

JOHN F. BARRY, JR.





March 1979

Brown

Alumni Monthly

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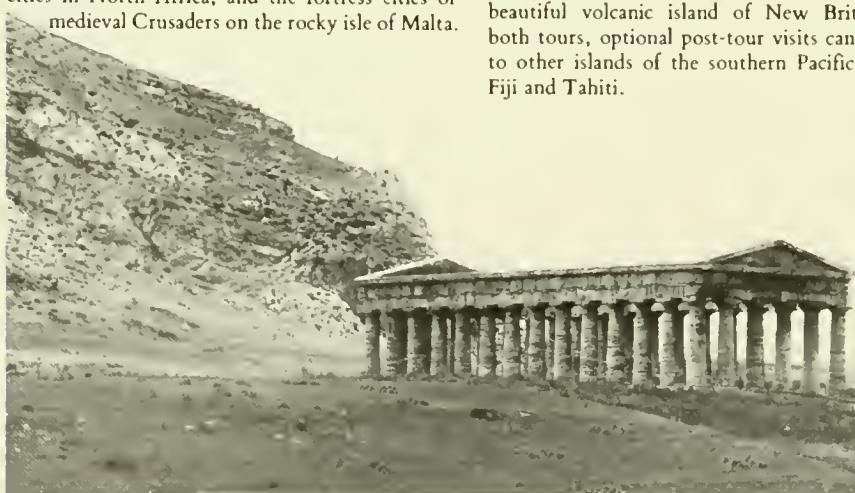
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Ungerleider Distinguished Scholar of Judaic Studies Jacob Neusner is a Talmudic scholar who has been described by students variously as "abrasive, demanding, brilliant, concerned, tyrannical, arbitrary, and opinionated." He is more often called "one of the most intelligent and exciting professors alive today."

24 The Chattertocks

Twenty-eight years ago, a group of Pembroke students decided to do a parody of the Brown men's singing group, the Jabberwocks. Today the Chattertocks are the sole surviving Pembroke campus organization — and they have long since outlived the Jabberwocks.

28 Sign Language

Sign theory has been around since Plato, but semiotics, the study of signs and systems of communication, is a relatively new — and burgeoning — academic discipline, which Brown is helping to pioneer.

32 Michael K. Evans — Econometrician

Mike Evans '60 is one of a new breed of economist, and the economic forecasting company he founded a decade ago is now one of the two largest and most influential in the nation.

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Carrying the Mail

Sex-blind policies

Editor: In response to several alumni comments on the desirability of equal alumni contributions . . .

When the female college graduate's wages are equal (instead of only 60 percent) to the male college graduate's wages, then will the women's donations be equal to the men's donations.

KAY ANDERSON ARMSTRONG '60
Drexel Hill, Pa.

Editor: At the risk of being considered a male chauvinist, I would like to comment on President Swearer's announcement (BAM, November) that, as a result of Brown's sex-blind admissions policy, a roughly one-to-one ratio of women to men was reached in this year's freshman class, and will continue in the future.

First, the actual percentage admitted to this class was 53 per cent women, 47 per cent men, or more than one to one, the figures being 728 women, 656 men.

Now, take a look at the following: Applying to Brown in the class of '82 were 6,364 men, 4,246 women. The inference can be made that the admissions office, with the blessing of the president, has set a quota — a contentious word — on the number and percentage of men and women to be admitted each year. Granting their right to do so, it is, nonetheless, a form of discrimination, and it's obvious.

Or look at it this way. Are we to assume that the admissions office has received applications from a vastly greater number of unqualified men as compared to women? If this isn't the fact, then the admissions office is guilty of not accepting the best qualified individual, regardless of sex — a great disservice to the individuals concerned and to Brown. How about giving your readers the admissions office's side of this issue?

LOU FARBER '29
Tucson, Ariz.

Editor: In response to Mr. Kilgore Macfarlane's letter regarding sex-blind admissions at Brown (BAM, December), I feel that a few comments are in order.

The point of sex-blind admissions is to admit the most qualified candidates, be they male or female. By the very nature of this policy, the number of women undergraduates may increase on the merits of the women

themselves, but only at the expense of the so-called male segment if the latter is less qualified.

If Mr. Macfarlane had continued with his study, I'm sure he would also have found that alumni giving by wealthy individuals far outweighs that of the less-well-off. Would he then like to see an admissions policy which favors the rich?

If Brown is, in fact, "out of step with the other Ivy League colleges," more power to her. Brown's willingness to explore and to lead, as seen by its unique educational philosophy, has established Brown as one of the nation's most popular schools today. This atmosphere was one of the major factors that attracted me, and many of my peers, to Brown in the first place.

TODD RICHMAN '79
Campus

Editor: Recently in "Carrying the Mail" there appeared some opinions which have disheartened and disappointed us. We look at "sex-blind" admissions in a much different light than that of certain alumni who see this institution's primary objective as financial self-preservation and decry the results, both implied and real, towards Brown women.

We have always envisaged Brown's role in society as one of providing the highest quality education to the most gifted individuals. What is best for Brown is to maintain high standards in selection of students; establishing acceptance appropriate to total applications of each sex is hardly in keeping with such a goal. We should be proud of a sex-blind standard and offer to educate the best individuals, regardless of sex. Women and men will then continue to demonstrate the excellence in thinking manifested and practiced at Brown.

As students during Brown's retrenchment, we are not so idealistic as to blindly condemn the University to bankruptcy. Realistically, we must recall that "sex-blind" opportunities are only now being realized. For this reason past statistics must be discounted regarding donations to Brown and other universities. As Brown women continue to enhance their positions in the business world their contributions to Brown will, we believe, rise in correspondence with their aggregate income.

In short, we should keep in mind that Brown is an educational center of the highest

caliber and reputation, not a financial institution. We should continue to be a leader in innovative education, in the classroom and in the admissions office. We applaud the admissions policies which gave us the class of '82, and believe that alumni and alumnae should be proud that Brown is taking a leadership position in this area. Innovation, rather than imitation, should continue to be the goal of Brown as it defends its high standards of education.

RONALD E. WILSON '78

RICHARD M. HIRSH '79

Campus

Editor: We read with interest Kilgore Macfarlane's letter . . . Mr. Macfarlane is concerned that equality in admissions opportunity for women will diminish Brown's financial resources.

Like many of his fellows in other areas, Mr. Macfarlane worries that schools cannot "afford" sexual equality. It is a familiar refrain. Whatever our credentials, the Macfarlanes of the world have always told us that we have less potential than our male peers and, therefore, deserve less opportunity — for the good of the organization.

We suggest that women have given less to their schools over the years because women have earned less, or nothing at all.

Brown is setting its house in order. Stimulated by this example, Brown alumni — both women and men — may do likewise.

ARVA J. ROSENFELD CLARK '55

Lexington, Mass.

REBECCA L. CLARK '82

Campus

Editor: My first reaction to the letters from J. William Flynn '59 and Kilgore Macfarlane '23 (*BAM*, December) was resentment. Isn't that typical? I thought. If women can win by the rules, Flynn and Macfarlane reason, there must be something wrong with the rules. If sex-blind admissions work to the advantage of women, then it's time to think of who's footing the bills, alumni or alumnae?

The more I thought about their letters, the more I thought these men were right. Why should admission to Brown be sex-blind when hardly any other institution in the United States is sex-blind? If the average college-educated woman in the United States earns less than the average male high-school graduate, how can alumnae contribute as

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much to Brown as the alumni can?

Isn't the University creating expectations that can't be met? Should women go to college? Can't a man who has an A.B. from Brown, regardless of his IQ and grade-point average, earn more than a woman who has an A.B. from Brown? Can't he give more money to Brown? Isn't Brown a business? Isn't education supposed to be profit-making?

How lucky we are to have someone like Mr. Macfarlane, who knows "what is best for Brown University," keeping an eye on the profits and losses.

PHYLLIS MARSTELLER '64
Metuchen, N.J.

'I protest . . .'

Editor: The women at Brown assure us that we women have financial responsibility — financial clout, shall we say. That being so, I shall withhold any gifts to the University (except to contribute to the *Brown Alumni Monthly* through which I hear of news at Brown).

I protest the loss of Pembroke College; I protest the Lamphere decision; I protest the denial to the clergy the responsibility of the presidency; I protest the accelerated sports program for women; I protest the *less is more* spirit of the University. I suggest that the influence of women in teaching posts has lead [sic] to the inability of children to read or

write. Furthermore, I insist that the interest in old wives tales be relegated to the sphere of astrology; and that psychology find its place again in the triduum of theology, philosophy, and psychology as before.

JANET MIX SMITH '39
Freehold, N.J.

'No tears'

Editor: There were no tears in my eyes when I read "Point of View" in the November 1978 issue concerning defaults on student loans. Too bad these "honor" graduates take their obligations so lightly.

The rationalizations made interesting reading: interferes with a career, the fault of the economy, the fault of some technicality, etc. In short, anything and everything but "me." I would suggest that the reasons are not so terribly sophisticated. What's wrong with the simple explanation that it's a matter of trying to get something for nothing. There's nothing new in this — there have always been deadbeats.

My concern is primarily for those needy and deserving students whose chances for such loans are diminished by the flagrant disregard of a few. This should not be allowed to happen.

The failure to pay for education received is part and parcel of one's school record and this fact should be duly noted for such students. I would be interested in knowing this

if I were considering hiring one. I would be more than interested in knowing this if my daughter were considering marrying one.

DANIEL P. HYNEK (Parent)
Lowell, Mass.

Keeney and the CIA

Editor: I have always had a great deal of admiration for our twelfth president, Barnaby Keeney, for his outstanding work as president of the University, for his service to our nation, and in particular, as a superb human being.

This admiration increased greatly when I read of his service with the Central Intelligence Agency and after reading his appropriate comments about the propriety of serving one's country.

The typical "knee-jerk" reaction of the Rhode Island ACLU and their infantile charge that such associations have a "chilling effect" on free speech at the University makes one question the true motivation of the ACLU. The only "chill" that I can see is a highly visible absence of ACLU-led campus demonstrations against the "chilling effect" of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, the massive Cuban operation in Africa, and the Soviet domination of the Middle East.

I was further amazed that Dr. Swearer would roll over and play dead for the ACLU and assist them in this continuing "witch hunt" of CIA officials, and former CIA employees.

America needs a strong intelligence effort! The absence of one should be well known to all students of history. This degrading "witch hunt" of CIA employees has cost the life of a Rhode Island resident, Richard Welch, the former station chief in Greece, and untold friends in foreign nations. Unless it stops, the "chill" the ACLU will feel will be the cold winds of Siberia.

Along with many other graduates, I have been truly dismayed at Brown's great leap leftward in the past few years and get concerned when fellow alumni tell me they also are looking elsewhere for worthwhile institutions to donate to because of Brown's leftward tilt. The actions of the ACLU and Dr. Swearer could certainly have a "chilling effect" on Brown's financial strength.

ANDREW E. ANDERSEN '53, Lt. Col. USMC (Ret.)
Albany, N.Y.

Editor: I remember very well Barnaby Keeney's chapel lectures on the Renaissance tradition, and the obligation of the University to carry on the spirit of humanism. It is sad to read that Dr. Keeney was a CIA operative, and served as chairman of the board of directors of the notorious Human Ecology Fund while still president of Brown. That organization was responsible for the "LSD testing on human subjects," a tragic, monstrous act that no rationalization about "national security" can condone.

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The University has much to answer for. Until the most thorough-going investigation establishes that there are no links between the Brown community and the CIA and/or other agencies of government that have an interest in the corruption of academic life, no student can be sure that he and the rest of the Brown community are really pursuing what the academic tradition of Europe and the U.S. has always promised: the unfettered pursuit of truth, free of domination or control by the state.

ROBERT E. MOIR '61
Fair Haven, N.J.

On Capitol Hill

Editor: I am naturally interested in the December *BAM* story on Lee Verstandig, administrative assistant to the junior Rhode Island Senator John Chafee, because I took the same job with junior Rhode Island Senator Felix Hebert, starting in 1929. The fifty-year span reveals many similarities, but many startling differences, in what the job entails.

As to differences, the position is now called senator's "administrative assistant"; then it was senator's "secretary." The senator's staff then numbered four people; now it runs to twenty or more, with additional committee staffs. When Senator Hebert became chairman of a regular and a special Senate committee, I became clerk of both, and our regular staff was expected to double as committee aides.

Verstandig is paid \$45,000 annually; I received \$3,900, less a 15-percent reduction due to our being in the great '30s Depression, when Congress took a compassionate cut in pay.

Senators and representatives, and their staffs, stuck close to Washington in those days because transportation was by train or auto. It was a day's or a night's journey from the capital to Rhode Island. West Coast legislators rarely got home except between Congressional sessions, which, however, were shorter then than now.

Today's fast transportation and communications, which quicken the pace of Congressional activity, plus the population increase in each legislator's constituency, perhaps require the increase of staffs to a degree that has resulted in a Congressional bureaucracy matching the federal executive bureaucracy. Senatorial staffs today are compounded of specialists in various politically related fields. Our small staffs did not specialize; we did whatever the job called for on a day-to-day basis.

However, the Verstandig article shows many similarities over the fifty-year span, politics being the great common denominator. Not only are senatorial duties related to legislation on the Hill, but also the tasks of pressing constituents' concerns with the executive departments downtown were and are a major responsibility of a senator's

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office. The thrill of being close to the country's political heartbeat and of seeing the top politicians at close range constituted then, and still does, a prime attraction of the legislative staffer's job.

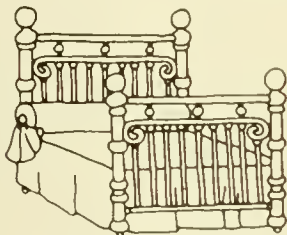
One particularly heartening trend is revealed in the *Verstandig* article; i.e., that senators and representatives are drawing on the colleges and their graduates for Congressional staff positions. *Verstandig* is quoted as saying he had "thought that Senate staffs were largely assembled through patronage," but that "the Senate has among it the brightest people I've ever worked with."

Whether the proliferation of the Congressional bureaucracy serves a useful purpose, or whether it is merely another example of Parkinson's Law, if it continues to attract the dedicated and the capable, as personified by *Verstandig*, we can only applaud.

RICHARD H. ANTHONY '25
New York, N.Y.



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Art and animals

Editor: Thank you very much for the generous profile in the December issue. There are just two points I'd like to clarify:

ANYART, the contemporary arts center, is no longer located in Warren, Rhode Island, but is now on Steeple Street in Providence. This more central location enables the gallery and art center to better serve the needs of artists and viewers from all over the state.

Secondly, my work at the Providence City Animal Shelter (formerly known as "The Pound") is part of a program called "Volunteer Services for Animals." Patterned after a very successful program in the Los Angeles City Animal Shelters, VSA works inside the Shelter to improve conditions there, and to assist in the reduction of the number of animals impounded. The Shelter handles over 7,400 animals yearly, of which, in the past, approximately 6,400 were destroyed. VSA is attempting to reduce this number by reuniting lost pets with their owners, promoting animal adoption, and educating the public re: leashing, licensing, spaying/neutering, and general pet-owner responsibility.

Unfortunately, a major segment which needs to be better educated regarding responsibilities toward animals is the undergraduate college community both at Brown and at other Providence colleges. Sadly, hundreds of dogs and cats are abandoned by college students each spring. Well meaning in their attempts to give stray animals homes for a few months, the students then abandon them when vacation time comes.

Contrary to popular belief, dogs and cats cannot fend for themselves, and usually end up becoming diseased and/or starving. Moreover, unsheltered cats and dogs reproduce in this country at a rate of 3,000 per hour. Since there are not enough homes for all of them, municipal shelters and humane societies end up needlessly destroying over 13 million cats and dogs annually.

If anyone would like to work with Brown students, and students from other colleges in the area, in attempting to help alleviate this problem, or if anyone is interested in other aspects of the VSA program, please contact me at 245-8419.

Thank you very much . . .
LOIS GRABOYS '59
Barrington, R.I.

In England's defense

Editor: I do not wish to be unkind. It is just that the exacting standard of reporting you aspire to, and not infrequently approach, was sorely lacking in the November 1978 issue of *BAM* which has just reached me.

I refer to the woefully hackneyed and glib profile: "Social worker JoAnn Neusner hasn't given up on England yet" — by Pamela Constable.

Perhaps Ms. Neusner really does walk around the streets of London tritely censoring the English as class ridden, unapproachable, down-at-heel alcoholics who impotently lament the loss of an Empire over too many pints of ale. If she does, she ought to pack her bags, as I can't see what possible good she is doing herself or her clients as a social worker in a society she clearly does not understand.

But the real bone I have to pick is with Ms. Constable, who for all I know feels qualified to comment on English life after only a fortnight on these shores courtesy of an excursion on Sir Freddie Laker's Skytrain.

How tired I have grown of such patronising drivel from Americans — be they *Time* magazine correspondents or *BAM* contributors — about the quality of English life. From such accounts as these one would surmise that Americans have only their undoubted material affluence to be proud of — so ritualistically is the "austerity" of England recounted and denigrated.

God, dare I admit it? Britain is not as



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wealthy as America. Yet a significantly greater percentage of her population is adequately housed and fed (than America's) despite the noticeable scarcity here of electric toothbrushes, mile-long, air-conditioned station wagons, and garbage disposals run by silicon chips. I would point out, however, that neither fridges or telephones are luxuries in Britain. And as for central heating — I, on a salary rather larger than Ms. Neusner's, simply have not chosen to install it in my home. And I have not frozen to

death yet, thanks to cosy fires and warm sweaters.

I would be grossly unfair if I did not highlight the one truly perceptive comment of Ms. Neusner in the article when she says of Britain: "On a neurotic American like me, it has a relaxing effect." So relaxed have I become after seven years in Britain that had Ms. Constable's appraisal of England been only marginally less inaccurate, I doubt if I could have roused myself sufficiently from my repose in this gentle, serene land — to respond!

JAMES ERLICHMAN '71
London

Editor: As parents of a freshman, we were greatly interested to receive our first copy of "Brown" (November 1978 issue). Thank you!

Included (pp. 48/49) were some sensitive comments on life in England today as seen through the eyes of JoAnn Neusner '72. However, a blind observation about Sheffield — at present one of the liveliest, as well as friendliest, communities in Britain — calls for contradiction. JoAnn is quoted as saying, "It was pretty bleak. There was no theater, no culture — just moors." How could JoAnn have spent over a year there without visiting the exciting Crucible Theatre or the really outstanding Graves and Mappin Art Galleries or getting caught up in the many extra-mural activities of the university, which is prominent in fields in which JoAnn seems interested? Perhaps, secretly, she really spent her time in the Peak District, one of Britain's very loveliest — and right on Sheffield's doorstep. Have another look, JoAnn, and above all don't discourage other Brown visitors.

Incidentally, I'm a Londoner with no axe to grind — but, as you see, I think Sheffield is great.

GEORGE WARBURG
London

Fritz Pollard

Editor: When Brown celebrities are the subject of articles, let's give them their due.

Fritz Pollard was not only the first black to coach a "pro" football team, which you state, but more important, he was the first black All-American selected by Walter Camp. In those days college football players played both offensive and defensive — sometimes for a full sixty minutes.

I knew Pollard, who was a well-liked classmate of mine.

Col. HENRY R. DUTTON '19
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Fritz Pollard was the second black named an All-American by Walter Camp. The first was William Henry Lewis, who was named by Camp in 1891 (when Lewis was at Amherst) and in 1892 and 1893 (when he was at Harvard). — Editor.

'Pembroke is not dead'

Editor: I would like to take issue with J. P. (Janet Phillips) in her article [On Stage] in the December 1978 BAM. Pembroke is not dead. It is alive in the friendships and the memories of all those who ever went there. It was a feeling, more than a place. It provided a 'sisterhood' that only living, working, laughing, and crying together can offer.

It is ironic and rather sad that sororities now are being considered as some students' answer to the void created by the merger. Brown women traditionally have not been elitist — towards each other or towards the 'outside world.' Why, then, a sorority? Why not a women's center open to all?

LUCY LAVENTHOL BRODY '52
Teaneck, N.J.

Grammar lesson

Editor: On page 20 of BAM for December, first column: "It's a very unique . . . process . . ."

Does not *unique* mean "only one of its kind?" How, then, is it susceptible to degree?

It's like a girl: she's either pregnant or she isn't.

Is it not so?

GERARD CHAPMAN
Mill River, Mass.
So. — Editor

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.



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Under the Elms

IN THE NEWS:

Clark Kent in University Hall?

One undergraduate called him "a humanist, well known and well liked on campus." A senior member of the faculty termed him "a bland corporate type." To a department chairman he is "the greatest thing to come down the pike in years." And a 1949 alumnus observed that he looks like Clark Kent, adding: "We are all waiting to see if he'll soon step into the nearest phone booth."

The University figure under discussion is the man at the top, Howard Swearer. The vehicle for the character analysis was the *Rhode Islander*, magazine section of the *Providence Sunday Journal* of February 4. And the author was Anthony L. DiBiasio '77, who followed the president around during a typical day on the job.

According to the author, Mr. Swearer has the following characteristics: "He speaks in even, modulated tones, never raising his voice above the conversational, always apparently relaxed and unfazed"; "he uses his pipe for both smoking and gesturing"; "in his office his jacket is off and his tie is loosened as he shuffles through his paperwork"; and "his round, red-rimmed glasses accent his round, youthful face which, with his close-cropped hair, combine to give the impression that were he to pose again for his senior class picture (Princeton '54) there would be little noticeable difference."

According to the article, if the Corporation had been looking only for a fund-raiser to fill the president's chair, Howard Swearer would not be at Brown today. "I don't like being known only as a fund-raiser," he was quoted as saying. "I taught in the classroom for seven years (at UCLA) and I know what's going on academically. The trustees were looking for someone to unite the faculty, students, and administrators. That is what I consider my primary job to be."



Howard Swearer: "I don't like being known only as a fund-raiser."

John Forasté

The Brown president agreed that today a university can no longer perpetuate the ivory-tower myth of years past. However, he strongly disagreed with the theory that the governance of universities has passed to students, faculty, legal staff, and Washington and that a president's role has been reduced to that of "glorified referee."

"There's no doubt things are much different from what they were twenty-five years ago," Mr. Swearer said.

"There must be a different approach now, with recognition of varying constituencies a university president has. But I feel I'm very much in charge and I cannot see relinquishing my responsibilities to quarreling groups."

The *Rhode Islander* article included comments by the president on a number of other points.

On criticism of his office: "Including my time at Carleton College, I'm in my ninth year as president of a university, and I'm accustomed to criticism. I'm sensitive to such criticism if I think it will affect the University. But if it doesn't, then I won't be sidetracked."

On the proposal of the American Association of Universities that this country establish relations with China on student exchanges: "Let's first determine what access our scholars would have. I'm not sure we'll be allowed to get at their best universities, but at the same time our schools will be open to them. I think the message on this proposal is to go slow — let's not make any silly moves."

On President Carter's approach to wage and price guidelines: "We'd like to go higher on salaries for our faculty, because Brown is playing catch-up with other Ivy schools and I think our faculty deserves equal pay. However, I think we should be supportive of Carter's inflation fight because inflation affects us very directly in our endowment and our investments. I don't know how much longer we can continue to push up tuition. Those increases really bother me."

At the end of his day at Brown, author DiBiasio came away with the impression that President Swearer is "obviously in command," albeit in a "low-key manner." Brown's Clark Kent may not be able to leap tall buildings at a single bound, but, as the headline on the story said, "with a running start he has cleared a lot of small hurdles." In this day and age, that alone should earn most college presidents good grades.

J.B.



More applications for Jim Rogers, but also more rejections.

ADMISSIONS: Why is Brown so popular?

Brown University is perhaps the most popular private competitive college in the country. What's that? you reply with a scoff. Come on. A boastful admission officer might make such a claim, or a true blue alumnus, but that can't be right.

Here are the figures. In the last two years applications for admission to Brown's freshman class have risen by almost 25 percent — from 9,185 in 1977 to approximately 11,400 in 1979. Harvard (with an undergraduate enrollment of 6,400) still receives more total applications (12,700 last year and approximately 13,000 this year) than Brown — the only Ivy League school to do so — but Brown has registered the highest percentage increase in applications anywhere.

Why is Brown so popular? "It's mainly a result of the educational experiences that students have here," says Director of Admission Jim Rogers '56, "and their willingness to talk about this when they go home. This simply sounds a lot better to high school students than what they hear about other institutions. And students have no reason not to tell it like it is — they're not suspect." In addition to the generally positive attitude of the undergraduates, Rogers cited the loyal, hard work done by representatives of the National Alumni Schools Program (NASP) at the local level as being re-

sponsible for the phenomenal leap in applications.

However, Brown's popularity now leaves many, including Jim Rogers, feeling peculiarly ambivalent. For every additional person who applies, there must be an additional denial, Roger explains, because the size of the freshman class is not increasing. "We have already acted on approximately 1,100 applications for early action, so we have 9,800 that we have to act upon between February 1 and April 14 [about 500 applications will remain incomplete and will not be considered]. We have about 2,000 offers left at this point, so you see," he sighs, "we can accept only one in five applicants." Last year Brown accepted roughly one in four.

"In human terms, these figures are difficult to accept," Rogers concedes. "There are students whom we would have accepted four years ago who won't make it now. There are going to be some very fine people who, under ideal circumstances, we would love to have on the Brown campus, but because of the limitations on the size of the freshman class we just cannot have them." D.S.

ENERGY:

Energy policy is tied to social policy: Dukakis

"If adversity does indeed strengthen character, then a recitation of the facts of energy life in New England should explain why we are a hardy

people, able to endure the worst January and February can throw at us." The speaker was former Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, who had been invited to address the Brown community January 11 on New England's energy problems, in one of a series of lectures sponsored by Brown's Center for Energy Studies.

Dukakis has encountered his share of adversity — he lost his reelection bid in the 1978 Democratic primary — but he demonstrated his own hardiness as well as a thorough understanding of the region's energy problems and a lively concern for its future. New England, he pointed out, pays the highest total energy prices of any region in the country, and that is the essence of its energy crisis. Our natural gas bills are the highest in the nation, our electric bills the second highest, and we are more dependent on imported oil than any other region. How can we overcome these disadvantages?

"Theoretically, the best way to accomplish that would be to deregulate domestic energy prices completely and allow them to rise to the world level," Dukakis said. "But in practice, total deregulation could have disastrous effects. Cleveland has enough problems right now without having to worry about natural gas prices tripling. And the national fight against an increasingly serious peacetime inflation would probably be crippled by total energy price decontrol."

Developing new sources of energy is enormously expensive, Dukakis pointed out. A new nuclear plant would now cost about two billion dollars, and, with the cost of coal having risen 37 percent in the last two years, a new coal-fired facility would be almost as expensive. But there are other reasons to be skeptical of such solutions: the environmental and safety questions they raise, and the fact that projected growth rates for electricity demand have tapered off to about 2.7 percent annually (according to the Massachusetts Energy Office). Large electric plants have become, in Dukakis's words, "the dinosaurs of the present energy scene."

"One of the greatest ironies of the national energy debate," Dukakis said, "is that the most economically effective alternative solution to the energy problem — conservation — receives the *least* attention." Improving the efficiency of home oil-heating systems in New England could save \$546 million annually; a

government-subsidized program to insulate every home in the region would result in a net savings of seven times the cost. Energy conservation is not cheap, Dukakis observed, "but it is much less expensive than any other alternative." And money spent on conservation stays in the region and creates jobs, whereas money spent on oil and gas usually leaves the region and often the country. Massachusetts has led the way in making conservation the cornerstone of its energy policy, and its program was chosen by the Council of State Governments as the model for the rest of the country.

American consumers have proved willing to conserve energy at home and at work, as shown by a decline in heating oil and industrial oil consumption, but no one has yet found a way to curb "the continuing voracious appetite of the American public for gasoline." Despite the improved efficiency of American cars, gasoline consumption last fall was up 5 percent — and, as a result, both gasoline and heating oil prices have risen. "Much of the problem stems from America's fascination with the automobile," Dukakis said, "But some of it is also related to our country's lack of commitment to rail and bus. If we are going to expect people to use their cars less, we have to offer alternatives."

Another area whose potential has not yet been tapped is renewable alternative energy sources — wood, wind, solar, and water power — all of which are amply available in New England. "I do not contend that we will ever be able to rely totally on these sources," Dukakis said, "nor do I contend that they will be cheap. But it is clear to me that they have great potential and that if oil and gas prices continue to rise, these renewable options will soon be more economical than conventional fuels — in fact, in some cases they are already more economical." Moreover, they are safer for both the long- and short-term, and are labor-intensive rather than capital-intensive, he added.

"One of the missing links in our national energy policy is a strong commitment to these renewable alternative resources," Dukakis said. "It is past time for the federal government to realize that the vast majority of homes and businesses in America will receive their energy from the sun by the middle of the next century, and government has a role to play both in helping to develop effective solar energy systems and

in protecting the consumer from ineffective ones." What we need, he said, is the equivalent of a Manhattan Project for solar energy research and development.

Realistically, though, government cannot ignore "the need to pursue certain conventional alternatives." Dukakis's administration negotiated the voluntary conversion to coal of the state's largest oil-fed utility plant, made a major effort to locate an oil refinery in Massachusetts, and encouraged exploration for oil and gas on the Georges Bank at the same time that it worked to establish safeguards for the fishing and tourist industries.

"Energy policy is unavoidably tied to social policy," Dukakis observed. "I'd feel better if the utility companies in this region took conservation seriously, but the real issue is whether the political leadership is sufficiently interested to make a policy decision. It's the responsibility of government to insist that the best and most ecologically sensitive energy technology be used." J.P.

Brown's energy bill now over \$3 million

Brown's energy bill for the fiscal year 1972-73 was \$1,089,000. In the fall of 1973, the Arab oil boycott triggered what has become a never-ending increase in energy costs, with the result that Brown has budgeted over \$3,000,000 for energy this (1978-79) year. That figure was undoubtedly on President Swearer's mind a few weeks ago when he sent a memo about energy conservation to the University community.

"Though I fear Americans have grown weary of energy conservation messages," he wrote, "the situation in this country and in specific places like Brown is really unchanged. We face rising costs in fuel and labor, and attention on the part of individuals to conservation efforts is weakening."

The mild fall, together with improvements in Brown's physical plant, had made the administration optimistic that "we can stay within the bounds of our energy conservation program," he wrote. "But our readings show that individual efforts at energy conservation are slipping again and threaten to offset all the gains we have made so far this year."

The president suggested, among

other things, turning off lights when they are not needed, limiting the use of hot water, and telling Physical Plant when you have knowledge of areas with excessive heat. In short, he ended, "we need your cooperation." R.M.R.

LIBRARIES:

The library's budget restraints begin to show

Brown's library system has been ranked eightieth overall in resources among ninety-four members of the Association of Research Libraries, according to 1977-78 figures recently released by the ARL. Using such statistics as total number of volumes, number of volumes added, and number of current serials, the ARL compiled for the first time an "overall library index" of the U.S. and Canada's university research libraries. Brown ranked fifty-fourth in total volumes (1,595,341), eighty-seventh in volumes added (39,467), and eighty-first in serials holdings (13,606), for a cumulative rank of eighty.

With the exception of Dartmouth, which placed eighty-eighth, other Ivy schools were in the top quarter of the list: Harvard ranked first, Yale fourth, Columbia seventh, Cornell thirteenth, Princeton sixteenth, and Penn twenty-third. But acting University Librarian Stuart Sherman '39 cautions that Brown's low numerical ranking, while in some ways reflecting the library's budget problems, is not necessarily cause for alarm. Brown is a small liberal-arts university, with fewer students (particularly graduate students) and faculty than most of its Ivy brethren, and without the large endowments for libraries of the two schools (Princeton and Yale) closest to it in size. Moreover, Brown has a uniquely centralized library system that all but eliminates duplication of collections.

Sherman stresses that the ARL rating is quantitative rather than qualitative. "We'd rank very high for a library our size in quality of collections," he says. "Brown has some very rich resources — for example, our collection of American poetry and drama is the best on the continent." The real question, he says, is not so much how Brown compares with other universities, but whether its library is meeting the academic and research needs of students and faculty — which is harder to quantify. To that end, a Task Force on

Collection Evaluation was set up last year to assess the needs of the various academic departments and compare the University's collections to standard bibliographies in those fields. This self-study, which was undertaken with the support of the Faculty Library Committee, is expected to continue into 1980.

Brown is also exploring the possibility of setting up a cooperative arrangement with MIT to share library resources. "Resource sharing is a new concept which will be developed extensively in the next few years," Sherman says. "No single library nowadays can possibly be strong in all fields of knowledge, but two institutions with comparable strengths can get together and augment each other's strengths." MIT was chosen because Brown is strong in mathematics, engineering, and computer sciences; the cooperative arrangement would involve not only sharing books, but people as well.

Nobody is denying that Brown's libraries have suffered over the last decade. In addition to the University's financial retrenchment, and the drying up of federal support for libraries during the Nixon Administration, Brown's libraries have had to cope with the print and information explosion and with severe inflation. An article in the January 22 *Chronicle of Higher Education* on the plight of research libraries pointed out that "the cost of books and periodicals has been rising much faster than the general increase in prices paid by universities for goods and services. . . . Since 1971, the average yearly increase in total college costs has been 8.1 percent. In the same period, average yearly price increases were 17.5 percent for U.S. periodicals and 11.6 percent for hardcover books."

As a result, Brown has had difficulty maintaining the status quo of its library resources, much less expanding them. Peter Lipman '72, assistant University librarian for systems and circulation, points out that a few years ago "we used to be able to say we had a comprehensive collection in mathematics — meaning everything that was being published — but that's no longer true. We can now say we have a very strong collection, but that's not the same as comprehensive."

Although a new University librarian will be appointed sometime this year, and it seems reasonable to expect that he or she will develop new long-range plans for Brown's libraries, no

dramatic increase in funding is likely in the foreseeable future. The *Chronicle of Higher Education* quoted a statement by Paul H. Mosher, assistant director for collection development at Stanford, that applies equally well to Brown: "Instead of developing collections, it has become increasingly a matter of managing them." J.P.

RESOURCES:

Major gift to medicine by Ann Ianaccio

A major gift to the Brown Program in Medicine has been made by Ann M. Ianaccio '24 and will be used in support of teaching and research with particular attention to cancer and pulmonary diseases. The gift will be used through a fund established in the name of Msgr. Dante Del Fiorentino, biographer and friend of operatic composer Giacomo Puccini. Miss Ianaccio, a retired teacher living in Gulfport, Florida, became a friend of Monsignor Del Fiorentino, a native of Italy, when she taught him English after he emigrated to the United States in 1922.

"Miss Ianaccio's gift," says Levi C. Adams, associate vice president of the Division of Biology and Medicine, "reveals her real devotion to Brown as an alumna, as well as her belief that the medical program at Brown is a valuable addition to the University."



Ann M. Ianaccio.

STUDENTS:

Brown's sorority women choose Alpha Chi Omega

During the week of February 5, the Crystal Room in Alumnae Hall — site of many Pembroke official functions — served as a walk-in recruiting center for a different sort of women's activity: Alpha Chi Omega, a national sorority that may soon be Brown's first resident sorority (*BAM*, December).

The eleven women who banded together to form a sorority decided to affiliate with Alpha Chi Omega because of its emphasis on scholarship and community service. (AXΩ was founded at DePauw University in 1885 as a musical sorority, and now has 110 chapters nationwide plus three "colonies" or chapters-to-be.) Rush week was kicked off with an open-house party on Sunday, February 4, which drew about thirty women. The rest of the week, four representatives of the national organization sat shivering in the under-heated Crystal Room, welcoming any and all comers who were interested in joining or who were just curious.

"We don't usually encourage walk-ins, but we have here," Ellen van den Brink, AXΩ's national collegiate program director, told us. "Many people are hesitant to risk involvement with something new, and we feel we have a responsibility to educate campus women. And I've been very impressed with Brown women — their intelligence, depth, variety of interests."

By Friday, they had sixteen pledges for their "colony." The pledge program, which includes the administrative details of organizing a chapter (offices, committees, rushing, dues, etc.) as well as indoctrination into the history and traditions of AXΩ, will be going on into May. Joan Munves '80, one of the founding members, said that they plan to cluster in a dormitory next year or until the housing office makes good on its tentative promise to provide them with housing equivalent to that of the men's fraternities.

The day we visited the Crystal Room, a male student poked his head in and said, "Hey, can I rush?" When they smilingly demurred, he shrugged and said, "Too bad — that's discrimination."

J.P.

People and Programs

□ **James E. DuBois** '50, vice president/creative director of the Providence advertising firm of Horton, Church and Goff, has been elected chairman of the Board of Editors of the *Brown Alumni Monthly*. He succeeds **Doris Stearns Donovan** '59, whose term on the Board has expired. **Patricia Simon Schwadron** '72 has been named vice-chairman of the Board. **Barry Beckham** '66 was re-elected to a three-year term on the Board, and **Cornelia D. Dean** '69 and **John J. Monaghan** '55 were elected to three-year terms.

□ The Brown Corporation recently approved the creation of a Center for Classical Archaeology and Art, under the directorship of Professor of Classics **R. Ross Holloway**, an expert in Greek art and Italian prehistory. The Center's creation reflects Brown's "tremendous resources in the field of classical archaeology," according to Holloway, among them the John Hay Library's archaeological collection ("one of the greatest in North America"), the RISD Museum of Art ("one of the ten best collections of Greek and Roman art in the United States"), and Brown's Departments of Classics and Art. The Center's primary focus will be to coordinate curricular planning and research in the field, and its faculty members include Associate Professor of Art **Rudolf Winkes**, Professor of Classics **Alan Boegehold**, and Visiting Assistant Professor of Classics **Susan Lukesh**.

□ **Christine Sweck Love** '70 has been promoted from assistant to associate director of alumni relations. She will continue to oversee the reunion programs, and will also be responsible for strengthening the alumni class structure and administering the educational tours program.

□ **Janice L. Jones**, who served as a consultant to President Swearer in negotiating the recent out-of-court settlement of the Lamphere case, has been named special assistant to the president in the area of affirmative action. A former corporate employment manager for General Mills, Jones will monitor Brown's compliance with the provisions of the Lamphere settlement and will serve as affirmative action officer for the faculty.

□ A scientist and a humanist at Brown have been named by President Carter to top-level positions in their respective fields. Dean of the College and

Professor of Physics **Walter Massey** was recently nominated by the President to a six-year term on the twenty-four-member National Science Board, the policy-making arm of the National Science Foundation, which is responsible for funding basic science research and teaching in American higher education. Ungerleider Distinguished Scholar of Judaic Studies **Jacob Neusner** was nominated to a similar term on the twenty-six-member National Council for the Humanities. The Council oversees the activities of the National Endowment for the Humanities, which allocates federal funds for humanities projects.

Dean Massey and President **Howard Swearer** were also singled out in a national survey conducted last year by the American Council on Education and *Change* magazine as among the 100 "most respected emerging leaders in higher education." Those so honored were all under forty-six years of age and represented the whole spectrum of higher education; Brown was one of only four institutions represented in the survey by more than one individual (Harvard had four, the University of Michigan three, and Penn two).

Sports

THE TEAMS:

Winter roundup

One of Coach Joe Mullaney's laments during pre-season basketball drills was that his players were too cocky. They thought they could lick the world. Mullaney knew he would have some problems turning the basketball program around, but never in his wildest dreams did he expect one of his stumbling blocks would be a cocky attitude on a team that was 4-22 a year ago.

"Our kids felt that they could win the Ivy title and stay even with the national powers on our schedule," Mullaney says. "It was important to get across to them that when you take on a powerhouse you have to recognize that team's advantages in personnel and then work together to try and come up with some wrinkles on offense and defense to help neutralize the other team's strengths. The big danger we had early was that the cocky approach was unrealistic and was only serving to set the

players up for a big letdown which could have affected our play within the Ivy League, where I felt we had a chance to be respectable."

Playing within their limitations, and with an enthusiasm that surprised and delighted Mullaney, the Bruins bounced back after an 0-6 start to win six of their next ten games, including the first victory over Providence College since 1959. The team also made a strong showing against then-No. 10 Marquette at the Civic Center, despite the prediction of *Providence Journal* sportswriter Harold Rich that the contest "would be determined early, maybe right after the National Anthem." Shifting from a 2-3 to a 3-2 and then into a combination defense, Brown led most of the way before superior shooting pulled it out for the visitors, 55-47, in the final two minutes.

Mullaney's men were the surprise of the Ivy League, sharing the top rung of the ladder with Penn (both with 3-0 records) until the first week in February, when the Quakers came to town and out-shot and out-muscled the Bears, 72-60, before a near-capacity crowd to take sole possession of first place. After that loss and a 80-53 setback at the hands of No. 1 Notre Dame earlier in the week, Brown came back strong to defeat a Princeton team that was second nationally in scoring defense with a 56.3-per-game average yield. Brown scored less than the Tiger average, only 52 points, but used a set of switching defenses to limit Princeton to just 49 points.

"We have been forced to live with certain limitations this season," Mullaney notes. "We're not particularly strong inside, we lack team speed, and we don't have players who can go one-on-one with a defensive man. As a result, we have a limited offense and can be stopped by teams who scout us thoroughly. We hope this will be the only year when we will have to be this basic."

□ Back in December, Coach Paul Schilling said that his hockey team would have to fight and scratch for each victory if it expected to make the ECAC playoffs (the top eight teams in the East) this month. With three weeks to go in the season, the Bruin skaters had fought and scratched their way to sixth place with a 7-6 ECAC record but were in danger of being bumped from the top eight as a result of three consecutive losses. This set the stage for a crucial game at Meehan Auditorium against Ver-



Swimming stars Pam Heggie, Gretchen Fricke, and Lori Pride.

mont, a 4-2 winner over the Bears during the Holiday Tournament.

With 12:40 left in the third and final period, Brown trailed, 3-0, despite some sensational play by junior goalie Mark Holden. Then Co-Capt. Dave Roberts caught fire, scoring at 7:20, setting up freshman defenseman Darrell Petit for a goal at 16:14, and slapping the puck home at 17:22 to force the game into overtime. At 3:46 of sudden death, Co-Capt. Mike Mastrullo fed Jim Lawson, who faked out the goalie and slipped the puck into the net to keep Brown in playoff contention.

□ The outstanding women's swimming team climaxed its 8-1 season with a surprising third-place finish in the Ivy championships held at Yale. Princeton took top honors with 565 points, followed by Yale with 521 and Brown at 483. It was Brown's best finish in the annual Ivy tourney.

Pacing the women's team were the three swimmers who led the way all season — Co-Capt. Gretchen Fricke, a sophomore, and freshmen Pam Heggie and Lori Pride. Fricke had a fifth in the 500 freestyle, a fifth in the 200 butterfly, a seventh in the 200 individual medley, and was a member of the 800 freestyle relay team which finished second. Pride was a triple winner with firsts in all three backstroke events, setting a new Ivy record in the 50 backstroke at 28:38. Heggie was a double winner with firsts in the 200 and 500 freestyle events,

broke two Brown records, and scored 65 points, the fourth highest individual total of the tournament.

Coach Dave Roach later announced that all three women had qualified for the nationals in Reno and that the two freshmen, Pam Heggie and Lori Pride, had been named to the All-Ivy first team.

□ Several individuals were performing well throughout the winter season. While Brown was defeating Yale and losing to Penn in a triangular track meet at New Haven, junior Tim Bruno broke the meet record of 58 feet with a 61' 5½" toss in the 35-pound weight.

The **Pandas**, while struggling a bit this winter, had a star in freshman Amy Crafts, who scored five goals, including the hat trick in the third period, in Brown's 10-1 victory over Penn. A resident of Weston, Massachusetts, Amy last year was co-captain of the Waltham Wings, an informal team that competed in the national championships.

In brief . . .

The late Tuss McLaughry, football coach at Brown from 1926 to 1940 and a member of the National Football Hall of Fame, was honored at the annual football banquet February 4 when the new Tuss McLaughry Award was announced by Tom and Bill Gilbane, members of the class of 1933. Replacing the Brown Club of Rhode Island's War

Memorial Trophy, the new trophy will be considered the MVP award. It went this year to Mark Whipple, quarterback of the Bruins for the past two seasons.

Senior co-captain Neil Jacob, who was sidelined last season by a broken arm, was honored with the Class of 1910 Trophy, given to the senior with the highest academic average.

□ His biographical folder indicates that senior **football** offensive guard Bob Forster collects pennies. Late in 1978, he also collected a number of honors and awards.

The man Coach John Anderson calls "the finest offensive guard I've ever seen in the Ivy League" was awarded an NCAA postgraduate scholarship award, one of only fourteen Division IA athletes so honored. He also became the first Bruin in eighteen years (Capt. Lloyd Hill '51 was the most re-

cent) to play in a post-season All-Star game when he competed in the Canadian-American Bowl in Tampa in January. Forster was named honorable mention All-American and was a first-team choice on the All-Ivy, All-ECAC, and All-New England teams.

Three other Bruins were named to the All-Ivy first team: junior offensive tackle John Sinnott, senior defensive tackle Mike Lancaster, and senior safety Ron Brown. Fullback Marty Moran and middle guard Jay Hickey, a pair of juniors, were named to the All-Ivy second team. Junior wide receiver Mark Farnham was a first-team ECAC selection.

□ Three Bruins made the All-Ivy soccer team: Peter Van Beek '79, a line-man whose 65 career points place him second on the all-time list to Fred Perreira '77, who had 77 points; back Tom

O'Brien '80, and goalie Paul Obermeyer '79. Coach Cliff Stevenson's son, Paul '79, and junior back Pat Weir were named to the second team. J.B.

Scoreboard

(January 10 to February 22)

Men's Basketball (8-14)

Brown 67, Columbia 59
Brown 61, Cornell 56
Notre Dame 80, Brown 53
Penn 72, Brown 60
Brown 52, Princeton 49
Dartmouth 62, Brown 51
Harvard 76, Brown 57
Providence 60, Brown 58 (ot.)
Brown 50, Cornell 49
Columbia 73, Brown 54
Brown 74, Yale 63

Men's Hockey (11-11)

Northeastern 6, Brown 5 (ot.)
Boston University 3, Brown 2
Providence 7, Brown 5
Brown 4, Vermont 3 (ot.)
Princeton 6, Brown 4
Brown 4, Yale 3
Cornell 7, Brown 5
Brown 6, RPI 3

Men's Swimming (4-6)

Brown 61, Cornell 52
Columbia 80, Brown 33
Brown 71, Perin 42
Army 72, Brown 41

Track (4-4)

Penn 89½, Brown 56½, Yale 26
Brown 74, Dartmouth 69, Columbia 27

Wrestling (3-8)

Brown 39, Trinity 6
Harvard 41, Brown 12
Yale 30, Brown 15
Brown 33, Coast Guard 6
Connecticut 33, Brown 14

Women's Swimming (8-1)

Brown 87, Boston College 42
Brown 91, Smith 40
Brown 103, Southeastern Massachusetts 23
Brown 83, Wellesley 39

Women's Hockey (4-11-2)

Brown 10, Penn 1
Providence 10, Brown 7
Colby 10, Brown 1
Yale 2, Brown 0
Brown 5, Cortland 4
Cornell 5, Brown 2
Brown 2, Boston College 2
Connecticut 5, Brown 4
Providence 8, Brown 2

Women's Basketball (4-10)

Penn 58, Brown 47
Manhattanville 56, Brown 53
Colgate 54, Brown 44
Yale 67, Brown 35
Dartmouth 58, Brown 57
Harvard 68, Brown 41

Peter Moss, Brown's leading scorer this year, gets sandwiched by two URI players.



Ken Berkowitz '79

'I stand surrounded by kids, duelling with them,' says Judaic scholar Jack Neusner, who clearly loves to teach

Jacob in th

Sitting on the edge of the stage as students walk into the large auditorium-classroom in the List Art Building, Jacob Neusner, the Ungerleider Distinguished Scholar of Judaic Studies, University Professor and Professor of Religious Studies, looks small, a little lost. It is the first day of classes in this second semester in the academic year 1978-79 A.D., and Jacob Neusner is about to commence teaching Introduction to Judaism — known colloquially as Reli Stu 1 — to the 121 students registered for this course. He was so nervous the night before, he will confide later, that he woke up at 5 a.m. and was at work in his study by 6. He blows his cheeks up with air, and then sighs.

"I want to analyze Judaism as a system," he says, standing on the floor in front of the class. "I want to see how Judaism and how diverse expressions of Judaism have constituted systems which have had to solve certain problems." He stops. He has seen someone taking notes. "No notes," he says immediately, "please stop. You can carry your pencil in your pocket but please leave it there. I want your eyes and I want you to learn how to listen in this course. Friday I will bring you lecture notes, and you'll have them for every class, so put away your pencils please." This



lion's Den

By Debra Shore



Photographs by John Forasté

is part of the Neusner style. He walks back and forth and partway up each aisle, linking his eyes with each student's. He asks questions, constantly. He gesticulates. He jokes.

"The thing you want to ask of Deuteronomy and Leviticus [the first books the students are to read] is, What does Mr. X want to talk about? What does his system consist of? Societies choose the things they want to talk about. For example, the Catholics are worried about sex and the Jews are worried about food." There is laughter. "When you list the taboos of the culture, Jews have many about food. 'He is very religious,' they might say. 'He would not even eat a hardboiled egg in the home of a conservative rabbi . . . ' How do Jews choose to celebrate certain holidays? They either don't eat at all or they have certain foods associated with that holiday.

He walks back and forth up each aisle, linking his eyes with each student's



"Why does a group choose what it chooses and not choose what it doesn't choose? In Leviticus you're seeing a particular conception of what a book of the Holy Scriptures should contain, what these people felt the basic constitution of the country should contain. But what does it leave out? What are the points of emphasis? People are always talking to their own world. Deuteronomy is about 200 years earlier and the mental character of the world is different. It was written in about 620 B.C. by people who are *very angry*, exasperated by seventy-five years of a culture they don't like. Pervasive anger characterizes the book." In the mimeographed lecture notes that Neusner passed out at the next class he writes, "Now to the case of Deuteronomy — the world of B.C. 620 (or: why so angry, Moses baby?)."

"The issue of this course, if you're Jewish," Neusner continues, "is not why you should marry another Jew." Again there is laughter. "This may be another generation of college students. It used to be a big concern. I would try to seat the Jewish kids together." Later Neusner explains, "We're not teaching people to be good Christians and good Jews and this is very difficult for the kids, because for them religion has always been a matter of faith, and not of scholarly examination. A Jewish kid who comes into the classroom looking for reasons to be Jewish is going to be disappointed. Those are questions I can't answer." Jack Neus-

ner's point is that questions of belief have no place in the classroom — or in the discipline of the study of religion. He is quite clear on that.

"What I want to get at in this course," Jack says at the second class meeting, "is what I shall call the ecology of Judaism, that is, a system and its interplay with the larger world that contains it. What are the principal components of a system? You understand a culture when you understand the choices that it makes." One student suggests that a system might be viewed in terms of leadership. "Okay," Neusner replies, "That's good. What is the type of leader that Leviticus imagines?" "A priestly leader?" one suggests timidly. "Very good," Neusner says. "In Deuteronomy is the priest a leader? A holy man?" He pauses, inviting response, then plunges on. "No. Whom does Deuteronomy want as a leader? What's the basic



question I need to ask? You've got a document in your hands," he says. "We're learning how to read a document. We should be able to get to the critical core of the culture.

"How do we know that Leviticus assumes the high priest is the leader of the culture? We know it because they focus on it and they tell us it's important. How about Deuteronomy? Who's talking? Doesn't that help? Who is the voice of the book? Did you feel that Leviticus was the voice in the book? No. It's an impersonal book. So who is talking here?" Neusner has homed in on a student, who mumbles, "I don't know."

"That's good," Neusner says. "Now we come to Neusner's Law Number 1. Usually it takes two or three sessions to get here. The law is WHEN IN DOUBT, LIE. Never say, 'I don't know.' Say in response, 'That's a good question.' " The students laugh. He has let them off the hook. It is only temporary.

"In Deuteronomy," Neusner continues, immediately picking up the thread, "Moses is the critical voice in the beginning, middle, and end until you wish he would shut up. What problem does the book choose to solve and how does it solve it? What we're talking about is a functional approach to culture. What is bothering Leviticus?"

A student pipes up. "The question of holy versus unholy and pure versus impure?"

"Good," Neusner replies. "That's neat. They

want to make some clear distinctions. How do I serve God in the book of Leviticus?" he asks, turning to another student. "Jody," he says, "redeem yourself." Jody fumbles. "No," he corrects. "How about animals? Don't I get to kill any animals? The first fifteen chapters are about killing animals and burning wheat. What can I as an ordinary man eat in the book of Leviticus? Can I eat lobster? Can I offer lobster on the altar? That happens to be my personal fixation," Neusner confesses. "So now tell me the key to the book of Leviticus."

"The making of distinctions?" another student offers.

"So," he replies, "what's going on?" There is an awkward pause. Neusner raises both hands and I think he is going to berate the class. They have not been sharp. Instead he says, "These are guys who are setting up correspondences between



heaven and earth. What bothers them is when lines are crossed, and things which are anomalous. You want to hear taboos? I can give you taboos. Why can't you mix wool and flax? — because they come from different things, animal and plant. There's a discomfort for these people because they want things in order and in their own place.

"Who are these people and what is bothering them?" he asks again. "Why the stress on orderliness and things fitting into their proper pigeon-hole? By the way, you ask, why the stress on ritual? Stress on ritual often happens in times of tremendous upheaval and disorder. A useful principle in analyzing a culture is the principle of opposites. You should be asking me factual questions," Neusner instructs. "Who were they? Where were they? What were they doing? Anyone want to ask me that?"

Later Neusner will say of that class: "Oh, I really made some mistakes today. I went too fast and then I didn't wrap it up. You should always give yourself ten minutes at the end of a fifty-minute lecture to wrap up the class. And you should always finish one minute ahead of the end, never one minute late. If the students know that you will always stop one minute ahead of the bell then they'll relax and pay attention."

At the next class meeting, Jack Neusner says

to his students, "The first week is the most difficult for me because you're sitting there like stones and not saying very much. Soon I hope the miracle of resurrection will take place and you'll be more interesting to be with." They laugh. "You've got to participate," he tells them. "When you go out from Brown, you're going to make your living with your wits, by what you know and how you use your minds. Our education will not benefit you if you're passive." Every student in the room is now riveted to Neusner. He is talking about their *lives*. "You've got to take risks," he says. "Using your minds is risk-taking. There's no world out there that's hanging on your every word."

By the end of the session, again filled with questions and the eager thrust and parry of Neusner's mind probing theirs, though this time he does not forget a summary — "The real issue of



'If you feel confused, you should be. The human condition is confusing'

culture is the issue of why anyone should want to change in any way. How can you account for the fact of change?" — one student looks puzzled and Jack Neusner, roving eye, sees her. "A penny for your thoughts?" he says. "I feel like a lot of things have gone over my head," she says, hesitantly. Some students laugh.

"That's fair," Neusner replies. "I've shifted ground six times today — deliberately. These are questions we all have to answer about our world. If you feel confused you should be. The human condition is confusing."

Jack Neusner's classroom manner may seem slapdash and intimidating. "People in general feel that professors do what they do because they like it. That's not so," he says. "A dentist uses a drill to do his work; I have to use humor. You have to make the person care *deeply* about the things you say, because if there's no caring, there's no learning, so you have to stand on your head. You have to get their attention. Criticism is our stock in trade not because we want to be mean but because we need to make a point. Ninety-eight percent of the things I do in the classroom — maybe even 99 percent — are calculated. But the students don't know that. They'd say 85 percent was spontaneous.

"What I learned from my teachers was how *not* to teach. They lectured us. I never walked into the home of a professor. I never walked into an office hour. I never talked to a professor at Har-

ward except two times about an honors thesis — and I never went back. At the Jewish Theological Seminary, in the classroom it was information given To Whom It May Concern.

"It took me ten years to have the self-confidence to walk away from a prepared text and away from a lectern," Neusner says. "It took me four years to stop trying to persuade the students that I knew a lot. I call my classroom 'Jacob in the Lion's Den.' I stand in the middle of the room surrounded by kids, duelling with them."

Jack Neusner clearly loves teaching and he is deeply committed to his students. He holds office hours daily and urges his students to come. "The hours are set aside for you," he told them in the first class, "so use them. Don't come in and ask me, 'How are you?' Don't come in and shoot the bull. I want to know if you're having problems or

dents said, despite the majority of these traits — or perhaps because of them — he is an excellent teacher. Some found him unpleasant to work with; others said that 'he teaches by humiliating students.' Most, though, asserted confidently that 'he is one of the most intelligent and exciting professors alive today.' Eighty-seven percent of the respondents would recommend the course because of Neusner, perhaps because, as one student said, 'Neusner is the course.' "

Jack Neusner's reputation as a teacher is only surpassed by his stature as a scholar. "He really has changed the face of his field," says one of his colleagues. Neusner's "field" is the history of Judaism from approximately 50 B.C. to 500 A.D. and the study of what he has called "the single most influential document in the history of

'He is one of the most intelligent and exciting professors alive today'



want to talk about things." In addition, Jack Neusner has never come unprepared for a class or a lecture, and he rarely gives the same lecture more than twice. One graduate student commented on Neusner and his style: "I think he's the finest teacher I've ever seen. He is capable of bringing more out of a student than I've ever seen a teacher do — and he can do that time after time." Isn't his method somewhat devastating? I ask. "If he's able to establish a relationship outside of class, the student is less likely to feel devastated," he replied. "Jack would say of his approach, 'It teaches them to take responsibility for what they say and not just shoot their mouths off.' What he teaches is not information," said this admiring student, "but how to use your own mind."

Not all students thrive under the Neusner style, as he is well aware. As likely as they are to be riveted, at times they may also feel nailed. In the student course guide of 1977-78, composed of student evaluations of their courses and published by the Undergraduate Council of Students, students said of Neusner's Judaism in Late Antiquity course: "Professor Neusner's course is a valuable experience, but not always a pleasant one." Neusner has traditionally evoked strong reactions from his students, and his performance in RS 164 was no exception to this rule. He was said to be abrasive, demanding, brilliant, concerned, tyrannical, arbitrary, and opinionated. But many stu-



Judaism" — namely, the Talmud.

The Talmud itself consists of two parts — the Mishnah, "a late-second-century law code of a very peculiar order," Neusner defines it, and the observations and scholarly commentary on the Mishnah made by Palestinian and Babylonian rabbis. Mishnah claims to be the oral law handed to Moses at Mount Sinai as a counterpart to the written teachings known as Torah. Mishnah claims that its oral record of the law was passed down over many generations to the rabbis, who took the document to Babylon and established it as the foundation for Jewish life there. "Why are the rabbis making comments on this book? Because the Mishnah claims to be authentic revelation and it is therefore worthy of exegesis," explains a Neusner disciple.

Because it was believed that God had revealed his will to mankind through the Torah and the oral traditions accompanying the written revelation, study of the sacred texts was considered a holy act. For centuries upon centuries, then, rabbis and their disciples — and to some degree all Jews — would study the Talmud, writing commentary upon commentary, at the same time accepting the Talmud as divine revelation. "What they did was to re-narrate the Biblical stories in their own words," Neusner says. Talmudic scholars accepted as a given that if a Talmudic story attributed a statement or a deed to someone, he really

said it or did it. Textual discrepancies mattered not, for this was the word of God. But Jacob Neusner wasn't buying.

The Mishnah itself consists of six divisions. Each contains the laws governing certain kinds of transactions in society — rules for conduct, agricultural rules, civil and criminal rules, etc. "I was the first to say, 'What do we have here?'" Neusner recalls. "'Are these eyewitness accounts? If not, then the history that's been done is all wrong.' . . . The revolution was to regard the Mishnah as a document done in time and in history and not as an eternal revelation," Neusner says. "I've redone the interpretation of almost the entire document, asking 'What did it mean to the people who said it?' not 'What did it mean for the people who studied it?' What changed was my insistence on seeing Mishnah as a world under construction."

"It's just like asking what Jesus meant when he said, 'Render unto Caesar what is Caesar's.' Is he saying something other than what the Protestant church might want him to say?" says Marty Jaffee, a graduate student of Neusner's. "What was Jesus trying to say to the people he was talking to? A secondary issue is, Did he really say it and how can one know that? These are essentially the kinds of questions Jack is asking of the Mishnah. They are very simple questions, and they've been used on the Old Testament and New Testament and classics, but no one had ever subjected this document to those questions before."

"Essentially, when you look at a text you're rich in answers but you need the questions," Neusner explains. "What questions does it answer that I want to ask — and that it can answer? . . . You can't treat a text as if it's not particular to its time — what's surprising is how anything transcends its time."

In developing his new approach to the study of the Mishnah, Neusner has borrowed much from the critical techniques of other disciplines, especially anthropology. The Mishnah, for instance, can be viewed as the fundamental document of a foreign culture. What can it tell us about that culture? Neusner asks, much as an anthropologist might ask what the initiation rites of the Yoruba or the ritual songs of the Navajo Indians tell us about their cultures. Certainly the Mishnah is a religious document, insofar as it deals with how men are to relate to their fellow men and to God; yet it is still the central artifact of a culture.

The key to Neusner's approach to the Mishnah — one which can, he feels, provide insights into any culture — is the notion of "system." A system, according to Neusner, is the world-view and way of life of a particular group of people. In asking what is the system of Mishnah, one is asking, What did this society choose to talk about? What did these people write about and worry about? Neusner asks, and what, conversely, did they exclude from their writings and their con-

cerns? If they excluded worries about what people can eat — "As an ordinary man, am I allowed to eat lobster?" — and about when women can marry and leave the home, what does this tell us about their view of themselves and their world?

Jacob Neusner first approached the world of the Talmud at age twenty-two. Among traditional Talmudic scholars he got a very late start. Neusner was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1932, the youngest child ("That's the key to me," he says) of Lee and Samuel Neusner. In 1929 Jack's father founded the *Connecticut Jewish Ledger*, an English-language Jewish weekly newspaper. For the next thirty-seven years his father, and then his mother when his father became too ill, ran the paper. "I was used to women being effective personalities," Jack says. Within twenty-four hours of his bar mitzvah at age thirteen, Jack Neusner had a job at the newspaper. He ran errands and learned newswriting from reporters on the *Hartford Times*. (He'd been given a typewriter in the second grade.) He wrote headlines and did layouts. As soon as he got his driver's license, he became the courier to the printing plant. "I had the run of downtown Hartford, which was a great place then, and I was paid \$5 a week, a fortune in those days. But I never got to participate in school activities," Jack recalls, "and we often worked on Saturday mornings." Though Jack grew up in a Jewish household, his was in no way an observant family, he says. "From the time I was thirteen or fourteen I wanted to be a rabbi, but that was an adolescent cop-out — so I would have something to say when people asked me, 'What do you want to do?'"

Jack left the paper at eighteen when he entered Harvard College. He studied American history, and loved it. Following his graduation, magna cum laude, he went to Oxford for a year of further study, but he knew he wanted to attend rabbinical school. "I discovered in college while writing papers that it always mattered to me if it had to do with things Jewish. That's what interested me."

At Oxford Jack met more observant Jews his own age. "They impressed me," he says, "and I could respect them intellectually." Jack was advised to attend the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Conservative rabbinical school, rather than Hebrew Union College, the more "liberal" one. In order to pursue that kind of education, however, Jack would have to observe all the Jewish laws — daily prayer, keeping kosher, rest and no smoking on the Sabbath, etc. "I was a cigarette smoker," Jack remembers. "The Sabbath I made it from sundown to sundown without a cigarette I applied to the JTS. I felt if I can do this, I can do anything."

Harold White, now a chaplain and director of the Hillel at Georgetown University, was a fellow student and friend of Jack's at the Seminary. "He came with not the strongest Jewish background," White recalls, "and in a few short months he was

'He has really changed the face of his field — the history of Judaism from 50 B.C. to 500 A.D.'

'The graduate students who come to work with Jack learn to be overachievers'

able to pass the entrance exams, to gather the necessary background to be considered a worthy candidate for the seminary tradition. What might have taken other people twelve years to accomplish, he did in three months — that was probably the most impressive thing. He had the ability to sit down and really engage in scholarly pursuits without being distracted, what in Yiddish is called *sitzfleisch*. And he had a prolific pen — that's been for as long as I've known him.

"We were regarded as lower-class citizens at Seminary," White says, "because we were not products of Jewish day schools or *yeshivot* (Hebrew high schools). I went to an Ivy League school, too."

Jack neither confirms nor denies White's story about his admission. There is a corpus of "Neusner stories," he indicates. That was merely one. "But I will say that within a year at the Seminary I could hold my own — that is true. Everybody in the place knew more than I did," he says. "There were freshmen at Columbia and junior high school students who knew more. I had no real knowledge of Hebrew before I started. I had the advantage of seeing everything fresh because I didn't know anything. Often someone who comes fresh can completely restructure the field because he has no commitments. I was very much resentful," Jack remembers. "I was marginal — neither in nor out — and it was a very tough six years. But scholars have to be marginal in order to make a contribution. Scholarship is like child's play, because children like to take things apart and to see how things work."

Though Jack Neusner had been working towards a Ph.D. in religion at Columbia concurrently with his rabbinic studies and his first love was scholarship, he assumed he would find a place in a pulpit somewhere. "In the late 1950s it never entered my mind that I could be a professor in a university. At that time, there were not five positions in universities in this country in the study of Judaism, except those under religious auspices. But I figured I would be unhappy in a pulpit. Some people are defrocked," he says, "and I was unsuited to begin with."

To his great surprise, in his final year Jack was offered a teaching position at Columbia. "I was unbelievably lucky — and I know it — but I had to leave after a year. It broke my heart." Jack's dissertation at Columbia on a key figure of the rabbinic movement in first-century Babylon — Yohanan ben Zakkai — was awarded the Abraham Berliner Prize in Jewish History upon its publication in 1962.

Jack spent two years as an assistant professor of Hebrew at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. It was a mismatch. He spent the next two years at Brandeis as a research associate, embarking on what was to become a five-volume project — *A History of the Jews in Babylonia*.

In 1964 he married Suzanne Richter and they left for Dartmouth College, where he was to be an

assistant professor of religion. The years at Dartmouth were formative ones for him. "The people in my department really cared for each other and were willing to fight with each other. We were intellectually engaged with each other and cared for each other's ideas, even though we disagreed bitterly, but I could never have stayed there. Hanover was too isolated. We had two babies and how could we go to a cocktail party from 5:30 to 7, when we don't drink much?"

Jack Neusner came to Brown in 1968 as professor of religious studies. Soon he began to receive recognition for his scholarly work. In 1974 Columbia University awarded him its University Medal for Excellence. In 1975 he was named Ungerleider Distinguished Scholar of Judaic Studies and University Professor at Brown. Last year the University of Chicago awarded him an honorary doctor of humane letters, and the University of Cologne awarded him a doctor of philosophy degree. Last year, too, he was appointed a member of the National Council on the Humanities, the governing board of the National Endowment for the Humanities. He has held numerous offices in professional organizations, served as visiting professor at the University of Minnesota last fall, and has written or edited two and a half sizable shelves full of books.

Indeed, his literary production is the stuff of legend. "The big joke about Jack Neusner was, 'Call Jack and see if he can't have a book out by tomorrow,'" one observer recounts. "He's just so incredibly prolific and the astonishing thing is that he isn't constantly mining the same turf. You could understand it if he was doing that, but he's not." In fact, writing, for Jack Neusner, is like breathing — it has the same insistency.

He works daily from 8 to 10:30 in his office at home, goes for a swim at the Jewish Community Center, and then returns for another hour of work. "You don't do a lot in any one day," he says, "but if you work 365 days a year you get an awful lot done." He's at Brown every day from 1 to 5, holding office hours and teaching. Watches have been set, with some accuracy, by the time Jack and Wendell Dietrich, chairman of the department, cross the Green to the Blue Room for coffee several times a week (it's just after 2). "I want to keep in touch with what he's thinking," Dietrich says. "Every now and then I will hear of some important insight he got in the JCC pool."

Jack works at home from 6 to 9 at night and then watches "whatever junk is on TV, except on Thursday when I take off time to watch 'Mork and Mindy.' It's terrific." Does he have any hobbies? "I have four children," he replies instantly. "They're very absorbing."

Jack Neusner is not without his detractors. "He is a man of very great stature — everyone recognizes that," says one colleague. "He has very powerful enthusiasms, tremendous energies, powerful loyalties. He is volatile; he's a

fighter; and he gets into some remarkable scraps from time to time. Jack demands that he be taken seriously — that does lead to some tensions from time to time. He is a thoroughly political man and he obviously knows how to use influence and power on behalf of the causes he is interested in.”

One member of the community who has worked with him on several projects suggests that he is a man of extremes, predictability being the missing element in his personality. He runs hot or cold, is never lukewarm, and his students and colleagues have no way of predicting the temperature before their bath. “He is a very demanding person,” says another observer. “When he decides that he has an interesting idea he makes certain that it gets known.”

Neusner’s greatest demands, perhaps, are on his graduate students — and they are his prizes. He takes an intense interest in their welfare and seems to be involved in all aspects of their lives. The graduate seminar meets twelve months a year — during vacations, during the summer. “Graduate students are working people,” he says. “I am a working man like any other working man. I get paid to do my work. I don’t ask my students to do anything I don’t do. The first thing you learn as an adult is that you do your job before anything else.” Though the demands are great, the work is not without its rewards. By the end of three or four years the students — there are four presently in residence — have completed their dissertations, work done for presentation in the seminar. And though he makes no promises, all his students have found teaching positions. Richard Sarason, a Brown Ph.D. (1974) and Neusner protégé, joined the Brown faculty in 1976.

“The students who come here to work with Jack make a bargain,” says one observer. “They learn to be overachievers, more than they ever thought they could be, and they work very hard. Jack cares very much about their future and if he does have a lot to do with the shape of their personal lives, that’s part of the bargain. But his students only put in three or four years and what they get out lasts a lifetime.”

One colleague suggests, “In a sense the intense interest and involvement with his graduate students is a modern transposition of that classic form, the rabbi with his students in the yeshiva. Also from his rabbinic training, perhaps, he has a very strong sense that what you do and the gestures you make are of great consequence.” Indeed, it is somewhat ironic — and strangely moving — that this man’s love for his students (there is no other word) should find expression in this form: the rabbi, studying the Talmud, with his disciples.

Jacob Neusner is doing new things. His work, and the work of the students he sends forth each year, may eventually undermine the traditional approach to the study of the Talmud, but the endeavor, in its fascination, beauty, worth, and intellectual appeal, is eternal.

In the card catalogue of the Rockefeller

Library there is an index guide card for Jacob Neusner — right between Neuroses and Neutrality. In a way, this says it all. He is neither neurotic, nor neutral. He is Neusner, *sui generis*.

A NEUSNER SAMPLER

Scholarly works:

- A Life of Yohanan ben Zakkai.** Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1962. Second edition, completely revised, 1970.
- A History of the Jews in Babylonia.** Leiden: E. J. Brill, five vols., 1965-70.
- Eliezer ben Hyrcanus: The Tradition and the Man.** Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1973.
- A History of the Mishnaic Law of Purities.** Leiden: E. J. Brill, twenty-two vols., 1974-1977.
- A History of the Mishnaic Law of Holy Things.** Leiden, E. J. Brill, six vols., 1978-79.
- A History of the Mishnaic Law of Women.** Leiden: E. J. Brill, five vols., 1979-80.
- The Glory of God Is Intelligence. Four Lectures on the Ideal of Torah-Study in the History of Judaism.** *Delivered at Brigham Young University, June 7-8, 1977.* Provo: Brigham Young University Press, 1978.

Textbooks:

- The Way of Torah: An Introduction to Judaism.** Encino: Dickenson Publishing Company, 1970. Third edition, thoroughly revised, 1978.
- There We Sat Down: Talmudic Judaism in the Making.** Second printing, New York: KTAV Publishing House, 1978.
- American Judaism: Adventure in Modernity.** Fourth printing, New York: KTAV Publishing House, 1978.
- Invitation to the Talmud: A Teaching Book.** New York: Harper and Row, second printing, 1974. Paperback edition, 1975.
- Between Time and Eternity: The Essentials of Judaism.** Encino: Dickenson Publishing Co., 1976.
- Editor: Understanding American Judaism. Toward the Description of a Modern Religion.** I. The Synagogue and the Rabbi. II. The Sectors of American Judaism: Reform, Orthodoxy, Conservatism, and Reconstructionism. New York: KTAV Publishing House, 1975.

Children’s Textbooks:

- Learn Mishnah.** New York: Behrman House, 1978.
- Learn Talmud.** New York: Behrman House, 1979.

Collections of Essays:

- The Academic Study of Judaism: Essays and Reflections.** New York: KTAV Publishing House, 1975. Second series, 1977.
- Fellowship in Judaism: First Century and Today.** London: Vallentine, Mitchell and Co., 1963.

After twenty-eight years
the throats still warble,
the notes still trill
THE CHATTERTOCKS

By Debra Shore



Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!

— Lewis Carroll

But hark, the Chattertock, my son!
The throats that warble, the notes that trill!
Alas, the strutting cock is done,
His place nine Muses fill.

— Anonymous

Chattertock? What's *that*? Don't you mean Chatterbox? A women's singing group, you say, from Pembroke? Oh, then you must mean Chicken Pox. . . .

The name has always given them trouble. It was intended as a spoof on the Jabberwocks, a men's singing group formed at Brown in 1949 which took its name from the Lewis Carroll verse above. Two years later, during "scut week," several Pembroke students living in Sharpe House decided to do a parody — in title and style — and the Chattertocks were born. In the somewhat carefree and unselfconscious college atmosphere that permitted a group of otherwise perfectly reasonable and intelligent young women to call themselves the Chattertocks, they were an immediate hit.

There were twelve members then, and they sang at college events, fraternity parties, and with the Glee Club. By 1955, senior Nancy Tobin (Dorer), a charter member, organized the first annual Intercollegiate Sing. The second generation of Chattertocks made their debut singing "Beauty Shop Quartet," "I Dream of You," "Cider Time," and "The Halls of Ivy." In 1957 the Chattertocks sang in their first Latin Carol Service, which was itself ten years old. Eunice B. Couch and her daughter (recruited by classics professor and master of ceremonies Herbert N. Couch) had prepared a Latin translation of "The Twelve Days of Christmas" (henceforth known as "Duodecim Dies Christi Nati") and, with the help of music professor Ron Nelson, the group prepared a musical arrangement. The Grex Chattertockarum — roughly, "gaggle of Chattertocks" — have performed "Duodecim Dies" with verve every year since then.

And this points up an essential fact: the Chattertocks are the lone surviving Pembroke campus organization at Brown today. They have outlived the Jabberwocks and several other singing groups that died for lack of funds, or interest, or an outmoded style — victims, perhaps, of the frumious Bandersnatch. (These include, among others, the

PDQ's, the Brunaires, the 42nd Parallel.) The Chorus has survived — but it is affiliated with the music department and receives some support from the University. The Chattertocks do not.

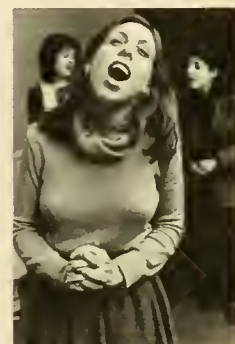
Among the programs and newspaper notices, letters of enthusiastic appreciation, and water-stained photographs collected in the Chattertocks' scrapbooks is a short article from a 1959 issue of the *New Yorker*. It seems that a group of Rhode Island businessmen had had all they could take of the slurs directed at Rhode Island. These men formed a booster club, selecting the Rhode Island Red rooster as a symbol of their campaign to boost Rhode Island. "The Rhode Island Red hen is the official bird of the state," the *New Yorker* account says, "but the rooster was selected by the businessmen, who admired its speed, virility, and noise." These men decided to launch their campaign before an audience of "some five hundred potential Rooster Boosters" who had gathered, unsuspecting, in the ballroom of the Sheraton-Biltmore to hear Henry R. Luce speak on the condition of the world. After dessert — and before Luce — the Chattertocks, who had been drafted as conspirators in this endeavor, began singing "Poor Little Rhode Island, the Smallest of the Forty-Eight." They were soon interrupted by a man shouting, "Stop the music! I'm tired of that old song!" The Rooster Boosters proceeded with their plan and three minutes of solid boosting ensued. The Chattertocks sang "Be A Rooster Booster" and the campaign was off — speedily, with much virility and noise. "It was a stupid song," one of the Chattertocks recalled later. She returned late to her dorm — at something like 10:15 p.m. — and had to appear before the Honor Council. For her it was an embarrassing incident all round.

One member, Jamee Francis (Graham) '61, reminisced recently about the group. "We had some ridiculous songs, oh God. One was called 'Social Hotdog.' And there was 'My Cutie Doo on the Choo Choo Choo.' And our uniform — oh, this is a biggie, this is a real biggie — it was a brown jumper with a paisley blouse." Still, Jamee enjoyed the group immensely. "We wanted to sing and enjoyed singing in parts," she said. "That was the main interest we had." Jamee majored in music at Pembroke and earned a master of music in piano from Yale. For many years she was involved in church work and conducted a church chorus. Now she teaches music in the public schools in Pittsburgh. When her children were young, Jamee tried to teach them the Latin version of "Twelve Days of Christmas." "It's stuck with me," she said.

By the mid-60s, the Chattertocks had abandoned the barbershop style and concentrated on singing folk music in close harmony, adding guitars for accompaniment. Much of their work was arranged by Ron Nelson and various members of the group. They often sang at other colleges for a Winter or Spring Weekend, sharing the bill with the Vassar G-Stringers, the Wellesley



Anna Fromer '79



Sylvia Kemp '80



Terri Bensinger '80

John Forasté (3)

The 1978-79 Chattertocks (left): Clockwise, from left, Pam Summit '81, music manager, Anna Fromer '79, Sylvia Kemp '80, Betsy August '80, Dolores McDonagh '80, Carla Norvell '81, Cecile Calvert '79, Terri Bensinger '80, Libby McLaughlin '82, and Maxanne Resnick '81, business manager.

Widows, the Dartmouth Injunaires, the MIT Logarithms, the Harvard Business School Tycoons, the Mount Holyoke V-8's, and the Bowdoin Meddiebempsters. In these years the group took two first prizes in New England folk festival competitions.

During spring vacation in 1968 the group lined up a series of engagements singing at alumni clubs, country clubs, and hotels in southern Florida. "Ask anyone," the scrapbook reads, "the trip was great and everyone loved us."

Over their twenty-eight years the Chattertocks have seen many transformations — and this has probably ensured their survival. By the mid-1970s their popularity, however, was low. "People just weren't interested in folk stuff," recalls Anna Fromer '79. "Women's music isn't very popular and you've got to capitalize on what people like." Anna, who had been with the group since her freshman year, asked a friend in the band to come to a rehearsal. "We were doing songs that really needed a band," she explains, "but we were doing them à cappella and they sounded awful." Henri "Boom Boom" Bulterman '71, '77 Sc.M. came dragging his brother David and another friend in

tow. The Chattertocks had a band, which is now composed of Boom Boom on piano, Tim Eskey '80 on drums, and Scott Young '80 on bass guitar.

"Once we got a band we discovered that we couldn't be heard above the instruments," Anna says, "so we needed amplification." The group borrowed money from the Undergraduate Council of Students and received a grant of \$100 as well, enabling them to buy four microphones, with speakers and amplifiers. The girls book all their own dates — often with area alumni clubs and other groups — raise their own money, take care of their music and equipment. Auditions for new members — the group fluctuates between nine and twelve — are usually held in the fall; last year approximately fifty students tried out for three openings. Once in, however, a member is good for

Rehearsing for the Latin Carol Service in 1958: from left, Emily Mott-Smith MacKenzie '62, Jamee Francis Graham '61, Carolyn Hanson Prescott '60, Nancy Otto Banning '62, Eleanor Judd Quinn '59, Katherine Hempstead Humm '59, Madeleine Johnson Anderson '59, Jean Callahan Wolman '59, and Judith Fall Ryder '61.





Brown Photo Lab

life. "Our motto is, 'Once a Chattertock, always a Chattertock,' " Anna says. Former members are welcome to return and sing with the group — some do — and those off for a year abroad return to the fold. "Do you know the last note?" one member demanded of another in a recent rehearsal. "No," she replied. "Then go back to Paris," the first retorted. (The group urges all former Chattertocks to write Betsy August, Box 165, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912.)

The Chattertocks now perform about twice a month and rehearse once a week. Neither they nor the band receive any remuneration. What money they earn goes into their account with the UCS. In addition, they often give free concerts — at the Gate, for instance, where they once wore tuxedos. On another occasion they performed a disco medley and appeared in disco garb.

This year for the first time ever, the Chattertocks offered Chattergrams on Valentine's Day. For \$5 — a bargain — the group presented a rose and a song to the lucky recipient of the valentine. Those sending the message could choose from a selection of such tunes as "My Funny Valentine," "Let's Do It," "Do I Love You?," "My Cherie Amour," "Handy Man," or even "Breaking Up Is Hard To Do."

At one rehearsal the week before Chattergrams hit the scene, however, one member handling the orders gave this report: "Someone said they wanted us to sing the first few lines of 'I

The 1965-66 Chattertocks: standing, Stephani Cotsirilos '68, Marcia Rollin Woodward '69, Jeanne DeRouville Carpenter '68, Ellen Turner Harris '67, Kay Shibley Francis '67, Leslie Dallas Wiseman '67, Gwyn Walker '68; seated, Cheryl Adams Gherardini '67, Margy Bedrick Tarkow '68, Judy Bellizia '68, the late Josi Rosenkranz Wildstein '66; on floor, Karen Matthews Parker '69 and Margaret French Gardner '68.

Gave My Love A Cherry.' (laughter) They said they'd pay extra for it. . . ."

"I spoke with someone at the florists who said they may not have enough roses for Valentine's Day," another reported.

"I'm sorry," someone chimed in, "that sounds ridiculous."

"Wait, haven't you heard about the rose crisis?"

What this should show, above all, is that the girls have fun. Most are not music majors — Anna, for instance, is a political science honors concentrator who hopes to attend law school — and many will not pursue formal singing upon their graduation. But while they're at Brown, singing — in a small group, with other women — is what they want to do. "For as much work as it is, it's a lot of fun," says Betsy August '80. "The people are really great; there's not that much rivalry. We try to bring out the best in each person."

"I was just thinking," said one at a rehearsal, "we should go on the Gong Show, you know?"

Sign language

A new "umbrella" discipline called semiotics is being pioneered at Brown

By Janet Phillips

Photographs by John Forasté

A knock at the door, a footprint, a spontaneous outcry, a painting, a piece of music, a conversation, a silent meditation, something in writing, a syllogism, an algebraic equation, a geometric diagram, a weathervane, an ordinary letter. . .

Each of these activities or things is an attempt to communicate. From the perspective of sign theory, they are signs that stand for something above and beyond themselves and convey meaning to us. And what they tell us depends not only on the content of the message, its medium, and its context, but on the meanings and interpretations that each of us supplies to them. To a Jew in Nazi Germany, a simple knock at the door may be a terrifying event; to a suburban American, it would probably signify little more than an interruption of his afternoon nap. A lone human footprint on an otherwise trackless desert would be far more cryptic than that same footprint in an unbroken left-and-right series marching across the dunes. A New England weathervane pointing steadily northwest means little to us if we don't know the significance of wind direction in reading the weather, but to a knowledgeable observer it is a harbinger of clear skies, high winds, and cooler temperatures. Hamlet's "Get thee to a nunnery" had an ambiguous meaning for audiences in Shakespeare's time, when "nunnery" was also a colloquial term for brothel — but that ambiguity, and its implications, are largely lost on modern audiences.

Sign theory has been around for over two thousand years, at least since Plato's "Cratylus" and his parable of the Cave. Three hundred years ago, the English philosopher John Locke, in his "Essay on Human Understanding," proposed the term "semeiotica" (derived from the Greek "semeiotikos," meaning "observant of signs") to denote "a doctrine of signs, the most usual whereof being words." Locke classed "semeiotica" as one of the three great provinces of the intellectual world, along with physics and ethics. But it wasn't until the last third of the twentieth century that "semeiotica" came into its own and was reborn as semiotics, the study of signs and systems of communication.

Semiotics is now a burgeoning academic discipline, and Brown University is helping to pioneer it. Brown currently offers the only undergraduate concentration in semiotics in the country, established four years ago by Professor of English Robert Scholes, which has been attracting large numbers of students. Brown also has a new interdisciplinary Center

for Research in Semiotics, under the direction of Professor of Slavic Languages Thomas Winner, and recently was the host to the annual meeting of the Semiotic Society of America, of which Winner is past president. To those who have become involved with this new discipline, semiotics offers a fresh perspective on their own fields of endeavor and a unifying approach to other areas of knowledge.

"Our whole perception is through the mediation of signs," Winner explains. "We transform the world of brute facts into a world of signs to impose order on the universe. And all communication proceeds by systematized signs. Semiotics is concerned with the ways humans communicate in culture" — not just with how meaning is transmitted, but how it is culturally determined. Every act of perception and cognition is an act of interpretation, according to semiotic theory; and interpretation — the translation of one sign into another — is a reflection of its cultural context.

Winner uses the example of nodding one's head — a gesture which has opposite meanings in the United States and Greece — to illustrate a cultural sign. Language, intonation, gesture, dress, music, fine arts, architecture are all culturally embedded sign systems — each a "language" in its own right, with its own code and grammar. Robert Scholes says, "Semiotics has been defined by one of the greatest students of it as 'The study of anything that can be used in order to lie.' Purely natural phenomena are not semiotic unless they're subject to misinterpretation." Language itself, which Winner calls "the privileged semiotic system," is the prototype or model for all other human sign systems. Semiotics deals with how language and related systems are structured (grammar or syntactics), with how they embody meaning (semantics), and with the uses to which they can be put (pragmatics).

By placing sign systems within the overall context of cultural communication, semiotics is able to show the relationships *between* systems without reducing them to one another or violating their integrity. "Semiotics can deal with a literary text as something that communicates on many levels, instead of reducing the whole thing to Freudian symbolism or Marxist political analysis," Winner observes. "Those elements may indeed be present, but semiotics can recognize them without falling into the trap of reductionism." Semiotics can show the relationship between the structure of a novel and the structure of a film — for example, in comparing the

Professor Thomas Winner:
*"Semiotics is the interdisciplinary
discipline par excellence."*



classic fictional device of the "omniscient narrator" with the cinematic device of the camera as an all-seeing, invisible eye (rather than a filtering or distorting lens); it can demonstrate how, in a particular culture, a kinship rule may be translated into a myth and in turn into an economic transaction. It is "the interdisciplinary discipline par excellence," in Winner's words.

Therein lie both its enormous value and its pitfalls. Semiotics as a discipline came into being in response to the information explosion and the increasing compartmentalization of knowledge in this century; it fulfills "the need for something which overcomes barriers," Winner says. According to Scholes, "Semiotics provides a vocabulary and a set of concepts to enable us to talk about any text or sign process in common language." But it has been accused of "intellectual imperialism," which Scholes concedes is a danger. Semiotics is an evolving field, still struggling to define its terms and its boundaries, and reduced in the meantime to assembling what Scholes calls "bits and pieces of pictures of the sign process" from other disciplines, as well as borrowing their vocabularies. (The first world semiotic congress, held in Milan in 1972, laid the cornerstone for a common vocabulary in establishing "semiotics" as the name for this new discipline, which Scholes calls "a great step forward.")

Moreover, different opinions abound on the proper scope of semiotics. Should it concern itself only with human communication, and specifically with culturally determined communication (as distinct from, say, involuntary physiological signs such as blushing, sweating, and pupil dilation, all of which communicate something about our emotional states)? Should it include animal communication (zoo-semiotics), or ways in which humans interpret natural phenomena, or the sign systems of the natural world, such as genetic coding? The turn-of-the-century American philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce, who is generally considered the father of modern semiotic theory, summed up the problem when he said, "The whole universe is perfused by signs, if it isn't a sign itself." As Scholes puts it, "That's an awful lot to expect someone to know."

One area where semiotics has immediate and concrete value, and where its applications are well understood, is in dealing with the "communications explosion" — the proliferation of books, magazines, newspapers, television, movies, and advertising that confronts us at every turn. Because semiotics teaches us to notice how signs and sign texts are used to convey meaning, it forces us to be aware of overt and covert messages and to examine our own interpretation of and response to them. It can be enlightening — and disconcerting — to uncover "hidden" meanings and assumptions that we normally take for granted. Imagine, for example, that you're looking at a photograph of a couple in an intimate and private moment, and you're drawn into the intensity of that moment, when you suddenly realize that there is a third presence in the room with that couple — the photographer. That realization destroys the illusion of intimacy that the photograph creates and makes us aware of our collusion with the photographer in pretending that he (the intruder) doesn't exist or is invisible; it enables us to see the communicative act as a whole. In semiotic argot, this is known as "deconstructing the text." And since "every act of interpretation is unique," as Scholes says, in that it consists of an interaction between the text and the interpreter, when you deconstruct the text, you're also deconstructing the interpreter.

Brown's undergraduate concentration in semiotics is focused primarily on the "communicative arts" and specifically on the verbal media — literature, journalism, speech, drama, video, and film. In a real sense, the program developed in response to the communications explosion. Scholes says, "I'd been doing work in semiotics, although I didn't call it that, and I saw so many students trying to work out independent concentrations that included the arts and media and looking for an intellectual framework in which to put them. Students who would major elsewhere in creative writing, film, or communications are all brought under the umbrella of semiotics at Brown. It's a way of controlling student interest in the media in a fashion appropriate to a liberal-arts institution."

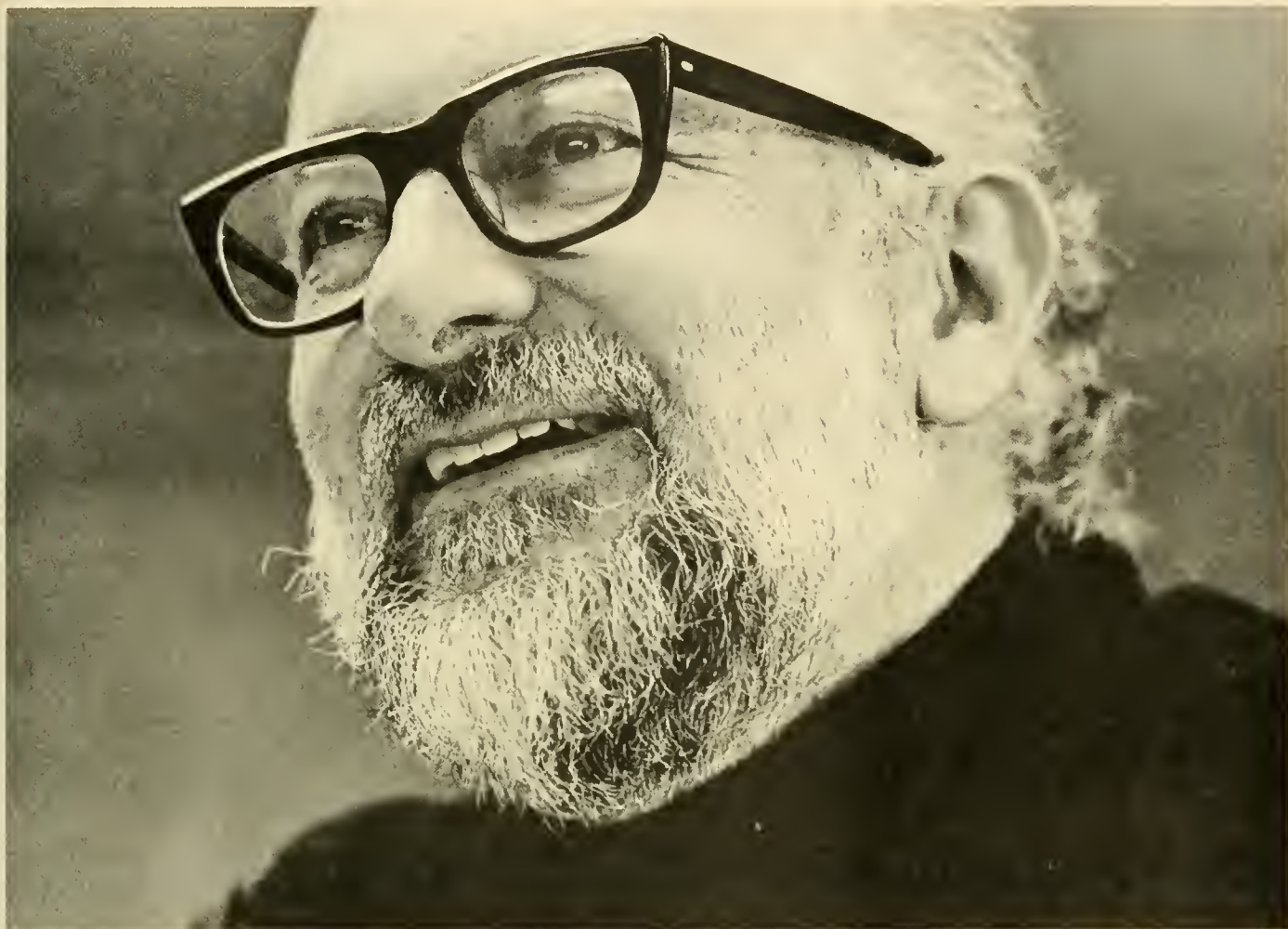
The four main emphases within the concentration are writing (poetry or fiction), film, communications, and semiotic theory. In each track, students range far afield in learning theory, analysis, and production; the list of recommended courses includes offerings in linguistics, philosophy, engineering, psychology, anthropology, and classics, in addition to literature, film, speech, and drama. Students are also encouraged to take a foreign language, preferably French, because "much modern theory of semiotics is written in French," Scholes says, "and any foreign language increases your understanding of English, which is an important goal." They're allowed to include one course in a non-verbal medium such as dance, still photography, or studio art as part of the concentration — but no more than one. Scholes explains, "We don't want to seem to offer a watered-down major in the fine arts."

The semiotics program is concerned not just with inte-

Semiotics fulfills "the need for something which overcomes barriers"

grating the study of various communicative arts, but with approaching them from the perspective of communications theory. Scholes's own concern is teaching writing — he and Nancy Comley '71, '77 Ph.D. have put together a writing textbook that "couldn't have been done without communications theory" — but he points out that "we're not trying to turn out creative writers, but to train people to understand written texts." Film is an important component of the program because, as he explains it, "When you teach the structure of film for analytical purposes, you can demonstrate very concretely what it is you're talking about. It turns out that the structure of film has a good deal in common with literary texts and also some important differences; it helps literature students have a much sharper perception of the structure of literary works, as well as learning how film texts are put together.

"The semiotics program is trying to produce balanced individuals who can speak, write, make a film if necessary, communicate in a lot of ways, and understand the common features in all these communicative processes," Scholes says. "We're not doing vocational training, but we're trying to prepare our students for all fields of endeavor where the ability to write, speak, and understand the media is important." Like the discipline itself, the program is evolving: "We beefed up the philosophical component, because there were too many students who knew a little linguistics but were



Robert Scholes: "The semiotics program is trying to produce balanced individuals who can communicate in a lot of ways."

short on the logic and philosophy of language. Right now, the communications aspect is the weakest part of the program, because we don't have the personnel to teach it." But the program's appeal to students is evident in the dramatic increase in semiotics concentrators over the past four years — from four in 1974 to about seventy now.

Research and graduate education in semiotics at Brown are just getting organized; both come under the aegis of the Center for Research in Semiotics, which Winner helped to found early this year. The interdisciplinary Center is part of an informal consortium with Yale and Indiana University, the only other institutions in the country with similar centers. The consortium, in turn, has established a cooperative arrangement with the University of Warsaw (Russia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia are leaders in semiotic research), and will sponsor annual colloquia as well as trade visiting faculty. Right now, Brown's Center is a small-scale operation (they graduated their first Ph.D. this year) with a tiny budget and no full-time-equivalent faculty. But Winner is currently working on grant applications, and with time and money, the Center is expected to become a major focus of semiotic activity, not just at Brown but nationally and internationally.

Semiotics is obviously here to stay. The question is whether it can establish credibility as a vital discipline in its own right, rather than just a new twist in academic nomenclature. Scholes concedes that already "a terrible amount of

garbage is published under the rubric of semiotics." But a clue to its fundamental validity and its appeal can be found in an honors project proposal submitted by semiotics concentrator Jim Rosenbluth '79, tentatively titled "The Semiotics of Sensory Encoding in the Human Nervous System."

Rosenbluth's hypothesis (echoing Winner's observation that "our whole perception is through the mediation of signs") is that "the encoding and perception of environmental stimuli constitutes life's most fundamental system of symbolic representation. . . . (that) the perceptual process in mammals is influenced by learning as well as heredity." In other words, the way we see, feel, and hear things is largely dependent on how we were taught to do so — on how we learned to interpret and classify the world around us. Thus, our perceptions — the building blocks with which we construct our world — are *symbols* of the reality that is translated through our senses. Seen from this perspective, all human activities and endeavors reflect an underlying sign system of shared perceptions, which are culturally determined to varying degrees.

After outlining the ways in which he plans to explore his hypothesis and its implications, Rosenbluth concludes, "This project would give me the opportunity to synthesize my diverse interests into one undertaking. This is a fascinating prospect for me, because perhaps during the course of the project the underlying unity of all the fields of knowledge that I have pursued at Brown will begin to dawn."

Wondering about the future of the economy? Ask Mike Evans

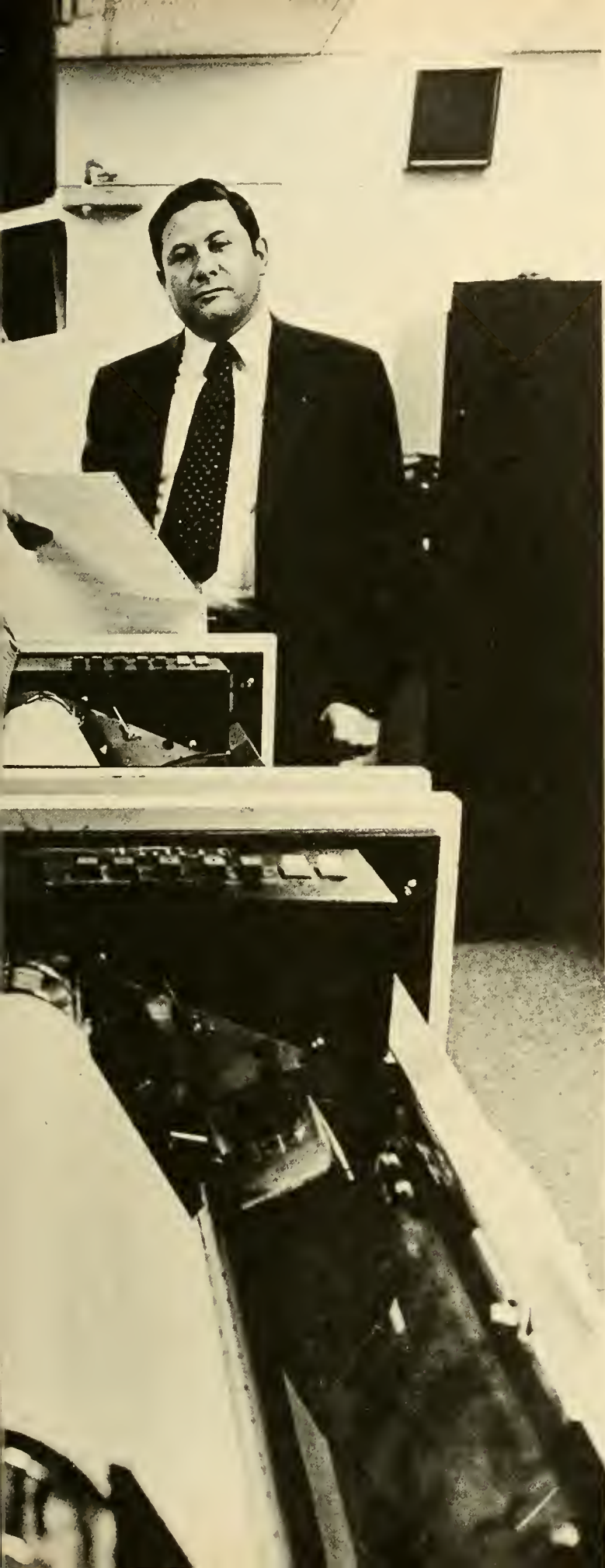
By Robert S. Ingersoll '60

Michael K. Evans '60 was in good company. Stretched across two facing pages in the January 8 issue of *Forbes* was an oil painting in the old masters style, depicting sixteen individuals who had most influenced economic thinking from the seventeenth to early twentieth centuries. Sir Isaac Newton, David Hume, Adam Smith, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Malthus, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, John Maynard Keynes, and others were grouped together, in powdered wigs and stiff collars where appropriate.

And on the next two facing pages, in like portraiture but attired in three-piece suits (except for John Kenneth Galbraith in a rugby shirt), were thirteen of today's most influential economic practitioners. There were Paul A. Samuelson, Milton Friedman, Otto Eckstein, Robert Heilbroner, Lawrence Klein, Henry Kaufman, Eliot Janeway, and the youngest of that notable aggregation — Mike Evans.

The article was not so much about what these latter gentlemen do or say, but what they make, which in some cases is several hundred thousand dollars annually. It described the recent demand explosion for economic analysis and forecasting which helps support 115,000 economists in this country, about the same as the number of dentists. "Certainly the gypsies, astrologers, and medicine men never had it so good," the author wrote. "Add up the salaries, book sales, economic forecasting and consulting firm profits, and the economics industry could easily be worth over \$2 bil-





lion a year." It went on to highlight some of the individual financial success stories in the industry, pointing out that Evans had just sold his remaining share of Chase for \$3 million or so, and Eckstein's holdings in DRI were worth \$7.5 million at current market prices.

Chase is Chase Econometric Associates, Inc., of Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, the nation's largest economic analysis and forecasting firm. Evans started it on a shoestring in 1970 and sold it to the Chase Manhattan Bank this past January. DRI is Data Resources, Inc., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, run by Otto Eckstein, the chief competitor of Chase Econometrics.

Evans and Eckstein were compared elsewhere in the *Forbes* article by an officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, explaining why he felt that corporate and government clients spend tens of thousands of dollars to acquire the economic forecasting services of Evans, Eckstein, et al.

"For one thing, you don't subscribe to these forecasters for their perfect accuracy," he said. "You subscribe for their data bases and for a feel, an understanding, a story of what the economy will do. Often you buy the individuals: warm Otto Eckstein, conservative Larry Klein, or flamboyant Mike Evans."

Flamboyant. If that describes a propensity to call it as he sees it, in straightforward language, then flamboyance is one of the qualities that has helped propel Mike to the forefront of what Thomas Carlyle described a century ago as the "dismal science." Whether or not it's dismal depends on how it has affected you, but there is no question that the economic analysis and forecasting undertaken by Mike is strictly scientific. For he is an econometrician, a new breed of economist.

Econometrics is a science that has emerged only within the last two decades and that bases interpretation of economic data and forecasts of economic behavior on a tightly prescribed statistical methodology. This differs from purely judgmental techniques that econometricians might equate with waving a moistened finger in the breeze to forecast national weather patterns.

The foundation from which all econometric forecasting springs is the econometric "model." A model is simply a series of mathematical equations that capture the relationships and dependencies of all the elements making up a complex economy. Econometricians "build" these models, conveying the image, perhaps, of building an intricate machine from a child's erector set. But the building process is two-dimensional, undertaken on the pages of notebooks, or stretched across blackboards.

The well-known Chase Macroeconomic Model, capturing the multifaceted complexion of the entire U.S. economy in mathematical terms, contains nearly 200 equations devised by Mike. The undertaking consumed a year of concentrated effort and the model receives ongoing fine tuning

as shifts and changes within the economy affect various relationships.

Once a model is constructed it is programmed on high-speed computers. But then what happens? How does it generate the myriad of forecast detail for which clients pay so dearly and wait so eagerly?

The forecasts are produced by subjecting the model to certain "assumptions" about the future performance of critical external or "exogenous" variables that have a direct bearing upon the performance of the variables to be forecast. For instance, to forecast interest rates certain assumptions must be made about the future activity of such exogenous variables as bank reserves, government demand deposits, government debt, non-business loans, and more. These same assumptions are also related to many other variables to be forecast, including unemployment, housing starts, and consumption of consumer and capital goods. The relationships between the exogenous variables or assumptions and all of the forecast variables have been worked out through historical experimentation and built into the equations comprising the model.

The beauty of computerization is that the results of the assumptions fed into a model may be seen almost instantly, eliminating time otherwise spent in laborious hand calculation. However, the assumptions must be on target if the forecasts are to be on target. Models and computers facilitate forecasts but they don't make forecasts. Economists do. And it is the judgment of the economists who make the assumptions, as well as the design of the model that applies them, that clients are purchasing.

Starting literally as a one-man shop in 1970, Mike Evans built Chase Econometrics in the intervening years into an organization of 150 people providing analysis, forecasting, and consulting services for fifteen different sectors of the economy. Clients, which include some 600 corporations, financial institutions, utilities, and governments throughout the world, subscribe to such services as macroeconomics, financial, industrial production, industrial prices, metals, agriculture, insurance, regional economics, international economics, foreign exchange rates, and others.

Each service is directed by a team headed by a senior economist and supported by additional economists, researchers, data managers, and technical consultants. It's not only a brainy aggregation — including numerous Ph.D.'s, M.B.A.'s, and M.A.'s — but unlike some other forecasting and consulting firms, Mike has reached into the ranks of business, finance, and government to recruit individuals with "real world" experience.

The services produce short-term forecasts extending about two years out, and long-term, extending a decade into the future, issued on monthly and quarterly schedules. Printed material



Mike Evans at his desk: "Retirement would be only working five days a week."

includes extensive analysis, detailed forecast tables, and special reports on sudden events of major economic consequence. Additionally, written analysis, forecast tables, and voluminous historical data going back a quarter century are available to clients through time-sharing. Via desk-top computer terminals in their offices, clients may "access" to data bases and forecasts to retrieve selected information, which is transmitted instantly to the terminal's TV-like screen. And through state-of-the-art computer technology, clients may change the assumptions that went into a forecast to reflect their own thinking, and then run the new assumptions through the model to see the results. Clients may also link the Chase models to their own internal models to introduce the broad economic perspective to their own specific company's sales, inventories, and financial forecasts.

The acceptance of econometric modeling techniques for corporate and institutional decision-making is widespread. In a relatively new wrinkle, however, the model makers have played key and often controversial roles in the formulation of major policy by the federal government. In late November of last year *Fortune* published a significant article, promoted by the cover blurb — "Economic Modelers at War in Washington" — about the impact of econometricians in general and Mike Evans in particular upon Washington lawmaking.

"Computers helped kill a budget-busting farm bill and prepared the way for a cut in capital-gains taxes. What is a legislator going to do when the models disagree?" So read the sub-headline referring to two pieces of major legislation on which Mike and the persuasion of his models had great impact. As the article reported: "In an episode that had reverberations all over Capitol Hill last spring, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, author of a budget-busting farm bill, got a stinging lesson from the new techniques (econometrics) when his senatorial adversaries Henry Bellmon and Edmund Muskie ordered up a special, apparently irrefutable printout from Chase. It was rushed to the Senate floor in mid-debate and eventually helped defeat the bill in conference."

The capital gains tax victory last October, resulting in the reduction of a maximum rate of 49.1 percent to 28 percent, gained its impetus from a study undertaken by Chase Econometrics after the late Wisconsin GOP Congressman William Steiger had introduced a capital gains tax cut bill as a trial balloon. In what *Fortune* described as "Washington's first war between computers," Mike battled Administration opposition in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, the Senate Budget Committee, and the Joint Economic Committee. His message: chopping capital gains taxation to 1969 levels of 25 percent would result in stock price jumps of 40 percent in two years, massive increases in plant and equipment expenditures, 440,000 new jobs by 1985, and reduction of the federal deficit by \$16 billion in 1985.

President Carter characterized the proposal as a rich man's windfall. And Daniel Brill, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Economic Policy — armed with his own econometric model — accused Mike of "glib and superficial" analysis. But the issue became a cause celebre, gained surprising support, and won the day only slightly amended.

"Models will play a big part in the major tax policy battles that lie ahead," Mike commented recently. And it's likely that his presence will become increasingly visible in legislative hearing rooms in the days ahead. Chase was recently awarded a hefty contract by the Senate Finance Committee to model the effects of tax cuts in encouraging the production of more goods and services.

Now that Mike Evans has become a household name to the readers of the business and financial press, and his counsel is sought in the highest echelons of business and government, he occasionally muses on how it all came about.

When he arrived at Brown from Cleveland Heights High School in his native Cleveland, it was to pursue an applied math major. Mike thought the focus was to be on statistics and computers, but he discovered it was physics and engineering. He grew disillusioned with the major and began his senior year by doing a very unusual

thing. He switched from applied math to a combined major in economics and math. It was so unusual that in the spring of his senior year, when names were posted for comprehensive exams, his wasn't included. The department had assumed he was still a junior since he had just started the major. Mike had also applied for Ph.D. programs in math at MIT and Harvard but didn't get in, and the apparent problem with his comps didn't make him any happier.

The day the comps were posted was April 15, a significant date for Mike, although he didn't know it at the time he hustled in to see Merton Stoltz, then chairman of the economics department. "Are you a good student?" he recalls Professor Stoltz asking. Stoltz then told Mike that he had to award a National Defense Education Act fellowship by 5 p.m. for the economics Ph.D. program at Brown or lose the grant. Mike accepted with pleasure and continued at Brown for three more years, completing a Ph.D. in economics and teaching a number of courses including "EC-D1" — that scourge of the freshman class. "The fellowship also paid better than the 85 cents an hour I had been getting from Mrs. [Grace] Feeney to clear tables in the Ivy Room," he recalled.

It was during his senior year, however, that Mike was introduced to the subject that was to fire his imagination and energies in graduate school and in all of the years ahead. "Professor Martin Beckmann brought in a book one day on the Klein-Goldberger Model of the U.S. economy. It was the most fascinating thing I had ever read. The concept of describing and forecasting the economy in quantitative terms was like unlocking the secrets of the universe." Mike was referring to the model built by Professor Lawrence R. Klein, then at the University of Michigan, and destined to become his mentor and later a fierce competitor. Arthur S. Goldberger was a graduate student assisting Klein on the 1953 project.

Excited, Mike immersed himself in the fledgling discipline of econometric modeling and completed his doctoral dissertation on "A Postwar Quarterly Model of the United States Economy, 1947-1960." The model he constructed in conjunction with the dissertation was the first quarterly model actually to generate forecasts as compared to its more theoretical predecessors.

He accepted a position as assistant professor in the economics department of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, where Klein had also moved from Michigan. Before leaving Brown, Mike received a phone call from Klein. "What numbers are you getting?" Klein asked. When Mike told him what his model was forecasting, Klein suggested that they work together to develop a forecasting service. That's where he remained for the next six years, gaining tenure as an associate professor and working closely with Klein in the formation of Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, the world's first econometric forecasting service for corporate clients. *continued*

**'Are you a good student?'
Mert Stoltz
asked**

'Quoting Evans to Administration economists is usually a good way to get a sharp reaction'

In 1969 Mike decided to go on his own and resigned from Wharton to start MKE Associates, Inc., econometric forecasting. The only trouble was that he did it without financing. "But I was determined," he says, recalling those days of trying to raise capital, consult, and attract clients to his new venture.

A year later another momentous event occurred. After "pitching" the Chase Manhattan Bank as a prospective client, Mike not only received a contract but an offer to acquire his company. He sold 80 percent, changed the name to Chase Econometric Associates, Inc., and took advantage of his newly found financial support to help build today's \$10 million operation. Over the succeeding years, as the company grew dramatically, Mike maintained a high profile, not only through the monthly publications of his macro-economic forecast, but through a heavy schedule of additional consulting, speaking engagements, and writing assignments.

"I guess I'm like the fire horse when the bell rings," he said. "When the numbers come up I really get geared up to do the macro." He referred to monthly figures released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and other agencies on gross national product, income, government expenditures, and corporate profits, which provide a starting point to undertake the forecast.

In addition to forecasts of some 550 variables, the service includes extensive written analysis on the implications of economic, financial, and political developments. For Mike, writing is a labor of love and he is a productive craftsman, often completing twenty typewritten pages a day. He does his own typing on an IBM Selectric, pausing sometimes to chuckle over his own turn of phrase. Mike also prepares special interim reports and forecasts to analyze the impact of sudden unexpected events of significant consequence, such as last winter's coal strike and recent OPEC oil price increases. He's a regular columnist for several newspapers and magazines, including the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and *Industry Week*, and is a frequent speaker before economic and business groups.

In the parlance of the press, he can always be counted on for "good copy." "Government regulation costs the American public about thirty-five billion dollars a year," he told NBC's Tom Brokaw on "The Today Show," referring to various environmental and protection regulations. "This is all passed on to the consumer. What I object to is that the consumer was not told what this would cost. Let's tell the people that, and if they would like to vote thirty-five billion dollars a year for these very worthy social goals, that's fine."

From *The Detroit Press*: "In one of his more cheerful forecasts, economist Michael Evans predicted that 1979 will be 'lousy' with continued high

inflation, rising unemployment, and sluggish growth."

And from *Business Week*: "Michael K. Evans has come roaring out of his bear's den to proclaim that 'the personal income number for October is a phony.' Quoting Evans to Administration economists is usually a good way to get a sharp reaction, but not this time. 'Mike is right,' says one White House advisor."

Mike isn't always right, however, and as he once quipped while addressing the Economic Club of Detroit: "You know my company motto, 'often wrong but never in doubt!'"

Many hope he's wrong in his outlook for 1979. He sees a gloomy second half marked by a declining GNP, interest rates climbing until June to a prime rate peak of 13 percent, housing starts and capital spending down, and unemployment rising to 7.3 percent in the fourth quarter. But take heart. The rate of inflation will then diminish significantly and the economy will be poised for a substantial recovery in the early 1980s.

Since completion of the sale to the Chase Manhattan Bank in early January, Mike has relinquished many of his corporate administrative responsibilities. He has assumed the new title of chief economist and focuses more exclusively on the macroeconomic forecast and business and legislative consulting projects.

Mike Evans has prepared more than 100 successive monthly forecasts, however, and there is speculation that he may be looking at new challenges. This was heightened by the recent news of his purchase of a home in the Washington suburb of Potomac Falls, Maryland, where he and his wife, Susan, and their three children will be moving in June.

For those who know Mike it goes without saying that the new house includes a music room, and his grand piano will receive priority moving treatment. Mike, who played the violin in the Brown University Orchestra for several years, is a talented musician. At a recent fund-raising mini-concert at his home for the Philadelphia Orchestra, he surprised two orchestra violinists by joining them in a Bach concerto for double violin and piano. "It really jelled," says Mike, who played the piano on that occasion.

Pressed on the subject of his endeavors in Washington, Mike may allude to mini-computers, money management, an investor newsletter, or specialized consulting. "Just say that I'm looking forward to my retirement," he said. "But you know my definition. Retirement for me is only working five days a week from 9 to 5."

Robert S. Ingersoll, a classmate of Mike Evans at Brown, is manager of marketing information at Chase Econometrics.

Photographs by Joan Ruggles

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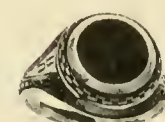
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The Classes

written by Jay Barry

09 Margaret Stillwell, one of twenty honorary fellows of the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City, is also listed in *Who's Who in the World*. She reports that Frederick Goff (see '37), her former assistant at the Annmary Brown Memorial, is also an honorary fellow of the Pierpont Morgan Library. Margaret lives in Greenville, R.I.

19 In addition to the regular festivities of Commencement Weekend, the women of '19 have plans for a class luncheon on Saturday, June 2, and a Sunday luncheon at the home of Florence Thomae Colmetz in Norton, Mass. In addition to Florence, the reunion committee includes Esther Brintzenhoff, Edna Macdonald, and Ruth Peter-son Watjen.

21 Margaret C. Packer reports her move to a retirement home, Thomas House, in Washington, D.C. "Keep busy with baby sitting, working as a ballot clerk in elections, and taking a trip a year to Italy to visit my only brother," she writes.

24 Just a brief note to remind classmates that the men of '24 will be subjected to some high-powered oratory during our reunion weekend. On Saturday noon we will have a luncheon at the Faculty Club, where we will hear from Bob Reichley, vice president for University relations. That evening after dinner at the Hope Club, President Swearer will address the group. There will be many other golden moments to share with classmates and friends. So, sign up now for the 55th reunion!

Elizabeth T. Casey, curator of the Museum of Art of the Rhode Island School of Design prior to her retirement in July, has been elected by the board of trustees to be curator emerita. In commenting on the honor, class secretary Irene D. Carlin points out that this is the first time the college has bestowed such an honor. "Back in 1966," Miss Carlin writes, "Miss Casey published, after four years of research and through the generosity of David Rockefeller, a catalogue entitled *Lucy Truman Aldrich Collection of European Figurines of the 18th Century*, a catalogue used here and all over Europe." Lee Hall, president of Rhode Island School of Design, termed Miss Casey's service "outstanding" and added: "All of us who have had the benefits of working with you are delighted by this action. You have contributed significantly to the excellence which characterizes our museum. You have been — and are being — a fine steward of our collection, an inspiring example to colleagues and students, and a friend to the community."

Rear Adm. Robert "Dick" Mazet, USN (Ret.), has moved to 10602 Emerald Point,

Sun City, Ariz. 85351. "Have it made with a summer home on a big lake (Flathead) in Montana and a winter home on a small (artificial) lake in Arizona."

Capt. Francis L. Nichols, USN (Ret.), reports that the newest aspirant to a Brown degree in his family is a grandson, Matthew Owen Nichols, born April 12, 1978. Francis is living in Brattleboro, Vt.

Grace Wamsley Van Note reports from Brentwood, N.H., that she is teaching kindergarten. Of her nineteen grandchildren, one is a Colby graduate doing postgraduate study in France, another is an exchange student in Spain, and a third is a second-year student at West Point.

25 Parkman Sayward writes from Evergreen, Colo., that he and his wife celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary "up here in the Rockies at 8,200 feet elevation."

26 William A. Knupe, Montgomery, Ala., writes of a recent fishing trip to Indian Rocks Beach, Fla., where he "caught lots of good-sized speckled trout and silver trout. My wife and I also enjoyed the fine weather," he adds.

27 Allan Johnston and his wife are both retired teachers. Allan left the classroom after forty-three years of teaching in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Arizona. He and his wife live in Goodyear, Ariz.

Lois Patten Palmer will be moving this month to her new home on Old Wharf Rd., Wellfleet, Mass., on Cape Cod. "My daughter, Alison ('53), will be building near me in 1981," she writes.

Owen Reid, our new treasurer, had a cataract operation last fall but is back in full swing now. Owen lives in Providence.

John A. Taylor, Whiting, N.J., writes to say that he was a member of the first lacrosse team at Brown. "Just remembered," he says.

28 Frank J. Jones, Flagstaff, Ariz., provided newspaper coverage for the 1979 United Way campaign of Flagstaff and Northern Arizona in Coconino County, "the nation's second largest county and by far the emptiest." He's now resumed his year-round task of national and regional promotion for the July 4 All-Indian Pow Wow, which annually attracts Hopi and Navajo tribesmen "to marvel at the odd ways of tourists enroute to Grand Canyon just up the road."

Paul F. Thomas returned recently from a fourteen-day visit to five South American countries. "Flew about 40,000 miles," he writes. "Talk about inflation there: a good

hotel room costs \$120 a day and a bottle of whiskey goes for \$60. Also found that driving in Rio is very dangerous. In Argentina one buys leather goods, in Peru gold articles, and in Colombia sapphires, which are now more expensive than diamonds." While in South America, Paul investigated importing Granny Smith apples from Argentina and Chile.

29 Raymond B. Weatherby has been in Largo, Fla., most of the time since February 1976. "Keeping very busy raising roses, azaleas, and trying to play golf," he writes.

30 William B. Sullivan writes from Delray Beach, Fla., that his granddaughter, Victoria Oliver, the daughter of his stepson, John L. Oliver '59, is a member of the class of '82.

Karl E. Stein and his wife, residents of Chicago, produced five travelogue films and recently showed them on a tour of the West Coast. They plan to be in the East this spring. "Never a dull moment," says Karl.

33 Marie Catalozzi Cimorelli, Cranston, R.I., has retired as guidance director at Hugh Bain Junior High in Cranston. Her husband, Nicholas (see '38), is also retired.

Betty Noble Davis has a six-year-old granddaughter, Erin, the child of Betty's daughter, Pam. Betty lives at 4034 Russell Ave., Abilene, Texas 79605.

The class extends its sympathy to Lillian Kelman Goldstein on the death of her daughter, Debra Potter Brener, on Nov. 17. Lillian lives at 1 Harian Rd., Providence 02906.

Grace Verdich Kenney is confined to her home at 400 Narragansett Pkwy., Warwick, R.I., and would enjoy hearing from classmates. She reports that she has two grandchildren.

Louis J. Keefer sends word that he is retired at 6449 Second Palm Pt. St., St. Petersburg Beach, Fla. 33706.

Frances Brown Light's son, Bill, has received his Ph.D. in environmental health science from the University of California at Berkeley, and 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. She lives in Glastonbury.

Dorothy Gray O'Reilly has retired as executive director of the Navy Relief Society in Newport, R.I. Her address: 6 Miles Ave., Tiverton, R.I. 02878.

34 Plans for the men's 45th reunion are well in hand. The first highlight of the weekend will be a class clambake about 5 p.m. on Saturday at Haffenreffer Estate in Bristol. Also on tap is a class cocktail party Friday, followed by the Campus Dance. There will be a brunch at the Wanamissett Country Club on Saturday forenoon and the Pops Concert that evening. The 45th promises to be a time to remember, so please set aside June 1-4 and get a classmate or two to come with you, plus wives and guests, of course. Detailed information will be coming shortly.

Freeman G. Packard, a semi-retired consulting chemical engineer in West Covina, Calif., reports that he has been self-employed since 1962, when he obtained his professional chemical engineer's license from the state of California.

Ruth Hobby Young writes from Beaverton, Oreg., that she is planning on attending the 45th reunion in June and is bringing her oldest granddaughter, Elizabeth Louise Detering, who hopes someday to represent the fourth generation of her family at Brown. The first was Mabel Louise Potter 1897, followed by Ruth, and then Deborah Louise Young Detering '62. Ruth spent her first year of retirement traveling with the Brown tour of Egypt in March, and then going to Europe and spending some time in Spain.

35 Edward Halle, a patent attorney, has an office in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Edna Goldstein Salant, Washington, D.C., is a child art and play therapist. She has been asked by UNICEF to contribute a paper for the International Year of the Child to be sent to ninety-two commissions around the world — especially Third World countries.

This month marks the retirement of John A. Steen, who has moved from Cincinnati to 57 Fairwood Rd., South Yarmouth, Mass. 02644.

36 Wendell B. Lund writes from his home in Saco, Maine, that he regrets the passing of Bob Skillings '11, who was one of the driving forces behind the old Brown Club of Western Maine. Bob writes, "It was always a pleasure to meet with him and especially to do business with him. Bob had a useful and rewarding life. Maine and Brown have lost a good man."

John E. Piggott writes that he is "still enjoying my own work — office interior furnishings — and am living at 119 Thayer Rd., Manhasset, N.Y. 11030."

37 Frederick R. Goff is one of twenty honorary fellows of the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City. He was an assistant at the Annmary Brown Memorial

before moving to the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress.

Harlan L. Paine retired in 1976 after thirty years as a hospital administrator, his last position being director of Quincy City Hospital, Quincy, Mass.

Charles J. White, an "active" investment counselor, has been elected vice president-investments of Drexel, Burnham & Lambert, Hartford, Conn., a leading investment, banking, and brokerage company.

38 Nicholas Cimorelli, Cranston, R.I., retired from the teaching profession this year, as did his wife, Marie Catalozzi Cimorelli (see '33). Nick has been elected president of the Greater Providence Chapter of Retired Teachers.

Dr. Chauncey Stone, Jr., attended the International Society of Internal Medicine meetings in Rome in October and was there when John Paul II was selected as Pope. Chauncey is the husband of Muriel E. Baker Stone '37.

39 Plan now for the 40th reunion this June! Details will be mailed later this spring. If you have either ideas or questions, please write to Stu Sherman, reunion chairman, at Box A, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912.

Capt. William H. Hogan, Jr., USN (Ret.), is general counsel for the House Armed Services Committee in the 96th Congress. He graduated from Boston College Law School following Navy service during World War II.

Robert C. Krapf (A.M.) retired in December 1976 as assistant chief, employee relations branch, Tennessee Valley Authority, and moved to the resort retirement community of Fairfield Glade, Tenn. He had been with the TVA for thirty-five years.

Tina Sammartino Penza, Providence, writes that she became a grandmother again last fall. She is the widow of Raymond S. Penza.

40 Brooke Hindle has been named senior historian in the National Museum of History and Technology, Washington, D.C. He had served as director of the National Museum of History and Technology of the Smithsonian Institution from 1974 to 1978. Brooke is completing a book on antebellum American technology.

41 Julian R. Panek, an architectural representative with the Industrial Division of Tremco in Cleveland, Ohio, has received the Award of Merit from the American Society for Testing Materials. The citation read: "For distinguished service in advancing the voluntary standardization of test methods and specifications for chemically

cured joint sealants through his long and productive service to Committee C-24 and the sealant industry in the United States and abroad." Julian is a member of the ASTM Sealant Hall of Fame and is editor of *Building Seals and Sealants*.

Edna Wilbur Richmond, Bakersfield, Calif., reports that her son, Robert Richmond, Jr., is a senior at Brown.

42 Jacob O. Kamm (A.M.) is a member of the Brown University Corporation Committee on Graduate Education and Research. He lives in Amherst, Ohio.

William E. O'Connor is a professor in the aviation management division at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Daytona Beach, Fla. Earlier in his career, Bill had been in Washington, D.C., with the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board. His book, *An Introduction to Airline Economics*, has been published by Praeger Publishers, a division of Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Willard "Ace" Parker continues with the Great American Insurance Company and the Agricultural Insurance Co., Watertown, N.Y. Still involved with harness racing, Ace reports with some chagrin that 1978 "wasn't our best year. We do, however, have a 3-year-old filly pacer, Ms. Virginia Ace, who is beginning to find herself. She won the last of her Ohio Colt Stakes engagements in October and followed up with a win in an event at Lebanon (Ohio) Raceway in November. My driver-trainer is high on a yearling pacer,

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Money Making Ace, and we had a very handsome filly foal, Suzy May Ace, out of our broodmare last spring. Optimism can change very fast in this game."

Howard H. Williams is a management consultant to Sunsav, Inc., a new solar energy company in Lawrence, Mass. Howard lives in Falmouth, Mass.

43 Karlem Riess (Ph.D.), a professor emeritus of physics at Tulane University, is acting associate dean of its College of Arts and Sciences.

45 Arnold Zais reports that his son, Gregory, entered Brown as a junior in January, transferring from Union College.

46 Capt. William F. Ciocys is a pilot with American Airlines and lives in San Diego.

Joe Vasta is with Earle Gear and Machine Co., Philadelphia, as a project engineer, designing and inspecting movable bridges.

47 Dr. John H. Dawson is president-elect of the King County Medical Society (Seattle) and is also chairman of the Washington State Medical Society's AMA delegation. He lives on Mercer Island, Wash.

Donald J. Krokus is vice president-commercial sales for Douglas Aircraft Co. He lives in Signal Hill, Calif.

Richard W. Phifer is a research specialist at Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Sunnyvale, Calif. "Met my old roomie, Barry Brown, for lunch recently. He's chief engineer for Christie Machine Works in San Francisco."

Roger D. Williams is president of Coca-Cola Beverage Corp. of Manchester, N.H.

48 Howell K. Cargile is Eastern regional manager of Alco Power, Inc., North Bergen, N.J.

John E. Smith is a district sales manager with Ray-O-Vac, Pinebrook, N.J.

Frank O. White, Hamilton, N.Y., is president and chief executive officer of Mid-State Raceway, which operates Vernon Downs in Vernon, N.Y. Frank is also a director of the United States Trotting Assn.

49 Shelby Johnson Baker and her husband, James (see '50), have moved to Taos, N.M.

Sybil Finch Gilbert writes that she is vice chairwoman of the executive council of the United Church of Christ in the United States, Western Springs, Ill.

John F. McCreery is assistant superintendent of construction for Stone & Webster Engineering Corp. in Valmy, N.Y.

Dominick R. Sperduti retired in December as head of the modern language department of Durfee High School in Fall River, Mass., where he had taught since 1951. His hobby is writing detective stories.

50 Ed Kiely and Phyl Towne Cook have been appointed co-chairmen for the 30th reunion. "It's never too soon to start planning," Ed says. "Never."

James Hand Baker has retired after thirty years as an elementary art teacher in the Greenwich (Conn.) school system. "Now

employed as editorial cartoonist for *The Taos News* in Taos, N.M.," he writes. "Also have established with my younger son, Chris, the Bakers' Dozen Pottery in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in Taos." Jim adds that his wife, Shelby Johnson Baker '49, is a "hill climber-trailblazer" in the Carson National Forest.

William H. McCraw is a vice president, loan officer, and business development officer for the West Bay region of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, working with the regional manager who is responsible for the bank's nine offices from the Edgewood area down the west side of Narragansett Bay and to the Connecticut border.

Rita Caslowitz Michaelson has been appointed to a two-year term on the Boston Advisory Council of the American Arbitration Assn. A member of the panel of arbitrators of the Association since 1975, she was named by the Rhode Island Supreme Court in September to chair a panel of arbitrators in matters concerning contract disputes between the police and the town of Middletown, R.I. Her son, Jeff, is a junior at Brown.

Donald M. O'Brien is senior vice president and director of marketing of Jordan Marsh Co., Boston.

R. Anthony Pearson is vice president of personnel and manufacturing at M. Lowenstein & Sons, Lyman, S.C.

Robert T. Perdue, a vice president of South Carolina National Bank, Columbia, S.C., has taken on additional duties as administrator of the banking division's new Electronic Funds Transfer Development Dept. Active in the Bank Marketing Assn., Bob is serving on its board of directors and had recently been chairman of its national conference.

Richard E. Rodman is president of Rodman Associates, Washington, D.C., specializing in Capitol Hill sales and restoration of town houses. He and his three children have been living in Washington since 1965.

Rexford Stead writes that he has left a long career in museum work to collaborate with author Robert Payne on an authorized biography of the late Persian art historian and Brown graduate Arthur Upham Pope '04. Pope, a much-published authority on Persian art and archaeology, was a friend of Stead's for three decades. Stead is the founding director of the Museum of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg, Fla., and he recently retired from work at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. He would particularly welcome letters from Brown faculty members or alumni who recall Pope or who had correspondence with him. Stead's home address is 1688 Marmont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069.

51 Charles J. "Jack" Cooper has been named a trustee of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., where he lives with his wife, Sally Hill Cooper (see '52). Jack, an attorney, received his Ph.D. in political science from Bryn Mawr.

Arthur C. Gentile (Sc.M.) has resigned as vice president for academic affairs at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, to become executive director of the American Institute of Biological Sciences in Arlington, Va.

David L. Holmgren, Tenafly, N.J., is currently serving as president of the Bergen County Association of Independent Insur-

ance Agents. "Recently joined the University Glee Club of New York," he writes, "and enjoy the harmony, from barbershop to Beethoven. Athletic endeavors now consist of golf, platform tennis in the New Jersey League, and surf fishing. This, plus having two kids in college, has caused severe damage to my hair line."

George Norton has been elected president of the northern California chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. He is a member of the executive committee of the Family Law Section of the California State Bar. George is a partner in the law firm of Larkin Spears in Palo Alto.

Joseph W. Pine has been named executive vice president of the First National Bank of Auburn, N.Y. He and his wife have two sons, both married.

Suzanne Osborne Shea, a free-lance video producer in New York City, recently moderated a panel of audio-visual experts speaking on "Video in Medicine" for Video Expo '78. She is also a consultant to Smith Mattingly Productions, Ltd., in Arlington, Va., developing workshops and videotapes for continuing legal education.

John W. Swan, Lincoln, R.I., is marketing manager for the pulp and paper industry with Charles T. Main Co. He comes to this job after twenty-eight years with Babcock & Wilcox Co., which he joined on graduation from Brown.

Gerry Zeoli is football coach and athletic director at Moses Brown School, Providence, where at various times he has also coached baseball and track. When he came close to experiencing his first losing season in thirteen years at Moses Brown last fall, Jerry had a ready-made excuse. "I just ran out of sons," he said. For the previous seven years, one of his two sons, Joe or Gerald, was leading the Quaker offense, and in five of those seven years Moses Brown captured the state prep school title. "Gerald had an outstanding season as a running back at Kent School last fall," Jerry says.

52 Sally Hill Cooper, who lives in Bryn Mawr, Pa., with her husband, Charles Cooper (see '51), has left transportation consulting to become mid-Atlantic regional representative for the Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Mark J. John, a sales executive, is Washington (D.C.) representative for Boeing Vertol Co.

Mary Lindsay Welch reports that her sons are all in school. Scott is in the class of '81 at Lehigh University, Graham is class of '79 at The Hill School, and the youngest, Marshall III, is a ninth grader.

53 George H. Pollard is a manufacturer's representative with H. E. Ingalls Associates, Canaan, Conn.

David Kramer is a partner in the New York City law firm of Kurzman, Deull & Drogin, where he specializes in labor law and equal employment law.

Frederick L. Reynolds, Groton, Mass., reports that his son, Matthew, is a freshman at Brown.

Gregory L. Sutliff is director for the District of Eastern Pennsylvania for the National Automotive Dealers Assn. Greg, the 1977 chairman of the National Dealer Council, is

president of Sutliff Chevrolet Co. and Pennsylvania Leasing Corp. in Harrisburg.

Yvonne Davies Tropp is an investment counselor for the Bank of New York in Manhattan. She recently made a presentation entitled "No Pain, No Gain" on the subject of risk, as part of a New School for Social Research course called "You & Your Money."

Steven van Westendorp is a real estate broker for Stokes-Wright Realtors, Raleigh, N.C.

Marcia Wallace and *William E. Kurtzhalz* were married Sept. 4 in Swarthmore, Pa., and are living in Morton, Pa. Marcia is a caseworker for the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance.

54 *Paul A. Frontiero* is involved in computer product development as program manager of IBM in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Barbara Hobart Mitten, Paradise Valley, Ariz., recently returned from Europe on a State Department-sponsored tennis tour.

Gregory J. Sullivan is the executive vice president of Republic National Bank of New York in New York City.

William J. Veitch is a sales manager of Federal Products Corp., Providence.

John A. Wallace, the class's 25th reunion chairman, urges everyone to plan on returning for the Commencement weekend, June 1-4.

55 *Harris J. Amkowitz* is general counsel of Coopers & Lybrand, New York City, the world's largest international accounting firm, and is also adjunct professor of law at New York University.

Harry L. Anderson is chairman of the English department at Mansfield High School in Massachusetts and a lecturer at Northeastern University. "My eldest daughter is a sophomore at Smith College," he writes.

Sylvia Rosen Baumgarten writes that she is busy with her decorating job, which she terms "maddening, frustrating, and exhilarating work!" She is working for Brown's National Alumni Schools Program in her spare time and is "enjoying an almost empty home, with Doug (Harvard '77), Fred (Brown '79), and Roger (Brown '82) all away." Her husband is *Sid Baumgarten* '54.

Robert Bernheim, professor of chemistry at Penn State, is the recipient of a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship.

Sylvia S. Blackledge reports that she was remarried July 6 to Roland T. Legault and that they are living in Somerset, Mass. She is a fifth-grade teacher in Fall River, Mass.

Joseph R. Blumberg, Woodbridge, Conn., is president of Blumberg, Whitten & Sherry, an insurance agency. He's a trustee of St. Raphael Hospital and a past president of the local synagogue.

Robert E. Borah is Rhode Island general agent for New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. and president of R. E. Borah & Associates, an actuarial consulting firm.

Eleanor Brown, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., has received her New Jersey real estate license.

Thomas N. Casselman is a senior principal research scientist at Honeywell in Minneapolis. "Tobi, my daughter, is a junior at

continued on page 43

For Bill Sullivan, the 'good guys' arrived just in time

As Brown Commencement speaker in February 1943, William H. Sullivan '43 called upon Americans "to work and sacrifice in the face of international dangers." Bill Sullivan has followed his own advice for the greater part of his life (BAM, February 1975).

The latest chapter in the Sullivan story was acted out February 14 when armed urban guerrillas attacked the American Embassy in Teheran, Iran, and trapped U.S. Ambassador to Iran William H. Sullivan and about 100 members of his staff inside for more than two hours. In the attack, two Iranians were killed and two U.S. Marines were wounded.

Embassy officials later credited the cool leadership of Sullivan with having prevented heavy American casualties despite the severe fire with which the guerrillas attacked. He ordered the nineteen Marine guards in the compound not to engage the guerrillas with firearms and then collected his staff in protected rooms of the chancellery.

In an interview from Iran carried that evening on NBC-TV, Sullivan told how the leftists attacked the compound from three sides, shooting up his home, his office, and the chancellery while he was telephoning the Khomeini people for help. "The good guys arrived just in the nick of time," he said. "An interesting Valentine's Day." Through the NBC interview, Sullivan showed none of the strains of the day, remaining calm, composed, and very, very cool.

For some time now, the fifty-six-year-old Sullivan has been regarded as a cool customer, whose infectious Irish sense of humor is a cover for a no-nonsense diplomat. Henry Kissinger once termed him "a hard-nosed professional in the field of statecraft," this after they had worked closely in Paris in 1974-75 to hammer out the peace settlement of the Vietnam War.

The thirty-two-year State Department veteran has known controversy. While Ambassador to Laos in the 1960s he became directly involved with the U.S.'s secret air attacks against the Ho Chi Minh trail, which was used to supply the North Vietnamese, and he personally gave the orders for many of the bombings. During hearings before Congress, Sullivan said "Yes" when asked whether the President had the inherent right — without the advice and consent of Congress — to order the bombing of a foreign country.

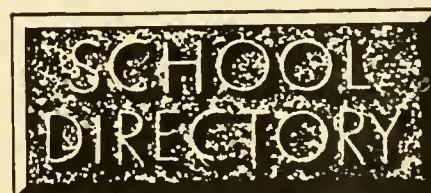
Writing in the *New York Times* the day after the attack on the American Embassy in Teheran, Seymour H. Hersh (who broke the story of the My Lai massacre in Vietnam) said: "Because of his association with the Vietnam War and the secret bombings in Laos, Sullivan's appointment by President

Carter as Ambassador to Iran in early 1977 was criticized by some as signaling to the Shah that the President did not intend to invoke his human rights policy there.

"Over the next eighteen months, Mr. Sullivan's critics in the government contend, the Embassy consistently sought to minimize the unrest while emphasizing the favorable impact of the Shah's liberalization policy on human rights."

Hersh wrote that Sullivan was "widely viewed" in Washington as one of the U.S.'s eminent ambassadors, who could negotiate firmly and rarely express self-doubt. He added: "Even his detractors in the State Department acknowledge that Mr. Sullivan is highly competent. His embassy reporting on military and economic issues is considered to be first-rate and his concerns are said to be far-reaching. For example, officials said, shortly after arriving in Teheran, Mr. Sullivan asked the State Department Policy Planning Staff to prepare a major report on 'whither Iran in the year 2000,' as one characterized it."

Sullivan, however, wasn't reading his press clippings. In the days immediately after the attack, he was preparing the evacuation of 7,000 Americans from Iran. J.B.



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When Ira ("Jack") Schreiber '50 decided, at the age of thirty-five, to go back to school and get a law degree, he told no one about his decision — not even his wife. "I was afraid I wasn't going to make it through," he says. At the time, Schreiber was owner and manager of three laundromats in Rhode Island. "I'd get up every morning at 4:30, eat a bowl of cereal, go check on the laundromats, and then take the train to Boston" — where he was enrolled in Boston University Law School. "Of course, everyone assumed I was at the laundromats all day."

Only after leading this double life for a year did Schreiber announce to his family and friends that he was going to be a lawyer. But Jack Schreiber has always preferred to do things on his own. Upon finishing law school, he went to work for F. Lee Bailey in his Boston law firm for a couple of years, then set up his own practice in Providence and has been soloing ever since. Now he's embroiled in a controversy over an innovative legal idea he introduced to Rhode Island last year: "storefront" legal clinics with advertised services and fees.

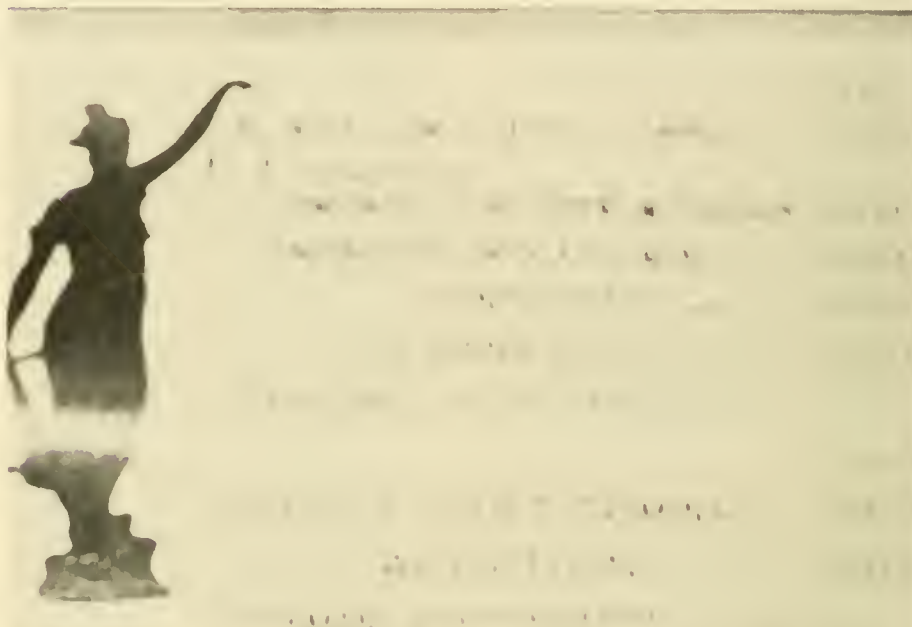
The precedent for such clinics was set by the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in June 1977 allowing lawyers to advertise their services. "Legal clinics have existed for two decades in this country," Schreiber says. "They were usually sponsored by bar associations, but they didn't succeed financially because they couldn't advertise." He pulls out a pile of recent newspaper clippings of ads for clinics and legal services, including one from the front page of the *New York Times* for F. Lee Bailey and Aaron J. Broder: "Practicing in the representation of wrongful death and personal injury cases arising out of aircraft disasters."

Schreiber has opened three legal clinics — in Providence, East Greenwich, and North Providence — since January 1978. The controversy over their existence has placed him in an adversary relationship with the Rhode Island Bar Association and the Rhode Island Supreme Court, which have been "making every effort to make my life miserable," he says. The bar association has filed a complaint with the Supreme Court's disciplinary board, charging that clients receive impersonal services in exchange for lower fees at the clinics, and contending that the use of the name "Rhode Island Legal Clinic" is improper in its anonymity.

Schreiber is still using that name while the Supreme Court's disciplinary hearings are being conducted, but he's been forced to tack on another name — "The Legal Clinic of Schreiber & Canham" — until the issue is resolved. Since Schreiber maintains his own law practice downtown, and does no actual consulting work at the clinics, his objection to using his own name on the clinics is simple: he doesn't want to compete with himself. And "we'll fight it till the last breath," he says.

Perhaps the bar association's main quar-

Legal-clinic founder Jack Schreiber: *'The client must be served'*



John Forasté

rel with the clinics is the threat it feels they pose to the legal profession's image. Schreiber has no patience with this view — with "the image of the lawyer as a supercilious orator from Mount Olympus," as he sarcastically puts it. "The public's image of a lawyer's prestige was already pretty low," he asserts. "What makes an attorney professional is that he can sacrifice himself for others day in and day out and still maintain a dignity of understanding and methods and values. And the client must be served — I fervently believe that." He likes to quote F. Lee Bailey's pointed remark that "Justice is for the rich." Coincidentally or not, there is a small statue of blind Justice in Schreiber's office holding a set of scales, and one of the scales is broken.

Schreiber concedes that a clinic provides less of a "personal touch" than a law practice. But he points out that his clinics reach a unique stratum of the population — working-class families with moderate incomes who "don't use attorneys and don't trust them." Most of their problems are domestic; divorces comprise about half the caseload, along with wills, bankruptcies, and so forth. "We've never had a complaint from a client, and we've never had a bounced check," Schreiber says proudly. The clinics are not big money-makers, although he feels they're proving successful. "When the clinics were established, the costs and fees were carefully estimated to show a profit — not a large one, but they should be competitive."

Jack Schreiber comes from a long line of Rhode Islanders and Brown alumni. Twenty-three of his relatives attended Brown, including his mother (Ethel Lippman Schreiber '24, the first married woman to graduate from Pembroke), his wife (Joyce Cohen Schreiber '51), and his daughter Jill '77. (He has three other children — Bruce, 18, Kenneth, 17, and Judy, 11.) Schreiber was president of his class for five years, and is a former president of the Brown Club of Rhode Island and a passionate supporter of Brown football. "I owe Brown a great deal," he says. "The guys who came out of World War II and went there were very lucky. A lot of them were worried that they wouldn't be able to get in step with college life, but Brown accepted them warmly. It restored confidence for a lot of guys, including myself."

Jack Schreiber's confidence has carried him this far and shows no signs of waning. He's convinced he'll win his fight with the Rhode Island Bar Association and the Supreme Court, and in the meantime he's looking at possible sites for clinics in Wakefield, Newport, and Warren. Eventually, he hopes to have one in every county in Rhode Island.

J.P.

THE CLASSES *continued*

Brown, and Mark, who is an Eagle Scout, is a junior in high school," he writes. "I've been active in Brown's National Alumni Schools Program, remain close to Scouting, and have been doing some counseling with people who are terminally ill."

Judith Thorsen Chusid writes that she and her husband, of Vancouver, B.C., are doing corporate counseling and career counseling for executives and professionals. "Am working on my M.A. in counseling psychology at the University of British Columbia," she writes. "Became a grandmother last October."

Nancy Miller Coates sends along her address: 25 Harcourt Dr., Guelph, Ontario N1G 1J7, Canada. "Last year," she writes, "on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty the Queen to the throne, I was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal as 'an expression of worthy and devoted service,' which I rendered to the arts."

William P. Condaxis is senior vice president of Jordan Marsh department stores in Boston.

Sterling Dimmuth, Torrington, Conn., writes that he was remarried in 1976 to Angela Kinnersly, formerly of London and now in marketing development with ABC Radio. "I'm enjoying work as vice president of Human Resource Services of New York City, primarily in executive search consulting."

Mattis I. Fern, Roslyn, N.Y., is a director of the Associated Alumni. "Have been enjoying a new vacation home in Pompano Beach, Fla.," he writes.

Mary Laird Flanagan, Port Washington, N.Y., reports that her daughter, Kate, is a senior at Brown, where she is majoring in math and serving as chairman of the Concert Agency (rock). "Sarah is a freshman at Brown and Martha is a junior in high school," she writes. "I'm nearing the end of my training for the master of library science degree, and Bob is executive vice president of Western Union."

Marcia Finberg Goldfarb and her husband, Walter, Portland, Maine, report that their son, Adam, is a freshman at Brown.

Gordon E. C. Fuller, Brighton, N.Y., is vice president of the R. T. French Co. He and his wife, Susanne, report that their daughter, Wendy, is a freshman at Denison University and their son, Scott, is a sophomore at Brighton High School.

Robert E. Kenny has been elected president of Hillman Barge and Construction Co., a subsidiary of Hillman Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh. The Harvard Business School graduate joined Hillman in 1977 as president of Hillman Transportation Co.

Tom S. Korman has been living in Los Angeles since 1970. He is head of Korman Artists Ltd., theatrical representatives for actors, directors, and writers.

Owen B. Landman is a partner in the Providence law firm of Feiner, Winsten & Landman.

Margaret Sylvander Lang writes that she "married an old friend, traveled around the world, and enjoyed a visit to the People's Republic of China."

Leonard S. Lakin is a partner in the Boston law firm of Warner & Stackpole.

Carolyn Sylvestre Martin is president of

Ami Designing, supplying children's and infants' shirts for specialty stores. Carolyn lives in Coconut Grove, Fla.

Roger C. Mitten, Paradise Valley, Ariz., is director and vice president of a law firm of fifty lawyers. "My son, Roger, is playing number four on the Northwestern University tennis team," he writes.

Ann Stewart Orth is in her second year of teaching English at Montgomery Bell Academy, an independent school for boys in Nashville, Tenn. "When I come to the reunion, I'll also be attending my son's graduation from RISD," she writes.

James F. Pendergast reports a new job at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio, where he is director of automatic data processing resources, Headquarters Air Force Logistics Command.

Mike Reilly writes: "I would like to hear from my Brown football teammates. My address is: 8223 Riding Ridge Pl., McLean, Va. 22102." He reports that he had a nice visit with Bill Klaess and his wife, Pat, at their home in Evergreen, Colo., in May. Mike works with IBM in Bethesda, Md.

Andrew K. Smith, Evergreen, Colo., has been elected chairman of the board of S-M Petroleum Properties, Inc., a Colorado corporation specializing in self-service gasoline marketing properties.

Irwin L. Sydney began working last May for the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston, Inc., as a financial budget analyst. He is serving as brotherhood president of Temple Emanuel in Newton, Mass.

Nancy Harrold Thomas is a tour guide for the Metropolitan Richmond (Va.) Chamber of Commerce.

Wayland E. Vaughan spent the 1977-78 school year as a teaching fellow in the marketing department at Kent State University. "Am now an assistant professor in business administration at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.," he writes.

James G. Webster, an investment broker, is vice president of The First Boston Corp., Boston.

Leonard Whistler is a programs officer for the State Department in Washington, D.C.

Robert D. West is vice president of Suffolk Franklin Savings Bank, Boston.

56 Margaret Devoe Gidley has been an adjunct professor at Rhode Island College the past seven years, teaching piano to piano majors in the music education program. She also teaches privately and lives in Providence.

James B. Lohr, Cincinnati, has a daughter, Lece, who is a senior at Brown, where she is majoring in art history.

Stanley R. Orczyk reports that his daughter, Susan, began her freshman year at Brown last fall.

Jack D. Samuels has resigned as vice president, legal counsel, and secretary of Filmways, Inc., to become a partner in the law firm of Youngman, Hungate and Leopold, 1801 Century Park East, Los Angeles 90067.

Frederick F. Trost is a member of the President's Club at Dorsey Laboratories, where he is the senior sales representative. While camping (a new Trost family hobby) on Long Island last year, Jerry Jerome paid a visit. Fred and his family live in Victor, N.Y.

57 A. Barry Merkin has been named president of the Harvard Business School Club of Westchester and Fairfield Counties. At Brown, Barry is a director of the Associated Alumni and serves on the University Library Committee and the Advisory Committee for Women's Athletics. He and his wife, Ruth Brenner Merkin, participate in NASP. Their daughter, Beth, is a sophomore at Brown. Barry is vice president and publisher of R. R. Bowker, a division of Xerox in New York City.

Roberta Walker McColl, Branford, Conn., writes that her husband is the owner of the New Haven Nighthawks of the American Hockey League, a New York Ranger farm club.

John B. Nielson (A.M.) is editorial director of the division of Christian life in the department of adult ministries of the Church of the Nazarene, at its international headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

Richard H. Reis (Ph.D. '62) is professor of English at Southeastern Massachusetts University, where he recently completed a half-year sabbatical devoted to writing his second book, this one on Rex Stout, creator of the Nero Wolfe detective stories. His wife, Kathleen Patnaude Reis, has been named to the school committee in Marion, Mass., where they live. They were both invited to A. Bartlett Giamatti's inauguration as president of Yale. Richard writes, "We've both admired the guy for something like twenty years."

Harold J. Sutphen has been promoted to captain, U.S. Navy, and assigned to the faculty of the National War College at Fort McNair, Washington, D.C., where he teaches elective courses in maritime policy and international law. Harold was course director for the fall term of the college's core curriculum — international politics and military strategy.

58 William F. Carroll ('65 M.A.T.), long active on the government and political scene in Rhode Island, has been selected by Governor Garrahy to be his executive assistant for policy, one of the administration's top-ranking jobs. For the past five years, Bill had been executive director of the Rhode Island State Advisory Council on Vocational Education. A former end on the Brown football team and an Air Force veteran, Bill has a law degree from Suffolk University and has practiced law part-time. He lives in Barrington.

Dr. Alan S. Rosenberg is practicing cardiology and internal medicine in Roslyn, N.Y. He is chief of cardiac clinics at North Shore University Hospital, Manhasset, N.Y., and is associate clinical professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical School.

Emil Soucar has recently written the "Glassboro Trainable Assessment Profile" (G-TAP), an instrument designed to assess vocationally related skills of persons classified as trainable mentally retarded. The project was underwritten by ESEA Title III-IV/C through the New Jersey Department of Education and the Glassboro public schools. Dr. Soucar is a faculty member in the department of general educational psychology at Temple University.

H. Meade Summers, Jr., has been elected a

trustee of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis. "Among the collections at the museum," Meade writes, "are those of Lewis and Clark and Charles Lindbergh."

David M. Taylor is a commercial fire manager with State Farm Insurance Co. in Jacksonville, Fla.

59 The plans for the big 20th reunion are well along, thanks largely to some hard work on the part of Diane Scola Downes, Ann Mitchell Dunham, Caryl-Ann Miller Feldman, Barbara Crudeli Learned, Vicky Santopietro Lederberg, and Lorna Steingold Shiffman. Some events will be held jointly with the men, such as the Friday night Brown Bear Buffet and the Pops Concert on Saturday. Other events include our own Saturday luncheon with much time for sherry and warm nostalgia, and the Saturday Night Special at the new Biltmore. Suggestions for additional events are welcomed by Caryl-Ann Miller Feldman at 51 Hanson Rd., Newton Center, Mass. But save June 1-4 and tell your friends!

Marilyn Glaser Aron's son, Mark, is a freshman at Boston University's School of Management. Her younger son, Brad, is 15. The family lives in Cranston, R.I.

R. W. Clark is staff manager-mechanization methods for Southern New England Telephone in New Haven. "Reside in Killingworth with my wife, Jane, two sons, and a daughter," he writes. "Am serving my second term as chief of the Killingworth Volunteer Fire Company here in one of Connecticut's two fastest-growing towns."

Philip S. Hollman is a partner in the law firm of Porter, Hollman & Muller, Manchester, N.H. He and his wife, Carolyn, who teaches English at New Hampshire College, have three children.

James J. Holsing, Longmeadow, Mass., is a charter member of the Society of Wine Educators. "Still working as a wine and food consultant," he writes.

Marcia J. Lawton has become a home owner in Richmond, Va., where she is director of the Alcohol Education Program in the Rehabilitation Counseling Department at Virginia Commonwealth University. Marcia serves on the National Commission of Alcoholism Counselor Certification.

Victoria Santopietro Lederberg has been elected to a third term in the Rhode Island House of Representatives. Vicky is professor of psychology at Rhode Island College and is an attorney in Providence. Her husband, Seymour, is professor of biology at Brown. Tobias is 14 and Sarah is 12.

Sally Spaugh Mahan is back home in Bloomington, Ind., after a sabbatical year in Göteborg, Sweden, where Jerry was a Nordita scholar and visiting professor of physics at Chalmers Institute of Technology.

Robert Rogers, New York City, reports that last August he joined the orchestra of A Chorus Line, as pianist and conductor, at the Shubert Theater in New York City.

Megs Gingras Shea is director of the Informal Studies Program at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. She and her husband, Dion (see '58), have two children, Dion, Jr., 13, and Nancy, 11.

60 John U. Miller is executive director of The Lyceum, Greenwich, N.Y., where he serves as "counselor, teacher, and clergyman."

Blair J. Myers is vice president of Concept Systems, a data processing firm located in Philadelphia.

Dr. Jay J. Protass is a radiologist in Piedmont, Calif., where he lives with his wife, Elayne, and their three children, Robert, 10, Jonathan, 9, and Laura, 4.

Judith Ryan and Charles Reusch were married June 24. Judith, who received her Ph.D. in behavioral sciences from the University of Michigan in 1975, is vice president of the University of Michigan Club of Washington, D.C. Her husband is an attorney at the Department of Energy. The couple lives in Washington.

Gayton H. Basil Yancy is government marketing manager and fiber optics product line manager of Raytheon Data Systems Telecommunications Products Division, Norwood, Mass. He had been wideband data systems program manager for Raytheon.

Richard A. Young and his wife, Carol, are the parents of Alexander, who was born on Nov. 1. Dick works at Martin, Clearwater & Bell, New York City.

61 James D. Burke is assistant director of the St. Louis (Mo.) Art Museum.

Beth Burwell Griffiths is recording secretary of the American Association of University Women. She is a resident of Stamford, Conn., where she is a member of the board of directors of the YWCA and is a volunteer for Planned Parenthood. Beth and her husband have a five-year-old daughter, Kimberly.

Elizabeth Newsom Mohr has been named director of public information at the Atlanta Public Library. "joining the ranks of the employed after sixteen years of being a full-time mother and volunteer worker."

Robert Tunick and his wife, Phyllis, live in Merrick, N.Y., with their daughters, Debra, 15, and Sandra, 13. Bob owns and operates his own insurance agency in Rockville Centre, N.Y.

62 Kathleen Burns Bivens is an assistant professor in the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at UCLA.

Nancy Griffith Briggs returned to Belgium in June after she and her husband, an Army lieutenant colonel, had been based in Hawaii for three years. She has taught remedial reading and Sunday School classes in the various countries where they have lived over the past sixteen years. "Had a visit with Jane DeCourcy Wong several years ago and we assured each other that neither of us had aged at all," she says. Carolyn is 14, Sharon, 13, and Clifton, 12.

Carol Tarlin Gaffney is executive director of ACORN, a psychological treatment service in Philadelphia for employed people with emotional problems.

Paul E. Gauthier (A.M.) received his J.D. degree from Suffolk University Law School, Boston, in 1976 and was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar last May. He is an associate professor of English at Bryant College in Smithfield, R.I.

Richard T. Harris is president of Rollins,

Burdick and Hunter, Philadelphia insurance brokers and consultants.

Carolyn Cardall Newsom received her M.B.A. from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in December. She has decided to stay on at Wharton as a Ph.D. candidate and as an instructor in the department of management.

Maj. Thomas W. Noy, USAF, is an intelligence and targeting officer with the United Nations Command in Seoul, Korea. While with the Air Force, Tom has traveled to more than forty countries and flew more than 1,300 combat hours in Vietnam.

Gilbert S. Peirce, a banker, is an assistant director of First National Boston, Ltd. in London, England.

Donald B. Poulson is director of marketing for Addison House Publishers and Reed Books, a New Hampshire-based book publisher. Donald lives in New London, N.H.

J. David Roessner is a senior policy analyst with Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI), Golden, Colo. He and his wife, Barbara, live in Evergreen, Colo.

Alvin Rosenfeld (A.M., '67 Ph.D.) is professor of English and director of Jewish studies at Indiana University. In February, the Indiana University Press published *Confronting the Holocaust: The Impact of Elie Wiesel*, which was co-edited by Professor Rosenfeld.

Michael S. Saper reports that after thirteen years in the trust department of the First National Bank of Chicago he has joined Stephen R. Comar (husband of Jean Wiener Comar '63) in the Chicago office of Corporate Finance Associates. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Council for Jewish Elderly of Metropolitan Chicago, and is chairman of the Professional Responsibility Committee of the Chicago Bar Association for the year 1978-79.

63 Dorothy Mitchell Evans and her husband, John, have moved to Bolton, Conn., where he is with Gerber Scientific Instruments Co., and Dorothy is employed in "full-time mothering" of Sarah, 6, and John III, 1. "It's great to be back in New England after eight years in D.C.," she says. "Hope to visit Brown soon."

Paul Kuznesof is a research associate in the chemistry department at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Stephen J. Murray and his wife, Linda, report the birth of their second child and first daughter, Cara Sanders, on Nov. 21. The family, which includes Gordon Joshua, 4, lives in Lawrence, Long Island. Steve continues to specialize in the practice of marine transportation law as an attorney in the law department of Union Carbide Corp. in New York City.

David Summers received his Ph.D. in the history of art from Yale in 1969 and, after teaching for two years at Bryn Mawr, is now an associate professor at the University of Pittsburgh. His book, *Michelangelo and the Literature of Art*, will be published this year. In addition to teaching, Dave paints and has had two one-man shows in the last few years, as well as several regional exhibitions. He is a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton for the 1978-79 year. He and his wife, Nancy, are the parents of "Benjamin, 8, who is mastering the piano,

Timothy, 6, who is mastering the violin, and Mary, 2."

64 Laurence D. Hoffmann, Claremont, Calif., has had two books published: *Mathematics With Applications* (L. Hoffmann & M. Orkin, McGraw-Hill, 1979) and *Finite Mathematics With Applications* (L. Hoffmann & M. Orkin, McGraw-Hill, 1979).

Michael Peters, an ordained Baptist minister, is a Navy chaplain assigned to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla.

Charles Pugliese and his wife, Paula, report the birth of their son, Kent Alexander, on March 30, 1978. Charles is an assistant counsel with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The family lives in East Greenbush, N.Y.

Peter C. Ramsey reports that after living in Chicago for six years he and his wife, Maryalice, have moved back to New York. He is an assistant treasurer in the worldwide financial services group of Chemical Bank.

Kenneth W. Sharaga was hired in September by the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys to lead the prosecution section of the state's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, which investigates and prosecutes fraud by the providers of Medicaid services. His office is in Seattle.

Ruth Shereff is doing weekend newscasts and weekday news reporting on WBAL-FM in New York, a Pacifica listener-sponsored radio station.

R. William Spellman, Jr., is manager of internal auditing for General Electric's room air conditioner department in Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Richard A. Stone is an associate professor of medicine at the University of California at San Diego. He and his wife and two daughters live in Del Mar, Calif.

Dr. Martin R. Thomas is a general and peripheral vascular surgeon at the Palm Beach Medical Group in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Peter Timms and his wife, Romaine, report the birth of a son, Christopher Ross Julian, on Sept. 27. Their other children are Matthew, 5, and Zoe, 3. The family lives in Fitchburg, Mass., where Peter is the director of the Fitchburg Art Museum. His book, *Flint Implements of the Old Stone Age* (Shire Publications, England, 1974), is going into a second edition this year.

Wallace A. Wood ('66 M.A.T.) is vice president of Bryant College, Smithfield, R.I.

Turf rather than surf is on the menu for the 15th reunion, but the Outing Club facility at the Haffenreffer Reservation remains the same site as the 10th reunion's festive celebration. Yes, it's a *steak fry* on the shore of Narragansett Bay, complete with beer of the same name, if not extraction, to reward the faithful returning members of the class of 1964. Write to John Lewis at Brown, Box 1893, Providence, R.I. 02912, to let him know you are coming.

65 Dr. John J. Kelly, Jr., Rochester, Minn., is an assistant professor of neurology at the Mayo Medical School and a consultant in neurology at the Mayo Clinic. His wife, Pat, is teaching the learning disabled in the Rochester school system. They have two children, Moira, 9, and Maeghan, 8.

Carolyn V. Kent is assistant professor of

finance at Northeastern University.

Lyle Eckweiler Lawrence is a credit analyst with Shawmut Bank in Boston.

John Douglas Minyard and his wife, Georgia Ann, report the birth of their first child, Joshua Pruitt Anderson, on Sept. 19, 1977. John is associate professor of classical civilization at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Bill Sproul and his wife, Peggy Clark Sproul (see '67), report the arrival in June 1977 of a son, Timothy William, age 5. Becky is now 7. Bill is a research engineer at Borg-Warner Corp., Des Plaines, Ill.

Dr. N. Burgess Record, Jr., an internist with Rural Health Associates, Farmington, Maine, is involved with a statewide high-blood pressure program.

Mike Searing is an assistant bank examiner for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. He lives in Danbury, Conn.

C. Herndon Williams (Ph.D.) has been named senior scientist at Radian Corp. in Austin, Texas. "My wife is a special education teacher in the Austin public schools," he writes.

Irving Williamson is with the Foreign Service. After three years at the U.S. Mission in Geneva, Switzerland, he is back in Washington, D.C., where he is with the Department of the Treasury for a year.

66 David W. Ferguson is marketing manager of Ford Tractor Operations in Bloomington, Minn.

Terrence Marr, who had been executive director of the Vero Beach (Fla.) YMCA the last three years, has been named to the same position in Yonkers, N.Y.

Robert R. Skinner reports that he has moved from Cleveland to Prospect, Ky., with his wife, Monica, and their children, Nancy, 6, and Andrew, 2. Robert owns a financial consulting business in Indianapolis, S.P.Q.R. Inc., and manages several investment companies.

Dr. Toby Wesselhoeft is in the second year of a family practice residency program at San Francisco General Hospital. He plans to go back to school to obtain a master's degree in public health in order to go into international public health in Southern Africa, Asia, or Central America. Last summer, Toby was married to Jane Elliott, who works for the San Francisco Visiting Nurse Assn.

67 Mary Wylie Carter and Raymond C. Carter report that after three years of marriage they have two children, Babs Lee, 2, and Melissa Kimberly, 1. They can be reached at P.O. Box 383, Jonestown, Pa. 17038.

Michael J. Hutter, professor of law at Albany Law School, has published two major articles recently, both concerning developments in the area of unfair competition and anti-trust law. Both articles were favorably reviewed in the *American Bar Association Journal*.

Dr. Stuart R. Kleeman, a pediatrician, has offices at 92 Irwin Ave., Middletown, N.Y.

D. Patrick Maley, an economist, is senior projects analyst at Mobil Oil Corp., New York City.

Eugene D. Newman returned last fall from a three-week business trip to China, the

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Leslie Armstrong gave up theater — to design theaters

Leslie Armstrong '62 is thin and intense, with the direct gaze and blunt speech of a native New Yorker. Her manner, one suspects, is the same whether she is dealing with a wealthy private client, a university administrator, or a construction foreman. Leslie is the architect for Brown's new performing arts complex (in the photograph at right, she stands amidst construction of the new theater) and a partner in her own architectural firm, Armstrong Childs Lang Associates of New York City. As such, she's a relative rarity in a professional field that — unlike law or medicine or business — has not seen a great influx of women in recent years.

When I met Leslie, she was visiting the Brown campus in the midst of a January snowstorm to check on the progress of South Hall and Lyman Hall, the two principal buildings being renovated as part of the complex. (South Hall, on the East Campus, will house the music studios, Lyman the theater arts facilities and a dance studio. The complex also includes Steinert Hall on the East Campus and a gym and carriage house behind South Hall.) Construction on the project began in January 1978 and is expected to be finished in April of this year, so, as Leslie said, "It's mostly cosmetic stuff now."

She met in an unheated office in Lyman Hall with Tom Betcher, foreman of the Lyman project for Frank N. Gustafson & Sons, contractors, and with John Lucas, Brown's technical director of theater. There were numerous details to discuss and kinks to be ironed out: the mounting height of the library shelves, location of fire alarm boxes, an exposed pipe that conflicted with the placement of a window. The dance studio (the former Lyman pool) roof was still leaking, Betcher told her, and Leslie commented that the mirrors that had been installed in the dance studio "make it look like a fun palace." An interesting problem had developed in the music studios: the reflector lights that had been installed turned out to have a resonant frequency that made them vibrate and "sing" in unwelcome accompaniment to the Moog synthesizer. Leslie agreed that they should try painting the lights with auto underbody paint to dampen the vibrations.

Midway through the list of problems, Betcher apologized for bringing up so many picky details. "That's okay," Leslie said. "I'm extremely appreciative of being asked these dumb questions, because you guys are so

careful." We went on an inspection tour of Lyman, picking our way among the rubble and debris of construction. Certain spaces — the theater, offices, and library — were past the bare-bones stage and were clearly taking shape, and Leslie clucked approvingly at the results, complimenting Betcher on the quality of his work. "Very nice," she said, surveying the theater. "Doesn't this look great?" Betcher grinned and nodded.

Later, over coffee, Leslie told me, "The idea that lady architects have trouble in the field dealing with contractors is bulls---. I get away with so much more than a man could get away with; if there's something I don't understand, they sit down and explain things to me." The Brown project presented a particular challenge, she said, because "renovations are difficult and very finicky. There's always a cost overrun, and no one ever makes money on them." But her fortes are theater design and problem-solving, and the Brown project has given her plenty of opportunity for both. "It's been a bitch, and I've loved every minute of it. The problems are difficult and the people cooperative. I'm proud of the whole picture, and I think Brown will be, too."

Though Leslie had wanted to be an architect for years before she went to Pembroke, the theater almost lured her away. She wrote drama criticism for the *Pembroke Record* and the *Brown Daily Herald*, hung around with a group of women who were very involved in Brown theater, and spent six months after graduation doing set design in New York. But, realizing that her talents weren't really theatrical, she yielded to her old ambition. "I gave up all thoughts of the theater and decided that architecture could be my unique contribution to theater." Since graduating from the Columbia School of Architecture in 1966, she's designed the American Place Theatre in New York (the first new theater on Broadway in thirty years), a Fine Arts Center for SUNY's Stony Brook campus, a concert hall and auditorium for Lehman College, and restored the Grand Opera House in Wilmington, Delaware.

But her practice isn't limited to the performing arts. Among her more offbeat projects were designing a series of manned orbital space stations for Grumman Engineering eleven years ago ("initially fascinating, but ultimately very frustrating") and an ambulatory health clinic in Fayette, Mississippi, for Mayor Charles Evers, which unfortunately was never completed. She and her partners



John Foraste

do a great deal of renovation and interior work, particularly on brownstones and private houses. James Taylor and Carly Simon hired her six years ago to do over their New York brownstone and have since become "my patrons, my de Medici's, as it were. Right now we're on our tenth project together." Leslie recently finished an addition



to their house on Martha's Vineyard and is working on a nightclub in which Carly has an interest, which will open on the Vineyard in June. She has also accepted a commission to write a book called *The Little House*, a do-it-yourself manual complete with working drawings for designing and building a twenty-foot-square house, to be published by

Macmillan in April.

Leslie concedes that women architects have more trouble getting work than their male counterparts. When she joined forces in 1973 with Kirsten Childs, an interior designer (who is collaborating on the Brown project), it was "ladies' day at the Turkish bath." They discovered that women had to hustle a lot

more to get jobs, and it was an uphill struggle. But now that they have a male partner — Jeremy Lang, a young architect who joined them last year — "we feel more confident about hustling work, and it's beginning to pay off as well. Although it's no way to make a living," she said wryly, "I wouldn't dream of doing anything else." J.P.

Middle East, and Europe. He's in the import/export business in New York City and lives in Philadelphia with his wife, Gail, and their children, Alisa and Scott.

Gerard F. O'Connor is a product development engineer with Chrysler Corp. in Detroit.

Dr. Richard A. Patt is practicing family medicine in Denver and is also an assistant clinical professor of family medicine at the University of Colorado Medical Center. He and his wife, Althea, and their children, Joshua, 5, and Andrea, 1, live at 8002 E. Kettle Pl., Englewood, Colo. 80112, where "our door is open to any Brown alums who find themselves in the area."

Nicholas A. Robinson, whose law degree is from Columbia, is professor of law at Pace University, White Plains, N.Y.

Peggy Clark Sproul and her husband, *Bill* (see '65), report the arrival in June 1977 of a son, *Timothy William*, age 5. *Becky* is 7. *Peggy* works in Elk Grove Village, Ill., as a data base analyst with United Airlines.

Alan L. Stanzler has formed a partnership for the practice of law in Boston under the name of *Linsky, Finnegan and Stanzler*. He is a trustee of the *Hammond Museum* in Gloucester, Mass.

Dr. William Sternfeld has completed a two-year tour in the Navy, of which fifteen months was spent on board the *USS Saratoga* as the ship's surgeon. He now has a private practice in general and vascular surgery in Sylvania, Ohio, where he lives with his family. *Bill* has two children, *David*, 6, and *Susan*, 3.

James M. Stuart and his wife report the birth of their third child, *Jane Louise*, on Oct. 19.

Richard L. Sullivan is accounting manager with the *Western Electric Co.* in Newark, N.J. He and his wife, *Nancy*, have two children, *Christine*, 7, and *Daniel*, 5.

John White II reports the birth of his third child and second son, *Devin Brewer White*, on Sept. 21.

68 *Ellen Anderson* is a freelance graphic designer and photographer in Aspen, Colo. "Was just elected to the Aspen City Council," she reports.

"After graduation, I spent five years with the Navy's UDT and SEAL teams," writes *Brian J. Barbata*. "After that, I got married and spent the next two years getting an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. My first 'real' job was in 1975 with a Honolulu advertising agency, where I was vice president and director of market research. I left the agency in late 1977 and am now a management consultant in Honolulu. We have a one-year-old son and live at 1221 Mokulua Dr., Kailua, Hawaii 96734."

Lawrence G. Buc and his wife, *Kathy*, have a son, *Jason Salem*, who is now 2 years old, writes *Lawrence's* sister, *Nancy L. Buc* '65. *Lawrence* and his family live in Washington, D.C., where he is a cost systems analyst with the U.S. Postal Service.

Thomas E. Clifford is chairman of the English department and coach of the hockey team at *Cardinal Hayes High School* in the Bronx in New York City.

Jon A. Peterka (Ph.D.), who teaches an honors class in engineering at Colorado State University, has been selected "honorary profes-

sor" by his class.

Willy Z. Sadeh (Ph.D.), professor of civil engineering at Colorado State University, has been elected to the rank of associate fellow in the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

John C. Sebastian, Columbus, Ohio, is a product line manager for O.M. Scotts & Son. He and his wife, *Cathy*, have a son, *Eric*, and a daughter, *Traci*.

Antoinette Ralbovsky Serritella is an assistant U.S. attorney in Philadelphia.

Thomas E. Whidden's third son, *Chad*, was born May 4. The family lives in Cyprus, Calif.

Paul A. Williams II is the manager of financial planning for the San Diego Gas & Electric Co.

Tom Winner is vice president-network television account supervisor for *Gardner Advertising* in New York City.

69 Our welcome to the 10th reunion is already out! Come back for a wonderful weekend of friends, memories, and new experiences, starting with a cocktail party and buffet dinner at the homes of *Scott Burns* and *Milton Slepikow*. There will be a morning of activities on Saturday sponsored by the University, followed by an afternoon cookout and class meeting at the *Pembroke Field House*. Saturday night there is the *Pops Concert*, and to cap it off, our class open house cabaret at our campus reunion headquarters. You miss this year's reunion at your own loss of fellowship and fun . . . come and enjoy with us.

James E. Breuer is working in Pittsfield, Mass., as manager of operational planning at *General Electric Co.'s* Plastics Division.

Susan Bliss lives in Albuquerque, N.M., where she is an attorney with the Department of the Interior.

J. Richard Chambers is the executive vice president of *Nashville City Bank & Trust Co.*

Susan V. Cowell is a graduate student in history at Yale.

Molly Hurley and her husband, *Mike Moran*, are teaching English at the University of Kansas in Lawrence.

Dr. Kenneth J. Imboden is an assistant professor of medicine at *Upstate Medical Center*, *Syracuse University*. He and his wife, *Linda*, had their second child, *Christian David*, on August 23.

John E. McMahon, Jr., is an employment supervisor with *Owens-Corning Fiberglas* in Aiken, S.C.

David W. Morf, Washington, D.C., last June became the information systems specialist for the SEC, working in the Office of Reports and Information Services. "My duties include helping to design and implement the teleprocessing and automated microfilm systems, mostly to support the agency's program of full disclosure for public firms and investment companies."

Alan S. Musgrave is an instructor in philosophy at *Trinity College* in Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Ruth L. Sampson is in private practice in endocrinology and diabetes in *Missoula, Mont.*

Barbara Davies Santa Barbara and *Anthony Santa Barbara* report the birth of their first child, *Justin Alexandre Davies*, on Sept. 25. The family lives in Brussels, where *Barbara* and *Tony* are active in the National Alumni

Schools Program.

Dr. Richard N. Schmidt reports three "blessed events" — the birth of a daughter, *Susangeline Holly Lucille*, in November 1976; graduation from the *Case Western Reserve School of Medicine* last May; and receipt this January of a Ph.D. in biomathematics. "My thesis, titled 'Queueing for Kidneys,' probes bioethical and biostatistical issues in allocating a scarce resource, the transplantable cadaver kidney," he says. "Now I am an intern at *Mount Sinai Hospital* of Cleveland, doing a year of medicine, immunopathology, and psychiatry."

Barbara Harper Schulak and her husband, *James* '70, report the birth of a daughter, *Laura*, on Nov. 3. *Andrew* is now 2. The couple lives in Chicago.

J. Michael Shelton is assistant commercial attaché at the American Embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire. "Am pleased to report the birth of my second son, *David Wells*, on Oct. 22 at the U.S. Air Force Hospital at *Torrejon Air Base* in Spain," he writes. "I had the great thrill of helping with the delivery. After a short vacation, *Beth*, *Daniel* (who was then 2½), and I flew back to Kinshasa for another ten months of my two-year tour of duty."

William Burton Walton writes that he "finally met the right girl, fell in love, and got married to the former *Jeanne Veylupek* in the *Mormon Temple* (Los Angeles) on Aug. 11, 1977."

Brian P. Watson spent two years on post-doctoral research at the department of theoretical physics at *Oxford University* in England during 1974-1976. He is now teaching physics at *Skidmore College*, *Saratoga Springs, N.Y.*

70 *Sally Davenport* and *Craig Davis Clevenger* were married Sept. 30 and are living in Elyria, Ohio. *Betsy J. Judson* was an attendant. *Sally* is a psychiatric social worker.

John A. Fleishman is an adjunct assistant professor of sociology at *UCLA*.

Christopher B. Kende is associated with the firm of *Hill, Belts & Nash*, New York City, and is working in the field of admiralty and maritime law, especially litigation.

Brad S. Krevor (A.M.) is a sales manager for the Rhode Island branch of *Sun Life* of Canada. He and his wife, *Susan Rose*, who is a directing student at the new *Trinity Square Repertory Company Conservatory*, live in Cranston, R.I.

Ross McElwee has completed his third film, a ninety-minute portrait of *Cape Canaveral*, which centers on the lives of three individuals who have lived through the space age of *Cape Canaveral*. His first film, *Charleen*, was shown at the *Museum of Modern Art* in New York in November, with friends and classmates in town at the time invited to attend.

Dr. Thomas Natale, Jr., reports that he is living in *Newtonville, Mass.*, with his wife, *Anne*, and their 3-year-old daughter, *Amy Beth*. He is chief resident and clinical instructor in pediatrics at the *Tufts-New England Medical Center* in Boston.

William E. Parker II is living in *Portsmouth, R.I.*, with his wife and two children. He is the manager of the *Bagpiper Restaurant*, near *Newport*.

Fran Rothstein, who recently directed a

management training project for the National Governors' Assn., spends her spare time renovating her turn-of-the-century house in the Adams-Morgan neighborhood of Washington, D.C.

James A. Schulak and his wife, Barbara Harper Schulak (see '69), report the birth of a daughter, Laura, on Nov. 3. Andrew is now 2. The family lives in Chicago.

Michael L. Toothman is vice president and actuary for the Great American Surplus Lines Insurance Co., Cincinnati. In the fall, he moderated a panel on risk management at the annual meeting of the Casualty Actuarial Society and found that two of the three panelists had also attended Brown.

71 Martha Clark Briley has been named vice president of the Corporate Banking Department of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

Peter R. Czukur has joined Incoterm Corp., Wellesley, Mass., as a senior programmer analyst and will be involved in developing a new networking system for its computer product line.

Dr. Fred C. David and Susan Lenore Gilcrest were married Sept. 9 in Lafayette, Calif., and are living in Sherman Oaks, Calif. Fred is a third-year resident in therapeutic radiology at UCLA. In attendance at the wedding were Lee A. Thompson, Glenn F. Morse '70, and Fred's father, Charles B. David '36.

Douglas B. Gillespie is an architectural designer at The Image Factory, Chicago.

Maryann D. Griffin (A.M., '75 Ph.D.) is a lecturer in sociology at Swinburne College of Technology in Victoria, Australia.

Gordon K. Hay is in Seattle, Wash., where he is state filings analyst at Safeco Insurance Co.

Walter G. Johnson, Jr., is associated with the law firm of Stremmlau, Larsen and St. John in Meriden, Conn. He and his wife, Andrea, live in Wallingford.

Donald Leff is a financial controller with Intel Corp., Bridgeton, Barbados, West Indies.

James N. Lukin is a technical writer at Crowley Environmental Services, Anchorage, Alaska.

Anne Adams Rabbino and her husband, Robert Rabbino (see '72), report the birth of their first child, Deborah Adams, on May 15. Anne, who had formerly been employed by the New York City Housing and Development Administration, is now a second-year student at Fordham Law School, where she is a member of the Law Review.

Susan Rodgers writes that after more than two years of research in Indonesia, she received her Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Chicago last June. She's now an assistant professor of anthropology at Ohio University in Athens.

Paul Schopf received his Ph.D. in geophysical fluid dynamics from Princeton in 1977. After one semester as a visiting assistant professor in Brown's Department of Geological Sciences, he is now a research oceanographer with the Goddard Laboratory of Atmospheric Sciences in Greenbelt, Md.

Joe Sciortino, Jr., Boynton Beach, Fla., reports that he is the assistant golf pro at nearby Indian Springs Country Club and is also playing the Space Coast Mini-Tour in

the Orlando area. During 1976 and 1977, he was general manager for the Aurora Chain Co., which manufactures gold chains.

Dr. Michael Shafer ('75 M.D.) completed a three-year residency in internal medicine at the Miriam Hospital in Providence in June and has begun a two-year fellowship in critical-care medicine at Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco.

Patience Thomas and Robert Crotzer were married Aug. 26 and are living in Readfield Depot, Maine. Members of the wedding party included Robert Thomas '38, the bride's father, and Gordon Thomas '65. Patience is a special education resource teacher at Oak Hill High School, Sabattus, Maine.

H. Scott Thomson has been named assistant director of development at Brown, having joined the leadership gift staff on Jan. 8.

Robert A. Vigorita is an agency supervisor at the Phoenix Co., Providence. "I've been enjoyably employed since graduation," he writes.

72 John L. Delany is an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota.

Albert K. Fan (Ph.D.) is an advanced research engineer at GTE Sylvania in Towanda, Pa.

Edwin C. Holmes reports that he is an attorney in San Francisco.

Nancy L. Jackson is a product manager with CBS in New York City.

John Klopacz is attending Union Theological Seminary in New York City as a fellow of the Fund for Theological Education. He operates Loaves and Fishes, a small catering business.

Ruth C. Loew is a doctoral candidate in linguistics at the University of Minnesota, specializing in the structure of American sign language.

Justin D. Mahon, Jr., and Gina Amendolagine were married Oct. 1, with Henry Swirsky, Philip Lu, David Novack, and John Bulman '73 in attendance. Justin is a project engineer with Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., in Paramus, N.J.

Josef Mittlemann, vice president of Cross & Brown, realtors, New York City, reports the birth of a son on April 25, 1978. The boy's grandfather is David Mittlemann '36. In addition to his regular duties with Cross & Brown, Josef is the rental manager for ten major commercial properties.

Elizabeth Hormel Moses is an auditor and accountant in the Baltimore office of Ernst & Ernst.

Robert Pomerantz and Donna Spooner report the birth of a son, Benjamin Isak, on Nov. 12. The family lives in Austin, Texas, where Bob is a manufacturer with Heart of Texas Music.

Robert A. Rabbino, Jr., and his wife, Anne Adams Rabbino (see '71), report the birth of their first child, Deborah Adams, on May 15. Bob graduated from New York University Law School and is an associate in the New York City law firm of Rogers & Wells.

Lt. Steven Robinson, USN, manages a diving research and development operation for the Navy. In addition, he is the office manager of the Washington (D.C.) Hunger Project Committee, an organization working to end starvation within the next two decades.

William J. Roland is vice president of Ro-

land & Whytock Co., Providence. He was married in August 1973 to Carolyn Martley, and their son, William J. Roland III, was born Jan. 22, 1977. They are living at 45 Berwick Pl., Rumford, R.I. 02916.

Paul Rosenberg, a 1978 graduate of the University of Cincinnati College of Law, is a casualty adjuster with GAB, Inc. in Cincinnati.

Richard Roth ('76 Ph.D.) and his wife, Dr. Delphine Ho ('73, '76 M.D.), report the birth of a son, Jeffrey William. The family lives in Berkeley, Calif.

Leonard Schlesinger is assistant professor of organizational behavior at the Harvard Business School, where he teaches courses in Human Behavior in Organizations and in Organization Design. He is co-author of the recently published textbook, *Organization* (Richard D. Irwin, 1979), and the forthcoming

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(City, State, Zip Code)

Managing the Human Organization (Dow Jones/Irwin 1979). Len's wife is *Phyllis Fineman Schlesinger* (see '73).

Dence Dusenberry Stevenson (M.A.T.) is on maternity leave from her position as head of the English department at Beaver (Pa.) Junior High School. Her daughter, Ann, was born in July. Dence's new address is RD #2, Hollowvue Rd., Wampum, Pa. 16157.

Margaret Stroock is an associate attorney with the law firm of Webster & Sheffield in New York City.

Richard C. Waters received his Ph.D. from MIT in computer science in September and continues to work there as a research associate.

Connie Wolfe is an assessment worker for the Protective Services Unit of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare. "I received my M.S.W. from the Smith College School for Social Work in August 1977," she writes, "and am presently working with families who are potentially or actually abusive or neglectful of their children."

Katherine J. Zinsner is managing the Little Falls Public Library in Bethesda, Md., and spending her free time fixing up a townhouse ("only 12 feet wide!") in Georgetown.

73 *Robert Almon* and *Mariana Hogan* (see '76) were married July 8 in Rockville, Md., and are living in New York City. Bob is an associate in the investment banking firm of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Inc.

Dr. Michael Farley is a pediatric resident at the Hershey (Pa.) Medical Center.

Ann Sarah Geller is working toward her doctorate in philosophy at the University of Toronto and is serving as an instructor there. Her father is *Marvin N. Geller* '48.

Dr. Delphine Ho ('76 M.D.) and her husband, *Richard Roth* (see '72), report the birth of a son, *Jeffrey William*. They live in Berkeley, Calif.

Dr. Helen M. Hollingsworth is a resident at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence.

Mark R. Hopkins received his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in May and is acting assistant professor of mathematics at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa.

Thérèse S. Kelly resigned from the directorship of the mayor's Office of Community Development, Providence, in January 1978 and is now director of program development at the Boston Plan, an urban development agency in Boston City Hall.

Michael Kemper is a member of the real estate department of the Continental Illinois National Bank of Chicago.

Christiane R. Mollet is a personnel consultant with Prudential Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Atlanta.

Michael M. Mullins, Norton, Va., writes that he is "still working hard at the family law firm in my home town." He is on the board of the local chapter of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and is a trustee of the regional library.

Rebecca M. Noll is a graduate student in clinical psychology at Wayne State University in Detroit.

Jeffrey Page and *Julia Freeman* were married Aug. 26 in Chapel Hill, N.C., and are living in Antrim, N.H. Jeff is a school psychologist in Hillsboro, N.H.

Peter D. Reinke is a third-grade teacher at

Mission Viejo Elementary School in Aurora, Colo., a suburb of Denver.

John P. Richards, having left Glenormiston Agricultural College, is with IBM in Melbourne, Australia. His address is: 430 Balwyn St., N. Balwyn, Victoria, Australia 3104.

Robert S. Rubinstein, a fellow of the Society of Actuaries, is working for Equitable Life in New York City as an assistant actuary.

John W. Rudnicki ('74 Sc.M., '77 Ph.D.) and *Joan Weston* (see '76) were married in Manning Chapel on June 11, 1977. He is an assistant professor of theoretical and applied mechanics at the University of Illinois.

Phyllis Fineman Schlesinger has joined the faculty of the Whittemore School of Business and Economics at the University of New Hampshire, where she teaches courses in organizational behavior. She recently was the co-author of a major training program to prepare women to assume leadership roles in educational systems, working under a grant from H.E.W. Her husband, *Leonard* (see '72), is assistant professor of organizational behavior at the Harvard Business School.

Jane Segler is a third-year student at Rutgers Law School and is serving as editor-in-chief of the *Rutgers Law Review*.

Steve Shea, former Brown hockey player, was still on the ice at Meehan this winter, but this time as coach of the Pandas, the women's team.

Donald M. Stanford, Jr., received his J.D. degree from the Antioch School of Law in June and is a partner in Stanford and Gainer Legal Services in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Howard White and *Janet Christian* were married Aug. 5 in Bloomington, Ill., and are living in Absarokee, Mont., where Howard is a Lutheran pastor. "Janet will finish her master of divinity degree and be ordained this spring," Howard writes.

Dr. Clarence L. Wiley ('77 M.M.S. and M.D.) and *Dr. M. Denise Dudley Wiley* report the birth of their first child, *Christopher Lamont Wiley*. Clarence completed an internship in internal medicine at the Washington Hospital Center in Washington, D.C., and is a first-year resident in dermatology at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, Mo. Denise received her M.D. in 1977 from George Washington University School of Medicine and completed an internship in internal medicine at the Veterans Hospital in Washington. She is on the staff of the Yeatman Clinic in St. Louis.

74 Don't make any plans for the weekend of June 1-4, unless you make plans to attend our 5th reunion. Chairman *John Hirsch* and Chairwoman *Allison McMillan Crawley* have selected the Graduate Center Lounge as our class headquarters for Saturday. You can dine there in late afternoon, relax with friends in the evening, and dance to live music throughout the night. We'll also be electing our first class officers there after dinner. Watch for mailings with more details.

William D. Armaline is teaching social studies and psychology at Struthers (Ohio) High School.

Jeanne T. Black has been appointed assistant executive director of St. John Hospital, Cleveland, where she is responsible for the departments of radiology, pathology, respiratory therapy, medical records, medical

education, maintenance, and dietary. In her previous position at St. John, Jeanne had been responsible for coordinating the architectural planning for the hospital's \$18.7-million building program.

Bernard J. Buonmano, Jr., is a media development analyst for Metropolitan Property and Liability Insurance Co., Warwick, R.I., and is also pursuing his M.B.A. degree at Bryant College in Smithfield.

Peter O. Champion and his wife, *Susan Manley Champion*, are enjoying life in the state of Washington. Peter, a restaurant manager, is operations supervisor of Host International, and Susan is a theme reader and English tutor at Kent-Heridan High School in Kent, Wash.

Dr. Katherine Dressler Chino and her husband, *Dr. Eric S. Chino*, were graduated from the University of Oregon Medical School June 8. Katherine graduated cum laude and was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha. The couple is living in North Carolina (401 Lorraine St., Carrboro, N.C. 27510) while Katherine completes a three-year residency in pediatrics, and Eric finishes a five-year residency in general surgery at North Carolina Memorial Hospital, University of North Carolina. (This corrects an item in the October BAM.)

Diana L. Dill is a staff research member of the Families and Stress Research Project at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Gregory J. Exarhos and *Catherine Scarborough* (see '76) are married and are living at 34 Concord Rd., Watertown, Mass. 02172.

Leland P. Fisher and *Jean Dannenberg* were married July 3 in Ipswich, Mass., and are living in Newton Upper Falls, Mass. Leland is an industrial engineer with Polaroid Corp., Cambridge.

Ann Greene is teaching history, politics, economics, global studies, soccer, and basketball at the Wooster School, Danbury, Conn., "and training a thoroughbred in my spare time."

Andrew M. Gralla is a second-year student at MIT's Sloan School of Management.

A. Waller Hastings is a medical writer for the *Sun-Sentinel*, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Richard James has received his doctorate in elasticity from the department of continuum mechanics at Johns Hopkins University and has accepted a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Andrew Kaunitz received his M.D. from Columbia University last June and is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Prentice Women's Hospital, Chicago, and a member of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Northwestern.

Steven M. Lewis is a systems analyst/programmer at Boeing Computer Services in Seattle, Wash.

Alan J. Lizotte, who earned his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois last year, has been appointed assistant professor of sociology at Emory University in Atlanta.

Dr. Amy S. Paller received her M.D. degree from Stanford in June and is a pediatrician at Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago.

Dr. Linnie M. Reed is a practicing physician in Houston, Texas.

Rick Schlenger is a consultant with the North American Real Estate Marketing, Planning and Development Co., Newton, Mass.

Robert W. Stewart is a reporter for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, after "paying my dues at the Pawtuxet Valley Times."

Steven Verna has joined the staff of CTF-77, "homeported" at the Naval Air Station, Culi Pt., in the Philippines.

Tim Vogel, a May graduate of the Case Western Reserve University School of Law, received a Reginald Heber Smith Community Lawyer Fellowship administered by Howard University for the Legal Services Corp. He's passed the Michigan bar and is a Smith Fellowship attorney for Legal Aid of Central Michigan in Lansing.

Jeffrey C. Wayland is in his first year of evening study at Suffolk University Law School.

Thomas H. Welch and his wife, Joan, have moved to Bothell, Wash. "Looking forward to the 5th reunion," Tom writes.

Marcia Yudkin is teaching philosophy at Smith College and writing a novel in her spare time.

75 Robert V. Casciani and Brenda Lynn Simmons were married on Aug. 26. Bob is working as a research chemist for Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati.

David Eisner graduated from Stanford University with an M.S. in 1976 and has worked since as a development engineer at Honeywell's Process Control Division in Fort Washington, Pa.

Donald A. Esposito, Jr., graduated from Stanford University in June with dual master's degrees: an M.B.A. in finance from the Stanford Graduate School of Business and an M.S.C.E. in construction management from the Stanford Construction Institute. Don is a project engineer in the Cincinnati corporate offices of Procter & Gamble.

Dr. Bernard M. Hitzig is a postdoctoral fellow in the department of physiology at the Dartmouth Medical School.

John G. Irvin, Jr., graduated from the University of Kentucky Law School in May and is working in the development office at the University of Kentucky as the director of deferred giving.

Thor S. Johnson sends along a new address: Aggersvoldvej 9st th, 2700 Bronshoj, Denmark. "Am employed by SAS Airlines as a computer consultant," he writes.

Ethan B. Kapstein and his wife, Claire, report the birth of a daughter, Anne Lacoste, on Dec. 13. Ethan, a recent Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, currently serves as a Visiting Scholar with the U.S. Department of Energy. Claire, a freelance designer, is the American representative of Anny Blatt of France. The couple lives in Washington, D.C.

Heather Blenda Keppler and Richard A. Seid, a law student at Washington & Lee University, were married Aug. 5 and are living in Lexington, Va. Heather received her M.A. in sociology from Northwestern University in 1976 and is presently working on her Ph.D., also in sociology, from Northwestern.

James G. Kress is a systems analyst at Project Software and Development, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

John E. Kruk is chairman of the science department at the Wheeler School in Providence.

Lou Larkin and Sara Digan (see '76) were

married June 17 and are living in Lake Worth, Fla. Lou is a controls engineer for Pratt & Whitney.

Robert F. Pfaff, a graduate student, is a teaching assistant in the School of Electrical Engineering at Cornell University.

Joan Powers received her J.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in May and is an attorney with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering.

Karen Rinaldi is a senior systems analyst working with document processing systems for Burroughs Corp., Westland, Minn.

John E. Rosenberg is practicing law in West Chester, Pa., under the firm name of Rosenberg & Kavjian.

Betsy L. Rotman is a candidate for a master's degree in public and private management at the Yale School of Organization and Management.

John W. Rowings and Linda Ritchie, both 1978 graduates of the Indiana University School of Law, were married on Dec. 9. John is working for the Legislative Services Agency of Indiana.

Debra E. Sadow graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in June and is an associate with the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis in Chicago.

Craig Schuler is attending the Stanford Business School and expects to finish in June.

Beth Shadur, a professional artist, has participated in many painting exhibitions throughout Chicago. This month, she will have her second one-woman show at Overbois Two Gallery, Chicago. She is also working toward her master of fine arts degree.

Cheryl L. Soled writes that she is completing her final year at Rutgers Medical School by doing electives at different schools around the country, including Harvard, Yale, Pittsburgh, and the University of Hawaii. "I plan a residency in pediatrics," she writes, "and hope eventually to find an academic position."

Mark T. Stahr is a community planner with the Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C.

Rita Szanto is studying for her M.S. in elementary education at Bank Street College of Education in New York City.

James K. Wholey writes: "After a summer stint with the Special Litigation Section of the U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division, I have returned for my second year at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Will be associated this summer with Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Levy & Kauffman in Philadelphia."

Diane M. Wilson and Curtis A. Scott were married Sept. 9 in Washington, D.C., where they now live. Brown attendants included Marilyn Dawson and Chris Jenkins '76. Diane is an associate director in the International Health Office, Association of University Programs in Health Administration, in Washington, and Curt is a legislative intern in the International Firefighters' Assn. in Washington.

76 William P. Barbeosch is a third-year student at Columbia Law School and is living at 245 West 107th St., Apt. 6F, New York City 10025.

Robert G. Berger and Barbara Ann Sweeney

(see '78) were married Aug. 19 at the First Unitarian Church of Providence. Jay Diepenbrock was best man and Chris Noble was an attendant. Bob is in his third year at Harvard Law School.

Krystyna Biernacki-Poray is an editorial assistant at *Woman's Day* magazine in New York City.

Jeffrey Camin received his M.B.A. from the University of California, Berkeley, and is working for the IBM Data Processing Division in Oakland, Calif., as a systems engineer.

Sara Digan and Lou Larkin (see '75) were married June 1 and are living in Lake Worth, Fla. Sara is a claims representative for Social Security. "Have been busy remodeling our old home," she writes.

Alan M. Freeman is an attorney with the New York City law firm of Schekter, Aber & Hecht.

Mariana Hogan and Robert Almon (see '73) were married July 8 in Rockville, Md., and are living in New York City. Catherine Gravin was maid of honor. Mariana is a visiting student at the New York University School of Law.

Gordon M. Hyde, who lives in Dearborn Heights, Mich., with his wife, Susan Ketelhut Hyde (see '77), is a development engineer at Ford Motor Co., Detroit.

Victor H. Laws III is an associate with Long, Laws, Hughes & Bahen in Salisbury, Md.

Robert N. Parker received his M.A. degree in sociology from Indiana University in October and is working on his Ph.D. in sociology at Duke University while participating in a study of widowhood in America.

Catherine Scarborough (A.M.) and Gregory J. Exarhos '74 are married and are living at 34 Concord Rd., Watertown, Mass. 02172.

Steven Schwadron is a newspaper reporter with *The Register*, Yarmouthport, Mass.

Gail Sendek is a student at the Boston University School of Nursing.

William A. Shawcross, Jr., and Jane Frances Baglini (see '77) were married Nov. 18 in Providence by the Rev. Donal R. Kehew, former Brown chaplain. Nineteen fellow Brunonians were among the guests. William is working for the Westinghouse Electric Corp., and they are living in the Philadelphia suburb of Media.

Michael Snouffer graduated from Northwestern University's Graduate School of Management in June and is a senior financial analyst at Zenith Radio Corp., Glenview, Ill.

Robin Chandlee Tursman is a community planner with a non-profit community development corporation in southeast Baltimore.

Gail Forsyth Vail is an elementary French specialist in the Beverly (Mass.) public schools.

Joan Weston and John W. Rudnicki (see '73) were married in Manning Chapel on June 11, 1977.

77 Jane Frances Baglini and William A. Shawcross, Jr. (see '76) were married Nov. 18 in Providence by the Rev. Donal R. Kehew, former Brown chaplain. Nineteen fellow Brunonians were among the guests. They are living in Media, Pa.

Sue Bowker and Rich Clarendon (see '78) were married Nov. 18 and are living in Providence. Ann Cohen was matron of honor.

David C. Dorsey is a physical chemist at Rhode Island Hospital.

Daniella Faibes is a research assistant at Sidney Farber Cancer Institute in Boston.

Lawrence Allan Heller, River Edge, N.J., is working as an actuarial assistant for the pension consulting firm of Kwasha Lipton in Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Susan Ketelhut Hyde is a computer programmer at Ford Motor Co., Detroit. She and her husband, Gordon (see '76), live in Dearborn Heights.

Daniel Kleinman is attending the Wright State University School of Medicine in Dayton, Ohio.

Rodney L. Lofton is a second-year graduate student in aerospace engineering at Cornell. "Expect to seek a position in industry in the spacecraft design area," he writes.

Gerard A. Muzzillo writes that he is in Houston, Texas, where he is a sales representative for Moore Business Forms.

Steven Price is a marketing manager with Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati.

Amy Printz is a second-year law student at the University of Colorado.

Kirk Purvis has moved to Japan, where he is teaching English and American culture to young Japanese businessmen. His address: c/o Institute for International Studies and Training, 1650-3, Kamiide, Fujinomiya-shi, Shizuoka-ken, Japan.

David M. Ray is a software designer for Science Applications in La Jolla, Calif.

Wendell Rhea is an engineering geologist for Golder Associates in Atlanta.

Robin Seaberg writes from Chicago that she is a student at Northwestern University Medical School in its program in physical therapy.

Sylvia Shortt and Fred Spivey were married May 6 and are living in Lithia Springs, Ga., where Sylvia is an architect's assistant.

Robert E. Spatt is a second-year student at the University of Michigan Law School. "Have been spending much of my out-of-class time writing an article for the University of Michigan *Journal of Law Reform* and teaching legal writing to first-year students," he writes. "Plan to spend the coming summer trying out firms in New York and Los Angeles."

Beth Ann Tabor is in her second year of graduate school at the University of California at Davis.

78 Ned Abelson writes from his job as a ski instructor at the Vail Ski School (Colo.) that "while the skiing in Providence last year was really good on Meeting Street after the big storm, I think it'll be a little better out here!"

Tim Bothwell was called up to the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League in late January after spending the early part of the season with the New Haven Night-hawks, the Ranger affiliate in the American Hockey League. The former Bruin captain

and three-time All-Ivy selection suffered a fractured cheekbone in November, sat out a month, and returned to action wearing a mask.

Rich Clarendon and Sue Bowker (see '77) were married Nov. 18, with Rich "supported" by Mandy Stearns, Dave Jones, John Burnham, Steve Kurtz, and Kurk Purvis '77. The couple is living in Providence.

Debra L. Dunn, a co-op consultant, is director of special projects at NASCO, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Margaret Hamilton's new address is 1850 Stevens Dr., #233, Richland, Wash. 99352. She is working for Westinghouse-Hanford Corp.

Robert C. Jones is attending the University of Michigan Graduate School of Business Administration.

Deborah L. Koeng is working in Washington, D.C., as a claims examiner with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Leslie Smith is an inventory control specialist with CBS Records, Waltham, Mass.

Sheila Stephens is a research assistant at Rush-Hampton Industries, Longwood, Fla.

Charles S. Sutton is a first-year student at the Stanford Medical School.

Barbara A. Sweeney and Robert G. Berger (see '76) were married Aug. 19 at the First Unitarian Church of Providence and are living in Cambridge, Mass. Barb is a graphic artist in design and production at the Unitarian Universalist Association in Boston.

Katherine Ventres reports that she is "using" her history degree as an export grain merchandiser and trader trainee with Garnac Grain Co. of New York City. She spent last summer working at a grain elevator in Minnesota and loading barges on the Mississippi River. She and Bob Mars '76 met when he came by selling industrial supplies for his family-owned Mars Company.

Katherine will be moving from Clayton Brokerage, Garnac's subsidiary in St. Louis, to Midwestern Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., in the spring. "I love the work and all of the exciting international prospects (all this from a kid who dropped Economics 3 last year!)"

William P. Wood is an assistant in brand marketing at Procter & Gamble Co. in Cincinnati.

Deaths

Robert Fulton Skillings '11, Portland, Maine, an accountant in the Portland School Department business office for twenty-five years, a reporter for the *Portland Sunday Telegram*, former president of his class, and secretary of the Brown Club of Western Maine from 1928 to 1950; Dec. 11. A former managing editor of the *Brown Daily Herald*, Mr. Skillings continued writing for various publications all his life. He was a former editor for *Nor' By East*, an illustrated quarterly about the Casco Bay Islands area in Maine, and recently he published a bi-monthly newsletter, *Clarion*, for the residents and staff of a nursing home in which he was a resident. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors in-

clude a daughter, Florence, of Cumberland Center, Maine 04021.

Lotte Maria Angell '12, Brooklyn, Conn., general secretary of the YWCA for fifty years at various locations in Pennsylvania, Texas, Georgia, and Tennessee prior to her retirement in 1950; Nov. 29. Alpha Beta. There are no immediate survivors.

Howard Merrick Smith '13, Delray Beach, Fla., a naval architect for General Dynamics, Groton, Conn., until his retirement in 1965; Jan. 5. Mr. Smith was graduated from MIT, where he transferred after two years at Brown. The late Alice Potter Smith '08 was his wife. Survivors include two sons, Howard and Dawley, and a daughter, Meral Smith LaPoints, 631 Jaeger Dr., Delray Beach 33444.

Ruth H. Hall '17, Plainfield, Conn., retired teacher at the Cathedral School of St. Mary, Garden City, Long Island; Nov. 25. Miss Hall served as chairman of the math department at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., from 1918 to 1930. She was a past president of the Plainfield Women's Club and the Ladies Aid Society, and was a director of the Historical Society. She also served as a member of the class bequest committee. There are no immediate survivors.

Martin Joseph Donovan '18, Salem, Mass., line coach at Salem High from 1926 to 1941 and a prominent professional and semi-professional baseball player; in April 1973. Reported missing in the spring of 1973 while driving north from Florida, Mr. Donovan's remains were found Nov. 8, 1978, in Brookfield, N.H. While trying out for the Boston Red Sox in 1915, catcher Donovan teamed up with a rookie pitcher named Babe Ruth. Serving as an officer in both World Wars, Mr. Donovan coached the Allied Forces track team to its first championship at the close of World War II in Rome. Survivors include his sister, Helen Donovan, 2 Riverway Rd., Salem 01790.

Robert Raymond Moyer '20, Apple Valley, Calif., former managing director of San Marco Investment Co., San Mateo, Calif.; Nov. 24. Mr. Moyer was an Army officer in World War I. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his widow, Doris, 19994 Seneca Rd., Apple Valley 92307; a son, Robert '50; and a daughter-in-law, Helen Olin Moyer '49.

Edgar Noll '20, Wynnewood, Pa., owner and operator of Noll Business Machine Co., Philadelphia, from 1928 until his retirement in 1976; Nov. 3. Mr. Noll was a past president of the National Office Machine Dealers' Assn., the Delaware Valley Office Machine Dealers' Assn., and the Office Equipment Assn. of Philadelphia. He was a veteran of World War I. Survivors include his wife, Gertrude, 1021 Nicholson Rd., Wynnewood 19096.

Charles Seymour Bullock '21, Cold Spring, N.Y.; Nov. 5. Survivors include a daughter, Helen B. Porter.

David Pollock '22, Bal Harbour, Fla., former general manager of the Atlantic Tubing & Rubber Co. and the Imperial Chemical

& Plastics Corp., Providence; Dec. 2, 1977. Survivors include his wife, Jenette, Harbour House North, Apt. 1208N, 10295 Collins Ave., Bal Harbour 33154; a son, Bernard Pollock '48; and a daughter, Claire.

Gladys Baker Kenyon '23, Slocum, R.I., a former advisor to the Finance Committee of the Rhode Island House of Representatives; Dec. 30. Her husband was the late Howard Kenyon '22. Survivors include two daughters, Virginia, and Patricia Murray, P.O. Box 53, Slocum 02877.

Ralph Greydon English '24, Lincoln, R.I., office manager for the former J & P Coats Co., Pawtucket, for forty-five years prior to his retirement in 1966; Nov. 18. Survivors include his wife, Marjorie, 19 Highland Ave., Lincoln 02865; and daughters Virginia and Carole.

Clinton Lucerne Mosher '25, Petaluma, Calif., feature writer and political editor of the *San Francisco Examiner* and a newspaper man for forty-five years until his retirement in 1967; Nov. 10. Mr. Mosher became feature writer and political editor of the old *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* in the 1920s and was head of its Albany bureau while Franklin D. Roosevelt was governor of New York. Recently he told how he would, from time to time, provide the governor with illicit whiskey from Canada, until Eleanor Roosevelt found out about it and chased him from the executive mansion, pitching an empty bottle after him. When FDR became president, Mr. Mosher went to Washington with him and headed the *Eagle's* Capitol bureau for the years through the Depression. After serving as a lieutenant commander with the Navy in the Pacific during World War II, Mr. Mosher joined the *San Francisco Examiner*. He was honored for his work by being awarded the first San Francisco Press Club prize for journalistic excellence. As political editor of the paper, he was on a first-name basis with political figures ranging from the most obscure ward heelers to the President of the United States. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, Box 452, Petaluma 94952; a son, Andrew; and a daughter, Ellin.

Harlan Berkley Peabody '25, Auburn, N.H., a retired science teacher who taught at Central High, Providence, for forty years; July 1978. Mr. Peabody was in the Navy during World War I. Survivors include his son, H. Berkley Peabody, Londonderry Pk., Auburn 03032.

Adin Samuel Sargeant '25, Venice, Fla., sales manager and vice president of L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., at the time of his retirement in 1972, following forty-four years with the firm; Nov. 17. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Mildred, 401 Cervina Dr. N., Venice 33595; a son, Bruce; and a daughter, Sandra.

Dr. Maurice Baynton Thompson '25, Orange, Conn., a practicing physician in Milford, Conn., for twenty-five years; Nov. 14. Dr. Thompson, a 1931 graduate of Columbia Medical School, had served as president of the Milford Hospital Medical Society. He was a medical officer in the Army Air Force

during World War II. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include three sons, Philip Thomas '51, of Libya; Dr. Richard and Charles, of Keene, N.H.; and two daughters, Shirley and Mary.

Ronald Malcolm MacKenzie '26, Lake Placid, N.Y., president of the Lake Placid Organization Committee for the 1980 Olympic Winter Games and a member of the United States bobsled team in the 1936 Olympics; Dec. 23 when he collapsed of a heart attack during a dedication ceremony for the new 70-meter ski jump. Mr. MacKenzie was director of the Federation Internationale de Ski World Nordic Championships in 1950 and coach-manager of the U.S. Nordic ski team at the world championships in Sweden in 1954. He organized the Lake Placid Ski Club in 1921 and, as a charter member of the National Ski Patrol, led many rescue parties on the higher slopes of the Adirondack peaks. He was a member of the United States Ski Hall of Fame and the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame. Considered "Mr. Lake Placid" by many, he served as postmaster from 1954 to 1969. Survivors include his wife, Anna, 71 Sentinel Rd., Lake Placid 12946.

Margaret Sullivan McGeough '27 A.M., Pawtucket, R.I., former Latin teacher at Elmhurst Academy in Providence and in several public school systems within Rhode Island; Nov. 25. A 1923 graduate of Emmanuel College in Boston, Mrs. McGeough was a long-time chairman of the bridge and concert committee of the Columbian Fathers of Rhode Island. Survivors include her husband, James, 34 Blaisdell Ave., Pawtucket 02861; a daughter, Mary; and a son, the Rev. Jude McGeough, assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church, Bristol, R.I. 02809.

Stewart Udell '27, San Diego, Calif., retired Latin and French teacher who taught in Connecticut, on Long Island, and in New York City for many years; Aug. 4. Mr. Udell earned his M.A. from Columbia in 1929 and at one time operated the Udell Business College in Rome, N.Y. He was active in the Program for the Seventies and in the Friends of Brown Basketball. Survivors are not known.

John Richard Campbell '28, Warwick, R.I., a social worker at the Rhode Island Medical Center in Cranston, and at one time the owner of The House of Campbell in West Newton and Harwich, Mass., featuring toys and handmade gifts for infants; Aug. 7. Mr. Campbell was a member of the Harwich Chamber of Commerce and coached Junior Legion baseball. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy Sumner Campbell '29, 32 Gaspee Point Dr., Warwick; sons Sumner '56 and Richard, both of Harwich; and a brother, Eugene '30, Westport, Conn.

Elmer William Parkhurst '28, Bristol, Conn., an accountant with Ingraham Industries, Bristol, and an assistant in the philosophy department at Brown from 1928 to 1930; June 4. Mr. Parkhurst was active in the Program for the Seventies and other fund-

raising efforts. Kappa Sigma. Survivors are not known.

Henry Albert Wuestefeld '28, Wallingford, Conn., a mechanical engineer who worked for several firms in Connecticut; Oct. 31, 1971. Mr. Wuestefeld received his M.E. degree in 1928 from New Haven College. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. Survivors include his wife, Helen, 46 Mariot Cir., Wallingford 06492.

Alice Margaret Brophy '31, New York City, the first Commissioner for the Aging in New York City and a leading force for creating and improving programs for the elderly (BAM, May/June 1977); Dec. 6. A native of Pawtucket, R.I., Miss Brophy entered social work immediately after graduation, earned her master's degree from the Columbia School of Social Work in 1940, and was chief of community planning for the New York City Housing Authority from 1946 to 1963. When Mayor John V. Lindsay established the Mayor's Office for the Aging in 1968, he named Miss Brophy as its director. In 1975, when the office was upgraded to a full city department, she was named by Mayor Abraham D. Beame to serve as commissioner. During those years, she saw her staff increase from four to 800 and programs under her supervision grow from a few demonstration programs budgeted at less than \$1 million to a wide-ranging complex of programs costing more than \$30 million a year. In an editorial at the time of her death, the *New York Times* called her "the toughest and tenderest of social workers." Miss Brophy sponsored the Gracie Mansion Conference on Aging in 1969 and was a key participant in a similar White House Conference two years later. She helped form the Urban Elderly Coalition and served as its chairman. In a recent interview with the *New York Post*, she gave her philosophy on the aging process: "It annoys the hell out of me when people say, 'Gee, you look good for your age.' Remember, you can die old at 30 and live young at 80." Miss Brophy retained her maiden name following her marriage to Arnold L. Scheuer in 1945. He survives her at 175 West 93rd St., New York City, along with a son, Thomas; a niece, Anna Brophy '49; and a nephew, James Brophy '47.

Alfred Vickers Gell '31, Rockledge, Fla., an engineer with Babcock & Wilcox Corp., New York City, prior to his retirement in 1953; Nov. 15. While with Babcock & Wilcox, Mr. Gell was an engineer on the Boulder Dam construction. In recent years he had been in real estate and was a part-time sales representative with Mutual Fund Sales in Florida. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Inez, 1030 Hayden Rd., Rockledge 32955; and sons David and Paul.

Lt. Col. Wilfrid S. Rupprecht '31, USAF (Ret.), Mesa, Ariz.; Jan. 16. Colonel Rupprecht's twenty-five-year military career included service in World War II, when he was a captain in the 8th Air Force, and the Korean War. From 1958 to 1959, the much-decorated officer served with the Military Advisory Group as an adviser to the West German government on radar installations. Beta Theta Pi. Survivors include his wife,

Josephine, 6018 East Duncan, Mesa 85205; a son, Hugh; and a brother, Gerard '35, 3911 Wilshire Blvd., San Mateo, Calif. 94403.

Victor Ullman '31, Alstead, N.H., a freelance writer who was once an O. Henry Memorial Prize winner; Nov. 26. Mr. Ullman wrote for a series of newspapers, including the *Toledo Blade*, was published in such magazines as *The Saturday Evening Post*, *The Atlantic*, and *Liberty*, and was a one-time editor of *Opinion*. He served in the Navy during World War II. Mr. Ullman's wife was the late Frieda Lippman Ullman '32. He is survived by his daughter, Judith Ullman, and a son, David '61, 17 Parkland Rd., Needham Heights, Mass. 02194.

Robert Vasken Paul Jorjorian '33, Warwick, R.I., owner of Interstate Plating Co., Providence; Oct. 10. Survivors include his wife at 232 Fairfax Dr., Warwick 02888.

John Frederic Lyle '33, St. Petersburg, Fla., an associate with the Comegys Insurance Agent, St. Petersburg; June 14. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Helen, 820-20th Ave. North, St. Petersburg 33704.

Willard Earl Retallick '33, Riverside, R.I., former assistant secretary of Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Dec. 6. For twenty-two years, Mr. Retallick had been organist and choirmaster at the Cathedral of St. John in Providence, where he helped to organize and direct a program of Diocesan Choir music for WEAN radio. Survivors include his wife, Eleanor McAndrews Retallick '31, 115 Merritt Rd., Riverside 02915.

Robert Clifton Brooks, Jr. '34, Boston, Va., a long-time private investor; Sept. 26. There are no immediate survivors.

Vincent Joseph Reade '35, Southern Pines, N.C., former assistant operations manager of Whitehead Metal Production Co., New York City; date unknown. Mr. Reade was a Yale graduate. Survivors are not known.

Andrew Francis Conway '36, East Falmouth, Mass., retired since 1975 as a salesman for William H. Rorer, Inc., Philadelphia; Aug. 27. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Helen, 58 Sandpiper Cir., East Falmouth 02536; a son, Andrew; and daughters Jane and Virginia.

Harold Francis Miller '37, Dedham, Mass., New England sales manager of A.F. Gallun & Sons, Boston; May 1. Survivors include his wife, Doris, 12 Woodleigh Ct., Dedham 02026.

James Herbert Sherman '39, Lynbrook, N.Y., an administrator with the AGVA Welfare Trust Fund, New York City; Nov. 8. Mr. Sherman was an intelligence officer in the Navy during World War II. Pi Lambda Phi. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, 210 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook 11563.

David Fitz-Randolph Howe '40, Santa Cruz, Calif., at one time head of the graphic arts department of General Precision, Inc., in Pleasantville, N.Y.; Sept. 10. Mr. Howe was a captain in the Army Corps of Engineers during World War II, serving in North Africa

and Japan. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Louise, 307 Coulson Ave., Santa Cruz 95060; daughters Carolyn, Charlotte, and Elizabeth; and a son, David.

John Murray McCabe '40, Rumford, R.I., professor of management at Bryant College for the past twenty-six years and a personnel consultant for Rhode Island banks and industries; Dec. 15. Professor McCabe was graduated from the University of Rhode Island and received his master's in business administration from Boston University. Survivors include his wife, Blanche, 15 Elmsgate Way, Rumford 02916; sons Frank and John, and daughters Sheila and Cynthia.

George Edward Kanouse, Jr. '44, Pittsfield, Mass., a vice president of Waverly Products, Adams, Mass., a division of F. Schumacher & Co.; Dec. 4. Mr. Kanouse studied labor relations at New York University. He was a Naval officer during World War II. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Virginia, 855 West St., Pittsfield 01201; and three daughters, Penelope, Georgia, and Diane.

Paul Joseph O'Reilly '44, Harwinton, Conn., a real estate appraiser for the Connecticut State Department of Transportation; Dec. 1. Mr. O'Reilly served in the Navy during World War II. He was a past president of the Connecticut Morgan Horse Association. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, Helen, Delay Rd., Harwinton 07609.

Dr. Robert Francis Corrente '47, East Greenwich, R.I., chief of surgery and president of the medical staff of Kent County Memorial Hospital; Nov. 9 while aboard a commercial airline flight from Rhode Island to Fort Lauderdale, Fla. A 1950 graduate of Tufts Medical School, Dr. Corrente taught at Brown and at Boston City Hospital and was a lecturer in human anatomy and in the paramedic program at Rhode Island Junior College. He was a past president of the Kent County Medical Association and had published in state and national medical journals. Dr. Corrente was a Naval officer during the Korean War. He sang with a barbershop quartet, acted with the Academy Players, and coached in youth sports programs. Survivors include his wife, Jane, 101 Pegwin Dr., East Greenwich 02818; a son, Bob; and daughters Linda, Susan, and Martha.

Edward Eddy Riley, Jr. '55 Ph.D., Atlanta, Ga., professor of biology and academic dean at Spelman College, Atlanta; Oct. 5. Professor Riley received his A.B. from Syracuse and his M.A. from Oberlin College. Survivors include his wife, Phyllis, 3538 Indian Rock Rd. S.W., Atlanta 30331; daughters Carole and Marcia; and a son, Edward.

Dr. Dudley Charles Seaton '74, Houston, Texas, a first-year resident in ophthalmology at the Baylor Medical School hospital; Sept. 30. Dr. Seaton received his M.D. from Case Western Reserve. Survivors include his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Earle E. Seaton, 3711 Eagle St., Houston 77004.

Albert Lowmes: Tribute to a 'Renaissance man'

By Stuart C. Sherman '39

To have known Albert E. Lowmes '20, who died November 17, was to have known a Renaissance man. He was a man of such broad interests, with so many friends, that not even those who were closest to him knew the full range of his interests. His activities as a Scout, naturalist, and book collector were best known. But he was also an artist, a bibliographer, teacher, writer, scholar, and stage manager.

Not all of his closest friends knew, for example, that he painted watercolors of New England orchids, which he examined in their natural habitat. He once visited Chappaquiddick Island to see a scarce little orchid, but was chagrined to learn that the same variety grew near his own house in South County. His teaching at Brown spanned thirty years following his appointment as visiting lecturer in the history of science. His competence as a bibliographer is revealed in a fourteen-volume loose-leaf catalogue of his library in which each volume is described with full collation, provenance, and a photograph of the title page. As a scholarly writer, he was the author of articles about the transit of Venus; early garden books; seventeenth-century herbals; seventeenth-century drawings of birds, fish, and insects; Charles Darwin and pollen allergy; orchids; and John J. Audubon. Each was based on materials in his library. He also wrote a delightful preface to *Renaissance Books of Science*, a catalogue of an exhibition at Dartmouth based on books from the Lowmes collection. Not the least of his activities was serving as stage manager for the Providence Art Club Christmas shows, which were spoofs on town and gown. He even co-authored a show entitled *Hammer and Tongs*.

Al was one of the first and oldest Boy Scouts in Rhode Island and his career in scouting was enviable. He became the first president of Narragansett Council to come up through the ranks from tenderfoot. He had served previously as scoutmaster, chairman of various committees, district commissioner, member of the board of directors of Narragansett Council, and served for many years on the editorial board of the *Boy Scout Handbook*. For this "outstanding service to boyhood" he was awarded the Silver Beaver and the Silver Antelope. His greatest "good turn" to scouting was the gift of his 250-acre estate "Aquapaug" to the Rhode Island Boy Scouts to be used for camping and



George Henderson

Albert Lowmes receives an honorary degree at the 1970 Commencement from Acting President Merton Stoltz, as history professor Donald Rohr looks on.

as a wildlife sanctuary. Al was amused when he was appointed an honorary Girl Scout for his help in developing Camp Hoffman, but he never revealed whether he ever took up his option of full camping privileges. His World War I military experience was limited to guard duty on the Brown campus. But it was suggested that if the war had continued he might have volunteered with his scout troop.

An interest in science began early for Al Lowmes. His mother compiled a list of plants he could identify before he could write. It is quite possible that, at age fourteen, he was the discoverer of the periodic Comet Encke, although credit was given to a professional astronomer.

Al became enamored of books in a grand manner when, as a small boy, he wandered into the John Carter Brown Library. George Parker Winship was then librarian, and he showed the young visitor some of the treasures of the library. Later, after collecting books in several fields, he recognized that great books of science had not yet become popular as a field of collecting. There were no guides to the literature, so he compiled his own. He had the field to himself at a time when prices were low and competition had not developed. In his lifetime he saw the history of science recognized as a field of study in leading universities. He often made it clear that his was a collection of significant books of science — books from which one might write the History of Science.

When he worked, he was a textile executive, president, and later board chairman of the American Silk Spinning Company. But he was like the character in an essay on "Book Madness" by Lawrence Wroth who did the serious work of the day among his books after leaving the office.

In his own words Albert Lowmes

summed up succinctly his own career as a bookman: "An early interest in natural history, particularly in native plants of New England, and pleasant friendships with librarians, led him to collect books while still an undergraduate. Starting with local floras of New England, he gradually widened his fields of collecting to include many of the classic works of science, technology, medicine, natural history, and some manuscripts."

He was, in fact, happiest among his books. They surrounded him like close friends, and through them he sensed a bond with the great scientists. It pleased him immeasurably that scholars consulted his books, and many authors acknowledged their debt to him. He was generous in loaning his books for library exhibitions, and on occasions, he even selected the books, wrote the exhibition labels, and mounted them in cases. An equal pleasure was the informal teaching he did at Brown as visiting lecturer in the History of Science. It was an appointment without salary but one to which he responded with the greatest seriousness. He would show up weekly at the allotted time with a suitcase full of books which were passed among the students as he talked informally about them. It was an unforgettable experience for undergraduates to handle for the first time, for example, three great books printed within a few months of each other: Copernicus's revolutionary work which placed the sun at the center of the solar system; Leonhard Fuchs's *De Historia Stirpium*, one of the most beautiful of all herbals, containing the earliest pictures of plants from the New World; and the great illustrated work on human anatomy by Vesalius.

A few foundation works eluded him; one was William Harvey's book on the circulation of the blood. "Mountain peaks," he called them, which were "as elusive as

Everest." He would have been equally displeased if he had found them all, because, he wrote, "The joy is in the hunt."

Al had the advantage of a good education, and never ceased adding to his fund of knowledge by extensive reading of scholarly and bibliographical journals and antiquarian booksellers' catalogues. He read the books he acquired and knew the importance of each and its place in the literature of science. Though not a linguist in the formal sense, he was not awed by Latin or other languages. Language was to him a key which unlocked his books.

Learned without ostentation, witty in a quiet way, he was a humanist with the gentlest disposition. His interest in people was revealed by a firm handshake; and, in turn, his friends had an affectionate regard for him. In his home he made laymen and scholars equally welcome. He could describe the significance of a rare book in a manner that was meaningful to a friendly neighbor, or that answered the inquiry of a learned scholar.

Lunching at the Providence Art Club or The Club of Odd Volumes, he was never awed by the presence of an astronomer, a roentgenologist, a geologist, or a U. S. Senator. He could carry a conversation with the most learned, but spoke only when there was something significant to add. He would listen to an erudite conversation, then, with preciseness of language and a touch of humor, summarize the conversation succinctly. One learned not to argue with Albert Lowmes without command of a subject, for he could bring an idle conversation to an abrupt close with astute accuracy.

Al's loyalty to Brown was unwavering. During a recent illness he deplored having to miss Commencement. On his fiftieth reunion he presented his superb set of the elephant folio edition of *The Birds of America* by Audubon. How well he knew that no great science collection could be complete without this book. Only a few years earlier he had presented to Brown his remarkable collection of works by and about Henry David Thoreau.

Almost without precedent, he was the recipient of two honorary degrees by his alma mater: an M. A. on his twentieth reunion, and doctor of laws on the occasion of his fiftieth.

Albert Lowmes belonged to a tradition of distinguished collectors whose books achieved international recognition. They include John Carter Brown, Rush C. Hawkins, Caleb Fiske Harris, and Marsden Perry. His contributions to this community will long be remembered, but none will be more enduring than his achievements as a bookman. His books will eventually become part of the Brown University Library and will remain his monument.

On Stage

Just don't call them 'carrot tops'

If someone sidles up to you and asks what the following individuals have in common — Lizzie Borden, Katharine Hepburn, Nero, Lucille Ball, General George Armstrong Custer, Little Orphan Annie, Mark Twain, and Barney Google's horse Sparkplug — what would your answer be? One Mars bar will be sent to you in the balcony if you report that all were, or are, redheads. If you flunk the test, at least one Brown student is going to be very, very upset. That would be Eric Rosenfeld '79, president of RASP (Redheads Are Special People).

Blondes may have more fun, but you can't prove it by the RASP members on the Brown campus, who formed the organization and drafted a constitution in 1976. Cathy Golden '77, a vivacious strawberry-blond redheaded, decided to have a party and invited forty carrot-topped undergraduates, plus one Irish Setter named Ginger. Her party featured — naturally — red wine, apples, raspberry ice cream, strawberry cake with cherries on top, and Bloody Marys. A red tablecloth provided the backdrop for this repast.

The purpose behind the party? "Put politely," says Rosenfeld, "the purpose of our get-together was to unite redheads, to find out why they are special, how they are different, and to discuss what society thinks of them. In reality, we formed to fight 5,000 years of ridicule and neglect of redheaded history and culture." Cathy Golden voiced a less dramatic purpose: "Frankly, I just wanted to be surrounded by a roomful of redheads, because redheads have never been a majority." Whatever the reason, after that feast, RASP quickly mushroomed.

President Rosenfeld, who sports a head of curly red hair, with a beard to match, says that his life has been nothing more than a series of nicknames — Red, Flame Brain, Flamingo Head, Match Stick, and Carrot Top. "When people call me 'Red,' I turn around and call them 'Black,' or 'Brown,' or whatever," Rosenfeld says. "That usually stops them in their sneakers. I've also got some ready-made answers for those who coyly ask, 'Where did you get that red hair?' I tell them that I was born under a rusty faucet or that my mother was a pink flamingo, and sometimes I just say that it came with the head. But the thing that really ticks me off is the general notion that all redheads have violent tempers, when in reality most of them are calm, temperate, lovable human beings," Rosenfeld continued, pounding the table and his voice rising.

In the summer of 1977, *Time* ran an article on the psychology of redheads. When RASP secretary Peter Cobb '79 wrote a letter to the editor defending redheads, the newly formed organization received its first national exposure. "We probably received more exposure than we wanted, even though it was a particularly warm summer," says Bob Samors '81. "Our letter was picked up by the AP, UPI, and even the BBC. John Dean, then doing a syndicated radio

show, gave us some air time. As a result, we received 700 letters. Inquiries came from as far away as Sweden and the West Indies and as near as RISD. Harvard and Middlebury threatened to start RASP chapters. A man in New Jersey told us he was starting a chapter just for his seven-year-old daughter. And a zookeeper in Buffalo took out memberships for himself and his orangutan. Being a downtrodden minority, it was almost more attention than we knew how to handle." Whatever, it was obvious that RASP was off to a blazing start.

The thing that really put RASP over the top with the University community was the dance marathon it ran in the spring of 1977. Some thirty-five couples could have danced all night at Alumnae Hall, and did. The purpose of this takeoff on the dance marathons of the 1930s was to help stomp out cancer through pledges taken in the names of dancing couples. When the thirty-hour ordeal was over, RASP was able to present \$21,000 to the American Cancer Society of Rhode Island, a figure that was 5 percent of the Society's fund-raising goal for the year. President Rosenfeld had a special reason for selecting this particular cause: "A friend of mine, Donald Cohen, died of cancer in my senior year of high school. That marathon was in memory of him." In March 1978, Governor Garrahy proclaimed a "Dance Marathon Week," and RASP responded with another dance and a donation this time of \$23,000 to cancer research.

During its first three years of life, RASP has compiled a substantial amount of information about redheads. Did you know that red hair is usually inherited from the father's side? Or that redheaded women fall in and out of love rather easily, and when married they usually dominate the domestic scene — except when married to redheaded men? RASP also has come out with a list of favorites: favorite bird — the cardinal; actress — Vanessa Redgrave; actor — Red Buttons; hockey team — Rhode Island Reds (before their recent demise); season — autumn, when the leaves turn a flaming red; and city — Red Bank, N.J. RASP's list of favorite people includes Shakespeare, Sarah Bernhardt, Queen Elizabeth I, Arthur Godfrey, Red Grange, Winston Churchill, and Woody Woodpecker.

Membership in RASP is open to all hair colors ("We don't want to discriminate," says Samors), and about thirty of the current membership of eighty-two are merely redhead sympathizers, not redheads themselves. "We have determined that there are about nine million redheads in this country alone," Rosenfeld notes. "John Dean has promised to try and find out how many redheads there are in the world." RASP can count on one thing: if John Dean finds out, he'll be sure to tell.

J.B.





