboro 02703.

Edward William Wuttppenn '33, Austerlitz, N.Y., director of the Columbia County (N.Y.) Office of Civil Defense, a former supervisor in Austerlitz, and an ardent sportsman; Dec. 20. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, Maud, Ghent, N.Y.; and two brothers, George and William H. '35.

Mary Byrne Fenton '34, '40 A.M., Rumford, R. I., former chairman of the commercial department of Mount Pleasant High School, Providence; Oct. 3, 1972. Miss Fenton also taught at Central High (1925-38) and was

president of the Women High School Teachers Association from 1943 to 1945. She had been active in the Faculty Players, Providence. There are no immediate survivors.

Howard Richmond '35, Riverside, Conn., former president of Crompton-Richmond Company of New York and current chairman of Crompton Company of New York and Providence; March 4. Mr. Richmond was a Naval officer during World War II. He was a director of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute for nine years and was a consultant on textiles to the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth, Pinecrest Rd., Riverside 06878; a son, Howard; and two daughters, Carolyn and Rosemary.

Horace Richard Booth '36, '39 A.M., Highland, Md., retired Army colonel and French teacher at Brown; Feb. 25. Mr. Booth taught English at the Lycée du Pare in France before he joined the Army. After World War II, Mr. Booth joined the National Security Agency, from which he retired in 1975. He was secretary of the statewide Program Action Committee for Common Cause. Survivors include his wife, Alice, 12875 Highland Rd., Highland 20777; and a daughter, Sarah.

John Howard Young '36, Baltimore, Md., Vickers Professor of Archaeology and professor of classics at Johns Hopkins University; Jan. 17. Mr. Young received his master's degree at Harvard and his doctorate at Johns Hopkins. A member of the Hopkins faculty since 1948, he had participated in archaeological expeditions to Cyprus, Turkey, and Greece. During World War II he served as director of the Greek War Relief Association. He had been a secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America and a correspondent for the German Archaeological Institute. Survivors include his daughter, Grace Young, Urbana, Ill.

Dr. *Marc Samuel Handler* '37, Northridge, Calif., medical director for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power; Jan. 6. Dr. Handler received his M.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Chicago in 1940 and 1950, respectively. His twenty-seven-year medical career included fifteen years of private practice in Van Nuys, Calif. He served as a captain in the Army Medical Corps during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Helen, 17447 Parthenia, Northridge 91324; sons Mark and Richard; and a daughter, Ellen.

Norman Davis Newcomb '41, Trappe, Md., owner of Cods Point Farm, Trappe; Feb. 23. Mr. Newcomb was an Army veteran of World War II. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his widow, Joyce, Cods Point Farm, RD #1, Box 79, Trappe 21673.

Shirley Messinger Round '44, Warwick, R.I., former president of her class and program chairman of the Pembroke Club of Kent County; March 18. Mrs. Round was president of the Kent County Memorial Hospital Women's Auxiliary and the Rhode Island Medical Society Women's Auxiliary. During World War II she served as administrative assistant in the personnel office of the Civil

Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D.C. Survivors include her husband, Dr. Charles B. Round '38, 2171 Warwick Ave., Warwick 02889; five sons, Charles, Philip, Stephen, Michael, and Donald; a daughter, Nancy; sisters Lucille and Natalie Messinger Jenkins '48; and a brother, Robert '46.

Ralph Andrew Whitney '45, Charlotte, Vt., vice president of the Green Mountain Power Corp., Burlington, Vt.; Nov. 5. Mr. Whitney served on the advisory board of the Electric Council of New England and was a past president of the Vermont Electric Association. He was a veteran of World War II and the Korean War and was a retired commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Shirley, Hill's Point Rd., Charlotte 05445; three brothers, Richard '45, Philip '47, and Earl '52; and four daughters, Susan, Janice, Jill, and Jennifer.

George Adam Groves '47, Youngstown, Ohio, district representative for Campbell Soup Company for thirty years; Jan. 16. Mr. Groves served a term as president of the Grocery Manufacturers Representatives of Youngstown. He was a Navy fighter pilot during World War II. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Thella, 3941 Loma Vista Dr., Youngstown 44511; daughters Susan and Anne Louise; and a brother, Robert '45.

Ross Edwin Van Dyke '47 Ph.D., Orinda, Calif., owner and operator of the Little River Market, Little River, Calif.; Jan. 25 in an auto accident. A 1941 graduate of Gettysburg College, Mr. Van Dyke worked on the Manhattan Project during the war years, taught chemistry for four years at Johns Hopkins after receiving his doctorate, and then was a research chemist with Shell Oil for twenty-one years until retiring in 1972 to start a new career. His store had become a focal point of activity in the small community in the San Francisco Bay area. Mr. Van Dyke was active in community and school activities. Survivors include his wife, Rose Boyajian Van Dyke '45, 10 Lind Ct., Orinda 94563.

Clare Marette Gallagher '75, Yonkers, N.Y., a Ph.D. graduate student in zoology at Duke University; Jan. 13 of asphyxiation by carbon monoxide poisoning when fumes from a defective furnace seeped through cracks of the walls in her apartment building. Miss Gallagher spent two years studying in the medical research laboratory at Harvard Medical School before being awarded a graduate assistantship toward her doctorate at Duke. A memorial scholarship has been established in her name by classmates, and checks should be made payable to Brown University, attention Gallagher Memorial Fund. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gallagher, 85 Rockland Ave., Yonkers 10705.

Carrying the Mail

Henry Wriston

Editor: Obituaries of Dr. Wriston stressed that under his leadership Brown was transformed from a regional to a national institution. I was interested to check back through the 1923 *Liber Brunensis* to see where the members of our graduating class came from.

I found that of the 219 men, 35 per cent came from Rhode Island, 72 per cent came from New England, and 89 per cent came from New England, New York, and New Jersey. Disregarding state lines, just over one-half of the class had their homes within a fifty-mile radius of Providence. More than I had realized, Brown certainly was provincial in my day.

HAROLD H. YOUNG '23
Summit, N.J.

Editor: I imagine that in the many assessments of Henry Wriston it will be noted that when he became president of Brown it was a respectable New England college complete with ivy and provincialism and that when he left in 1955, Brown was well on its way to becoming an outstanding national university. Thus, I will not dwell on that.

Coincidences of necrology are intriguing, e.g., two of the world's most noted architects (Gropius and Mies van der Rohe) died in 1969. Now in 1978 we have — within the space of a month — in higher education the deaths of Harvard's James B. Conant and Brown's Henry M. Wriston.

It strikes me that there are numerous parallels between Wriston and Winston Churchill. They were dominating personalities. Both possessed fertile, creative minds and were constantly giving off lively ideas. They were men whose quick minds and impatience with methodical plodding produced envy and bitterness in quite a few. Criticism of both often came down to one word, viz., judgment. Catholicity of interests marked both men — Churchill pursued

bricklaying, Wriston carpentry — not to mention other less heterodox interests. Both men received over-blown admiration which really did no great service since it tended to obscure the genuine fallible human. Oratorical style and sense of humor were rather similar.

I arrived at Brown in the fall of 1954, unsophisticated and impressionable. Brown had Wriston! He was bigger than life; a legend. They don't come like that any more. I think of Richard Lyman of Stanford and Derek Bok of Harvard — both competent college presidents but so much like you and me.

Henry Wriston had a greater impact on me than any one else at Brown. Somewhat odd considering we had no personal contact. I loved his Chapel talks; I went to Sayles whenever he spoke. I left his talks propelled by awe and enthusiasm. I once, while under the spell of a Wriston speech and heading for the Refectory, excitedly said to a friend (now a highly successful music critic), "God, wasn't that a great speech?" My friend, carrying his superior sophistication so easily, barely looked up from his *BDH* and disdainfully said, "Oh Larry! It's nothing new. It was hackneyed." I was crushed.

Henry Wriston defined for me the issues of the day. In 1955 he delivered a perceptive analysis of the Bandung Conference that I have often returned to mentally. Henry Wriston sharpened my awareness of a university's mission and what the life of the mind was supposed to be. He enjoyed those talks and when he threw back his robes and flaunted his full bulk in front of us he etched himself deeply into the minds of many. I recall once he commented that with all the changes of government in France it was impossible to remember who was the current premier (Edgar Faure) except he found thinking of golf a helpful mnemonic device. This was greeted by silence and then he shouted "Fore!"

It has always been something of a hobby of mine to collect, figuratively speaking, charismatic speakers. Henry Wriston will always have a high ranking in my speakers' pantheon (an odd assortment — Churchill, Wriston, James Pike, Douglas MacArthur, Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mario Savio).

The entrance to the Wriston Quadrangle borrows from the famous tribute to Christopher Wren and tells us that if we are seeking his monument to simply look about.

Letters to the editor are welcome. They should be on subjects of interest to readers of this magazine with emphasis on an exchange of views and discussion of ideas. All points of view are welcome, but for reasons of space, variety, and timeliness, the staff may not publish all letters it receives and may use excerpts from others.

Brown today is very different from the Brown of 1955 but the basic guidelines were laid down by Wriston and thus his monument is truly all about those who are associated with Brown, and I do not mean just buildings. I mean the spirit of what a university should be. Henry Wriston eloquently defined that spirit and skillfully acted to move Brown towards the ideal.

LAWRENCE T. KOCHER '58
Los Altos, Calif.

Discrimination

Editor: I just received my copy of the calendar of events for the coming Commencement, and I noted the item for the "Afro-American Reunion Committee" reception: "Black alumni, candidates for degrees and guests are welcome."

Would the University accept a similar function sponsored by the "Anglo-American Reunion Committee, White alumni, etc. etc.?"

The civil rights act outlaws *all* discrimination on the basis of race. It does not permit any group to discriminate against any other group, even if it is a minority discriminating against a majority.

Please register my protest.

J. R. EDGERTON '60
Washington, D.C.

Appreciation

Editor: I have truly appreciated receiving the *Alumni Monthly* all these years. It has brought Brown-Pembroke back into my life with each issue and enabled me to observe the ups and downs Brown has had as well as keep tabs on some of the wonderful people I knew during undergraduate days. It pleases me to subscribe now and, in a very small way, help ease the financial burden of an excellent magazine.

JUDY DECH FOCHT '30
Northbrook, Ill.

Memories

Editor: As an old (seventy-eight) retired newspaper editor, I greatly enjoy reading the *BAM*.

Mrs. Diffily's splendid piece on the \$43,000 refurbishment of the Airport Lounge [*BAM*, January/February] brought back memories of my job on the newsstand in the old Brown Union (circa 1919-20). My boss was George Heid, head of the BCA, and Dr. Faunce was prexy. Your Lounge pix, however, was marred for me somewhat by the un-Emily Post longhair with his crude brogans planted on one of the costly new tables . . . a bit *too* casual for this inkstained old timer!

WILLIAM W. WILCOX, JR '21
Liverpool, N.Y.

The Lamphere settlement: The plaintiffs reply to Professor Leis

Editor: We wholeheartedly agree with anthropology professor Philip E. Leis (*BAM*, March) that Brown did indeed lose the Lamphere class-action suit, and we applaud his attempt to sweep away the euphemisms and contorted arguments which have too often characterized the University discussion of this complex case. However, we are perplexed why in his article Professor Leis needs to speculate about whether this loss is a "sell-out," a failure of nerve, or a reasoned option in the face of an adverse decision in Federal District Court." As one of the original named defendants in the suit, surely Professor Leis knows better than most Brown faculty and administrators the devastatingly incriminating evidence of sexual harassment and discrimination against women faculty, students, and employees we found in the University files. In fact, during a contempt hearing in January 1977, Federal District Court ordered Professor Leis and Brown University to pay an \$8,000 penalty to plaintiffs' attorneys for withholding subpoenaed documents the University lawyers themselves termed "highly sensitive" and "potentially libelous," but which the court judged nevertheless "relevant" to this sex-discrimination suit. Surely Professor Leis must understand that if the material in the anthropology department files was at all representative of that in other files the plaintiffs examined throughout the University, the most distinguished legal defense team would have found it difficult to refute the accumulated evidence to "win" the Lamphere case in court. Most faculty and administrators who had access to part of this evidence concluded it was in the interest of individual faculty defendants and the entire institution to try to reach an out-of-court settlement. We are frankly dismayed that Professor Leis himself should call into question the wisdom of this decision, when his own personal reputation and career would have likely been damaged by public disclosure of subpoenaed evidence in a prolonged trial. It should not be forgotten by the readers of this article that Professor Leis was chairperson of the anthropology department at the time Louise Lamphere was considered for promotion to tenure, and the department's handling of that decision under his direction became the basis for the class action complaint of *Lamphere et al. vs. Brown University*. As one of the original named defendants, Professor Leis had the legal right to object to any settlement and to insist that the case be taken to trial. If Professor Leis believes so strongly that "Brown suffered a loss of its autonomy and academic freedom, condoned sexual chauvinism, and was intimidated by the court's unrestrained use of judicial power" in this settlement, why, Professor Leis, did you not

exercise this right?

Although we agree with Professor Leis that Brown lost the Lamphere suit, that is unfortunately the only major statement in his article with which we can agree. His explication of the consent decree is replete with distortions, simplistic and misleading interpretations, and careless rhetoric. His comments reflect a fundamental misunderstanding of the concept of affirmative action, the function of the Affirmative Action Monitoring Committee, the meaning of affirmative action goals and timetables, and the nature of Brown's ongoing relationship to the court. We feel obligated to reply to Professor Leis only because his unique access to unpublished documents and his close relationship to the Lamphere case might lead others erroneously to accord his comments greater credibility than those of Professors Arlene Gorton and Albert Wessen (*BAM*, November 1977), who along with Professors John Quinn and Barbara Weissberger were directly involved as faculty representatives in the drafting and negotiating of the consent decree. The plaintiffs consider Professor Leis's discussion of the Lamphere settlement in the March *BAM* to be highly distorted and lacking the critical objectivity we assume he strives to achieve in his academic scholarship. In our opinion, both the tone and substance of his article have overtones of self-delusion and self-vindication. Furthermore, while respecting Professor Leis's right to argue his individual interpretation of the Lamphere case and its implications, the plaintiffs would like to go on record as objecting to his misleading treatment of the ideas expressed by Professors Gorton and Wessen in their November article. We essentially support their historical review of the case and negotiations, as well as their interpretation of key sections of the consent decree. Although during the five months of settlement negotiations we vigorously disagreed with Professors Gorton, Quinn, Weissberger, and Wessen in their capacity as faculty representatives, we continue to respect their honest and deliberate efforts to grapple with the complex legal and moral issues posed by the Lamphere suit and to represent the interests of all Brown faculty, whether they be male or female, tenured or untenured.

Yes, Brown University lost the Lamphere suit, but we are convinced with Professors Gorton and Wessen that the mandated reforms "will benefit the University, its women faculty — and, indeed, the entire community," and we know that other Brown faculty committed to excellence and justice also concur. Those who still believe — consciously or unconsciously — that most men are more qualified than most women will in-

sist on viewing the affirmative-action goals and timetables as an Armageddon loss for academic excellence at Brown. Those who believe that their personal prerogatives as tenured faculty are "sacred" and take precedence over the institution's legal obligation to guarantee all its employees that decisions affecting their future will be in accordance with clear and objective criteria and written procedures would undoubtedly have been hostile to *any* settlement which limited their presumed rights. However, we would like to stress that our conversations with untenured male faculty reflect a more positive response to the Lamphere settlement and a growing recognition that they will also enjoy increased protections as a result of the court-mandated reforms. We are confident that in the next few years more and more faculty and administrators will see these comprehensive institutional reforms as a welcome guide to decision-making, rather than as an "unrestrained use of judicial power."

Because the ideological assumptions expressed by Professor Leis could impede this process if they remained unchallenged, we feel compelled to respond in detail to some of the statements in his article. For example, Professor Leis seems to imply that universities have an inherent right to a self-defined autonomy, which distinguishes them from IBM, TWA, the ACI (Rhode Island Adult Correctional Institution), and other social and political institutions. Although universities have historically claimed that they deserve special privileges, immunities, and rights, the federal government, the courts, and their own students and employees have increasingly insisted that they also must be accountable to the law and other institutions. In a democracy no individual or institution has an absolute right to autonomy and freedom from accountability. If the Supreme Court has in recent years applied this concept to the President of the United States, certainly Brown faculty and Brown University cannot claim a unique exemption. If the autonomy of Brown and its faculty is being abridged in the future by Federal District Court, it is simply because they have flagrantly disregarded in the past their legal obligations to implement the civil rights laws. Those of us, plaintiffs and defendants alike, who had access to University files and the correspondence between Brown and HEW since 1972, can vouch that it was just a matter of time until HEW, the Labor Department, or an individual Brown employee initiated a comprehensive discrimination complaint against the University. Brown has not had its autonomy usurped by Federal District Court, as Professor Leis would have us believe; rather the faculty and administration of Brown surrendered it through their own inaction over the last five years. Unsupervised autonomy will now only be restored when Brown has conclusively demonstrated its commitment to equal rights by fulfilling the requirements man-

dated in the consent decree.

Professor Leis is also inaccurate when he asserts that the University "agreed to place itself under the direct supervision of a court." Although the Monitoring Committee is an agent of the court, not a regular faculty committee, it is composed of Professor Leis's own tenured faculty colleagues, who undoubtedly share his own concern for departmental autonomy, academic excellence, and faculty peer review. However, they have a special responsibility of insuring that throughout the University these prerogatives are balanced by standards, criteria, and procedures which foster due process and remedy the underrepresentation of women faculty. It is only when individual faculty in individual departments fail to meet these responsibilities to the court and to their untenured colleagues that either the Monitoring Committee or the court will directly intervene. Consequently, it is only faculty such as Professor Leis, who mistakenly equate departmental autonomy with *laissez faire*, due process with needless bureaucracy, and institutional accountability with unrestrained judicial power, who should be personally and professionally threatened by these changes.

We take strong exception, in particular, to Professor Leis's entire discussion of how the affirmative-action procedures outlined in the consent decree will affect academic qualifications at Brown. First, we resent his implication that *because* we filed a sex-discrimination complaint against Brown, we are more tolerant of mediocrity and less committed to academic excellence than he. Secondly, his arguments implicitly assume that female candidates are generally less qualified than male candidates and that lesser qualified women and minorities will be virtually guaranteed employment by the provisions of this decree. An impartial reading of those provisions refutes such an assumption. The decree states that when "two candidates are of equal qualification" preference shall be given to the woman or minority candidate. We do not follow Professor Leis's logic, when he then asserts that "an affirmative-action commitment calls for the appointment of women who are qualified, not best qualified." Presumably if a male and female can-

didate are judged equally qualified, both are "best qualified"; if a female is judged better qualified than the male candidates, she is "best qualified"; if a male is judged better qualified than the female candidates, he is "best qualified." In any case, the "better qualified" candidate should be offered a Brown appointment, unless Brown faculty allow racist and sexist prejudices to influence their decision. We have faith that professional scholars who can critically analyze a poem, reconstruct the social organization of ancient Rome, and delineate the structure of a human cell have the capacity to present "clear and convincing evidence" that the employment decisions they have reached are fair and "nondiscriminatory as to sex."

In addition, Professor Leis's exegesis of the consent decree betrays a marked unawareness of American social and political history, and his misunderstanding of the principle of affirmative action is clearly rooted in this deficiency. He would have us believe that sex, race, religion, and other social disadvantages were previously irrelevant when universities made employment and other academic decisions. Certainly Professor Leis is not so uninformed and naïve that he would assert university professors in general and Brown faculty in particular are uniquely free of racist and sexist prejudices, when scholars have documented the rampant race and sex discrimination pervading our entire society. Because he denies the continued existence of such bias, he must necessarily conclude that *any* awareness of sex or race is sexist/racist, chauvinist, or discriminatory. He does not comprehend that the process of affirmative action dictates that until American society has purged itself of its *negative* preoccupation with a person's race or sex, we must over the short term develop procedures which make us *positively* aware of race and sex. At this historical moment we cannot realistically obliterate the social disadvantages of sex and race, until procedures are instituted which compel us to reeducate ourselves to new perceptions and values. The provisions of the consent decree which Professor Leis characterizes as "sexist" and "discriminatory" are designed not only to protect the immediate rights of women faculty, but also to foster such a learning process.

Finally, Professor Leis implies in his article that the women plaintiffs won concessions for themselves in the consent decree at the expense of minority faculty. In his discussion of the goals and timetables he pointedly notes that "nothing is said here about opportunities for other minorities." Because the class certified by the court in July 1976 was restricted solely to female faculty who taught or applied to teach at Brown since 1972, the plaintiffs had no legal right to represent the interests of minorities, unless of course they were minority women. Indeed, there were numerous occasions during the out-of-court negotiations when we attempted to have minorities explicitly in-



cluded in various provisions of the consent decree, but the University steadfastly refused to negotiate issues not directly related to class members. We would like to emphasize that the isolated references to minorities currently in the decree were initiated by the female plaintiffs themselves. Furthermore, if Brown does not file with HEW comparable goals and timetables for the hiring and tenuring of minority faculty, we promise our minority colleagues our full support in any effort they undertake to secure their legal rights.

The Lamphere settlement is not the revolutionary document its critics claim. Rather, it simply dictates the minimum steps Brown must undertake to be in compliance with federal law. However, if Brown faculty and administrators are genuinely committed to the ideal of liberal education, they must ultimately recognize that the eradication of entrenched bias against women and minorities in our society is an educational priority and a moral obligation. The University cannot simply tolerate the presence of women, blacks, and Latinos; it must acknowledge in all its programs, policies, and decisions the integrity of their unique experience. Brown has a special opportunity to transform itself into a model American university — a university which demonstrates that commitment to equal rights and justice promotes, rather than erodes, Ivy League excellence. If Brown University as an institution is to realize this goal, we must all be willing to acknowledge, personally as well as professionally, the interplay between what is taught and learned and lived.

CLAUDE CAREY
HELEN CSERR
PAT RUSSIAN
Campus

Editor: As a former classmate of Louise Lamphere (East High School, Denver, Colorado, 1958), as a Pembroke (remember that vanished breed?), and as an academic, I have followed the Lamphere case and its aftermath with perhaps even greater interest than most alumni.

As many have observed, the case and its humiliating settlement have an importance beyond the specific question of whether Professor Lamphere was wrongfully denied tenure. We would probably not all agree, however, on what that importance is. Leaving aside the cries of "Victory for Sexual Chauvinism!" on the one hand and "Equality Triumphs!" on the other, I would suggest that the real significance of the Lamphere case lies in what it says about the relation of women (faculty, students, alumnae) to the University. No one seems to doubt that Professor Lamphere's charges are at least *plausible*, and the University's capitulation surely acknowledges as much. This, it seems to me, is the worst indictment of the University and the harshest reality that it must face in the af-

temath of the Lamphere case. Charges of discrimination simply are not credible and plausible in an institution with a tradition of equal treatment of all its members; such charges thrive when there is an adversarial relationship and a climate of mistrust.

It must be obvious to all that such a climate is the result of many separate acts and attitudes (implicit or explicit) built up over the years. Discrimination at Brown has a long pedigree, not only in hiring practices but in the treatment of women students, and neither the attitudes underlying discriminatory acts nor the hostility resulting from them will soon disappear, even in these (we hope) more enlightened times. There are various ways to respond to this, many of them destructive. I would like to suggest, however, that the most appropriate and timely response to the Lamphere case and the issues it has raised is to make a serious evaluation of the relations of the University with its women members, past and present. We could all learn much from such a study, and its beneficiaries would be not only future women students and faculty but also the University itself.

Such a study would be a large scale project and is the appropriate province of the administration, but the BAM might well make contributions on a smaller scale that would be of general interest, especially to alumni. I would like to suggest, for example, that the BAM might undertake a study focusing on the fortunes of a single class of alumnae of the '50s or '60s. Where are they now? What are they doing? How much loyalty have they to their class or to the University? How would they evaluate their Brown (i.e. Pembroke) career after an interval of fifteen or twenty years? Do they contribute financially to the University? Such a study would be fascinating and it would have a certain historical and sociological interest, but it would also be an important contribution to a broader evaluation of women within the context of the University as a whole.

JULIA HAIG GAISSER '62
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Editor: I have read with interest for the past several issues the continuing contro-



versy concerning the settlement of the Lamphere case. Professor Leis's latest epistle has raised my level of interest from one of mild curiosity to one of outrage.

Stripped of their embellishments, Professor Leis's arguments state simply that the University is autonomous, above the law, and the sole judge of academic freedom within its confines. This initial affront to the Constitution is closely followed by the view that when the federal judiciary is required to judge such matters under Title IX it intimidates the University through "unrestrained use of judicial power."

So much for Professor Leis's views. Now let's consider the law. A close reading of both the Constitution as well as Title IX fails to reveal any exemption granted universities, department chairmen, or other faculty members in determining who is qualified, best or otherwise, to fill available faculty positions. As to the "unrestrained use of judicial power," it would appear that Judge Pettine acted as only he could in applying the law to the issues of fact in this case. How can such a judgment be considered unrestrained use of judicial power unless one assumes that by some perverse logic the University is above, or at least outside, the purview of the federal judiciary? Finally, even the most naive layman knows that a consent decree, while not an admission of guilt, is a compromise generally reached when the defendant believes that further use of the available judicial process will lead to a more onerous finding than could be achieved by seeking an out-of-court settlement.

Clearly, any university has the right to exercise academic freedom provided such exercise is not in violation of the laws of the land. It is clear, at least to me, that Brown did not honor such responsibilities by its employment practices and accordingly must now have the federal judiciary as a partner overseeing such future practices. The tragedy of the Lamphere decision, if such is the case, is that the University, for whatever reasons, failed to abide by the spirit and intent of Title IX. No amount of self-righteous indignation can obscure this fact. More importantly, how else can one explain the willingness of the University and its counsel to accept the constraints imposed upon it by the consent decree which Professor Leis finds so offensive?

Now that the situation has been rectified, I cannot believe the University will not prosper, grow, and flourish as a result of the settlement. Far too little has been said of the failure of the University in its responsibility to its employees and to society, and far too much time has been spent decrying the anticipated dire consequences which Professor Leis believes will follow from the implementation of the decree. I suggest the interests of the University and the society of which it is a part would be far better served if we stopped this orgy of self-flagellation and get on with the task of insuring both academic freedom

and fair employment practices for all under applicable statutes.

GLENN HANNA '56
Santa Rosa, Calif

Alcoholism at Brown

Editor: Being an alcoholic as well as a Brown graduate (1932) I read with great interest the article regarding alcoholism at Brown [BAM, March]. Three statements in that article, however, need elaboration at the highest level, not merely printed in "Letters to the Editor" although I do wish this printed

1) There is no such thing as a "recovered" alcoholic — only a "controlled" one, in the same sense as diabetes may be controlled, but not "cured". If one cannot tolerate alcohol, he is but *one* drink away from a sad, sad death.

2) The percentage of alcoholics when stated as one to ten is far too low, as it is arrived at by comparing the state population to those registered in AA. One must realize that approximately one-half of alcoholics are not registered — and then one must add those who either do not admit or do not know they are alcoholics. Consequently, the actual percentage may well be one out of six.

3) No mention was made of the fact that approximately 75 percent of alcoholics never drank anything stronger than beer.

Having worked with in-patients at Butler Hospital every Wednesday in a one-and-a-half-hour discussion group since my release in May, 1976 — my last drink having been on the 17th — I have been able to glean many facts not always mentioned. Incidentally I was surprised not to see mention of Butler's fine work with problem drinkers, particularly as Brown's medical school is so involved in the Butler program.

I commend your article and the dedication shown by your concerned faculty members.

A RICHMOND PEIRCE, JR. '32
Providence, R.I.

Editor: I am always glad to get my *Alumni Monthly* and I think that you and your staff do a super job in the old Chet Worthington tradition.

Today I must take the time to write and to commend you for the two articles on alcoholism. They were both superb. I am assuming that Anne Diffily did the one on "Portrait of An Alcoholic." [Yes. — Editor]

The main article, "Party/Beer/Happy Hour Drinks/," by Anne was just super and correct in every detail. Alcoholism is a tough subject to write about and the miracle of Alcoholics Anonymous even tougher.

The whole program at Brown and the attitude of our new president, Howard Swearer, regarding alcoholism is so right and so refreshing.

You are probably wondering why I am writing to you about this. It is simply that everything I have in the world today I owe to Brown University and to Alcoholics Anonymous. I came to AA off of skid row in Philadelphia on September 20, 1954. I am in my twenty-fourth year of sobriety and spend many hours each and every day with the "still suffering alcoholic."

My class at Brown was 1938 and I was privileged to be president of the Cammarian Club, president of my fraternity, Delta Upsilon, and also captain of the swimming team. It was the memories of these accomplishments at Brown that helped me in the dark and horrible days in the fall of 1954 to admit that I was an alcoholic, that my life had become unmanageable, and that I must seek help and go to AA. Thank God for that fellowship, for it indeed saved my life.

I am a newspaper man and public relations counsel and federal official and have had many of the good things in life, the most important of which was the regaining of my family and the education of my three children and the return to a successful professional career. One highlight was being a member of the personal staff of the late President John F. Kennedy and service also under President Lyndon B. Johnson.

FRED A. FORBES '38
Bethesda, Md.

Editor: I have just read with great interest your article "Party! Beer! Happy Hour! Drinks!" in the March *Alumni Monthly*. Congratulations to Brown for establishing an active alcoholism program and for understanding the importance of publicizing your services to all alumni and students without fear of the stigma which society continues to place on the word "alcoholic."

SUE VAN VOORHEES
Middletown, Conn.

The writer is an education specialist with the Tri-County Alcohol Council of Middletown.

'Outstanding individual'

Editor: Gerry Alaimo resigned recently.

When the predictable news reached me, I was overcome by several divergent waves of emotion. To say that I was totally saddened by Gerry's ouster would be hypocritical. I have never really been a big fan of his coaching or recruiting style and firmly believe that his departure is a strong, positive step towards success for the Brown basketball program.

At least part of me was moved towards dejection, however, because in my four years of peripheral involvement with the Brown basketball program I was fortunate enough to get to know Gerry Alaimo beyond his capacity as a basketball coach. While Brown may not be losing a superior basketball

coach, we are losing an outstanding individual.

What many not connected with Brown athletics may never know is that Gerry Alaimo brought to his job a dedication to the betterment of Brown basketball which may never be surpassed. In fact, it is a reasonably safe assumption that the University will never hire another basketball coach so intensely devoted to the success of Brown basketball. He constantly drove himself past the point of sanity, working long hours during and after the season making every attempt to improve a program with tenuous foundations at best.

Alaimo was so blindly loyal to the program which collapsed around him [that he] continued to recruit for next year's team after he resigned. He simply didn't understand the meaning of the word quit.

Many times during the off seasons Alaimo became so obsessed with building Brown basketball that he seemed to forget the presence of other athletic teams at the University. He would stride briskly into the sports information office with surprising requests for immediate production of Brown basketball publicity.

Equally surprising but more indicative of the man's dedication was the subsequent stomping out of the office by Alaimo when he was politely told that his requests would have to wait. He never seemed to appreciate the fact that not everyone worked for Brown basketball twenty-four hours a day.

More than Alaimo's "burning desire" to make Brown basketball a winner will be missed when he leaves, though. Just ask his players. Never have I seen a man so totally committed, almost paternalistically, to the betterment of his players, before and after their playing days and as players and men. On many, many occasions I saw Gerry utilize every resource at his disposal to help a player through a low point in his college career or help find an ex-player work after graduation. That sincere desire to help others is rare in most human beings, let alone basketball coaches, today.

The intent of this letter is not to deify Gerry Alaimo. Certainly the ex-coach is not next in line for sainthood. As for his basketball performance, enough has been said and written about that already. The record, as the saying goes, can speak for itself.

The real intent of this letter is to let people know that the University is losing a caring, dedicated individual. Underneath that rough, gravel-voiced exterior lies a devoted basketball coach, a man who gave his very best to Brown basketball.

Unfortunately, perhaps for all of us, Gerry Alaimo's best was not enough.

TOM HENNICK '76
Middletown, Conn.

The writer was sports editor of the Brown Daily Herald in 1973-74 and a student assistant in the

sports information office working on basketball during the winter months in 1974-75 and 1975-76. He is currently a newspaper reporter with the Middletown Press.

Qualified for nothing

Editor: To reply to Dr. Lehrer's opening question (BAM, March) a doctorate in English qualifies her for nothing. Did no one teach her the proper arrangement for her title, "For What Does a Doctorate in English Qualify Me?"

NICHOLAS E. PINGITORE, JR. '73 Ph.D.
El Paso, Texas

The writer is assistant professor of geological sciences at the University of Texas at El Paso. The headline in question was written by the editor, based on a sentence in the article. — Editor

Helping the handicapped

Editor: I was much interested by the two articles on how you hope to help the handicapped in the January/February issue. The ideal assist would begin with the person in the wheelchair and work forward, I think, for the knack of responding in terms of physical barriers is to focus exactly on the degree of handicap, not to build a couple of ramps and forget it. There are many varieties of physical handicap. Even wheelchair occupants have quite different levels of strength and mobility.

As a handicapped student myself over thirty-five years ago at Brown, and later at Harvard, I found it very difficult to get about. Never was enough sand put down in winter (it was Depression time and everyone was worrying about the next war), and nowhere were there railings when you needed them. There were no elevators either, and to classes

at the top of Sayles and University Hall, it was a matter of dimbing the Matterhorn three times a week including Saturdays. All I could presume was that if Franklin Delano Roosevelt (so badly handicapped, and yet a fairly dynamic citizen, although rather disliked by my manufacturer father) could run the whole country, the least I could do was earn a degree. I do remember that life was middling hard, and the University was immensely exciting for its intellectual, not social, ferment. I didn't even think of busting a window in protest over my plight, although my roommate did by tossing an apple core through the engineering lab one evening because the dusk caused him to miscalculate the distance, a misadventure I'm sure he regrets to this day. He was a potential engineer.

But the most important aspect, perhaps now as then, was that the Christian heritage of compassion and the humanistic tradition did seem to mean something, after all. There were real people about. We were put on a special list orchestrated amazingly well by Dean of Admissions Bruce Bigelow, and guided to some extent by Dr. Charles A. McDonald of the Health Service, with his insistence on a hearty laugh before any other business. They took us through the four years with genuine concern. I recall as well the extra kindness of such professors and gentlemen as George Downing, Joachim Wach, Ben Brown, Curt Ducasse, Dr. Kidder in biology who had only one hand, and Edwin Kretzmann in German, plus many others. They were all vastly underpaid in those days of the Depression, as is likely to happen again so that men and women of talent can stop wrestling for the jobs. But what an ornament they were to the institution!

WALTER LITTLEFIELD CREESE '41
Champaign, Ill.

A mystery solved

Editor: I'd like to respond to David Miller's letter to the editor in the January/February issue of the BAM.

I want to reassure David that the evil and vicious electrical cord is now being used for good purposes. It was donated to the electrical safety specialist in the Boston office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, where it will be used as a prop in electrical safety meetings and lectures.

Furthermore, I'm very happy to learn that only the lights, and not David, went out when the cord was used.

Thanks for solving the mystery of the source of the cord.

ERIC W. SPENCER
Boston, Mass.

The writer, formerly Brown's safety director (BAM, November), is now safety consultant with M&M Protection Consultants, Boston.

Spiritual life at Brown

Editor: We are gratified to note a renewed concern over spiritual life at Brown as evidenced by letters which have recently appeared in BAM. As members of several Christian fellowships, we are pleased to report that in our experience, a Brown education and a spiritually attuned lifestyle are not mutually exclusive.

On the contrary, there are varied and complementary opportunities for spiritual life at Brown. In addition to activities initiated by the Chaplaincy, the Brown Christian Fellowship (affiliated with Inter-Varsity), the Brown Charismatic Prayer Community, Campus Crusade for Christ, and the Romans Eight Fellowship all meet regularly. Although each group has a unique style and emphasis, we are united in our common commitment to Jesus Christ. We seek to integrate our beliefs with all facets of our lives as students and to share our Christian experience with others.

We therefore affirm that there is indeed spiritual life at Brown! Further, we feel that our Christian faith is central not only to our undergraduate experience, but will continue to be the source of motivation and direction for our lives.

ELIZABETH TANZI '79
JAY MURDOCK '78
KATHY JOHNSON '78
TOM RICHMOND '79
Campus



John Foraste

On Stage

Two for dinner

Think back. What did you used to do when you could no longer stomach Ratty (or Pembroke) food? Blow your meager monthly allowance on Beef 'n Bun greaseburgers? Try to befriend your "townie" classmates and wangle invitations to dinner at their homes in Cranston or Middletown? Buy an illegal hotplate and a couple of cheap aluminum pans and start toting home cans of baked beans from Thayer Market or the Boar's Head? Nowadays they have soft ice cream and frozen yogurt machines in the Ratty, and compulsory full-meal contracts have gone the way of compulsory phys ed. But the gastronomic dissatisfaction of students dies hard. Two Brown sophomores, with an ingenious blend of wit and *chutzpah*, have made all the usual dodges look amateurish — and reaped an unexpected windfall in the bargain.

Last December Harold Siden '80 and Michael Zuckert '80 were strolling around the East Side admiring some of Providence's more elegant homes, and fantasizing aloud about inviting themselves to dinner at one of those homes. Four months later their idle fantasy had blossomed into a classy leaflet, designed for Harold and Mike by Brown's Graphic Services, proclaiming "A Rare Opportunity" in boldface type. (They won't divulge exactly how much the leaflet cost — less than three figures, but "more than I'd be willing to lose in a night of poker," Harold says.) It goes on to say, "Brown University has something to offer you: two extraordinary sophomores would like to invite you to join us for dinner at your home."

"We propose to offer you good company for good food."

Michael Zuckert '80:

Iowa
History, Political Science,
Economics.
Undergraduate Council of
Students, Scuba Diving.

Harold Siden '80:

Michigan
Geology, Biology,
Creative Writing.
University Grant
Committee, Boxing.

Both: Investigative Reporters, Tennis Champions, and Leaders of Tomorrow.

Remember when you were at college? Now, do you remember the food?

RSVP at your earliest convenience
863-4370

(tax deductible)

Be the First on Your Block."

After pre-selecting half a dozen target homes (Providence Mayor Buddy Cianci, Federal Reserve Board Chairman G. William Miller, several Brown professors), they distributed



"Are you sure this is the right house?"

leaflets to about twenty Blackstone Boulevard residences that "looked interesting" — and waited. No bites. Several days later they passed out two dozen more leaflets in the high-rise district around the Brown campus.

What they hoped for — and didn't get — were invitations from a few unstuffy types who appreciated the humor of their undertaking. What they *didn't* expect, and were bombarded with, were calls from the news media. On their second round, they had unknowingly stuffed the Prospect Street mailbox of John C. A. Watkins, publisher of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, who called reporter Robert Chiappinelli and told him to interview these two kids. "When Chiappinelli called us, I wanted to know why Watkins hadn't invited us to dinner," Harold grinned. "He sidestepped that."

Chiappinelli's story appeared in the April 19 *Evening Bulletin*, and the deluge began. Dinner invitations from all over the state began to pour in — "My phone was ringing off the hook that night," Harold said — and the story went out on the AP and UPI wires. Harold and Mike's innocent stunt had become a media event. Mike ticked off some of the major papers that picked it up: the *San Francisco Examiner*, *Montreal Star*, *Boston Globe*, *Chicago Tribune* ("I think"), *St. Petersburg Times*, and the college papers: *Harvard Crimson*, *Michigan Daily*, *Daily Iowan*. (Not, however, the *Brown Daily Herald*!) "The farther away from Providence the story got, the more it got distorted," Harold said, looking disillusioned. "A lot of the stories made out like we were starving." They were interviewed by three area radio stations and a TV station. Letters from strangers began to appear in their mailboxes, and one woman sent five dollars ("Did you send that back yet?" Mike asked. "Of course I did," Harold said. "We're not that bad off").

Now they had more dinner invitations — about thirty — and more notoriety than they knew what to do with. "We sort of lost control of what's going on," Mike said, rather sheepishly. Exams were bearing down on them, so they decided to accept only a couple of invitations for the first week in May and postpone the rest until they come back in the fall.

Of the two invitations they did accept right off, one came from Blackstone Boulevard (not, however, from an initial recipient of the leaflet), and the other from a farm in North Kingstown. The North Kingstown family even drove to Providence to pick Harold and Mike up, and gave them a ride back.

"We weren't just looking for good meals and good company," Harold said. "We were seeking contact with the outside world." The outside world, however, will have to queue up and wait its turn. Who said beggars can't be choosers?

J.P.

