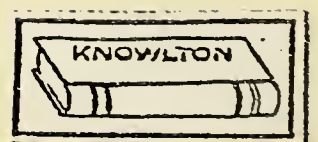


JOHN F. BARRY, JR.



December 1982/January 1983

Brown

Alumni Monthly



Growing Up with Brown's
Child Study Center



2 PEMBROKE HALL



3 FIRST BAPTIST
MEETING HOUSE



4 JOHN NICHOLAS
BROWN GATE



5 MANNING HALL



6 SOLDIERS ARCH



7 WRISTON QUAD



8 HOPE COLLEGE



1 VAN WICKLES GATES

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December 1982/January 1983, Vol. 83, No. 4

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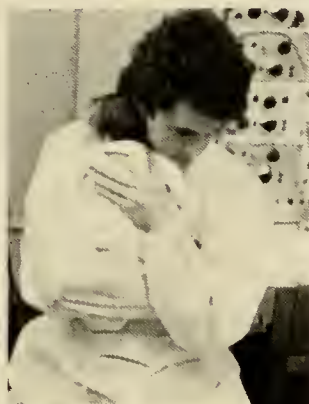
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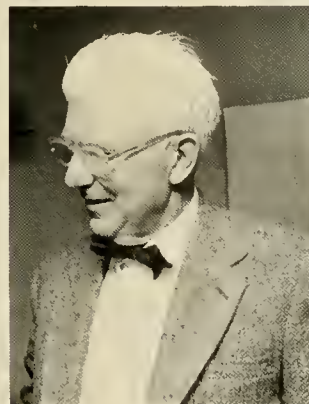
Alvin V. Sizer '36



page 22



page 34



page 39

22 Finding Out Why Kids Are the Way They Are

While not everyone has children, everyone once was a child. Given the universality of childhood, what's known about human development is surprisingly little. Brown's Child Study Center, this year celebrating its fifteenth anniversary, is helping to expand the limits of knowledge about human growth. If, as Wordsworth wrote, the child is father to the man, then understanding children better will help us understand ourselves.

34 Mike Cingiser Is a Teacher, a Coach, and an Optimist

For many coaches a winning season is the only goal worth living for. Not true with Brown basketball coach Mike Cingiser. His team may not win every game, but Cingiser has perspective. He's beaten what John Wayne called "The Big C," he has his wife, his kids, a job he likes, and everything else pales in comparison.

39 Aaron Beck '42: Beating the Blues

He was branded a pariah when he suggested a new way of treating neuroses that veered from tradition, but that didn't stop Aaron Beck. Instead, he "bootlegged" reports of his studies of depression and developed a therapeutic method known as cognitive therapy that is steadily growing in popularity.

47 Harry Usher '61: Making the '84 Olympics Happen

If you're an athlete at the peak of your form, you may have been training for the '84 Olympics most of your life. Harry Usher only has five years to get Los Angeles ready for this sports extravaganza. Everything from the hot dog concessions at the Coliseum to worrying about traffic patterns on the infamous Los Angeles freeways will fall across his desk in the next two years.

Departments

- 4 Carrying the Mail
- 12 Reflections
- 16 Under the Elms
- 50 The Classes
- 62 Deaths

The cover: Two-week old Shaina Souza, nine-month old Jeffrey St. Onge, and three-year old Kevin Santilli have participated in research at Brown's Child Study Center. Photograph by John Forasté.

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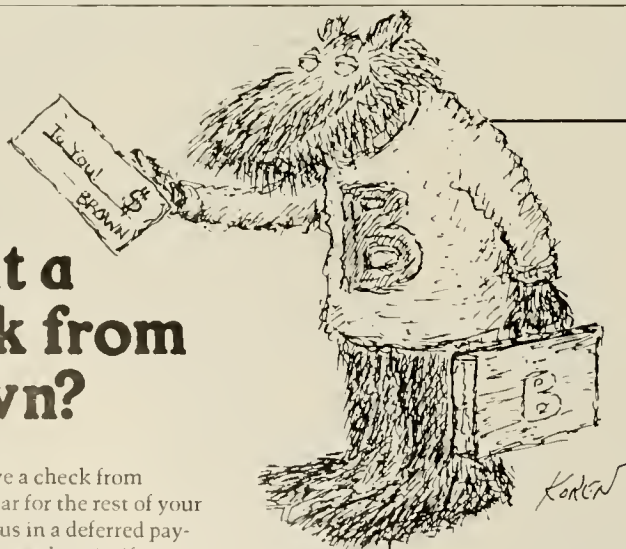
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Confronting bulimia

Editor: I am writing in response to the article entitled "Bulimia," published in the September *BAM*.

The writer, Katherine Hinds, does a remarkable job of confronting the problems of bulimia. She begins by using a "typically zany, outgoing college sophomore, who likes to party and pig out just like everyone else" to show that anyone can qualify as a prime candidate in environments that ooze with high social and academic pressure. Not only does this exist on college campuses but at my boarding school, Emma Willard, and other schools as well.

It comes to my attention that bulimia is spreading rapidly, due to the growth and awareness of the problem. Katherine Hinds assesses the validity of her concern by two specific observations. The first of these observations is that there is such an emphasis on success and looking good according to society's standards, that people harm themselves in the process of doing this. Most people don't think about what they are doing or get too carried away with the issue. However, I value the lives of others dearly, especially those close to me. What can those people who are innocent do in order to aid those in danger?

The second observation is that "the college years by their nature are filled with stress and social anxieties, and students have always had unusual ways of coping—from swallowing goldfish and drinking bootleg liquor to tuning out and turning on." Bulimia could act as another way to cope or as a crutch just as drugs are a substitute to others. This eating habit is more disturbing emotionally to oneself and to one's friends, more so, than alcohol and drugs do. How can we help those to erase their mental fixations? Here, we are dealing with a moral and humane concern. Most people aren't aware of the potential of human life and should learn not to abuse it.

There are worthy countervailing arguments which I respect, but I don't understand why people engage in self destruction. Isn't there any other mechanism in which to cope with frustration? Personally, sports serve as an incredible way for getting rid of stress.

I want to commend the writer of this article because she took a very informative

approach. It's a shame that most people get all caught up in political and economic issues because the problems that affect us most inwardly tend to be ignored. In the future, I hope that society wakes up and prevents the spread of this serious eating disorder.

KATIE WEBSTER
(daughter of Jim Webster '55)
Englewood, N.J.

Brown—or Pembroke?

Editor: I have noticed that in newspaper write-ups and also in obituaries, that women are often listed as graduates of Pembroke College.

Whether it was the Women's College in Brown University, or Pembroke College that they attended, all women undergraduates were awarded Brown University degrees.

KAROLINE L. THAYER '28
Providence

True, but many alumnae still refer to themselves as graduates of Pembroke. Where appropriate, the BAM defers to their wishes. — Editor

Alcohol abuse

Editor: As a result of events described elsewhere in this magazine, attention on the Brown campus has been refocused on the issue of alcohol and its appropriate uses. We are hopeful that you will want to become involved in some new—and some continuing activities.

Some groups on campus are particularly interested in matters related to alcohol. The Brown Group on Alcohol annually issues a referral list of individuals and alumni near campus who are willing to talk with those experiencing personal or familial problems with alcohol. Another group, formed in 1981-82, is concerned with more general problems of alcohol and its effect on students' lives. Rhapsody in Booze, Brown's alcohol awareness group, attempts to promote responsible decision-making by groups and individuals regarding the use (or non-use) of alcohol and sensitivity toward the decisions of others.

We are eager to enlist the help of alumni in addressing these concerns, convinced that among the alumni of Brown there are many who will share our interests and goals. There are a variety of ways

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in which alumni can become involved: by sharing programmatic ideas and experiences, by serving as speakers at campus events, by providing financial support. If you have questions or would like further information concerning programs in alcohol awareness and education at Brown, we hope that you will feel free to contact one of us at the addresses below. Dean Donovan is involved with counseling and meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous and Al-Anon on campus; members of these groups are encouraged to write him, assured that their correspondence will be treated confidentially. We will all be happy to talk with you about our increasing efforts to promote rational and healthful attitudes towards alcohol and its use on campus.

With thanks for your help and anticipated cooperation.

BRUCE E. DONOVAN

*Dean of Freshmen and Sophomores
Associate Dean for Problems of Chemical
Dependency*

TOBY SIMON

ROSA EMORY

Campus

*Toby Simon and Rosa Emory are members of
Brown's Health Services staff.—Editor*

More photographs

Editor: I would like to congratulate you on the magazine, which gets better and more interesting all the time.

One suggestion: I would regularly like to see more photographs of life on campus—classes, activities, faculty members, students from different periods. Obviously I am interested in seeing pictures from the years '54-'58, but I am sure that alumni from all periods would also welcome them. That way we can also better appreciate how Brown has been changing over the years. Strike a balance between the past and the present!

JOHN K. GOODRIDGE '58
Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico

Racist acts

Editor: I am writing out of a sense of outrage and shock at the recent racist acts of violence which have occurred on the Brown campus. I hope other alumni will join with me in urging the administration to deal with these incidents decisively and consistently.

To reconstruct the scenario as I understand it: last year, a white male student was suspended by the University Committee on Student Affairs for throwing a bottle out of a fraternity window at a black woman who was passing by. The white student appealed the decision, and over the summer President Swearer decided to re-admit the student, because he was "sincerely sorry" for his actions.

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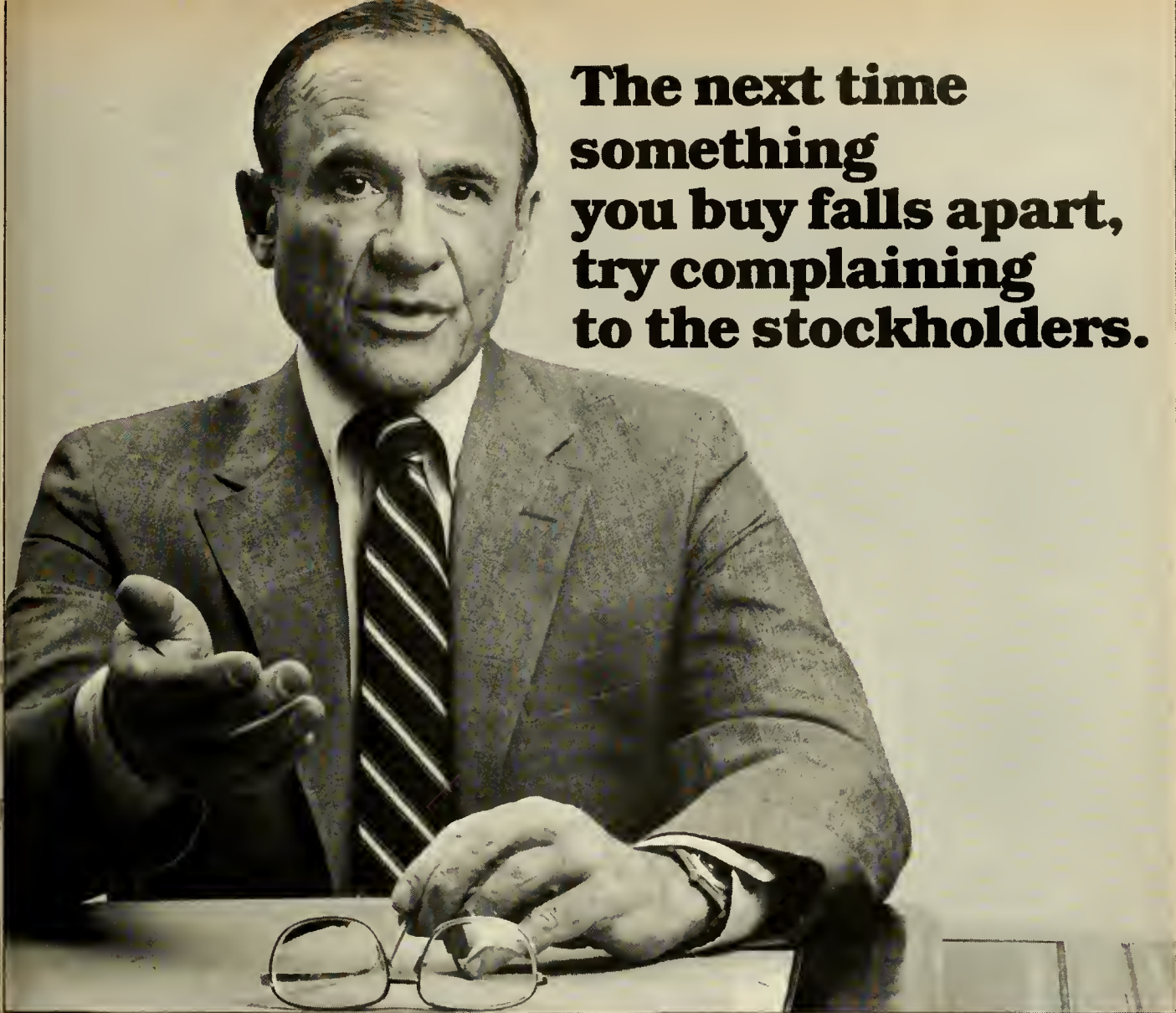
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President Swearer's decision, in my view, is deplorable. It tells the community that privileged white men at Brown are not responsible for their errors in judgment and their irrational violence. While a "boys will be boys" attitude may be a time-honored tradition at Brown, it is also a contemptible one which the university can do without.

I am deeply troubled, in addition, by President Swearer's refusal to reconsider his decision, saying that he would not bow to pressure from one interest group (i.e., Third World students who had protested the reinstatement of the suspended student). Does President Swearer believe that Third World students are the only members of the Brown community who are scandalized by his decision? Apparently, President Swearer does understand Third World students' opinions to be marginal and easily dismissed; perhaps the opinions of privileged white alumni are more valuable. If so, let me now join with those who have already called Swearer's decision misguided and dangerous, and call for a serious and responsible re-evaluation of the situation.

To suggest that Swearer's decision has not already had grievous consequences would be short-sighted. Since his decision, eleven women, nine of whom are Third World students, have had bottles thrown at them on campus. In October, the Third World Center was broken into, university property destroyed, offices ransacked, files ruined. It doesn't take a Brown degree in logical reasoning to determine what is going on here! Furthermore, to warn students, as the *Brown Daily Herald* did on 18 October, not to cause "unnecessary racial tension" is irresponsible because it denies the racist nature of the attacks and vandalism, and all-too-easily blames the victim for the perpetrators' crimes. Must we remind ourselves, yet again, that Third World people are not responsible for racism? The white community creates racism and allows it to exist. The perpetrators of racist violence create and perpetuate "racial tension." It is the responsibility of the institution to deal decisively with those who cannot live peacefully in the Brown community with Third World students. It is not appropriate for the institution to suggest that victims of violence not respond with anger and demands for justice.

Racism continues to influence our society in harsh and iniquitous ways; it is perpetuated in part by our insistent denials of its existence. If we are ever to overcome its crippling effects on our culture and society, we must deal in clear and certain terms with all its manifestations, especially its violent outbursts. I therefore call on President Swearer to address all of the racist attacks which have occurred in the past months at Brown with serious

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and persistent action. It is imperative that racist attitudes and aggressions not be allowed to proliferate in any form in our society, especially in institutions such as Brown, which espouse a commitment to humanitarian values.

ELIZABETH CASTELLI '79
Claremont, Calif.

The administration did move "decisively and consistently." See story in Under the Elms. — Editor

Correct journalism

Editor: Just received the September issue and I congratulate you on a fine issue, particularly with the color prints which add a third dimension to the pictures, and cover.

Now as to a particular error which is evident in the title to the photograph on page 14, showing action in a Columbia-Brown football game. The opponents of John Daniel are photographed as "double-teaming" him. This is, of course, a wide-spread error in phraseology, but should not be perpetrated in your pages.

A team is at least two (of any-thing)—therefore a double-team must be at least four. Where, in this photograph, are four opponents ganging up on the Brown player?

That football coaches and sportcasters continually refer to "double-teaming" does not sanctify the phrase. It is quite incorrect. A better descriptive term would be "two-man" defense, or "double defenders" or even "paired tackling"—but never *double teaming* when only two players are described.

Why not just "teamed up on"?

Yours for correct journalism.

HORACE S. MAZET '26
Lt. Col. USMCR (Ret.)
Carmel, Calif.

East German Exchange

Editor: Re: Your October issue, which I just received, and the scant "Under the Elms" feature on Mr. Swearer's recent comments at Brown and in Washington on the importance of Soviet-American understanding through study.

I am a recent ('82) graduate of Brown working as an assistant stage director and dramaturg at the Frankfurt (West Germany) Opera. While a student at Brown I took part in the Brown-Rostock Exchange Program—that is, I spent three weeks at the Wilhelm Pieck University in Rostock the summer after my junior year—"officially" studying East German literature, history, and culture. Since the program included students from at least twenty different (Eastern-bloc and Western-bloc) countries, the "official" lectures and presentations—invariably controversial and fascinating—were often overshadowed by the innumerable spontaneous discussions that

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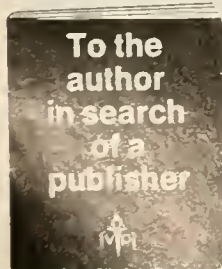
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arose amongst program participants. The program was intensive: more demanding in intellectual energies than any three weeks at Brown. But it was also an extraordinary and unfortunately rare opportunity for young people from both sides of the Iron Curtain to come together in a (for me) surprisingly open and unpressured, uncontrived environment. More than any studies, this exposure generated understanding and communication. During the regular academic year Brown operates an exchange with Rostock; sending students for a semester or a year to East Germany.

I was thus surprised that your article made no mention of our program with Rostock. The program is, as far as I know, the only exchange program in the U.S. with East Germany. And as one of the Soviet Union's most enigmatic partners, certainly this program with Rostock directly represents an opportunity for "serious, thoughtful research and analysis" that relates to the GDR and the USSR. When I was at Brown heard very little mention of this fantastic program—and as an alumnus I wonder whether the down-playing is intentional—just an editorial oversight. In any case, an unfortunate omission of an extraordinary opportunity—educationally, culturally, politically, our contacts with Rostock constitute great step in the path towards mutual understanding.

DAVID J. LEVIN '82

Frankfurt, West Germany

Brown's exchange programs with foreign countries—China as well as Germany—have been reported on in earlier issues of the BAM.

—Editor

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REFLECTIONS

By David Green '82 Ph.D.

Back Home to England— and the Unemployment Line

"Barclay's Bank is Backing Brixton." So at least proclaims the neat, professionally painted sign on the railway bridge over Brixton High Street and its famous, colorful off-street market, sprawling under the railway arches. Barclay's, joined by Boots the Chemists, Woolworths, and other famous High Street names, their logos also on the bridge, are supporting a special development fund for Brixton—for Brixton is in trouble.

This South London suburb, at the end of the Victoria Line on the Underground, is one of the poorer areas of the city and a major center for unemployment, especially among its high population of young blacks. Brixton was the scene of the severe race riots of April 1981 which, together with similar uprisings in the Liverpool suburb of Toxteth, forced the British Government to look a little closer at the actual impact of its severe budget-cutting policies on the poorest of the population. Lord Scarman conducted an official inquiry, the High Street capitalists declared a special emergency fund, and the government promised more funds for the local council to develop Brixton and increase employment training for its young black unemployed.

Railton Road, the "front line" of black resistance to white police power and the center of the 1981 riots, is now much demolished, as urban renewal moves in (heavily protected with barbed wire topping the eight-foot high corrugated metal fence screening off the project). This road is a bit of a mess—at one point there is a lot of very active dope-peddling—but, for a place with such a militaristic sobriquet, it seems a far cry from the South Bronx. It is not an intimidating place. It took me several rides along it on a double-decker bus before I realized that this was indeed the infamous Railton

Road (the "Front Line Off Licence"—a liquor store—tipped me off). Further down there is a wealth of local, yet cosmopolitan enterprise: a Greek grocer selling filo pastry, a health food coop, two lively bookstores, Reggae music, and the overflowing market stalls.

It is into this volatile, yet attractive, "problem area" that I have come, returning to England from the U.S. after six years of graduate school and one year of teaching English and American literature in Pennsylvania's Amish country. I now, too, am part of Brixton's unemployed—even if a little untypical. I had applied for jobs here from the States, but with trans-Atlantic interviews difficult to arrange, and with my money running out, my first step on returning was to join many others in the ritualistic process of "signing-on" for social security. A guide for such initiatives in Brixton would look something like this:

First, travel to the bright orange, store-front "Job Center" on High Street. Declaring your desires and abilities, you register, collect an orange card, and take it over to the Unemployment Office on the ominously named Cold Harbour Lane, adjoining Railton Road. There, you wade through the various queues of the disenchanted and register again, exchanging your orange card for a gray one, which (almost predictably) you then have to take back to the Job Center.

While registering at Cold Harbour Lane you make an appointment for a formal interview, which takes place, if you're lucky, one week later. At the interview the expected number of questions are asked you, an unexpectedly large number of forms are filled out, and your own fat dossier is manufactured right before your eyes. Twenty minutes later you emerge from the single-story, dark, lowering Victorian building, back onto Cold Harbour

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Lane, clutching an official manila envelope that you must take with you on your next interview, this time at the Social Security Office.

But first you have to make your appointment for this interview. The Department of Health and Social Security is overburdened with work. At another London office, in Chelsea, police had to be summoned recently to remove 150 claimants as the staff could not deal with them. Brixton, as you should expect, is also an especially busy office. One sign of this is that nobody answers the phone. Although warned that it might be difficult to arrange an appointment by phone, you try anyway, and after a day of calling, you give in, deciding that, yes, you will have to go along in person.

Your next problem will be to find the Social Security Office. You will walk past the entrance many times before you notice the small grimy sign. You enter the side entrance of what looks like a former *Odeon* that escaped conversion into a Bingo Palace, and look for the general enquiries room on the second floor. Here it is: small, dingy, with four partly opened frosted windows, overlooking roofs and empty urban lots. The room is bulging with people. There are three rows of battered black plastic chairs strapped to the floor and a line of people winding around the walls. These are mostly women, black and white, many with children. Here you have no apparent order, no numbers system, though people do shuffle periodically from one row of chairs to the next. You have to remember where you are in line, and every now and then there is some contention about who should go first.

At first you are impatient: why so few clerks for so many people; why such a depressing room for people who, mostly, are depressed enough as it is by their situations; why such a wait just to make an appointment? It seems an annoying, bureaucratic game—an invention of Beckett or Kafka. After the first fifteen minutes, you begin to relax and take stock of the small society that you are now part of (a relief from lonely job-hunting); the eccentrics stand out, the children amuse; the people try to resist the atmosphere of the room. Some officiously tell others where they belong in the line, others play with their children. Gary and Mike try to climb up to the windows by means of the water

pipes and radiator—the young mother, bitter and harried, calls out to them, then rushes in, yanking them back to her seat, accompanied by piercing howls of protest from the kids. One bright, eight-year-old black girl, annoyed at someone throwing trash on the floor, swoops down to pitch it in the bin, then strikes up a raucous friendship with Gary and Mike, little tough working-class kids.

Eighty-five minutes later you have the chance to speak through a thick, dirty perspex screen to one of the three clerks. It's like being in a very tatty bank: The clerks are screened off by this perspex set in the wall. Are they afraid of being attacked? What do they keep back there—jobs, opportunities, success—handed out in discrete manila envelopes? Perhaps there really is a fear of violence. One young, hardened woman had been to this room many times. She never received the money that was her due. This is her third visit to the screened clerks. When will she get her money? The clerk disappears into the back room. Sometimes they are all back there together and you wonder whether they have abandoned ship altogether. Finally this clerk returns, but with no money, no good news. The woman's blood is up, bureaucracy has broken down again: "All I can say is that if my bleedin' money ain't here by Friday there'll be bloody hell to pay down here." She stalks out, flanked by two friends, a hardened white face under a savagely cut Punk hairdo. Five seconds of silence as people freeze; but then they resume their chatter, their glazed stares, their clambering over the water pipes to reach the window.

Eighty-five minutes and the appointment is made. This will be the last hurdle—unless you are a problem case. Three days later you return for your interview. Everything accelerates. The college kid questioning you is sharp, clear, efficient. One form is filled out. Two days later, your forms and patience approved, the first check arrives: £23 a week plus my £15-a-week rent is my allowance.

How long before a job? For me it's been three months. A number of people have expressed interest in some of my varied projects. I have one tiny part-time teaching job at the University of Warwick, and I'm confident that something more substantial will soon materialize out of my varied job-hunt-

ing strategies. A Brown Ph.D. surely represents *something* saleable.

But what about the others? Those such as the three out of four Brixton young blacks without work—the one million nationally who are “long-term unemployed”? Those like the hardened blonde who keep returning to that dingy room for more hours of waiting; those who get mired down in the process of redundancy, unemployment, job-hunting, welfare, and worse. There are those who withdraw completely—the “discouraged” as official statistics represent them. The familiar stories of marriages breaking down, of alcoholism and suicide increase. *The Observer* recently told a now-famous story of the double suicide of two Cheshire teenagers on the dole, who felt that there was nothing left for them in this society. In their suicide note they expressed sorrow for those still battling on, caught up in the process.

Will the process work? The unemployment figures continue to climb steeply. The country is seeing the rise also of an entire culture of unemployment. In Brixton, countering the neat signs on the railway bridge are the spray-painted graffiti of the disenfranchised: “When you get your money—go home and pray”; “Don’t Work—Riot!” Last year the riots produced the Scarman Report [which made several recommendations for improving relations between the police and racially-mixed inner cities] and some emergency funds for brightening up Brixton. Nothing substantial has happened. Some burnt-out slums have been cleared and the police are improving their riot-control training (a controversial cartoon in the *London Standard* recently showed two white policemen in Zulu war-dress commenting: “No, I wouldn’t say we’ve been affected by the Scarman Report”). Are more riots on their way? Will Barclay’s Bank back Brixton all the way—or are they part of the problem?

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The Vice President is a non-voting member of the faculty and may serve on committees of the faculty on which his expertise or the information available through the administrative offices is required.

The Vice President is a member of the President's staff and chairs or serves on such administrative committees as may be appropriate for the execution of his or her duties and the administration of the areas for which he or she is responsible. At the direction of the President, the Vice President serves as principal staff member for committees of the Corporation charged with overseeing financial or administrative matters, including the Budget and Finance Committee, Investment Committee, and the Facilities and Design Committee.

The Vice President is a member of or represents the University in those agencies, associations and consortia which concern themselves with financial and management affairs of higher education.

The candidates for the position should have credentials and references which demonstrate their capacity to fulfill successfully the responsibilities of the vice presidency and possess personal characteristics and experience along these lines:

1. At least a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution.
2. Demonstrated executive experience and competence in a management position in education, government, business or industry, or a combination thereof.
3. Extensive knowledge of the finances, management, and fiscal practices in higher education or an analogous institution. If possible, a special understanding of the private sector of higher education is desirable, including academic planning and sources of funding.
4. A combination of experience in budget preparation and forecasting; funds management, personnel administration, systems design and implementation, and provision of a wide variety of services to faculty, students and others.
5. The Vice President should be articulate, energetic and able to work well in a heterogeneous setting with conflicting pressures and diverting influences. He or she should understand faculty, student and trustee interests and attitudes and be able to communicate effectively.

Nominations and applications should be directed to:

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Ralph Abernathy had some suggestions for the Reagan Administration.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONFERENCE:

Can the American city be saved?

Providence, Baltimore, and Indianapolis have different personalities, but as cities, they have many things in common. All three have been on the brink of becoming bombed-out wastelands, yet have managed to turn themselves around with an infusion of money and energy from the private and public sectors. Was it worth it? Is the American city salvageable, or more basically, is it worth salvaging?

The third annual Public Affairs Conference, entitled "Who Will Save the American City?", sponsored by the *Providence Journal* and Brown University, was held in late November. Urban planning experts, government officials, economists, and minority advocates gathered to address the question. The answer to the topic question was, not too surprisingly, that there are no easy answers. And the speakers used the conference as a springboard to talk about Reagan Administration policies, unemployment, how we must love each other and promote a spirit of brotherly love, and the general decline

of modern-day civilization.

The first speaker, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Samuel S. Pierce, Jr., sounded a familiar Reagan Administration theme: that cities can be saved by freeing the private sector from excessive regulation and giving it the incentives it needs to do its work. Pierce gave several examples of programs he believes can help save cities without their resorting to federal monies. One is an "executive resource bank" in Phoenix, Arizona, where corporate leaders lend their expertise to minority businessmen. In the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, the Flatbush Development Corporation has used grants and loans from New York corporations to start a business managing privately-owned apartment buildings that had been deteriorating. Pierce also took the opportunity to promote the Reagan Administration's "urban enterprise zone" proposal, which aims to stimulate industrial development and create jobs in the country's most depressed areas by offering federal and

state tax incentives to private industry curtailing government restrictions on development, and encouraging more local-level responsibility for how the program operates.

Indianapolis Mayor William H. Hudnut III believes that a partnership between government and the private sector is the answer. He pointed to the fact that in the last seven years Indianapolis has been the willing recipient of hundreds of millions of dollars in public and private dollars invested in the construction of new buildings and in the rehabilitation of older structures. He said that cities are dependent on the federal government for aid and that cuts in federal programs to assist the cities would have disastrous effects.

"We need federal revenue-sharing, we need Community Development block grants, and we need urban direct-action grants to leverage additional funds from the private sector." He said that cities are not only having problem financing basic services, but that they are facing a struggle to keep their best

face forward. "Seven years ago, when I was elected mayor, we could resurface a mile of street for \$35,000. Today it costs \$65,000. We have 475 bridges in our city, and 120 of them need to be repaired or rebuilt. The cost would be staggering. We cannot afford it."

Another mayor, Coleman Young of Detroit, renounced the "cynical" attitude of the Reagan Administration towards the city's poor and unemployed. He ridiculed President Reagan's policy of leaving recovery up to the private sector. "There's no way we can save 11 million unemployed by leaving it to the tender mercies and the good intentions and the voluntary efforts of the private sector." Jobs are the answer to how we can save the cities, Young believes. Employment is a fundamental right of all Americans, for "how the hell can you pursue happiness on an empty stomach?"

William Raspberry, columnist for the *Washington Post*, agreed with Young that the government has turned its back on America's cities. "In the 1960s we discovered government could do some good things. The world was perfectable and we were to be the agent of its perfection. The prevailing notion now, as it is reflected in the Reagan Administration at least, is that all we can do is survive. Increasingly, our social and moral decisions are economically driven. There has been a national shift toward a bottom-line mentality. We are in danger of ending up on the junk heap of cost-effectiveness." In Raspberry's opinion, the Reagan tax programs, which have shifted money to the rich with the expectation that they would spend the money to create more jobs, has not worked. Rather than investing in new plants and equipment, he said, corporations have spent the money on costly mergers. "Clearly American capitalism has done a lot of good things. But it's also clear that it cannot do everything."

With an abundance of podium pounding and microphone-ringing exhortation, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, poor people's advocate and civil-rights pioneer, pointed out that "we are living in the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world, yet one-fifth of our population is isolated on an island of poverty in an ocean of plenty." He said that he is against President Reagan's budget that provides so much for military spending. "We need

love and concern in order to cross racial barriers and build the beloved city. Too many of us practice a luxury we cannot afford: complacency." Abernathy made the same suggestion as Young, that it will take jobs and training to get the cities back on their feet.

Other speakers at the conference included James Q. Wilson, former director of the Harvard/MIT Center for Urban Studies and professor of political science at Harvard; Anthony Downs, economist and senior fellow with the Brookings Institution; Thomas Donahue, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO; and James W. Rouse, nationally-known urban planner and developer.

Rouse, whose urban projects include Boston's Faneuil Hall and Baltimore's Harborplace, said he sees a resurgence of growth in the nation's cities and an end to the flight to the suburbs. One of the reasons for this is because of a radical change in lifestyles. Young people no longer consider a house in the suburbs an essential part of the American dream, which will bring people back into the city. "I am sure there exists in this country a surging spirit. There is a hope, there is an expectancy, there is a determination about the city we did not have just a decade ago."

All of the participants agreed that the cities are a necessary part of civilization. As Coleman Young put it, "It would be unthinkable to ask a Frenchman, 'Can Paris survive?' It's the same as asking if France itself can survive."

K.H.

IN THE NEWS:

Racism at Brown?

A group of black students was walking down Brown Street last spring when a bottle was thrown at them from inside a building. The bottle thrower was a white student. When the student's case was brought before the University Council on Student Affairs, the disciplinary committee concluded that the student should be suspended for one semester, although the UCSA's final report judged that the student's actions were not racially motivated.

Dean of Students John Robinson '67 agreed with the UCSA opinion that the student was not racially motivated, and recommended to President Howard Swearer that he impose clemency in

the student's sentencing. The University took the position that the student had been completely cooperative during the investigation and suspending him seemed overly harsh and inconsistent with other penalties given *at that time*. Over the summer the president modified the student's punishment from a semester's suspension to a year of probation. When one of the black students spotted the student in the Ratty this fall, she was outraged. Black students on campus demanded that the president uphold the original UCSA decision to suspend.

Further inflaming the situation in October were nine additional bottle-throwing episodes. According to Security Coordinator Glenn Normile '72, "Six of the incidents were bottles thrown at buildings and three at people. Disciplinary action was taken in two of those cases; one [where a Third World student was a victim] resulted in a one-year suspension. Unfortunately," he adds, "bottle-throwing has been a common occurrence at Brown and people have been under the windows before when bottles have been thrown. It's a serious issue, and it's certain that a person could be injured. But it's the method students have used to dispose of their empties."

Perhaps no longer. The president and Dean of Student Life Eric Widmer wrote an open letter in October to the Brown student community addressing the question of campus vandalism in general, and bottle throwing in particular. The letter made it clear that anyone found responsible for a thrown bottle would be referred immediately to the UCSA with a recommendation for either suspension or dismissal from the University. It was also noted that "a great many of the problems, and much of the disruptive behavior, appear to be related to excessive consumption of alcohol."

Four days after the open letter to the student community was published in the *Brown Daily Herald*, the Third World Center on Angell Street was vandalized and robbed. Files were dumped out of cabinets, typewriters and plants strewn across the floor, motor oil poured over furniture and carpets, and an estimated \$500 worth of office equipment was stolen. An empty bottle of liquor was found among the litter. Security reported that the burglars left no clues to suggest a

racial motive, but Robert Lee '80 Ph.D., the coordinator of the center, told the *Herald* that "we are doubly vulnerable for reasons of geographical location and especially because of what [the center] stands for ideologically." (Whether it was pure coincidence or not, Wheeler School, a private school a few blocks from the Third World Center, was also vandalized and robbed the same day as the center.)

The president acted swiftly and decisively to bring the issue out into the open. "Recent acts of vandalism and violence on and around the Brown campus have demonstrated that [we are] not immune to the stupidity, the malice, and the bigotry that exist in the outside world. The latest event, the trashing of the Third World Center, is sickening and intolerable. . . . The time for a new beginning of communal co-operation has arrived. Each of us must confront bigotry of any kind directly whenever it rears up, and expunge it from our midst." In order to begin to accomplish these goals, Swearer called for a University convocation to discuss the issues.

The Third World Coalition, composed of the Organization of United African Peoples, the Federación de Estudiantes Puertorriqueños, the Asian American Students Association, and the Latin American Students Organization, reacted to the trashing by planning a rally on the Green for the following weekend, which happened to be Parents Weekend. The rally was attended by several administration members, and a sprinkling of white students. In the position paper passed out at the rally, the coalition stated in certain terms that they felt that racial violence at Brown is "tolerated if not condoned by the University administration." But their goals were not far from the president's: "We have come to realize that it will take a collective effort on the part of students, faculty, alumni, and community organizations to accomplish our short-term and long-term goals."

The convocation, entitled "New Beginnings," was held November 2 in Sayles Hall in front of a capacity audience. Dean of the College Harriet Sheridan spoke of a society "riddled with prejudices, biases, bigotries, racism, sexism, anti-Semitism, and a whole chamber of the horrors of the human soul" into which Brown is placed.

Brown, she said, is no worse than the rest of the society. "But it needs to be better." She spoke of the way Brown's educational philosophy, which stresses individual differences, may be part of the problem: "If you accept the fact that concern for individual choice is at the heart of the educational philosophy of this University, you can see why we have trouble in bridging the gap between respect for the individual and communal respect and participation."

President Swearer said that "We take pride in our diversity, as we should. Brown has worked hard to create a diverse community. But we have not taken full advantage of this diversity; we have not fully capitalized on it as a major educational asset. . . . Our problems this year are probably no more severe than they have been in the past. The time has come for a new beginning. We can do better."

Two professors spoke at the convocation and elicited several ovations from the audience. Professor William McLoughlin, Willard Prescott and Annie McClelland Smith Professor of History, spoke of the difficulties involved in caring for your neighbor in such a highly competitive place: "There isn't much collegiality anymore when you feel that your own future requires every ounce of your energy and every minute of your time. It would be easy if we could say that the students who are responsible for these incidents are just temporarily out of line and since no one has been hurt it is 'no big deal.' This 'no-big-deal syndrome' really bothers me. It seems to indicate more sympathy for the person who throws the bottle than for the person who might have got hit. Have we no sense of how a person feels when he or she is the victim of such abuse?"

And Professor Joan Scott, Nancy Duke Lewis Professor of History, echoed his sentiments: "Many wanted to deny racism, but that was, in effect, favoring one interpretation of the incidents over another in the face of evidence that was at least as convincing on the other side. The trashing of the Third World Center might or might not have been racially motivated, but why give greater weight to the non-racist interpretation? Refusal to interpret these events as racist gives priority to individualistic motives and denies the validity of collective experience, a collective experience defined in terms of

structures, institutions, and cultural attitudes, not individual motivation."

Since the convocation there have been other gatherings to talk about the issue: forums, ecumenical services, and informal meetings. There have been no further bottle throwings. K.H.

RESIGNATIONS:

Ramsden returns to business

Senior Vice President Richard J. Ramsden '59 has resigned, effective December 31, to return to the field of business. In his new position as president and chief executive officer of the Earl Kinship Capital Corporation, Ramsden will provide financial management services to the Searle and Dixon families, major stockholders in the G.D. Searle Company, a pharmaceutical firm. He will have offices in Providence and Chicago.

Ramsden, who was named senior vice president in 1980, came to Brown in 1977 as vice president for finance and administration. His five years at the University have seen the development of a number of financial and management strategies. Under Ramsden's direction, formulas for budgetary planning and endowment spending were implemented, an energy-saving cogeneration facility was installed (and recently began operation), several major buildings were added to the physical plant, and the University has maintained a balanced budget—for the first time in a decade—every year, beginning in 1978-79.

Dick Ramsden: Brown's job is "still formidable."



"We will miss Dick's keen, analytical mind," said President Howard Swearer, "as we and other universities face the economic challenges of the future." Brown has begun a nationwide search to fill Ramsden's position.

In the waiting area outside Ramsden's office in University Hall, a table is stacked with magazines: *Dun's Business Month*, *Financial World*, *Mortgage Banking*, and *Institutional Investor* are a few of the titles. They reflect the financial interests of a man whose vision has ranged far beyond the Van Wickles during his five years here. No one in the Brown community seems surprised that Ramsden is returning to the world of private business.

"I'm now forty-five," Ramsden says. "I've spent half of my career in education and government. If I'm going to go back to the full-profit sector, it won't be easier if I wait another five years." The Harvard Business School graduate and former White House Fellow says he "looks forward to using some of the things I've learned here, and also reverting back to the first part of my career—the 'Wall Street period.'" Ramsden spent the years from 1961 to 1972 working for investment banking and investment management firms in New York. He was executive director of the Consortium on Financing Higher Education in Hanover, New Hampshire, from 1974-1977.

Ramsden says of his accomplishments at Brown, "You have to be a little humble—Brown was on the mend in 1977, and had excellent new presidential leadership in Howard Swearer." But he is particularly satisfied with the strengthening of the University's administrative organization in his area, and the implementation of financial policies and procedures that he terms "much more durable and resilient." These improvements, he says, "give me some degree of confidence as I leave. It will not be easy, but the institution should be able to stay on its

course of keeping the budget balanced." Ramsden is also pleased that Brown has added \$40- to \$50 million in plant assets in the last five years, and has increased its endowment by 50 percent. "The percentage of our overall budget used for teaching, research, and financial aid is several points higher than it was in 1977. Our support functions have become more efficient."

Nevertheless, "you can't rest on your laurels," Ramsden says of Brown's current financial picture. "Our endowment is still half of Dartmouth's; Harvard's is now at \$2 billion. The job is still formidable, and we shouldn't kid ourselves that it's anywhere near done."

Ramsden's feels one of Brown's most urgent tasks in the coming years will be to "greatly expand the group of alumni and friends who understand, are supportive of, and believe in this institution. In 1977, Brown rested too heavily on the shoulders of a handful of people. We have multiplied that base a hundred-fold in the last five years. It is important to pass that baton of leadership from the generations of

the '20s, '30s, and '40s, to those of the '50s, '60s, and '70s. There is enormous talent in the latter group; they can be the key to Brown's future."

In that vein, Ramsden's own contributions to Brown will not end, he says, after his departure this month. "Brown has been a major part of me since I first came here in 1956. Now my capacity to contribute will be enhanced on a number of fronts.

"I've always felt that the most exciting kind of job is doing something of importance with people you respect and admire for an institution you care about." A.D.

ADMISSION:

New service for alumni children

In past years the Brown Admission Office has offered optional on-campus interviews to individual prospective students from the day after Commencement in June until December 31. There is never enough time to see everyone who wants an interview, and

PEOPLE AND PROGRAMS

The class of 1978 is well-represented on the Alumni Relations staff: **Kevin Crook '78** is the new director of the Student Alumni Relations Committee, replacing **Heidi Janes '78**, who has been promoted to direct the National Alumni Schools Program.

Crook, assistant director of Alumni Relations, will be directing SARC, which provides an alternative to the traditional alumni activities by providing a link to current students. Among the SARC programs are career forums, Seminars on Survival, internships, seminars on lifestyle choices, and host families for students from west of the Mississippi.

After Crook graduated from Brown, he received his M.B.A. from Union University in Schenectady, New York. Since 1980 he has been administrative assistant to the president of Amsterdam Memorial Hospital in Amsterdam, New York.

Janes, who directed the SARC program for a year, succeeded

Thomas Hassan '78, who left Brown to become assistant dean of freshmen at Harvard. Janes will coordinate the activities of the 3,500 alumni volunteers worldwide who aid the University in identifying and recruiting qualified applicants for Brown.

Two members of the applied mathematics faculty have received recognition for their work in the field.

Herbert Kolsky, professor emeritus of applied mathematics, was awarded the Worcester Reed Warner Medal by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The award was presented at the ASME's annual meeting in Phoenix, Arizona.

Philip J. Davis received the Lester R. Ford Award for expository writing from the Mathematical Association of America. Davis's award was one of two such prizes that will be awarded by the MAA in Denver this January. K.H.

most appointments are booked by August.

This year children of alumni will have a better chance of getting a personal interview. Director of Admission James H. Rogers '55 and his staff will, as needed, take time out from reviewing folders and making admission decisions during the month of January in order to see alumni sons and daughters who were unable to schedule interviews during the usual months.

"We want to get to know all of our Brown-related candidates as best we can," Rogers explains. The new service, he says, "is a continuation of our interest in enrolling alumni children."

It also is an attempt to solve what Rogers, in a letter to alumni parents of applicants, terms "a terrible public relations problem. We simply [have not been able to] meet the demand for personal interviews."

Public relations is a particularly important part of Brown's admission process as it pertains to children of alumni. Although alumni children do receive extra attention in the admission process, each year about half who apply are not admitted. While that has caused some disappointment among alumni, Rogers points out in a brochure that it compares favorably with the average percentage of alumni children admitted at six highly competitive institutions (Brown, Amherst, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Williams, and Yale). Last year Brown admitted 50.3 percent of its alumni children who applied, compared to an average of 49.6 percent at all six colleges.

Based on a record number of applications for early admission, this year's total number of applications may exceed all previous records. As of the November 15 early deadline, Brown had received 2,057 applications, up 28 percent over last year. In contrast, Harvard had received 1,405, down 9 percent over last year.

Rogers expects total applications to go well over the 12,000 mark. With only 2,500 spaces open for next year's freshman class, the competition will be keen. In his letter to alumni parents of applicants, Rogers made clear the "good news-bad news" aspect of the application boom: "I believe all alumni take pride in Brown's tremendous

popularity among the college-going population," he wrote. "Nevertheless . . . many capable students whom we would ideally like to enroll . . . must be turned away. I write to you now simply to guarantee that [your son or daughter] will receive a very thorough and fair analysis by the Board." And this year, if they wish one, a personal interview. A.D.

SPORTS

By Jay Barry

Women's teams move into the spotlight

Although the men's varsity teams had a respectable .630 winning percentage last fall (43-25-1), twenty-eight of the forty-three victories were turned in by Coach Ed Reed's championship water polo team. No other men's team had a winning record, with cross country going 3-8, soccer 7-7-1, and football a disappointing 5-5.

The women athletes, on the other hand, could take pride in a 10-4 soccer team that won the Ivy League championship, a volleyball team that went 21-11, and a fine 5-1 tennis team. The situation remained somewhat the same as the winter sports took over the spotlight. While men's hockey and basketball struggled (due to a definite lack of manpower), the women swimmers picked up right where they left off last spring—winning big.

In water polo, Brown won its eighth straight New England championship, finished second in the East, and seventh in the nation. Seeded last in the eight-team NCAA Tourney, the Bears had to play first-seeded and undefeated University of California at Irvine in the opener, and lost, 13-2. In its second battle, Brown gave powerful Southern California a hard fight before losing, 11-8. Then it was revenge time for Reed's men as they defeated Loyola, 7-5. A week earlier, Loyola had

edged the Bears to win the Eastern title. Brown's twenty-eight victories (28-5) represented a school record.

Last winter, the women's swimming team was the best in the school's history. Some predicted this year's group would be even better. In its first two meets, the team did nothing to change this opinion, whipping Dartmouth, 107-42, and Yale, 106-43. Most of last year's swimmers are back and are supported by an outstanding freshman class. Katie King, a first-year swimmer from Newton, Massachusetts, won the 200-yard breaststroke (2:36.61) against Dartmouth and then set a school record in the Yale meet with a time of 10:18.67 in the 1000 freestyle.

Women's squash has not attracted great attention in the past, but it might this year. Third-year coach Paul Moses, coming off back-to-back 7-4 seasons, sees better things ahead, mainly because he feels he has a one-two combination as strong as any in the country. Sophomore Jennifer Meagher, a standout a year ago, has been joined by freshman Kate Silver, a finalist at the World Junior Championships in 1982 who was also ranked second in the U.S. juniors last season.

Although wrestling is not ready to make a comeback at Brown, two members of Coach Jim Tressler's team were making headlines. Capt. Ron Czarnecky '83, of Schenectady, New York, has built a reputation as one of Brown's finest wrestlers. As a freshman, "Czar" was 14-4-1 overall in dual-meet action at 190 pounds and placed second in the New Englands. He was 11-2 the next season and came in third at the New Englands. A year ago, Ron was 11-1-1 and missed the New Englands due to an injury. He improved his career mark of 36-7-2 by going 5-0 through the first part of the winter season. Scott Anderson, a freshman from Springfield, Massachusetts, won his first two matches on pins in the 126-pound class.

The men's swimming team pulled a major upset early in the season by upsetting a powerful Navy team, 58-55. A year ago, the Midshipmen had whipped Brown, 76-37. This year's meet at Smith Swimming Center came down to the final event, the 400 freestyle relay, which was won by a Brown team of Zoli Szabo '84, Bill Barr '86, Rich Kappel '85, and Jeff Measelle '85.

The 1982 football season probably

will be remembered as one that saw some improvement, provided much frustration, and left hope that things might get better next fall. The final record was 5-5, with the 3-4 Ivy finish leaving Coach John Anderson's Bruins tied for fourth place with Cornell, Yale, and Princeton.

Improvement was seen principally in two areas: overall team defense and at quarterback. A year ago, Brown was seventh in the league in team defense. Thanks to the return of Joe Wirth, who was named associate head coach and defensive coordinator last spring, Brown played much better defensively this year (especially against the rush) and ended second in the league.

There was an opening at quarterback this fall because the 1981 starter, Hank Landers, signed a baseball contract and was ruled ineligible. The man brought along to fill the spot was junior Joe Potter, a part-time starter with the Cubs who was turned into a cornerback during his sophomore year. Potter, an All-State Connecticut quarterback during his high school days, responded well to the challenge. An excellent runner and an above-average passer, Potter made things happen on the football field. He rushed 121 times for 607 yards (5.0), scored eight touchdowns, and completed 111 of 219 passes for 1,516 yards and seven touchdowns. His 2,123 yards in total offense broke the old mark of 2,067

yards set just a year ago by Landers.

When Potter was knocked out of action with a concussion in the first period against Holy Cross, the Brown offense went dead and the game became a yawner. Brown didn't score in the next three periods or in four periods at Harvard Stadium the next week when Potter played but decided not to run because of his physical condition.

Without question, the frustrating part of the 1982 season had to be the losses to Princeton and Penn. The Bears manhandled the Tigers in the first half, led 17-0, and then fell asleep during the final thirty minutes and lost, 28-23. The next week, Brown outplayed Penn through most of the game but lost 24-21 when a run to the short side of the field from the Penn four with eleven seconds left failed and time ran out on the Bears, who had no time-outs left.

Another frustration was the meeting with Harvard. Playing at Harvard Stadium before nearly 30,000 fans who came expecting to see a reasonably good game, the Bears were blown out in humiliating fashion, 34-0. Adding to the frustration is that in two years the Crimson now has outscored Brown 79-7.

Perhaps the most exciting game of the season was the come-from-behind 23-22 victory over William and Mary before a packed house at Williamsburg. William and Mary led, 22-9, late in the

third period before the Bruins caught fire. Tri-Capt. Bill Barrett scored from in close early in the final period to close the gap, and then Brown drove 90 yards in the final four minutes to pull it out with 54 seconds left on a 31-yard broken field run by Paul Farnham off a short over-the-middle Joe Potter pass.

That touchdown tied the game, which senior Buddy Brooks won with a perfect placement. For the year, Brooks was 25 for 25 on extra points and five for nine on field goal attempts.

In brief...

Swimming star Elaine Palmer '84 in November was named the first recipient of the Marjorie Brown Smith Award as Brown's outstanding woman athlete of the year. Palmer's numerous swimming achievements include the national championships (AIAW) in the 100- and 200-yard backstroke, being named an All-American in seven events in 1981-82, and winning eight Ivy titles in 1981 and 1982. In 1980 she placed fourteenth in the Olympic trials in the 200-meter backstroke. In 1981, the Woburn, Massachusetts, resident received the first Florence Filippio Award, given to the individual who has done the most for the improvement of the women's swimming team at Brown. The Smith Award, a pewter sculpture by Rhode Island artist Robert

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SCOREBOARD

Through December 11

Football (5-5)

Brown 23, William and Mary 22
Dartmouth 22, Brown 16
Brown 35, Columbia 21

Freshman Football (3-3)

Brown 41, Connecticut JV 3
Penn 13, Brown 6
Yale 10, Brown 0
Harvard 13, Brown 7
Brown 34, Army JV 23
Brown 31, Dartmouth 24

JV Football (4-1)

Dartmouth 29, Brown 28
Brown 21, Harvard 17
Brown 25, Boston University 13
Brown 42, Massachusetts 6
Brown 9, Rhode Island 0

Men's Soccer (7-7-1)

Connecticut 1, Brown 0
Brown 3, Providence 2

Dartmouth 4, Brown 3
Columbia 3, Brown 2

Women's Soccer (10-4)

Harvard 3, Brown 1
(NCAA playoff)

Women's Volleyball (21-11)

Brown 2, Harvard 0
Penn 2, Brown 0
Cornell 2, Brown 0
Brown 2, Dartmouth 0
Princeton 2, Brown 0
Brown 2, Barnard 0
Yale 2, Brown 1
Cornell 3, Brown 1

Water Polo (28-5)

Brown 24, Massachusetts 6
Brown 20, MIT 5
Brown 15, Harvard 9
Brown 14, Harvard 8
Brown 10, Navy 4

Loyola 11, Brown 7
Irvine 13, Brown 2
Southern California 11, Brown 8
Brown 7, Loyola 5
1st Ivies
1st New England
2nd Easterns
7th Nationally

Men's Basketball (1-2)

Brown 80, New Hampshire 67
Providence 70, Brown 56
Manhattan 63, Brown 56

Women's Basketball (2-2)

Boston College 77, Brown 72
Rhode Island 71, Brown 64
Brown 81, St. Michael's 65
Brown 69, Adelphi 55

Men's Hockey (1-5)

Brown 10, Army 4
Princeton 6, Brown 3

Boston College 6, Brown 1
St. Lawrence 7, Brown 2
Clarkson 9, Brown 0

Women's Hockey (1-2)

Boston University 6, Brown 2
Brown 9, Connecticut 0
Northeastern 7, Brown 0

Men's Swimming (2-1)

Springfield 63, Brown 50
Yale 70, Brown 45
Brown 58, Navy 55

Women's Swimming (2-0)

Brown 107, Dartmouth 42
Brown 106, Yale 43

Wrestling (0-2)

Lowell 33, Brown 13
Amherst 26, Brown 23

Women's Squash (1-0)

Brown 6, Tufts 1

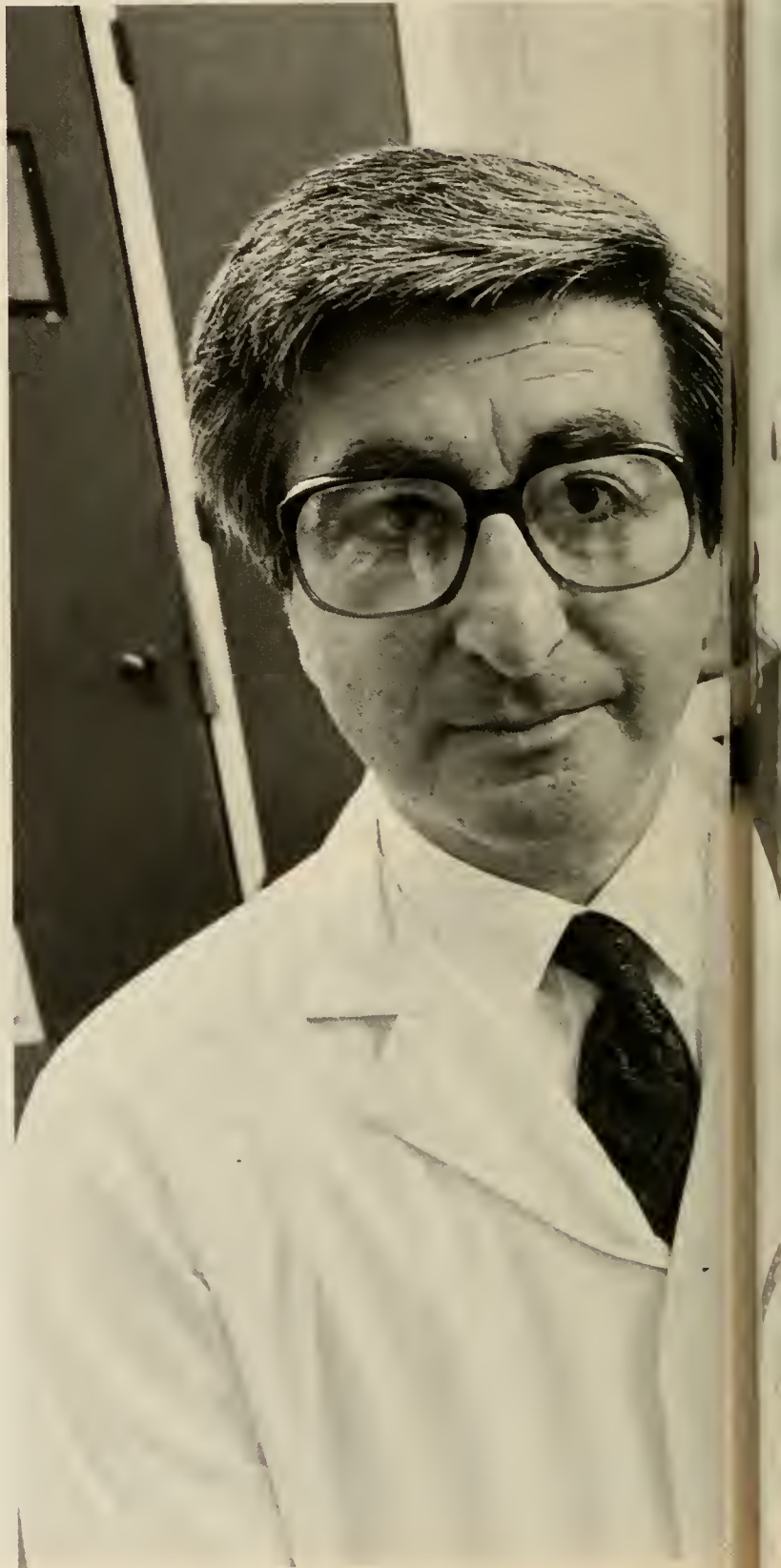
BROWN'S CHILD STUDY CENTER

Finding Out Why Kids Are the Way They Are

By Katherine Hinds

Photographs by John Forasté

"Oh, baby, oh baby," Lew Lipsitt croons to a three-day-old infant. We are standing in a small, too-warm room in a corner of Women & Infants Hospital that Lipsitt uses as an Infant Study Lab. He is holding the baby perpendicular to his chest, in a cradle made from his hands, rocking her gently up and down in his patented "Lipsitt rock." Baby Doryann, who had been snappish and irritable moments before, responds almost immediately to the mesmerizing combination of the low rumbling voice and the soothing rocking. Surprisingly her eyes don't slowly close in response—they widen as she stares into Lipsitt's eyes. There is some sort of communication between the infant and the doctor. Lipsitt will verify the significance of that communication later when he comments that "it's impossible to observe a human mother and her infant interacting with one another directly after birth, without realizing that something exceedingly important is going on between the two of them. They look at each other, spar, reciprocate gestures and behaviors. . . and that is the scene out of which that child's humanity will grow."



Lewis Lipsitt, director of the Child Study Center, in his lab at Women & Infants Hospital. Behind him are Gad Weinrich '83 and Bernice Reilly, who has helped run Lipsitt's infant experiments for fifteen years.



The importance of infancy on human development is not a new concept but one that has been around since the beginning of the century. The work that is going on at Brown's Child Study Center, under the direction of Professor of Psychology Lewis P. Lipsitt, is helping to slowly expand the body of knowledge of how people grow into functioning human beings. And, as Lipsitt emphasizes, the growth begins in the cradle.

"The baby's face is an important signal. When a baby smiles, whether or not that smile is deliberate, it has an effect on us. Some people say that infants aren't really smiling; that it's 'just gas.' Well, I don't know many adults who smile when they have gas. Not only does a baby's smile affect us, but an adult smile is a compelling stimulus for a baby; it changes a baby's behavior and is the beginning of attachment." Babies show emotion from the minute they emerge from the womb. "That birth cry is anger," Lipsitt says, "and if the baby doesn't cry by himself, the person in attendance will hurt him to make him cry."

Lipsitt's work in the lab at Women & Infants Hospital is centered on the newborn's perception of pleasure and annoyance, the study of hedonics. He works with normal babies and babies born under risk—babies of diabetic mothers, premature babies, babies deprived of oxygen at birth—to study the way they regulate their behavior in response to pleasure. The easiest way to measure an infant's response to stimuli is to use the sucking reflex. Lipsitt explains that orality is an operative reflex from the old brain present in the womb—some babies are born with callouses on their thumbs.

In the lab, the baby is placed on a mattress and attached to an EKG to monitor heart rate and a pneumo-belt to monitor respiration. A nipple connected to three bottles is put in the baby's mouth and hooked up to a computer to monitor the sucking rate. The newborn immediately begins sucking. A computer printout simultaneously records the pulse, the respiration, and the sucking rate, which is in bursts and pauses. The baby sucks and pauses, sucks and pauses. "Newborns are better than we are," Lipsitt comments. "They are able to breathe normally while sucking, although adults have problems sucking on a straw and breathing at the same time."

The baby sucks "non-nutritively" for two minutes, and then a drop of plain water is placed in her mouth. Within three sucks the baby is investing more sucks per burst, with fewer and shorter rest periods. The heart rate goes up in response to the water. In short, the baby's sucking behavior is modulated by her environment. "We think the increase in the heart rate is an index of pleasure." Lipsitt's remark is demonstrated again two minutes later when a drop of water doctored with 5-percent sucrose is placed on the baby's tongue, then two minutes later when a 15-percent sucrose solution is introduced. The baby becomes excited and the sucking record goes wild. The sweeter the solution, the longer the baby sucks.

"It's like sucking on a sucker; the

Growth begins in the cradle

baby slows to savor the taste. Some babies get on the 15-percent solution and don't take any breaks. The baby is a perfect regulator of his own behavior. We are measuring the hedonic value, which is a baby's capacity for experiencing pleasure.

"Normal babies show more of this than risk babies, who don't interact as avidly as normal babies do. We are moving rapidly into the study of developmental transitions. There are two of these in the first year: between two and four months, and between eight and ten months. One thrust of this research is to see how the avidity of the baby relates to the adequacy of these developmental transitions. Do those who show low avidity, low hedonic response, are they the babies who have a harder time going through those developmental transitions?"

Along with studying babies' responses to pleasure, Lipsitt is recording their responses to annoyances by using their sense of smell. He will hold a strip coated with certain odors under the infant's nose, and record the response. "When a smell is first intro-

duced, the babies show attendance. They are 'attending' to the smell, and their heart rate goes down. The reaction goes away if you give them the same smell ten times. This is habituation, which is one of the earliest, most rudimentary learning behaviors in humans."

When he talks about the Child Study Center, Lipsitt is quick to point out that while a lot of attention gets focused on the ongoing work with infants, the center is a *child* study center, and as such studies children up to the age of eight in various projects. Although this year marks its fifteenth anniversary, the center was established as a result of a national study that began twenty-five years ago when Brown was invited to participate in the National Collaborative Project. The project was a massive research effort that collected information on 50,000 children from the time of birth until they were eight years old. Brown set up its own Child Development Study to administer its work and began collecting extensive information on 4,000 Rhode Island children and their mothers. The babies were seen originally at Providence Lying-In Hospital (renamed Women & Infants), then at a Follow-up Unit that was located in the Hunter Laboratory on the Brown campus.

Brown's heavy involvement in the study of child development might have ended when the study did in 1974, except that the University established its own Child Study Center in 1967. The center has been able to capitalize on the excellent developmental testing and research facilities that grew under the study. One of the ways that Brown's Child Study Center profited was with its Follow-up Unit. The director of the Follow-up Unit is psychology professor Anthony Davids '49, who was able to piggyback his research on the National Collaborative Project. Lipsitt describes Davids's work as "pioneering."

"I developed a sub-project working with two other Ph.D.'s, studying anxiety and emotional factors in pregnancy and childbirth," Davids recalls. "We were conducting psychological assessments of pregnant women, then relating our findings to what went on in the delivery room. We discovered a significant correlation between women who were anxious during pregnancy



Tony Davids '49 (above), director of the Follow-up Unit. At right, Cynthia Garcia Coll and Gail Rowlett videotape nine-month-old Jeffrey St. Onge interacting with his mother, Regina.



and problems in the delivery room."

A highly celebrated study at the time, Davids's research was published in scientific journals and is mentioned in many basic psychology textbooks, but little else was done with the anxiety study. "I stopped working in the area and took a sabbatical," he says, and then his interests veered into new areas. "The original study did nothing about the *causes* of the anxiety, and you'd think that there would be answers by now, but there are not. The women aren't easy to follow up. The administration, clearances, tracking down, the sheer bureaucracy makes a study of this sort very complex and time-consuming."

Davids spent fifteen years at Bradley Hospital in East Providence, a facility for emotionally disturbed children, as director of psychology (although he continued part-time teaching at Brown), and returned to Brown as a full professor of psychology in 1980. His work at the Follow-up Unit (located at Butler Hospital) has concentrated on the importance of the mother-child interaction.

"We study the offspring of three groups of risk pregnancy and childbirth: children of diabetic mothers, a group being funded by the March of Dimes, and a control group. The infants are seen at Women & Infants for pediatric and neurological workups, then come to the Follow-up Unit for a psychological study. The kids are given a Bayley [a developmental scale], and

the mothers are tested for personality assessment and maternal attitudes toward child rearing. We observe the mother-child interaction, looking at attachment and separation anxiety, and evaluate the type of reunion. We are recording verbal and physical interaction, rating the child's social and behavioral adjustment.

"We are making comparisons on the similarities and difficulties of how the relationships change over time. Are kids from risk pregnancies at a disadvantage at eighteen months? Are the mothers more or less disturbed? We look at consistency and change. We're interested in the cases where they fared poorly at an early age, and got better. Little has been done in this area."

The Follow-up Unit, which for years was located in a carriage house on Waterman Street, has moved to the grounds of Butler Hospital. All of the data collected on the 4,000 Rhode Island participants in the National Collaborative Project are stored in the basement: row upon row of silent records that entail the minutiae of personal growth. The unit is run by administrative assistant Marge Forrest and Dale Kennedy Domingue '67, the cognitive evaluator who collects the data for Davids's mother-child interaction study. She explains how the testing works:

"The children are seen at eighteen months, thirty months, and forty-two months. Theoretically you can see a

child every three months and the evaluations shouldn't affect each other. The children are given the Bayley, a measure most closely tied to individual intelligence testing that's useful up to age two-and-a-half." The Bayley uses a variety of toys to test a child's motor skills and intelligence. The child is shown how to put blocks into a cup, pegs into pegboard, asked to point to parts of a doll, and evaluated in several different socialization skills.

"After the Bayley," Domingue says, "I give the mother two tests to fill out, and I leave the room after asking her not to let her child play with any of the testing toys I've left on a tray. Then I go next door and observe the mother/child interaction through two-way glass." The two tests the mother is asked to complete are a measure of anxiety (asking questions like "I have very few headaches—true or false?"), and a test concerning attitudes toward child-rearing ("Raising children is a nerve-racking job—do you strongly agree, mildly agree, mildly disagree, strongly disagree?"). The mother is under mild stress, having to watch her child and fill out two questionnaires, and she knows she is being observed.

Domingue records how many times the child approaches the mother (there are concentric circles taped on the floor to measure physical proximity) and how many verbal exchanges occur. She notes if the mother speaks in a positive manner to the child, if she touches him, or ignores him completely. Once

the mother is finished with her questionnaire, Domingue waits five minutes and goes back in, asking the mother to leave the room momentarily. She records the anxiety the mother and child feel upon separating, and notes the response when the two meet again minutes later.

"My impressions of the mother are all-important. Does she seem anxious? Is she outgoing? Passive? Active? How controlling does she feel she should be with the child? How do mothers of children born at risk differ from the control group? Are they more anxious? Does it affect their children's development?

"Although we've been collecting this data for five years, we haven't analyzed any of it yet. We took the shotgun approach and have a broad range of very detailed data. We will begin to look at it within the next year."

Domingue works with undergraduates, who help collect data and observe. "I think the center is very important to students. For one thing this is a long, ongoing study they couldn't do on their own. They have access to the scope of the project. And it's also a good example of interagency collaboration between hospitals, universities, and other agencies. It's a good example of how the community can work."

Children of diabetic mothers who are seen at the Follow-up Unit are first seen at Women & Infants Hospital for pediatric and neurological work-ups. Cynthia Garcia Coll is a research psychologist working with the infants, and she carries one of those titles that could fill two business cards: She is an assistant professor of pediatrics in Brown's Program in Medicine and an adjunct professor of psychology. Her main focus is research at Women & Infants, although her work on psycho-physiology bridges two institutions. Garcia Coll is primarily interested in children of adolescent mothers. She is working on a grant from the Foundation of Child Development, studying the development of infants of teenage mothers.

"At first we concentrated on the infants, their emotional, cognitive, and social development at four and eight months. We did home visits at four months, to study the caretaking and the social support system of the mothers. At eight months we did personality assessments of the mothers, using





Jeffrey St. Onge, sitting in his mother's lap, is being tested for his reactions to different faces and changing emotions. Jeffrey's pulse is being monitored.

the facilities of the Child Study Center."

Garcia Coll is also looking at how different cultures view adolescent pregnancy: how much caretaking is involved and what kinds of social support the adolescent mothers are receiving.

"I'm working with Hispanic and Caucasian groups because I'm interested in the notion of teenage pregnancy as a cross-cultural phenomenon. It's really a question of what adolescence is all about. I've done research in Puerto Rico [where Garcia Coll grew up] with teenage mothers who have returned to their families with their babies and were doing really well." Because the mothers returned to the fold of the extended family, the baby and mother flourished.

"In this country we have the notion that teenage pregnancy is a problem, a socio-economic problem that is not the best thing for teenagers to be dealing with. On the other hand, in more traditional cultures women have babies when they become sexually active, in their mid-teens. The concept of what we describe as a psychological or behavioral problem doesn't exist in other cultures."

How do socio-cultural factors affect the impact of a teenage mother on her offspring's social-emotional development? At the Follow-up Unit, Garcia Coll has set up several experiments to test the way infants respond visually to different stimuli. "We videotape the baby's reactions to a stranger, and then to the mother. We expect that in extended families, where there is a teenaged mother, the baby would be more comfortable with strangers. Then we show the baby slides of faces with different emotions—changing from happy, sad, angry, and neutral. We also scramble the parts of the faces around. Can babies pick up emotional information, and if so, how is it processed?"

While the pictures are flashing on a screen, the baby's heart is being monitored for response. The baby is given a toy to become familiar with, and then presented with a new one. "We are trying to see if the tendency to apprehensiveness has anything to do with risk factors at birth.

"We are attempting to understand why teenage mothers are behaving the way they do and if it makes any difference to the development of their chil-

dren. At some point we may be ready to intervene in the way mothers are behaving. We may have to change the situational context of parenthood. Most parents are adaptive to the situation they are in. They are reflecting a set of values and demands on them. We can change the behavior, or we can change the values."

Garcia Coll points out the social and political implications of her research. "At the start I thought maybe adolescent motherhood was in the eyes of the beholder. [That certain cultures find it acceptable, and others don't.] It's political because of the avenues of change. Research will show that these are the needs, and these are the ways we can change the environmental pressures. If we study Hispanic mothers, who might have less prenatal care and babies with

Infants learn language without accents

lower birth weight but *more* social support, and their babies develop socially as well as others, that's political.

"One thing we have found is that teenage mothers rely more on peers, which is an important variable. If we want to establish intervention later on, we might think of using peers. Right now the research is geared to trying to find out why teenage mothers are different.

"Human development is very complicated, there are so many variables. As a science, we're still in Pampers."

The Child Study Center is about to become part of a nationwide research and information-exchange network dedicated to studies of child development and transition. The network, supported by a five-year grant from the John D. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation, will facilitate post-doctoral studies, lectureships, bibliographic services, and information exchange in child development studies. The network is distributed among five geographic areas (New England, California, Colorado, Washington state,

and Bethesda, Maryland). Brown is part of the "Harvard node," led by eminent child psychologist Jerome Kagan.

Peter Eimas is a Brown psychology professor who has been studying the importance of hearing in the acquisition of language and the development of speech. His work will dovetail nicely into the new MacArthur network.

"One of the general themes of the network is the transition period between infancy and childhood," he explains. "Language is a prime example of the transition. You don't speak much before the age of one, and you speak pretty well after three. We want to make cross-language comparisons, find out what's common to the human condition, how common factors are modified by the parent language. How is biology shaped by experience? How does syntax affect sound development? It's the old nature/nurture thing. We are looking to see how it's modified in one area—language."

Eimas was studying speech perception in adults when he came to Brown in 1968 and discovered a thriving infants laboratory. "We began to study speech perceptions in infants, which was a population never studied before. We were looking at the capacities of infants to learn speech. How do they effectively take a sound and categorize it?" He found some amazing things.

"Infants act as if they can categorize sound the way we do." He has found that babies are sophisticated in picking out differences in sounds. Using one-to four-month-old infants, Eimas gives a baby a pacifier that is hooked to a computer, and measures the base line of the rate of sucking. Then he introduces computer-precise sounds. Every time the baby sucks, a sound is presented.

"The nice thing about infants is that they're curious beasts—they like new stimulation. They suck a lot to get a sound. If the sucking rate goes down, we change the stimulus. It turns out that infants categorize sounds. If you give a baby two different versions of a 'p' sound, there is no difference in the sucking rate. If you then give it a 'b' sound, the baby's interest quickens [the sucking rate increases]. Infants care about what category they are hearing. . . this is how we learn language.

"What we want to do is go from this initial ability to discover where it is that things get lost. For instance, in the



Another test of mother-child interaction: Regina St. Onge instructs her son Jeffrey how to put pegs in a board. She has only been told to teach him, not how to teach.



Dale Kennedy Domingue '67 administers a Stanford-Binet intelligence test to three-and-a-half year old Kevin Santilli, while his mother, Judy, looks on.

English language we can have the 'dr' sound, but we can't have the 'dl'. We can have the 'sl' but can't have the 'sr'. What are the forces that build in these rules, how do they affect our perception of sound? People lose the ability to hear sounds they've discarded. For instance, the distinction between 'r' and 'l' in the Japanese language. Japanese people cannot distinguish between these sounds, but Japanese-Americans can, if they learned English at a young age. No one's tested Japanese infants, but apparently they have the ability to distinguish between these two sounds. Infants learn language quickly and without accents." Adults, who have already discarded sounds they didn't need for their parent language, have a much more difficult time learning a language, and never without some accent. "You can always tell someone who has learned a language at six or seven; for one thing they don't always use the idioms correctly.

"Our categorization ability has to work, or our speech would be sloppy. The rules of grammar are also based on the units of categorization."

Eimas plans to take this basic research and work with the Harvard node. He thinks the implications of the research will be profound. "What happens to a child whose hearing is impaired during the transition period?" Is the child's ability to categorize sound hampered forever? Access to the MacArthur network and the facilities of the Child Study Center will make it easier for Eimas to study the way biology determines the acquisition of sound.

"The node is fantastic; it's providing funds at a time when funds are tight all over. And more important, it is providing funds for things that are new. It's seed money. We'll have the means for communicating with a large number of developmental psychologists."

Modestly-staffed and modestly-funded, the Child Study Center is nonetheless bustling with innovative research in human development. At the center of this intellectual pinwheel is Lew Lipsitt, who started out heading for a career in clinical psychology until he realized that what he really wanted to study was children—to discover how they got to be the way they are.

"I got fascinated in the whole field of learning processes and the motivational factors affecting the learning processes. While I was working on a doctoral degree at the University of Iowa, I was studying pre-school children and found that I wasn't yet far back enough to really understand the origins of people's destinies and the problems that plague them. I still hadn't had much training in infant development, and I was in the last year of getting my Ph.D."

Fate, in the form of an offer from Brown University to come work on the new National Collaborative Project, intervened. Lipsitt came to Brown to work on the project, and in the process started a program on infant behavior and development, and founded a graduate training program in experimental child psychology.

The research that brought Lipsitt to

Brown, the National Collaborative Project, folded its tents in 1974, having studied 50,000 children from ages one to seven. What has been done with the results of the project? Lipsitt's bookshelves hold three books published to date on the outcome of the mammoth project.

"The first is a compendium of all the perinatal hazards that occurred in the 50,000 women, a study of all the numerous epidemiological actuarial characteristics of these women. [Entitled *Women and Their Pregnancies*, it is a compilation of charts and graphs.] It so happens," Lipsitt continues, "that this study had a number of faults that large-scale longitudinal studies do. It was designed in 1957 and virtually set in cement its procedures and protocols. Even after we knew that the history of obstetrical practices had changed, and pediatric treatment of children with disorders had changed, the project was stuck. Some of the information gathered is not as useful as it might have been, simply because the techniques and procedures of the day were superseded by more modern techniques.

"One clear-cut area where this is true is in obstetrical anesthesia. New drugs came on the market, new attitudes in the American family, the American mother had arisen and changed the obstetrical scene. The look of the delivery room at Women & Infants is no longer the look of twenty-five years ago."

While the study was going on, researchers were publishing the data as it was accumulating, and some changes occurred as a result. "As a result of what we were finding, some things

came up in connection with certain kinds of anesthesia that made people wary of them and as a consequence, the uses of some of them were diminished. The study had an effect on treatment, even though it wasn't a treatment study."

A second book, *Preschool IQ: Prenatal and Early Developmental Correlates*, is a summary of the precursors of children's intelligence levels. "It's an attempt to relate certain perinatal and familial characteristics to eventual IQ's. This book is so important because it reports findings hardly imaginable at the time the project was mounted. The project was studying the effects of pre- and perinatal hazards on eventual developmental characteristics, including IQ. It was presumed that we were going to find that certain kinds of maternally-administered drugs, certain kinds of obstetrical techniques, certain kinds of hazards would prove to be the most important variables in producing cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and other adverse neurological and psychological characteristics. What was found instead was that the socio-economic level, the milieu in which a child grew up, turned out to have *overriding* importance to eventual developmental outcomes.

"This is not to say that there are no constitutional or congenital determinants of C.P. and mental retardation, as indeed there are. But we now know that how that Downs Syndrome child turns out depends a lot on the milieu into which he is born and what kinds of facilities are available—what kinds of drugs for the control of things like respiratory disorders. A Downs Syndrome child, because of the disorder, is forever destined to be mentally retarded and to have certain developmental deficits that are not correctible. But the quality of life of that child is largely if not entirely determined by familial surroundings and the society into which he is born."

Lipsitt considers this an important point, and he likes to embellish. "It turns out that the socioeconomic status carries more of the variants of later development and behavior, at least in regard to cognitive development, than any of the perinatal circumstances. So that will be a tip-off to the field of child development forever. That although these constitutional factors are extremely important in setting the limits to which the child can strive, and the

limits he can go intellectually, the fact of the matter is that the quality of the child's life and the manner in which he survives is largely an environmental matter and to a large extent dependent upon the resources of the community available to the child."

Put more plainly, "Poverty is an enormous handicap to developmental well-being. Perinatal insult and poverty is the worst possible combination you can have. There truly are economic determinants of developmental well-being in children, and that's something that needs more and more study."

The third book to come out of the project was *The First Year of Life*, a study of neurological development. "Out of that volume came further corroboration of the second volume, namely that mother/child interaction is of exceedingly great importance in the child's development."

Lipsitt says he subscribes to the continuity point of view, which says that early experience counts for something. "Infancy is not a waste of time. Biologically we are infants for good reason. Our brains grow in a particular way and we interact with our environment in a particular way in order to facilitate development. Infancy is in large part a rehearsal for the future. We learn how you are eventually going to relate to your spouse by how you relate to your siblings, your playmates, your own parents. Now having said this I have also developed an increasing appreciation for what we call developmental surprises—the way in which children who seem to have been born with conditions of considerable hazard and seem to have been reared in conditions in which their lives are almost destined to be problematical turn out to be okay as adults. They turn out not to be the disordered person you would have supposed if you had watched them as children. And there are people who flip the other way: the people who look very good at an early age. Eventually we will know a lot more about normal human development through the study of developmental surprises.

"Incidentally, when you go back into the histories of gifted people, you frequently find that the person who grew up to be gifted and to contribute a lot to society often had early developmental histories that were, if not

continued on page 64



Three-day-old Shaina Souza looks squeezable enough, but Gad Weinrich is cuddling her for science. . . he is testing an infant's reactions to being cuddled. Bernice Reilly is preparing the hedonics experiment.

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20



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NOTHING EVEN COMES CLOSE



Mike Cingiser Is a Teacher as Well as a Basketball Coach.

He's Also an Optimist

By Bill Reynolds '68

Photographs by John Forasté

When Athletic Director John Parry '65 named Mike Cingiser '62 as the school's new basketball coach in the spring of 1981, it seemed almost like a story written by a screenwriter. After all, here was one of the best players in Brown history being chosen to resurrect a program that always has been the bastard child of the athletic department, a program that had had just four winning seasons in twenty-six years. To jazz up the story a little—to make it really ready for the movie-of-the-week—he not only had never coached at the college level before, he had been out of coaching altogether for two years. And to add some drama, he had survived cancer surgery. Hollywood couldn't have staged it better.

The forty-one-year-old Cingiser arrived at Brown talking enthusiastically about how this was the start of a new era, about how he was going to play racehorse, push-it-up-the-floor-quick basketball, and begin creating an upbeat, exciting program.

Then he went out and lost his first eleven games: Goodbye Hollywood, welcome to basketball at Brown.

"I'm still as optimistic as I ever was," he says one November morning in his office in Marvel Gym, "but not in the short run."

Certainly not in the short run. Over the summer he learned that senior Ira James, his best player, who averaged 19.3 points a game last season, is taking the year off for academic reasons; and junior Jeff Samsen, a superlative long-range shooter, is out with a disc problem. Even with them, the Bruins managed just five wins last year.

Yet Cingiser believes that not only will his team be better than last year, but that the Bruins can be one of the better teams in the Ivy League as quickly as next season—that they can overcome the lack of a winning tradition and a mediocre facility.

"We have two very good freshmen and we have two 6'10" kids," he says. "Brown has never had two 6'10" kids before."

The two freshmen are 6'2" guard Michael Waitkus, named the outstanding scholar-athlete in New York City last year, and 6'10" Jim Turner, from Long Island. They are the cornerstones in Cingiser's attempt to rebuild the program, the prizes from his first full recruiting season. Combine them with 6'11" sophomore Stark Langs from Grosse Pointe, Michigan, who seems to improve daily, and add the fact that only this year's captain, Bill Chapman, will be gone next year, and there are reasons for Cingiser's optimism—even if James or Samsen don't return next year.

"If we do anything at all in recruiting this year the whole league could change significantly," he says. "I think we could be very good."

The key, of course, is recruiting. Not even John Wooden could win without the right players. Brown may be one of the most attractive schools in the country, and innumerable high school seniors might be willing to mortgage their parents to get accepted, but players good enough to upgrade programs and give coaches job security are sought after—highly sought after.

Not that Brown's current popularity isn't a plus. The Fiske *Selective Guide to Colleges* (BAM, March) that ranked Brown and Stanford as the two most desirable private universities in the country no doubt helps Brown get involved with some students it once wouldn't have had a shot at. Certainly there are pockets around the country where Brown is a very "in" school. Yet it is important to understand that it has never been an "in" school with basketball players. Or as Tom Davis, the former Boston College coach now at Stanford, told Cingiser, "You wouldn't believe how many kids out here are interested in Brown."

"Any players?" asked Cingiser.

Davis hesitated. "Well, no," he said. "But a lot of good students."

Ever the teacher, Cingiser stops practice (opposite) to make a point. Below, he listens as assistant coach Bill Raynor does the talking.





Brown is not really much different from most of the other Ivy schools. With the exception of Penn and Princeton, which not only have national reputations in basketball, but have dominated the league to the extent that no one else has won the championship since 1968, most of the others often are on life-support systems by the end of the year. Without any athletic scholarships, victims of the escalating cost of an Ivy education, and forced to play nearly half their games against non-league opponents, they have become the *Lumpenproletariat* of major college basketball.

"Brown always has had excellent support players," Cingiser says, "but usually has been one or two key people short." That is why the acquisition of both Waitkus and Turner is such a positive sign. Not only were they offered scholarships, they were recruited over other Ivy schools.

"Turner was recruited by us, Harvard, and Princeton. The last time Brown beat Princeton for a player was 1958," Cingiser continues, "and I was that player."

Princeton was not the only school interested in Cingiser in 1958.

He had been a high school star since his sophomore year at West Hempstead on Long Island, a rugged 6'4" lefthander, and by his senior year, he was named the top player on Long Island's South Shore over Art Heyman, who went on to be an All-American at Duke, and Larry Brown, who starred at North Carolina and is now the coach of the New Jersey Nets. Cingiser also was wooed by such basketball heavies as North Carolina, Duke, North Carolina State, and Ohio State.

But his parents were interested in education, he had some friends who were going to Brown, and he walked through the Van Winkle Gates in the fall of 1958. "He was one of the few players I ever had who was highly recruited by other schools," remembers Stan Ward, who coached from 1954 to 1969.

"It was the best four years of my life," says Cingiser.

He also was the best basketball player ever to enroll at Brown. And not just Brown good. Or Ivy League good. He was Big-Time good. Good enough to be selected last year for the Ivy League's all-time team. First team All-Ivy three straight years. Drafted in the

seventh round by the Boston Celtics.

At that point, he remembers, he was undecided about his future. "I don't think children of the fifties thought about the future." He was about to be married; making the Celtics was a long shot at best. And in 1962, professional basketball rookies made about \$6,500, not the megabucks they do today.

One day a dean asked him if he was thinking of trying out for the Celtics.

"I really don't know," he answered.

"Well," the dean said, "here at Brown we are not in the business of creating professional athletes."

"That scared the hell out of me," Cingiser recalls. "I figured maybe they could hold back my diploma or something. A child of the fifties again."

There also were a couple of attractive offers from companies, but that never had appealed to him. So while most of his classmates went off to law school, or went off to work in corporate America, he entered a master's in-teaching program at Brown and coached the Brown freshman team for a year. He had decided to become a teacher-coach.

"I returned to the security of basketball, something I was very comfortable with," he says.

Cingiser's high school coach had had a tremendous influence on him. The coach lived close to West Hempstead High School, walked to work, and had been almost a second father to the kids who played for him. "I didn't know any other adult who had enjoyed life as much as he did," says Cingiser.

So in the fall of 1963 Mike Cingiser began teaching English and coaching at Lynbrook High School on Long Island. "A lot of my friends had chosen money," he says. "I chose time." There was time to take his young family to summer camps, time to spend summers teaching tennis, time to begin writing both short stories and poetry. And he loved teaching.

Of course, there was basketball. When Cingiser first arrived at Lynbrook there was little interest, even less success. His first year the team won only four games. But he spent a lot of time playing in local playgrounds, began creating first interest, then excitement. The second year his team was 15-4, the third year 20-2. Eventually, he was Long Island coach of the year twice.

"Everybody wanted to play for this guy," remembers Jack Wilkinson, who played for Cingiser in 1968 and is now a sportswriter for the *New York Daily News*. "He had a big rep but he didn't come across like a jock jerk. He wasn't someone who screamed at you or got results by punishing you. He taught you the game, and he was fun to be around."

When Stan Ward retired in 1969 he recommended two names to the committee searching for a new coach: Cingiser and Gerry Alaimo '58, another former Brown star and then the head coach at Middlebury. Alaimo got the job. Cingiser remained on Long Island, not only establishing a reputation for being able to take skinny white kids and be successful in a tough racially mixed league that once included Julius Erving, but also becoming a sort of guru among Long Island basketball coaches.

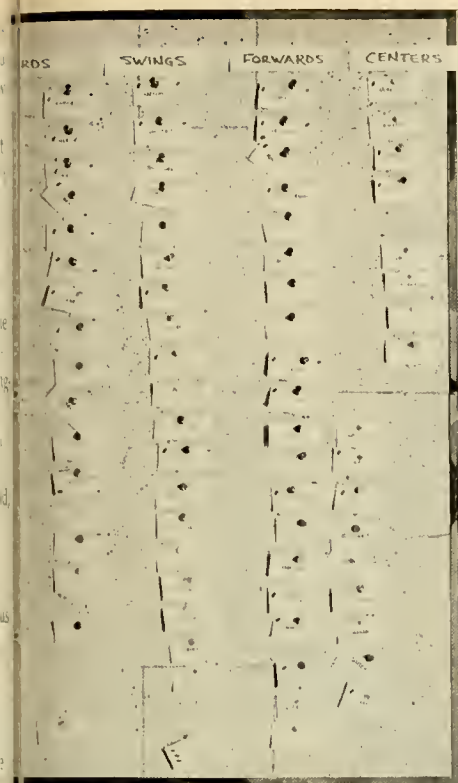
"Hubie Brown [now the coach of the Knicks] and Al Menendez [in the New Jersey Nets front office] started out about the same time," says Mike Candel, a former coach at Nassau Community College who now works for *Newsday*, "but Mike was the best. But while the others were willing to schlepp from here to there, Mike was never willing to uproot his family."

The traditional road to becoming a college head coach starts with being a college assistant. Assistants spend most of their time on the road, basketball versions of used-car salesmen, sweet-talking high school kids. Not only did that never have any appeal for Cingiser, he also didn't want to be away from his family for long stretches of time. "It wasn't that I wanted to be a college coach at all costs," he says. "It had to be the right situation, one I would feel comfortable with."

Cingiser stayed at Lynbrook, periodically applying for a college job he thought he could be comfortable with—Harvard twice, Williams, Dartmouth—all without any success.

Then in 1973 he noticed an abnormal glandular swelling. A week later he was hospitalized. He was thirty-two years old, had a wife, three daughters all under ten, and a two-year-old adopted black son. He also had cancer.

Cingiser underwent radiation treatments for six weeks. He couldn't eat, felt sick all the time, felt miserable. Yet he never missed a day of school. ("Part of that stupid, macho jock syn-



A bulletin board with names of high school prospects hangs in Cingiser's office.

drome," he says wryly.)

A year later he quit coaching, not because he was sick, but because he wanted to spend more time with his family. However, when he quit coaching many people assumed he was dying. A fellow coach called Cingiser's wife, Marjan, and offered condolences. Hubie Brown saw him at a camp and started crying. The senior class at Lynbrook dedicated the yearbook to him.

"I like to think it was because the kids thought they learned something from me," he says now. "But I think they did it because they thought I was dying."

Shortly after, his daughter Karen, then eleven, was on the critical list for two weeks with appendicitis. "Sure, it makes you different," he says. "It makes you realize you'd better take things one day at a time and you'd better enjoy what you're doing."

Mike Candel remembers standing with Cingiser's family last year after the Bruins had lost their tenth straight game. "Two of his daughters were crying, we all felt terrible, and Mike comes over and says, 'Hey, it's not my wife and it's not my life.' He was making us feel better. And I've got to believe that if it had been 1966 and he had just lost ten straight I would have been reading a eulogy."

When the Bruins finally won, Cingiser was approached by a television reporter. "This must be the greatest load that's ever been lifted off your back," the reporter said.

"Are you kidding?" Cingiser replied. "This is a game. This is people running around in short pants. I almost lost my daughter to appendicitis. I had a cancer operation. Those things really affected my attitude about things. I don't throw chairs through windows or punch walls when we lose."

Mike Cingiser had applied again for the Brown job in 1978 when Alaimo, who had three winning seasons in a row with the Phil Brown-Eddie Morris teams in the mid-70s, but had followed with three losing seasons, the last 4-22, resigned. Joe Mullaney eventually got the job; Cingiser didn't even get an

interview.

"I had just about given up on college coaching," he says.

He spent two years as a part-time assistant at nearby Hofstra, left there in 1979. He was still teaching at Lynbrook, also was doing book reviews for *Newsday*, writing for *Eastern Basketball* magazine, volunteering to two Long Island high school teams. Once asked why he had left basketball, he said he had left coaching, not basketball.

When Mullaney decided to return to Providence College, Cingiser figured he would give it one more try. "If you had told me before we started interviewing people that we would hire Mike Cingiser, I would have said probably not," says Parry. "But I thought he deserved an interview."

An interview was all he needed. Not only was he familiar with the school and the league, he was totally committed to an exciting, upbeat style

Cingiser's illness enabled him to put athletics in perspective.



of play. It was a style he had stumbled upon almost by chance one day while watching one of his high school teams fool around in the gym. Until then he had been a traditional, conservative coach.

He decided to try a running style, taking the first open shot, and found that his players enjoyed playing that way. There wasn't a great deal of difference in the results: Instead of winning 52-50, the team was winning 80-78. He was convinced.

So when Cingiser came to the Brown interview, he couldn't have been more positive. He was coaching's answer to Norman Vincent Peale. His teams would be helter-skelter, he told the committee, he would be positive. And in a league often dominated by 41-40 games he must have seemed like a breath of fresh air.

"Other candidates expressed the same style," says Parry, "but not with the same conviction."

"I was thrilled at getting the job," Cingiser says, "because I love basketball, I love the University, and I love working with young people."

In Cingiser's office is a bulletin board with the names of prospective freshmen, broken down by position, about a hundred names in all. These names have been reduced from almost a thousand who originally were sent introductory letters. The games may be played in gyms in the winter, but they are won in the recruiting wars.

Cingiser and his two associates—Billy Raynor and Phil Ness—get these lists of names from scouting services that rate virtually every kid in the country who can hit three jump shots in a row or are over 6'7" and can walk. Some even list grade indexes. So the coaches write a letter to every sophomore and junior on the list, beginning the almost-herculean process of trying to attract players who are not only good enough to make a difference but also able to get accepted.

If a high school student responds, the coaches then have to evaluate his ability. The increasingly popular way is to see the prospect at a summer basketball camp. There are many of them scattered around the country, and they offer coaches a chance to see dozens of kids with a single visit, playing against some of the best prospects in the country. Raynor spent virtually every week

all summer at a different camp.

The coaches spend much of the fall following up on prospects they liked when they saw them in the camps. One of the important keys is a home visit, a chance both to meet the student's parents and to sell the school. The visit to homes is not always as predictable as it sounds. Cingiser once flew to Texas, only to have the student not show up.

"Where were you?" Cingiser asked later.

"My girlfriend had a flat tire," the kid answered.

"When I was younger and sold cutlery and encyclopedias door-to-door, I was a terrible salesman," says Cingiser. "And I don't like motel rooms and I don't like airplanes and I don't like being away from my family. But I really enjoy selling Brown, because I believe in the school and I wholeheartedly believe in the Ivy League attitude toward athletics."

The coaches must also follow up on other leads, either from alumni or other coaches, or applicants who have marked basketball as one of their interests. It is all time-consuming, much of it about as useful as panning for gold in the Providence River.

It is also almost impossible these days to find a player whom no one else knows about—the proverbial diamond-in-the-rough. There are too many scouting services now, too many summer camps. The good prospects get more solicitations than a Saturday night hooker. Combine that with the fact that only a fraction of them can qualify academically, and the battle usually comes down to all the Ivy teams pursuing the same kids. Especially is this true in the Northeast. And guess who wins most of those battles? The same ones who win in the winter, Penn and Princeton.

One of Cingiser's innovations is to recruit nationally, trying to reach prospects for whom Brown is the only Ivy school under consideration. This year he has two freshmen from Oregon.

"If we can get a kid on campus we're in good shape," he says. "The campus has a vibrancy to it that's transmitted. Kids always leave here more impressed with the school than they were before they visited. But money is the biggest thing. That goes with the territory."

Even a student who qualifies for full need must come up with roughly

\$4,000 a year, either through a summer job, work-study, or a loan. And that is why Brown and the other Ivies are finding it increasingly difficult to land the cream of the high school crop.

"The kids we realistically have a shot at," says John Parry, "are the ones either a step away, or who are dirt-poor, or very wealthy. But I am optimistic within the confines of the league we play in."

"Except for guards we are never going to get a finished player," Cingiser says, "because the good big kids are going bigger time."

Even though he lost a couple of quality kids to scholarship schools at the last minute last spring, Cingiser says he is just as optimistic as he was when he was hired.

"The education sells itself," he says. "In order to sell our basketball program I'm going to have to make it more attractive than Penn's or Princeton's. And I think when kids see the way we play, they are going to want to play here."

There were a few flickers of greatness last year. After losing their first eleven, the Bruins came back in their pesky, run-and-gun style to upset both Penn and Princeton on two successive nights. A sneak preview of the future?

"I was constantly concerned that the bottom was going to fall out last year when we couldn't win one in the beginning," says Mike Cingiser. "But what we are doing is for the future. And we can win here. I am convinced of that."

Bill Reynolds, who played basketball at Brown under Coach Stan Ward, is now a writer for the Providence Journal.

BEATING 'THE BLUES'



Aaron Beck's Cognitive Therapy Catches On

By Anne Diffily

Photographs by Annette Lein

Strain grips the face of the young woman on the television monitor. Hers would be a pretty face were it not for the puffy, reddened eyes, and the glistening tear-tracks splotched on her cheeks.

"My husband wants to leave me," Linda is saying to someone out of camera range. "He wants to go for an unspecified length of time. Then maybe he'll come back. He says it's non-negotiable; he wants no more commitment." She has difficulty controlling her voice;

breathily sobs punctuate her recitation.

"I've gotten more and more depressed," Linda continues. "It felt like I had a guillotine over me, or like I had cancer. I told him maybe he'd better leave. And now—" (she begins sobbing in earnest) "—now I'm *all alone!*"

The camera draws back, bringing into view a man seated at the table with Linda. His most striking feature is a thatch of thick white hair smoothed back from his face. Behind his glasses the psychiatrist's eyes are at once gen-

tle and probing. He regards Linda calmly.

"What do you mean, all alone?" asks Dr. Aaron T. Beck '42.

"I don't have Richard!" she gasps, mopping at her eyes with a tissue from the box on the table. "Life wouldn't mean anything without him. I love him so much."

"What do you love about him?" Dr. Beck asks.

"I don't know," Linda says, shaking her head, confused. "I guess I live for

him. He's so rotten. But I remember the good stuff."

CLICK. In the darkened viewing room, Dr. Beck pushes a switch and freezes the images of Linda and himself on the monitor. He turns to a visitor and explains his strategy for this emergency therapy session. "First, you always summarize the patient's thoughts to her. This gives clarity and reassures her that you understand. Second, you have to figure out where you're going to move in. It's very difficult in a crisis situation. You have to think on your feet." Dr. Beck explains that according to his theory of depression, the patient will underestimate herself and exaggerate her degree of loss and a negative view of the future. "You have to explore these channels and work it through."

CLICK. The video images move and talk. On the screen, Dr. Beck summarizes for Linda his first therapy session with her six weeks earlier, reminding her that Richard had made certain promises and commitments regarding their marriage. "What happened between then and now?"

"I don't know. I really think he lied to me." She begins to sob again. "This is like a bad dream."

"Richard deceived you?"

"He did. I feel like a fool," Linda cries, "for believing him."

CLICK. To his visitor, Dr. Beck says, "This is aggravating the problem; she is feeling deceived, feeling foolish. Which angle am I going to explore—her actual loss, or the hurt to her pride? You have to make a split-second decision."

CLICK. On the screen, Dr. Beck is talking quietly to Linda. "What have you lost?" He is going for the loss angle first.

"I lost my best friend, someone to talk to." She pauses and adds ruefully, "Even though he didn't want to listen to me." What else? "I've lost the father of my children. Financial support, security."

"What hurts you most?" Dr. Beck wonders. "The money?"

"No—losing him. I've lost all my hopes." What hopes? "That things would work out for us." Aren't there other hopes? Dr. Beck asks. Linda looks doubtful. "I guess I'm not letting them come in. But who would want me? He rejected me. I'm not lovable."

"Do you really believe that? Is Richard the supreme arbiter of that?" Dr.

Beck says. "Should we trust his judgment?" *Laughter.* Linda, incredibly, is laughing. "Don't make me laugh when I'm crying!" she is saying through a mixture of giggles and sobs.

A brief smile plays across Dr. Beck's face; he continues pressing his point. "Richard broke promises to you on and off for months. And you feel terrible that a guy like that doesn't love you? Why should his problem be reflected in your self-image?"

Dr. Beck asks Linda to list her husband's good and bad qualities. He records them on a long sheet of lined paper divided into two columns. When Linda finishes her list, the "bad" column is twice as long as the "good" column.

"Is this the kind of man you'd want for a mate?" the psychiatrist asks.

"It really sounds dumb when you write it out," she admits.

Eventually Dr. Beck elicits another admission from Linda: Even though she is suffering from dire emotional stress and pain, she can endure it and even adopt a more positive view of her future. "I guess I've been standing it so far," Linda says, "so I can stand it now."

CLICK. Dr. Beck's visitor, moved by the emotions and the glimpse of hope she has viewed on videotape, has a question for him. "Didn't you want to hug Linda, to comfort her, instead of just asking questions?"

"Empathy and understanding," the psychiatrist answers, "are not enough in therapy. As in any branch of medicine, you tend to empathize with the

"Most reassuring," says Dr. Beck, "is your understanding of the patient's problem."

patient. But most reassuring to the patient is your understanding of her problem, and your ability to give her a mastery of the situation." In no way, Dr. Beck emphasizes, was Linda's depression "cured" by this one session; she had to come back for therapy on a regular basis for a while. But using his therapeutic approach—one that has inspired considerable interest and excitement among mental-health professionals world-wide—a therapist can "snap people out of a severe depression very quickly," and allow them to start coping with their problems in a constructive, rewarding way.

Aaron T. Beck ("Tim," as friends know him) has spent the better part of the last twenty years developing his theory of cognitive behavior and the clinical strategy, cognitive therapy, that has grown out of it. A 1946 graduate of Yale Medical School, he has worked since 1954 at the University of Pennsylvania, where he is now a professor in the departments of psychiatry and education of the School of Medicine. He directs the Center for Cognitive Therapy and its outpatient component, the "Mood Clinic," where therapists learn and employ his precepts. Until cognitive therapy began to gain wide acceptance in the past few years, Dr. Beck was best known for his studies of depression (he has written three books on depression and suicide) and his "Beck Depression Inventory," perhaps the most widely-used diagnostic tool for assessing the severity of depression.



Psychological disorders may arise from faulty thoughts, not mysterious forces

Therapeutic approaches to depression and emotional disorders are legion, and they are multiplying almost geometrically each year. This is due, in large part, to the greatly-increased demand for short-term (and therefore, relatively inexpensive) therapies to help the anxious, phobic, depressed, suicidal, and otherwise emotionally impaired or disturbed segment of today's population. That segment is not an insignificant one: Recent reports have estimated that some 25 percent of Americans become depressed to the point that they require professional help at some time in their lives; the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) suggests that 75 percent of all psychiatric hospitalizations are for depression. Anxiety disorders, which include irrational fears (phobias), panic attacks, overwhelming feelings of impending doom, and persistent stress-related health problems, incapacitate millions more. While conclusive data is lacking, the NIMH on the basis of household surveys estimates that perhaps one-fifth of the U.S. adult population—some 30 million people—exhibit symptoms of significant anxiety, and 8 percent of all adults have symptoms indicating a severe anxiety disorder.

It is little wonder that the demand for effective therapies is urgent. Traditional Freudian psychoanalysis, however, can be protracted and costly. Many people are seeking "fast relief," in most cases behavioral therapies that help them to begin functioning in more satisfactory ways after shorter periods of therapy with a Ph.D.-holding psychologist or other non-M.D. professional, such as master's-degree-level social workers.

Credibility for a new therapeutic approach, however, is seldom instantaneously achieved in the professional arena. With theories and therapies proliferating like laboratory rats, and growing numbers of self-styled lay analysts promoting quick fixes (such as assertiveness training and sensory deprivation), mental health professionals understandably regard new claims of therapeutic efficacy with skepticism, if not cynicism. Such was the case when Aaron Beck introduced cognitive therapy some ten years ago.

"In the 1970s," reported the *New York Times* in a front-page "Science Times" article in August 1981, "[Dr. Beck] published his own journal to, as he puts it, 'bootleg' reports of his stud-

ies that other psychiatric journals rejected. . . 'He really was a pariah,' says Dr. Beck's colleague, Ruth Greenberg. 'Talk about people who stuck to an idea when other people had no use for it!'"

Part of the resistance to Dr. Beck's new therapy may have stemmed from its radical departure from traditional Freudian interpretations of depression and anxiety. Dr. Beck in effect stumbled onto his current theoretical path when he sought to prove, in the late 1950s, that Freud's analytical theory as it applied to depression was correct. Instead, his research convinced him there was an important flaw in Freud's reasoning.

"I believed in Freud's theories," Dr. Beck says, "but they had never been proven. I selected his theory of depression for study since most psychoanalysts agreed on it.

"Freud said that a depressed person suffers from a well of hostility toward another person. But because he cannot direct his anger toward that person, he directs it inward, at himself. The depressed person becomes self-critical and self-punishing, and ultimately he may kill himself." Dr. Beck set out to prove that this Freudian "need to suffer out of inverted hostility" really existed by studying dreams. But in the dreams of depressed patients he found no such heightened hostility.

"I found that the theme of the dreams was continuous frustration. In a typical dream, the patient would attempt something and be thwarted. For instance, a man would dream that he bought a pair of shoes, and then found that both shoes were for the same foot. Or he would go into a bar for a beer and be given a glass of something else. The outcome of the dreams was always deprivation or defeat."

Other psychiatrists might argue that such dreams validate Freud's theory because they reflect the patient's need to suffer. But Dr. Beck doesn't buy that. "I start with the idea that a patient has certain dreams because this is the way he sees himself. I make it sim-

ple." And in his own research and work, Dr. Beck was unable to find any evidence that dreams were wish-fulfillments—that patients actually *wanted* to suffer the frustrations described in their dreams.

By the early 1960s, Dr. Beck had decided to make a last attempt to confirm Freud's theory of depression. He hypothesized that if, as Freud stated, a depressed person had a need to suffer, he should react negatively to success. To test this, Dr. Beck administered a rigged card-sorting test (one in which it was predetermined that the person would either succeed or fail) to depressed patients. He found that, contrary to what Freud's theory suggested, patients who succeeded on initial card-sorting tasks gained self-esteem and performed better on subsequent tests than did even nondepressed people.

It was then, Dr. Beck recalls, that in his mind the traditional psychoanalytic theory of depression "collapsed." Depressed persons, he realized, did not seek failure; rather, they distorted reality by adopting negative views of their own potential for happiness. From this realization came the foundation for his cognitive theory of behavior.

"Psychological problems," he wrote in his 1979 book, *Cognitive Therapy and the Emotional Disorders*, "are not necessarily the product of mysterious, impenetrable forces." Instead, he wrote, they may arise from "faulty learning, making incorrect inferences. . . and not distinguishing adequately between imagination and reality."

"Thus, psychological problems can be mastered by sharpening discriminations, correcting misconceptions, and learning more adaptive attitudes." Since the latter are cognitive processes, Dr. Beck labeled his approach to the neuroses "cognitive therapy."

In cognitive therapy, the therapist attempts to marshal the patient's problem-solving skills to correct erroneous thinking and to perceive his experiences more realistically. This is achieved in several steps. First, the pa-

tient must become aware of what he is thinking. Second, he must recognize fallacious thoughts. Third, he substitutes accurate for inaccurate judgments. And fourth, he needs feedback in order to determine if the changes he has made are correct. It is a strategy that smacks of simplicity and common sense (another reason, perhaps, that it was received with skepticism at first).

When Linda arrived for her emergency therapy session with Dr. Beck (which she allowed to be videotaped for training purposes), she was overwhelmed by negative, pessimistic fears. "Life wouldn't mean anything" without her husband, she said. She had no hopes for the future because "who would want me?" By the end of that session Linda was able to see the error in her thinking and to begin to assess herself more positively, removing some of the blame for her marriage's failure from herself and looking realistically at her husband.

After a patient learns new cognitive skills, Dr. Beck says, he can apply them to recurring or new problematic situations throughout his life. He becomes aware of his cognitive distortions and can adjust them to reality. Dr. Beck likens this to making a grammatical error: Once it is brought to your attention you may never make it again.

The case study of another of Dr. Beck's patients, outlined briefly in *Cognitive Therapy*, illustrates how dramatically such cognitive breakthroughs can reverse even long-standing depressive states. A fifty-two-year-old man had spent more than a year in a hospital without leaving his bedside. A variety of antidepressant medications had failed to improve his condition. When Dr. Beck arrived for his first (and only) session with this patient, the man was sitting in a chair beside his bed. Some portions of their conversation:

Beck: I understand that you haven't moved away from your bedside for a long time. Why is that?

Patient: I can't walk.

Beck: Why is that. . . Are your legs paralyzed?

Patient: [Irritated] Of course not! I just don't have the energy.

Beck: What would happen if you tried to walk?

Patient: I'd fall on my face, I guess.

Beck: What would you say if I told

you that you were capable of walking any place in the hospital?

Patient: I'd say you were crazy. . .

Beck: I'll bet you can walk from here to the door [about five yards].

Patient: What happens if I can't do it?

Beck: I'll catch you. . . Suppose I hold your arm. [The patient then took a few steps supported by Dr. Beck. He continued to walk beyond the prescribed five yards—without further assistance. He then walked back to his chair, unassisted.]

Beck: You did better than you expected. . . How about walking down to the end of the corridor [about twenty yards]?

Patient: I know I don't have the strength to walk that far.

Beck: How far do you think you can walk?

Patient: Maybe, to the next room [about ten yards].

The man was able to walk easily to the next room, then to the end of the corridor, with Dr. Beck continuing to propose specific goals. Within a few days the patient was navigating the hospital grounds, enjoying snacks from the vending machine, playing ping-pong, and viewing the flowers and shrubs outdoors. He began talking about himself in positive terms and within a month he left the hospital permanently. This story, Dr. Beck says, illustrates how each successful experience allowed the patient to think positively about seeking new sources of satisfaction through accomplishment. Had the patient continued to regard himself negatively, the therapist would have pointed out to him how his achievements contradicted his low self-image, therefore encouraging the adoption of a more realistic and positive view.

It is tempting to classify cognitive therapy as just another behavior therapy (and many psychologists do), since the goals—speedy mastery of skills that will allow an individual to deal with his neurosis—and some of the methodologies appear similar. In treating a phobia, for example, a behaviorist probably would employ "systematic desensitization." That is, the therapist would arrange for the patient to be exposed to whatever it is he fears—heights, driving, elevators—in gradual steps, raising the patient's fear threshold and building his confidence with each successful exposure. Dr. Beck takes pains to differentiate cognitive

therapy from most behavior therapy, noting that "the original behaviorists rejected data and concepts derived from man's reflections on his conscious experiences. . . The patient's private world was not regarded as a useful area of inquiry."

A cognitive therapist treating a phobic person would employ some form of desensitization through experiencing feared situations. But, Dr. Beck points out, the therapist also would accompany the patient on his outings and, most important, *talk* to him. A patient may be terrified, for example, of going out in public (agoraphobia, as this fear is known, has come out of the closet in recent years and appears to afflict significant numbers of people), and fears that she will panic and suffer humiliation. "We might take her to a department store," Dr. Beck says, "and as we approach it, we would ask her, 'What do you think the probability of your passing out is?' As she gets close and closer to the feared situation, and her anxiety level rises, she will see the probability of fainting as more and more likely. During that time, the patient will probably be perspiring and shaking. We say to her, 'Let's look around and count how many people are staring at you.' It finally registers with her that nobody is noticing. And it is very rare that a phobic actually will pass out. So they get some sense that their body *does* come to the rescue. "But," Dr. Beck adds, "you have to go through this experience many, many times because the patient's beliefs are ingrained. The shorter the intervals between exposures, the better; and the longer the duration of the experiences too."

While Dr. Beck is adamant that to achieve maximum effectiveness his cognitive therapy techniques must be applied in an undiluted form, many therapists today have incorporated elements of his theory into behavioral approaches. "A large number of therapists use cognitive principles," says Ivan Miller '72, a psychologist at Butler Hospital in Providence who is directing a major comparative study of treatments for severe depression (see box) "A growing number—but still relative small—do actual cognitive therapy. And there's an even smaller number who Aaron Beck would say do cognitive therapy!"

"Beck was one of the first to break with traditional psychoanalytic theory

of therapy," Miller continues. "There have been a number of other therapies for depression developed within the last five to ten years that are more similar to cognitive therapy than to psychoanalysis."

"In cognitive therapy," says Stephen Bishop, a Beck-trained psychologist who is collaborating with Miller and others on the depression study at

Butler, "the role of the patient is very different from other therapies. Cognitive therapy makes the assumption that the patient, even though he may be very ill, can function as an observer of himself. In traditional therapy, that assumption is not made. The therapist is seen as having knowledge and deciding what knowledge is necessary. The patient is less of a participant." Occa-

sionally, Miller adds, a patient who has had many years of traditional therapy finds it difficult to adjust to the partnership implicit in cognitive therapy. "Then it takes some extra explaining by the therapist."

"We see the role of the therapist primarily as a diagnostician and educator," Bishop says. "For instance, we teach people to be more discriminating

Assessing Cognitive Therapy at Butler

Three Brown-affiliated psychologists working at Butler Hospital, a private psychiatric facility on Providence's East Side, are the principal investigators for one component of a major national study funded by the National Institute of Mental Health. The study will compare cognitive therapy with another psychotherapy and with drug therapy in the treatment of severely depressed patients. The multi-institutional, three-year project is viewed by many professionals as evidence of cognitive therapy's recent emergence as a highly promising tool in the alleviation of depression, which is thought to afflict one-quarter of the U.S. adult population at some time in their lives.

Ivan ("Van") Miller '72, a Butler staff psychologist, and William Norman, chief of psychology at the hospital, are co-investigators of the study, currently funded at \$136,000 for the first two years. They are working closely with Stephen Bishop, one of a group of therapists who spent a year training with Aaron Beck at the Center for Cognitive Therapy in preparation for the study.

"The main difference between ours and other studies," Miller says, "is that we are treating a more severely disturbed population, a depressed inpatient population. The other difference is that we are trying to identify patients who have cognitive deficits before we start therapy."

If the project is refunded by the NIMH, Miller and his colleagues hope eventually to involve 120 patients in the study. About fifteen patients have been screened and



Van Miller, Bill Norman, and Steve Bishop at Butler Hospital.

separated into four groups depending on the ratio of their cognitive distortions to their social skills. Members of each group will receive either cognitive therapy, social skills (or interpersonal) therapy, or drug therapy. Most of them stay in the hospital for three weeks and receive weekly outpatient therapy for about four months.

Social skills therapy, Miller explains, involves teaching patients how to interact more effectively with significant people in their lives. "The theoretical framework is that depressed patients suffer from a lack of satisfying relationships. We teach them to be more socially skilled, to gain pleasure and reinforcement from others."

The two psychotherapeutic approaches dovetail in some respects. "Changes in a person's maladaptive cognitions can lead to changes in

his social skills," says Norman. "In this study, we're very interested in the *rate* of change. We hope to match the treatment to the patient's characteristics, and increase the efficacy of the treatment."

Dr. Beck feels it is important to demonstrate that psychotherapy is at least as useful in treating depression as drugs. All of the patients in the Butler study, however, probably will receive medication in addition to psychotherapy.

"I don't think psychological treatments and drug therapies are mutually exclusive," says Bishop. "We've been arguing for years across disciplines, but we can probably work together. What is important for us to determine is, which therapies and combinations of therapies are the most applicable for which individual?"

A.D.

about early signs of a depression. These signs vary among individuals: some might have difficulty concentrating on work, others might feel an emptiness, a lack of satisfaction with life. We teach the patients to notice when these changes start to occur so they can apply cognitive techniques to dealing with them. The cognitive view is particularly attuned to any mood fluctuation that is unusual. As Aaron Beck says, we try to 'catch some of their negative thoughts.'"

P sychology as a discipline suffered during the first part of this century from charges that it was unscientific, that it relied too heavily on subjective impressions and not enough on scientific proof for its theories. The combination of a desire to validate its precepts in the eyes of the scientific community, and the increasing demand for therapies that are demonstrably efficacious to offset escalating mental-health-care costs, has resulted in both a proliferation of psychological research and the refinement of standards and methods for such research.

This can only be good news for Aaron Beck, who is confident that cognitive therapy will emerge from present and future studies as a winner. His confidence is based partly on the results already in.

A 1977 study Dr. Beck co-directed at the University of Pennsylvania reported that eight out of every ten depressed patients treated with cognitive therapy showed marked or complete improvement, compared to only two out of ten who were treated with an antidepressant drug. Six months later, the patients remained improved. "The preferred mode of treatment for depression even today," Dr. Beck remarks, "is the administration of antidepressant drugs. Our original prediction was that exogenous depressives [those who, like Linda, are reacting psychologically to external events] would do better with cognitive therapy, and that the endogenous types [those whose depressions appear to have a physiological basis] would do better with drugs."

"To our surprise, cognitive therapy turned out to be superior in both kinds of depression. This study has been duplicated in ten to twelve places throughout the world. In every case cognitive therapy was at least as successful as drug therapy, and in many

cases, more successful. And the relative gains were held to be much better with cognitive therapy."

But what about effectiveness over longer periods? Do the benefits of cognitive therapy "wear off?"

"We have found that a patient such as Linda might have twelve visits with us, do okay for a year or so, then show up depressed again," Dr. Beck says. "But the next time that occurs, the patient only needs to come in two or three times. It's sort of like getting a booster shot."

Dr. Beck concedes, however, that to date "none of these studies is perfect." His 1979 study, he feels, was scientifically correct, but the fact that he was involved in it and co-authored the report that was published in the first issue of *Cognitive Therapy and Research*, the journal he founded, might make it appear suspect. Now, a nationwide three-year, \$3.4-million study has been launched by the NIMH to compare cognitive therapy, interpersonal (or social-skills) therapy, and drug therapy in the treatment of depression. Naturally, a study on this scale interests Dr. Beck tremendously. At Butler Hospital, where Ivan Miller, Stephen Bishop, and Director of Psychology William Norman began preliminary work on the study last winter, Dr. Beck has been rather in evidence recently. "He has been very helpful in getting us off the ground," says Miller. "He has come up to consult. And we visited his Center in Philadelphia last year. He

also facilitated our recruitment of Steve [Bishop]."

Should the results of the three-year study bolster cognitive therapy's claim to a major breakthrough in therapeutic theory, no one would be less surprised than Dr. Beck. He speaks with the confidence that only a maverick or a pioneer—and one who knows his ideas are grounded in thirty years of painstaking research—could project. To a visitor who mentions several unsuccessful attempts at overcoming a fear of heights with therapy, he responds without hesitation, "Come down to Philadelphia. We'll have you cured in two weeks!"

D own in Philadelphia, in an unremarkable University of Pennsylvania office building at South 36th and Walnut Streets, the Center for Cognitive Therapy has become world headquarters for the study of Dr. Beck's approach and the training of its practitioners. As many as 200 patients a week take the balky elevator to the fifth or sixth floor, where they wait past a sign that says "Mood Clinic" and meet with one of fifteen full- and part-time therapists, five of whom are permanent staff members who supervise the trainees.

"The sixth floor," notes Dr. Beck, "was once the roof, until they enclosed it." Many of the individual offices are tiny and spartan; partitions are makeshift. The Center's executive director (and Dr. Beck's right arm) is Barbara

Phyllis Whitman Beck '49 credits her husband with supporting her mid-life enrollment in law school. Now she's a Superior Court judge.



Marinelli; she managed to wangle a copy machine—and the partitioned room in which it sits—from the University. But, “give me the right people,” Dr. Beck says, “and I can work in a barn.”

The Mood Clinic, Dr. Beck says, is rather a “court of last resort. Chronic cases are referred to us.” When the Center was being established, he recalls, then-Psychiatry Chairman Paul Brady suggested the “Mood Clinic” moniker for the outpatient facility. “We needed the kind of name people can understand,” Dr. Beck says. “We try to draw all sorts of patients here.” The Clinic treats patients with problems ranging from anxiety, to depression, to suicidal tendencies. “We get everything—you wouldn’t believe the variety of problems,” Dr. Beck says. “Last week we had a man with ‘bladder fright’—he could not urinate in public restrooms.”

Far from being bemused by the often weird-sounding neuroses he sees, though, Dr. Beck is concerned and sympathetic as well as professionally curious. Of the excessive anxiety suffered by so many people today, he has said, “Nobody can expect to go through life without ever having sweaty palms. Anxiety is part of human emotion. But there’s such a thing as overreacting. Some describe it as plain nervousness or alarm. Others say they feel as though they’re smothering, that they can’t breathe. . . . Perhaps they’ll experience nausea, diarrhea, blurred vision, aches, shakiness, confusion. Whatever, it’s really an awful state to be in.”

At weekly staff seminars, called “Anxiety Sessions,” Dr. Beck and his cognitive-therapy trainees (all postdoctoral therapists) discuss specific patients and how their cases fit into his theoretical framework. At one of these seminars in October, a therapist named Judy discusses a patient with a litany of symptoms that raise eyebrows and provoke head-shaking disbelief even among these professionals. “Mary’s” depressive signs, Judy says, include agoraphobia, panic attacks, self-mutilation, and suicide attempts. Her medical problems include severe migraines, an abnormal CAT scan, chronic liver abnormality, arthritis, a hysterectomy, and a mild heart attack. “Mary,” we learn, is thirty-two years old.

Dr. Beck occasionally interrupts Judy’s account of Mary’s therapy with

‘Nobody can expect to go through life without having sweaty palms’

questions and guidance: “It’s important to look for the mental symptoms of her panic attacks—the inability to talk, remember, or hear. Make sure you use the symptom checklist.” Later, commenting on the “fight or flight” reaction of a panic attack, he notes, “Everything about neuroses is self-defeating.”

Dr. Beck himself has no office in the Center for Cognitive Therapy, although he hangs his coat in Marinelli’s office on the sixth floor. He seems to float and dart throughout the Center—meeting with a patient in a vacant interview room, dropping in on trainees in their small offices, checking schedules with a secretary. He often is elsewhere on the Penn campus, teaching graduate-level courses in the School of Medicine or carrying out his staff duties at the university’s hospital. He also holds a staff appointment at the Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital and is a consultant to the Philadelphia Veterans Administration Hospital.

With just a touch of hubris, Dr. Beck claims his visibility at Penn is not what it ought to be. He alludes to an ongoing struggle to wrest facilities and space from the university administration. “Publicity is not something I cherish,” he says, “but visibility on campus helps” when it comes to obtaining the necessities for his research.

But elsewhere this prophet of psychiatry is receiving honor in full measure. He has been president of the Society for Psychotherapy Research, a trustee of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, and is an ad hoc member of the reviewing panel of the NIMH. In 1978 he won the Philadelphia Society of Clinical Psychologists’ Annual Award, and in 1979 he was awarded the American Psychiatric Association’s Foundation Fund Prize for Research in Psychiatry. Last June Brown bestowed on Dr. Beck an honorary doctor of medical science degree.

What pleases Dr. Beck more than honors and acclaim, however, are the accomplishments of his own family. His wife, Phyllis Whitman Beck ’49

(BAM, October 1977), last year was appointed the first woman judge on the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. At her swearing-in ceremony she credited Dr. Beck’s support for much of her success: “He taught me to think critically. He supported my career and my dreams. When I went off to Temple at night school [for her law degree] in 1962 with apologies, he quelled my unease by telling me it gave him an opportunity to be with the children.” Around Philadelphia, Dr. Beck now jokes, “I’m usually known as ‘Phyllis Beck’s husband.’”

Their children are Roy ’74 (A.B. and Sc.B.), now a doctor; Judy (“She’s in Boston—she has her Ph.D. and is doing cognitive therapy”), Daniel, and Alice (who, as a second-year law student, may be following in her mother’s footsteps). “I come from a Brown family,” Dr. Beck adds, listing uncles, brothers (Dr. Irving Beck ’32 is on the Program in Medicine faculty at Brown), and his daughter-in-law.

Aaron Beck’s mother is indirectly responsible for the emergence of cognitive therapy as one of the most important innovations in psychotherapy today. But for her, Dr. Beck might be treating irritable colons instead of irrational cognitions.

After receiving his M.D. from Yale in 1946, Dr. Beck, a Providence native who still has many relatives in Rhode Island, interned at Rhode Island Hospital. “I would have gone into surgery if I had been better at it,” he recalls, “but I was better at internal medicine. My brother was already in internal medicine and I thought we could be partners. But my mother thought it would be better to have a different specialty from my brother’s.”

“So I decided to do a neurology residency. Providence then was weak in that area. There was also a shortage of psychiatrists at the time, and after a year of residency it was decided *ipso facto* that all neurologists should take six months of psychiatry. I did six months, then another six. I found it

very challenging; it was relatively unexplored at that time." He was certified in psychiatry by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology in 1953, and graduated from the Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Society in 1956.

His career in medicine, and the resolve and tenacity with which he has pursued new ideas in his field, may have been foreshadowed by Dr. Beck's own boyhood bout with a phobia. "As a kid, I had a series of operations at Memorial Hospital in Pawtucket," he recalls. "Afterwards I developed a tremendous faint reaction at the sight of blood, or the smell of ether. Around age twelve or thirteen I decided I had to defeat this. I really worked on it. It's one of the reasons I went into medicine—to confront it.

"At that time, when I entered medical school, I was ashamed of this phobia. I never told my family or friends about it. I had to work it out myself. I put myself through a gradual desensitization. The first year I watched operations in the amphitheatre. Then I did flooding [a psychotherapeutic term for sudden, intense exposure to the feared situation] by becoming a surgical assistant my second year, spending up to four hours at the operating table." The self-implemented technique worked, and it also left Dr. Beck with a singular appreciation for the anxieties of his psychiatric patients in the years to follow.

"To be a good therapist," he says, "you have to have more than just an academic interest in people. You have to see their problems through their eyes, not your own." He claims never to get bored or jaded by the parade of neuroses he sees in his practice. "Each new patient is intriguing and different. It's a learning experience. And there's a sense of satisfaction in helping people." This satisfaction, Dr. Beck stresses, in his view is enhanced for practitioners of cognitive therapy. "Therapists using traditional methods [of psychoanalysis] can get burnt-out; they're not getting the satisfaction of results because it can drag on and on. In fact, some patients feel so hopeless in this type of therapy they will make suicide attempts."

In a ten-year study he has just completed, Dr. Beck has concluded that hopelessness—not depression, as has been believed—is at the core of suicidal thinking. "Our patients," he says, "are less likely to commit sui-

cide." Have any of his patients at the Center killed themselves? he is asked. "I don't let my patients commit suicide," Dr. Beck retorts. "In our therapy, we get immediately at their hopelessness to reduce that tendency. I prefer not to hospitalize them if possible. For the most desperate, we set up a system of contacts after the therapy session. The patient has to call in every hour. If we don't hear from him, we call a support person to check up on him."

Dr. Beck is now shifting his research to examine the differences between depression and anxiety. "They overlap, but they are really quite different. This is often confusing to the therapist. I have theories, but we haven't tested them yet." One of his theories is that people's basic personality types may indicate which sort of neurosis they will develop. For instance, if a sociotropic person like Linda—one who derives her main gratification from sharing and being with other people—were to develop a

phobia, it might be a fear of blood, as these people tend to empathize with others. "We have found that sort of correlation," Dr. Beck says, but so far many of his hypotheses in this area are "research shots in the dark."

What sort of basic personality type, one wonders, would sport a bow tie (often in colors such as an extroverted bright red) through all the fluctuations of fashion, so that it has become one of his visual trademarks? Dr. Beck laughs. "It may have started in medical school," he says. "I'm sure it was purely pragmatic—I was always in a hurry and they were easier to tie. Once I got in the habit of wearing bow ties, I found they had a lot of advantages—they don't get in your soup, and they take up less space at home." Very sensible. "Actually though," Dr. Beck adds, "I'm fairly impractical."

Proof for that statement might be hard to find, coming as it does from the man who has made common sense the latest (and possibly greatest) thing in contemporary psychotherapy.



JOHN FORASTE

At his fortieth reunion, Dr. Beck received an honorary degree.



Harry Usher's office is on the UCLA campus.

Harry Usher '61: MAKING THE '84 OLYMPICS HAPPEN

By Katherine Hinds

Passengers flying into Los Angeles International Airport are normally greeted with a scene straight out of Dante's *Inferno*. LAX is a ridiculous acronym for an airport that has brought strong men to their knees in supplication. These days, however, there is an added layer of insanity hanging over the airport mingling with the smog and jet exhaust. Construction is proceeding at a furious pace; workmen hustle about with brows furrowed, muscles pulping, hardhats glinting in the sun. The airport is in the throes of a particularly nasty adolescence, and when it is all grown up, it will only be four years behind the size it should be to accommodate California's normal influx of visitors. And by 1984, the

airport has to put its best face forward, for it will be the first impression millions of visitors to the Summer Olympics have of Los Angeles, and the United States.

What's happening at LAX is a microcosm of what's going on all over Los Angeles as the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) scurries to get ready for the '84 Games. The city is like a giant ant farm, where the workers are moving rapidly and determinedly to complete their appointed tasks. At the center of this whirlwind of activity is Harry Usher '61, executive vice president and general manager for the organizing committee. "My responsibilities are for the operation of the Games," says Usher, "and by that I mean that

I have overall responsibility for making them happen."

"Making them happen" will take five years of Usher's life, in which he will be overseeing the intricacies of a labyrinthian machine. He sums up his duties in a typically laconic way. "I have to make sure that each of the necessary tasks to accomplish our goals are staffed, done, and carried out, and that there is not a deficit at the end. It is so multi-faceted," he adds in one of the understatement of the year. "It includes everything from commercial activities to computer programs to accounting, investment, sports promotions, public relations, community relations, small 'p' politics, international relations, international travel, international

intrigue. I had no comprehension when I took the job."

Usher seems amazingly relaxed for a man faced with such a mountain of miscellany. Only days before, his office was moved into the permanent headquarters of the LAOOC, and he is surrounded by cardboard boxes filled with his memorabilia. The spanking new building, sitting sleek and black on the southwest corner of the University of California at Los Angeles campus, was funded jointly by UCLA and the LAOOC. After the Games are completed, the administration building will be turned over to UCLA. This is one example of the way this organizing committee functions. For the first time in Olympic history, the LAOOC is existing as an independent, private corporation, without official ties to the government. Usher explains that the decision to finance the Games solely through the private sector was a "combination of historical factors.

"After the Montreal Games, the concerns of not only the people in Los Angeles, but all over, were that the costs and the controllability of the costs of the Games would be such that they would scare the bejeezus out of anyone who would want to bid on them. And simultaneously, Proposition 13 fever got going out here. The net result was a revulsion by the people of putting any government money into anything, let alone the Olympic Games. Also, in 1978 there was a ballot measure that changed the charter of the city of L.A. It prohibited the city from spending any money on the Games in excess of an increase in the bed tax and a ticket admission tax, which would generate about \$15- or \$16,000. But no additional money could be spent on the Games. Under the rules of the International Committee, rights to the Games are always granted with the full faith and credit of the federal government backing, so it became necessary to change those rules.

"After six months of debating with the international Committee, and with no other bidders around, they changed the rules and granted the Games to a non profit organization, which is what we are, with no guarantee by the city of Los Angeles, the county, the state of California, or anyone in the federal government.

"This committee started in April

of 1979 with no employees, no money in the bank, no assets, no office, no telephone, no anything." And he ticks off what the LAOOC, under the direction of Peter Ueberoff, has accomplished in three years: "The building you're in now, a new velodrome [the only world-class cycling track in the western United States] at Cal State Dominguez Hills, a whole new field at the Coliseum, we have training tracks all over the place, all built by us. It's a tremendous story," he says simply. "And it is symbolic of the way things are done in the United States, or can be done, through a combination of the private sector working in the public sphere.

that will provide an alternative way of financing that I think will be healthy to the Games. The '84 winter Games are being held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, and they've been doing a lot of the same type of things we have."

In contrast to the Lake Placid Games, which had 381 sponsors, Los Angeles will have fewer than fifty, by design. And should the committee realize a surplus, the assets remaining when the committee breaks up will be distributed with 40 percent to the United States Olympic Committee; 40 percent for amateur sports in the Southern California area; and 20 percent to the USOC for distribution

FIVE YEARS IN THE EYE OF A HURRICANE

It's the kind of story Ronald Reagan has been trying to tell the United States. We're not politically oriented here, frankly, but it is a story of what municipalities are now looking at, which is, how can the private sector take on some government functions that have been otherwise assumed by the government? This is almost a prototype. It also happens to be the first time the Olympic movement has done it."

If it sounds as though Usher is proud, he certainly deserves to be. The press releases announcing the new construction read like a how-to manual for private-sector funding of public facilities. The new velodrome for cycling was funded by the Southland Corporation, of 7-Eleven convenience store fame; the McDonald's Swim Stadium being built on the University of Southern California campus was funded by the hamburger and french fries people; and the training tracks Usher spoke of were underwritten by the Atlantic Richfield Corporation. "All of our financing—approximately \$450 million—comes from basically three sources," Usher elaborates. "Television revenues, sponsorships and licensing, and ticket sales. We have set certain new standards for television, new standards for sponsorships

to the national governing bodies for sports in the Pan-American and Olympic games. But the community will be benefiting from having the Games in Los Angeles much sooner than 1985. Usher says that one of the largest hurdles to overcome is not the problem of security, transportation, or housing, but educating the citizenry of Los Angeles. So far, Angelinos have not been exactly wild over the idea of sponsoring the Games.

"The pulling together to understand what we're doing here is an important message. The problem is in getting that message across. It is getting the message across that the economic impact of having the games here is in excess of \$3 billion. Los Angeles is probably one of the most ethnically diverse cities we have in the U.S., maybe in the world. We are making an impact on every part of the community: Hispanics, blacks, and Orientals.

"To get the message across, the LAOOC is reaching out to the youth of Los Angeles. We convinced the Los Angeles city school system and the county schools to put an enrichment program in the curriculum of grades K-12." Some 50,000 teacher's guides were distributed free of charge to public and private schools to explain the Olympics and tie them to a number of academic fields. The

enrichment program can be used by a teacher to supplement any discipline—geography, math, history, spelling. "The program uses the Olympics," explains Usher, "because regardless of race, color, creed, or religion, the Olympics are a universally known, universally admired ideal. Maybe that ideal is tarnished from time to time and used, but it's still an ideal. And kids turn on to it, like using the word 'sex.' You can't remain neutral and unexcited when you say the word Olympics. Everybody knows what it is and when you talk to kids in particular, and use Olympians as models for them, they really turn on. We're trying to encourage that."

In addition to the curriculum enrichment program sponsored by the LAOOC, the committee is also promoting tournaments, training clinics, and athletic programs in all twenty-one Olympic sports; and an "academic decathlon" that had thirty-six Los Angeles City high school teams competing in ten academic areas.

"This summer we had somewhere in excess of 30,000 kids participating in Olympic youth activities. Our goal is to use existing organizations, to hook onto them and give them a boost, either financially or by the name Olympics, and thereby enhance their ability to deliver services in the youth sector. This is the kind of excitement you can generate only once in a lifetime. It's not mandated, it's not required that we do it, but we feel that as citizens in Los Angeles, we want to do it.

"I think Los Angeles is a super city to host the Olympics. We have a plethora of fine athletic facilities here. Very little had to be constructed. We're really blessed with a whole lot of fine gymnasiums and stadia. And it has Olympic tradition because the Games were here fifty years ago. Those Games were looked upon as one of the finest the Olympics ever had. So Los Angeles has tradition, it has fine weather, and it has another tradition for producing top athletes, at least in track and field. It was kind of an ideal place to have it."

Los Angeles is not a typical city because it is spread over hundreds of square miles. The network that binds the city together—the freeways—is a commuter's

nightmare. Angelenos, who normally take snail-like traffic in stride, blanch visibly when the Olympics are mentioned and talk about taking vacations for those two weeks. Usher thinks the fact that everything is so spread out is an asset. Events are scattered from Lake Casitas (rowing and canoeing), which is just south of Santa Barbara, to Coto de Caza, 100 miles south of Los Angeles, where the pentathlon will be held.

"The distance [between events] really helps the transportation. If we had a concentration of events, then we would really have concerns. One of the reasons L.A. works, notwithstanding the fact that it doesn't have a very good public transportation system, is the fact that it is spread out.

"We do have one area that is a real challenge, and that's right around the Coliseum [in downtown Los Angeles]. We have athletics, boxing, and swimming and the SC portion of the village all in one place. We're helped by the fact that summer traffic is lighter, and because most of the facilities we are using are used regularly and used to big crowds, we have the experience factor. The only thing that is different is the intensity of the time period when events occur. You can't get more than 17,500 people in the Forum. What will be different is that maybe there will be two sessions a day with 17,500 people. So, there's an experience factor using the local authorities to get traffic moved."

The LAOOC seems to be prepared for the transportation problems experienced by the Lake Placid Games in 1980 and for the financial problems that plagued Montreal in 1976. What about the security problems that turned Munich into an exercise in terror?

"Security is something we pay a lot of attention to. Through our efforts we have brought together one of the finest sheriff's departments, and one of the finest city police departments, and perhaps one of the better offices of the FBI, plus other governmental agencies." The LAOOC has hired a director of security to "interface" with all branches of the law enforcement agencies in Southern California.

"What I get concerned about is that which I don't know anything about. We'll have 8,000 accredited

press here; 12,000 athletes; 4,000 support people; and 5,000 VIP's and dignitaries from the Olympic movement, all of whom are our responsibility to feed, and move, and deal with. Those things we know have been done before; they don't scare me. But, you don't know what the world situation will be. Who knew Argentina would go to war with Britain? Who knows what 1984 will bring?"

So what is a mild-mannered lawyer like Harry Usher doing in the eye of such a hurricane? After graduating from Brown and attending Stanford Law School, he settled with his family in Southern California. "I was a practicing attorney from 1964 to 1979, and one of my clients was Peter Ueberoff and his company, First Travel Corporation. Peter was elected president of the LAOOC after a national search and it soon became clear that for his own peace of mind he would have to sell his company. After the sale he asked me if I would take on this position. And here I am.

"This is something that has no parallel in our experience. To be involved in something which God-knows-when will be in the United States again has provided me with a totally unique opportunity to expand myself personally. I haven't been disappointed on any score. I think the Olympic ideal is a worthwhile ideal to continue to perpetuate. It is in the world one of the few international ways of mutual, peaceful expression by the world community."

Usher says his favorite part of the job is the "diversity, pace, and the goal. This is an all-consuming thing. We have a great deal of international visiting. Two weeks ago we had the delegation in from the German Democratic Republic, and last week I was in Sarajevo. Early this week the delegation from the Peoples' Republic of China was here. For the first time in fifty years they're competing, and they're going to be dynamite."

After five years of attending to Olympian minutiae, will the seemingly cool, unflappable Harry Usher be able to attend the Games? "I'll probably be in some foxhole someplace, making sure all the fires are put out." And keeping the Olympic torch burning for another four years.

THE CLASSES

written by Cynthia Balzer

19 In the November "Deaths," the year of graduation for *Thomas Francis Black, Jr.* was listed as 1929. He graduated in 1919. He is also survived by a sister, *Jeannette Black '30*.

23 The appearance of *Tom* and *Jean Atherton* was one of the highlights of our 59th reunion. Others back were: *Ed* and *Peg Brady*, *Ray Henshaw*, *Katie Robinson*, *Carl Martin*, *Ron* and *Clarice Smith* and three guests, *Einar* and *Laura Soderback* and a guest, *Don* and *Louise Thorndike* and daughter *Ann '58*, *Walt Waldau*, *John* and *Aileen Wilson*, *Chet* and *Diana Worthington*, *Georgiana Braitsch*, *Betty Jeffers*, *Sybil Lownes Shields*, and *Dick Horsefield '24*.

This program had familiar elements: The Friday cocktail party at the Graduate Center was sponsored by the Thorndikes, followed by dinner at the University Club as guests of *Ron* and *Clarice Smith*. On Saturday, the Soderbacks were hosts at the cocktail hour before dinner at the Art Club. (The Pops Concert was forced indoors in Meehan Auditorium because of the weather.) Similarly, Sunday's hospitality was in town at the Worthingtons' instead of in the Chepachet woods. We wore our "McClellan caps" in the Commencement procession and were luncheon guests at the Faculty Club later.

Our annual fall reunion was held at the Worthingtons' after the homecoming football game with Dartmouth. We maintain that 1923 has held more reunions than any other Brown class, since we early began the habit of two gatherings every year, quinquennial or not. Don't miss the 60th.

25 *Walter F. Whitney*, secretary of the class, reports on the class meeting on Oct. 9: The day dawned cold and rainy, the typical outlook for the Brown-Penn game in Providence and the annual get-together for the class of 1925. Attending were *Erwin* and *Fran Aymar*, *Ben* and *Sandy Roman*, *Rich Sweet*, *Janet Rachon*, *Harold* and *Sara Wetherbee*, *Walter* and *Maxine Whitney*, and *Dick Ballou '66*, associate director of development, and his assistant, *Diane Feeley*.

We met at Carr's at 9 a.m. and discussed the status of class giving for the past year and procedures for the future, pointing out that the class ranks among the highest in total giving.

We listened with interest to our guest, *Dr. Stephen Smith*, assistant dean of medicine, who outlined the history of the medical program at Brown and demonstrated some of the innovative techniques of instruction by television and stressed the increased weight being given to doctor

and patient relationships.

We had cocktails and a tasty seafood lunch in the Carr's tradition.

The hardy ones attending the football game in the off-and-on drizzle were rewarded with a fast-moving game, unfortunately won by Penn by three points. Others listened to the game at Dick Ballou's.

We regrouped after the game at the home of Prof. Bryce and Mary Lyon for a comotation, after which the Wetherbees and Dick left to attend the Nicholas Brown Society dinner and the others remained to enjoy the hospitality of the Lyons at a delightful buffet supper.

We hope that next year on Oct. 1 more of our classmates will attend.

26 A poem by *Horace S. Mazet*, "Masailand," which was published in the *Monterey Peninsula Herald*, was reprinted in *Poet*, the magazine of the World Poetry Society International, in June. The poem was based on Horace's travels in Africa when he was shooting background cinema script sequences for the Tarzan television series. He resides in Carmel, Calif.

Dr. Oscar Rogol, Seymour, Conn., was featured in an article in "The Window," a publication of the United Methodist Homes of Shelton, Conn., where Oscar is a member of the medical staff. Oscar has had a continuous thirty-year medical practice at the clinic he founded in Seymour in 1952. "He is, foremost, a family practitioner who also engages in general practice and surgery," the article said. "He is among that shrinking number of physicians in the nation who still make house calls, and he takes special pride in ministering to the medical needs of senior citizens throughout the Lower Naugatuck Valley."

27 *Morris Pepper*, Houston, Texas, has recently been appointed special judge to serve on the ten County Criminal Courts of Harris County, Texas. When not serving on the bench, he is actively engaged as a trial lawyer in both civil and criminal cases.

The class extends its sympathy to Mrs. Irene King Simmons on the death of her husband, *Ellis A. Simmons*. The names of their daughter, *Terry Clements*, and her children, *Peter Eric Clements* and *Tory Lee Clements*, were not included in the obituary, which appeared in the September *BAM*.

29 *Dr. Gustave Freeman*, Palo Alto, Calif., is a medical researcher at SRI International in Menlo Park, Calif. His son, *Robin Mark Freeman* (see '66), was

named an advisor to the Conference on the Fate of the Earth, held in October in New York City.

32 *George W. Jensen's* daughter, *Deborah H. Jensen '74*, spent several months in early 1982 on the staff of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation's Houston Operations Center, developing computerized engineering information systems for an Aramco Saudi Arabia oil desalting facility project. George resides in Rumford, R.I.

33 The '33 women's committee is meeting to make plans for the big 50th. The committee is co-chaired by *Billie Shea McClurg* and *Rae Baldwin Scattergood*, and includes *Jessie Barker*, *Ruth Wade Cerjanec*, *Mabelle Chappell*, *Katherine Hazard*, and *Ethel Lalonde Savoie*.

Adelaide Davidson, Andover, Mass., has retired as director of admissions at Jackson College of Tufts University. She plans to attend the 50th reunion, and wants to make plans to attend with someone in the Andover area. Her address is: P.O. Box 647, Andover 01810.

Ada Ahearn Full and *Charlie Full*, Yarmouth, Maine, report the birth of their first granddaughter, *Elizabeth Ann*, on July 4, to their daughter, *Betsy*. They have two grandsons also.

Gracie Verdict Kenney, Warwick, R.I., reports that she has four grandchildren. She is confined to her home at 600 Narragansett Pky., Warwick 02886.

Helen Mulvey, New London, Conn., professor of history at Connecticut College, will be giving a Phi Beta Kappa lecture this year.

Connie Morrison Nichols rented a house in Plymouth, Mass., for the summer, and planned to return to her West Palm Beach home on Nov. 1.

35 *Robert D. Eddy*, Winchester, Mass., emeritus professor of chemistry, Tufts University, was the recipient of the John A. Timm Award for "distinguished contributions to chemical education." The award was given by the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers at its 44th summer conference. Earlier this year, the Northeastern section of the American Chemical Society honored him with the Henry A. Hill Award for "distinguished service to the section and to the profession of chemistry."

36 *Clara Denham Millett*, Whittier, Calif., was in Rhode Island this summer for her high school 50th and stayed with *Bea Minkins*. Clara writes that Bea should have the title "honorary ambassador at large" for her up-to-date

information on Brown and her great tours of the campus. Clara also visited her son, Richard, who is on a year's leave of absence from Southern Illinois University and is teaching at the Air Force War College in Montgomery, Ala.

38 Henry W. Anderson, New York City, writes that he and his wife, Sally, will be at the 45th. He's been semi-retired since 1965. In 1941 he became an FBI agent and, except for a two-year stint as a naval officer in World War II, remained in civil service until his retirement. Since then he's maintained a limited personal accounting practice. "At the moment, I'm handling the financial accounting and taxes for six different trusts. The paperwork isn't that demanding, and Sally and I have plenty of time for travel and recreation." He's been very active in the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI, Inc., serving on its board of directors for six years and as national president in 1979-80. He also served on the board of trustees of the Former Agents of the FBI Foundation and is president of the Special Agents Legal Fund, Inc., and a trustee of the J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Fund. As a hobby, Hank runs a small marina in Milford, Conn., his hometown.

Dr. Samuel B. Burgess, Medford, N.J., is semi-retired and living in a Quaker retirement community. He's been teaching pathology part-time at a Philadelphia medical school and writing a book on autopsy. He does occasional jobs, covering for vacationing pathologists, which included one last month in Ashland, Ky. "Jane and I are in good health," he writes. "We're just back from our tenth trip to Brazil, where our son, Jack, is a hospital administrator. He has a Brazilian wife and one son. Our daughter, Martha Burgess Kroch '66, lives in Philadelphia with her husband, a linguistics professor, and their three daughters. Brent and Carolyn Westcoat Bullock '37 stayed overnight with us recently (Brent's my cousin)." Samuel and Jane participated in the Continuing College program, "The Three Cultures of the Southwest," last summer in Santa Fe, N.M.

Alan Fontaine, Westport, Conn., writes that he and his son, John, did the photography for the Waldenbooks Christmas Catalogue, which appeared in a thirty-page supplement in the Oct. 25 issue of *Newsweek*. "We are working in Westport, Conn., after twenty-five years of operating a studio in New York City. The commuting finally caught up with me."

Margaret Preston Palmer, Mill Neck, N.Y., writes that her husband, Edward L. Palmer, planned to retire on Sept. 1 as

chairman of the executive committee of Citibank, "but it seems to me that he will be as active as ever with boards on which he serves as well as two New York museums and the New York Philharmonic." The Palmers took a trip to England and Switzerland on June 3 and had to miss the mini-reunion. "But we hope to do better next year for the big one." They also visited their son and daughter and their families and celebrated the "Big Casino" birthday at a ranch in Wyoming in August. Their address is Horseshoe Road, Mill Neck 11765.

40 Stan Cummings, Greenfield, Mass., writes that his wife, Jean Bruce Cummings, recently declined to run for a sixth three-year term on the Greenfield School Committee, completed her two-year term as president of the Greenfield Community College Foundation, but decided to continue as director of the Pioneer National Bank. Stan has joined LWA (Lawyers Workaholic Anonymous) and begun writing his Hangover-tures Column again, which first appeared in the *Brown Daily Herald* and *Sir Brown*, covering his reminiscences of the social life on the Hill from the previous weekend. The column now appears in *The Blizzard*, the World War II Tenth Mountain Division quarterly, and covers his recollections of wartime. To celebrate their semi-retirement, they visited their son, Stan, Jr. '67, and his wife and two daughters in San Juan, Capistrano, Calif. Stan, Jr. is director of the Orange County Marine Institute, which provides hands-on educational experiences with marine life, particularly for youth. They also visited their daughter, Cathryn (Cappy) Cummings Nunlist '70, and her husband, Mark Nunlist '70, '80 M.D., and their three children, in Lancaster, Pa. He is interning there. Stan and Jean wound up their summer by spending two weeks rubber-rafting 230 miles through the Grand Canyon.

41 Wallace Allen, Minneapolis, Minn., has retired as associate editor of the *Minneapolis Tribune* after thirty-one years. He had previously worked for the *Cape Cod Standard Times* (Hyannis, Mass.), radio station WJJB in Providence, and *The Monroe Evening News*, Monroe, Mich. Wallace is the author of a newspaper design book, *A Design for News*.

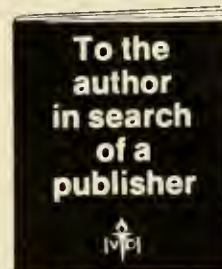
Joseph T. McDevitt, Cranston, R.I., is executive director of the Rhode Island affiliate of the American Diabetes Association at its permanent offices at 4 Fallon Ave., Providence 02908.

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Ruth Lusskin Gales, Smith Lila Teich Gold '54

The Rev. Ronald Albert Norton, North Providence, R.I., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the sacred order of priests on Oct. 23 at St. Alban's Church in North Providence, where he is serving as assistant to the rector. He is also interim rector at St. James Church in North Providence. In 1957 he was ordained in the Diocese of Virginia, and has served parishes in West Virginia, District of Columbia, Oklahoma, Florida, New York, and New Jersey.

42 Norman Orent and his wife, Dorothy Seidman Orent '43, Scarsdale, N.Y., report the birth of their grandchild, Alan Geoffrey Ginsberg, on June 11, to their daughter, Rena Orent Ginsberg '73, and their son-in-law, Larry Ginsberg '74, of Brighton, Mass.

43 Tony Rotelli presided at the first planning meeting of the 40th Reunion Committee on Thursday, Nov. 18. After a very relaxed cocktail hour and dinner at the Faculty Club, the meeting settled down to serious work. Subcommittee chairmen were "ordered" to their new duties by Tony. In addition to the usual activities everyone anticipates, some unusual ones are contemplated. Save June 3-6 for your 40th reunion. Members of the committee attending were: Ben Beachen, Walter Sammartino, Robert Radway, John Price, Ray Abbott, Philip Hartung, Kingsley Meyers, Earl Nichols, Tony Rotelli, and Lester Millman. If you have any suggestions, get them into Tony.

Guy W. Fiske, McLean, Va., has been nominated as deputy secretary of commerce. He had been Under Secretary of Energy, and prior to his governmental appointment, was executive vice president and director of the General Dynamics Corporation of St. Louis, Mo., from 1977-81.

Dorothy Seidman Orent and her husband, Norman Orent '42, of Scarsdale, N.Y., report the birth of their grandchild, Alan Geoffrey Ginsberg, on June 11, to their daughter, Rena Orent Ginsberg '73, and their son-in-law, Larry Ginsberg '74, of Brighton, Mass.

44 Margaret (Peggy) Oldham Farabee, Knoxville, Tenn., writes that her first grandchild, Diana, was born in February to her older daughter, Donna, and her husband, Kim Brazzell, in Wayne, N.J. Peggy's younger daughter, Kim, graduated in March from the University of Tennessee in Knoxville with a degree in medical technology and a B.A. in botany. Son Stan is a chemical engineer with Texaco in Port Arthur, Texas. "We're fine and are looking forward to the 40th in 1984."

Caroline Woodbury Hookway, Mirror Lake, N.H., and her husband visited their son, Raymond, and his wife and son in Uppsala, Sweden, this summer. Ray is teaching computer science there, and is on leave from Case Western Reserve University. Their other son, Bruce, lives in Rhode Island and started his third year of residency at Roger Williams Hospital in July.

Janet Hallock Patrick, Salinas, Calif., is

teaching kindergarten. She spent Christmas last year in Hawaii with her son and his wife.

Virginia Siravo Stanley, Vincennes, Ind., has been keeping busy selling real estate for an ERA franchise along with owning and operating an income tax and accounting service. She is also in her fourth year as vice president of her local AAUW.

Mildred Munro Underwood, Tucson, Ariz., writes that her husband suffered congestive heart failure last fall, was severely ill, and forced to retire. Now he is limited to doing extremely quiet things such as reading and writing. "His great interest in epigraphy keeps him busy part of the time deciphering ancient scripts and corresponding with others about them. I am busy with secretarial work at the University of Arizona's medical technology program, which I enjoy."

Ted Wilbar, McLean, Va., reports the twenty-fifth anniversary of his company, Wilbar Truck Equipment, Inc., which is currently serving the Washington, D.C., area from Springfield, Va. He has been elected to the board of trustees of the National Truck Equipment Association. He and his wife, Kathie, have two children, David, 27, and Susan, 24.

45 Betty Horenstein Pickett ('47 Sc.M., '49 Ph.D.), Washington, D.C., has been named director of the division of research resources of the National Institutes of Health. She had been deputy director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development prior to her Oct. 1 appointment.

46 John E. Lombardo, Manchester, Conn., has been promoted to second vice president in the group department at the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford.

William H. Stone, San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed the Ruth C. and Andrew G. Cowles Distinguished Professor of Biology at Trinity University in San Antonio. He joined the faculty there on Nov. 1, after completing a twenty-year career as professor of genetics and medical genetics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

48 Earl M. Bucci, Schenectady, N.Y., writes that his son, Michael A. Bucci II '78, graduated recently from the University of Michigan Law School and is an associate of the New York City law firm of Kelley, Drye & Warren. "I have another lawyer in the family but not in the office," he writes.

Ruth Gadbois Matarazzo, Portland, Oreg., professor in the department of medical psychology at the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, has been elected president of the Oregon Psychological Association for 1982-83.

49 Omer Sutherland's daughter, Camille Sutherland '80, is the 1982-83 recipient of the Paul Harris Graduate Scholarship given by the Rotary district in Woonsocket, R.I., where the Sutherlands live. Camille will begin her studies

in February at Monash University, in Clayton, Victoria, Australia. Camille's travels throughout the U.S. and Canada with her father and mother when she was younger gave her experience in interacting and communicating with others, an ability she'll draw upon as an official ambassador of Rotary International and the local club and district, she told the Woonsocket club in an address last summer.

50 Kenneth F. Provost, Coventry, R.I., has been appointed manager in the casualty-property commercial lines department at the Providence office of the Travelers Insurance Companies. He has been with Travelers since 1953.

The sympathy of the class is extended to Fletcher W. Ward on the death of his wife, Sally, on July 5, after a three-month illness. Fletch and two of his three daughters, Kathy and Leslie, are residing in Highland Park, Texas. Gail is finishing up her senior year of high school and plans on attending a southern college next fall. Les attended Ole Miss, and Kathy is a graduate of Southern Methodist University. His son, Barry, is now president of SAE fraternity at Texas Tech. Fletch continues as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of SWEST, Inc. Its newest subsidiary is located in Atlanta.

52 Sally Hill Cooper has moved to Richmond, Va., where she has been appointed to the newly created position of director of public transportation of the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation in Richmond. She oversees the public transportation and rail divisions of the department.

Lorraine Ward McCloughan, Attleboro, Mass., was featured in an article in the Attleboro Sun Chronicle in August. Lorraine is an artist who draws and makes collages, using silverpoint as her medium. It was a hobby that she began hard work on six years ago after she was through raising her daughter. Lorraine had a show on Sept. 4 in Concord, Mass., at the Walkey Gallery.

53 Curtis F. Kruger, Attleboro, Mass., has been elected president and chief operating officer of Elmwood Sensors, Inc., of Cranston, R.I. He had been president and chief executive officer of H & H Screw Products Manufacturing Company of Lincoln, R.I.

Morris Levin's son, Steven J. Levin '81, was married on Aug. 1 to Renée B. Schaap '81. His other son, Lloyd Levin '80, was best man at the wedding. Steven and Renée are living in Decatur, Ga. Morris is a resident of Paramus, N.J.

54 Dalia Devenis Bobelis, St. Petersburg, Fla., writes to say she would love to hear from any classmates who may be in the area. She only has her 13-year old at home now, since the others are all away, either working or at college. "We like Florida living—it's a completely different way of life, very casual and easy going. We miss the snow, but manage to do some skiing every year."

Winter Ball Bottum, Columbus, Ind.,

enjoyed visiting the *Bob Kramer* family in Dallas this summer. The Kramers' daughter, Lisa, is a Brown freshman this year. "Some of my children and I were in Texas to look at colleges—so I guess the 'grass is always greener on the other side.' One of my sons works in Dallas and a daughter is in Maine, so we are breaking out of the Midwest."

Devra Miller Breslow, Los Angeles, Calif., is in a new position at the UCLA Cancer Center, where she is "learning (by doing) how to bring the arts and art therapy into this health care environment. I attended an intimate, worthwhile conference in Bellagio, Italy, in June, called 'The Healing Role of the Arts.' My husband, Lester, although retired from being a dean, is busier than ever with research, teaching, and consulting."

The sympathy of the class is extended to *Helen Deuell Carter*, on the death of her husband, Chris, in an automobile accident in Fort Myers, Fla., on Feb. 5. He was a member of the class of 1953 at Yale. Her son, Chris, is studying for the ministry. David is at Loyola University in New Orleans, and Bill is at Canterbury School in Fort Myers.

Robert DiCurcio, Nantucket, Mass., has written a book, *Art on Nantucket: The History of Painting on Nantucket Island*, recently published by the Nantucket Historical Association in cooperation with the Nantucket Historical Trust. He also was the book's photographer. He has been in residence on the Island for the past three years in conjunction with this project, and he and his wife have decided to make it their permanent home. "We'll both be in active pursuit of various career objectives while enjoying the challenge of 19th-century living twenty-five miles at sea. Our daughters, Laura Leigh and Leslie Anne, are more or less fledged, and return to our island nest from time to time." The book itself is a first: the first book ever to be published on the history of Nantucket painting—paintings of Nantucket people, ships, and scenes. There are ninety-two color reproductions in this book with 279 illustrations in total. The time span of artwork included in the book is from early eighteenth century through the twentieth, and 100 Nantucket artists are illustrated. He conceived the idea for the book after trying to buy a book on Nantucket paintings and finding that none existed.

Nancy Leslie Dunham, Morristown, N.J., has news of her children. Son *Tim* is a freshman at Brown; *Cindy*, a St. Lawrence University junior, is spending a semester abroad at the University of Denmark in Copenhagen; and *Leslie* is a junior in high school.

Nancy Kaufman Judkins, Potomac, Md., reports that her son, *Peter Brandon Judkins*, is a member of the class of 1984 at Brown.

Barbara Hobart Mitten, Paradise Valley, Ariz., has "hopes of making it to our 30th reunion—it would be so much fun."

Joan Girard Murphy, Wilmington, Del., is teaching a basic tax course for H & R Block and plans to work again as a consultant in 1983. Daughter *Elizabeth* is in graduate school at the University of Penn-

sylvania, working towards a master's degree in chemical engineering. *Kathryn* is a senior in architecture at Georgia Tech. She is spending the academic year studying in Paris on a special program. Son *Frank* entered the military academy at West Point on July 1, and is a full-fledged cadet. *Byron* is a senior in high school and playing football. He plans to study engineering in college and will probably attend the University of Delaware.

Carol Kilbourne Sauers was married on Aug. 7 to *Richard Wagner*. They are living at 19 New Castle Ct., Jackson, N.J. 08527.

55 *Sylvia Rosen Baumgarten*, Far Rockaway, N.Y., had a "very exciting year." Her son, *Roger*, graduated in June from Brown, son *Fred* '79 is teaching at Riverdale Country Day School, son *Doug* (Harvard '77) is working in Manhattan, and daughter *Julia* is 14 and looking at prep schools while thinking about Brown for the future. *Sylvia's* niece, *Deborah Baumgarten*, is a sophomore at Brown, keeping the tradition going. She's the daughter of *Joel Baumgarten* '59. *Sylvia's* husband, *Sid* '54, is working hard at his law practice, and *Sylvia's* first book was recently published. It's a romantic historical novel called *Marielle*, written under the nom de plume *Ena Holliday*. "It takes place in 17th-century France. I sent a copy to Prof. Ridgely."

George Ginsberg, Bronxville, N.Y., is a new uncle. His nephew, *Alan Geoffrey Ginsberg*, was born on June 11 to *Rena Orent Ginsberg* '73 and *Larry Ginsberg* '74, of Brighton, Mass.

George E. Hotton, Ridgefield, Conn., has joined the staff of the Stamford office of *William M. Mercer, Inc.*, an employee benefit and compensation consulting firm, as a senior-level consultant. For the past four years, he had served as president of *Hotton & Associates, Inc.*, an Atlanta-based management consulting firm specializing in executive compensation. In his new capacity, *George* is directing the development and delivery of compensation and human resources consulting services for *Mercer's* Stamford office. *George's* wife is *Margaret (Peggy) Speer Hotton* '57.

Dr. Frank M. Yatsu, Houston, Texas, has been named head of the neurology department at the University of Texas Medical School. He assumed the post on Sept. 1. Formerly, he had been head of the neurology department at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center since 1975.

Suzanne Ross Zeckhausen, Wilbraham, Mass., writes that her daughter, *Tracey*, is a member of the class of 1985. Son *Paul Wesley III* graduated last May from Middlebury College cum laude, with departmental honors in geology.

56 *Tish Casey Radulski* is president of the New Haven Brown Club and *George Caffrey* is vice president. All Brown friends are invited to an open house at the Yale Forestry School, right across from Ingalls Rink, before the Yale-Brown game on Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Robert C. Halkyard, Seekonk, Mass.,

has been elected chairman of the board of *Orbis, Inc.*, a computer service firm formed by the merger of *Dataman, Inc.*, of Warwick, and *Information Systems, Inc.*, of Pawtucket.

Tish Casey Radulski, Branford, Conn., is a library/media specialist in an elementary school in Guilford. Her son, *John* (Vassar '82), is in graduate school at Williams College. Son *David*, who graduated from the University of Virginia, is a lieutenant (jg.) in the Navy.

Barbara Radulski Sickler, Houston, Texas, reports that her twin daughters are at Southern Methodist University and Rice University. *Brad* lives in Houston.

57 Class officers for both the men and women of the class have been announced, and class secretary *Norman Botolow* provides notes on them.

The men's new class president is *Robert H. Goff, Jr.*, of 68 Keene St., Providence 02906. Bob was the prime mover and deserves our applause for the splendid 25th reunion. He is vice president of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, working in the personal financial planning area. After Harvard Business School in 1962, Bob practiced as a certified public accountant in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, before joining the bank. Bob and his wife, *Maraya McCully Goff* '58, have four children, *Maraya G. Moore*, *Robert H.*, *Lucinda J.* '82, and *Sarah H.* '85.

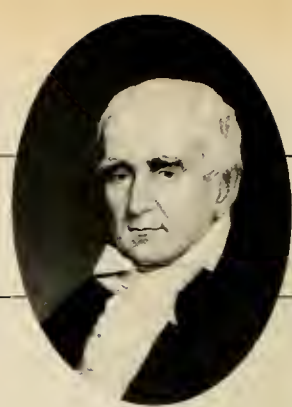
Artemas M. Pickard was elected class treasurer. Art lives at 28 Laurel Ledge Ct., Stamford, Conn. 06903. He is with IBM on its corporate staff, as he says, "trying to plan better internal use of computers." Art and his wife, *Mary Bayley Pickard*, have two children and in June celebrated their daughter's high school graduation, their 25th anniversary, their 25th reunion, and the end of Art's term as Brown Fund • national co-chairman.

New class agent is *John F. McDaniels* of 78 Mayo Ave., Greenwich, Conn. 06830. John is with Kidder, Peabody, involved in international corporate finance. He and his wife, *Beverly Cox McDaniels* '60, have three children, including *Louise* '82. After Yale Law School, John practiced law for five years, including two in Paris, then eleven years in London in international investment banking before moving to Greenwich.

The new class secretary is *Norman Jay Botolow* of 4 Blount Cir., Barrington, R.I. 02806. He is with the Providence law firm of *Adler Pollock & Sheehan, Inc.*, and is a trustee of the Rhode Island School of Design. All class members are asked to write Norman at his office address, 2300 Hospital Trust Tower, Providence, R.I. 02903, with interesting news for the BAM.

The class officers for the women of 1957 are: *Jane Goldshine Kolber*, New York City, president; *Barbara Bythiner Kramer*, Manhasset, N.Y., vice president; *Patricia Checchia Abbatommaro*, East Providence, R.I., corresponding secretary; *Marcia Taylor Fowle*, New York City, recording secretary; *Doris Finke Minsker*, Rye, N.Y., treasurer; *Jane Albertson Weingarten*, West Newton, Mass., class agent; and *Susan*

Nicholas Brown Society ♠ 1981-82



Membership in the Nicholas Brown Society is open to all alumni, alumnae, parents, and friends who make a contribution to the Brown Fund or the Medical Annual Fund, of \$5,000 or more during the fiscal year (July 1 through the following June 30).

The following distinguished men and women have elected to demonstrate their support of Brown through membership in the Nicholas Brown Society as of June, 1982.

Robert J. Albert '49
Salem, New Hampshire
Vernon R. Alden '45
Brookline, Massachusetts
Adam M. Albright '69
Windsor, Vermont
Donald B. Allen '38
New York, New York
Robert A. Armstrong '17
Springfield, Massachusetts
Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Armstrong
(Parents)
Worcester, Massachusetts
Horace B. Atwater, Jr. (Parent)
Wayzata, Minnesota
George L. Ball '60
Short Hills, New Jersey
Mrs. Frederick A. Ballou, Jr. '19
Providence, Rhode Island
Betty H. and Walter G. Barney
'38/'36
North Kingstown, Rhode Island
Eugene F. Barth '63
Orinda, California
Jason C. Becker '50
Northfield, Illinois
Robert L. Beir '40
New York, New York
Mrs. David E. Bigelow '24
Rumford, Rhode Island
Mr. & Mrs. John P. Birkelund
(Parents)
New York, New York
Marvin Bower '25
Bronxville, New York
Mrs. Cynthia C. Brown (Parent)
Darien, Connecticut
Alfred Buckley, Jr. '49
West Greenwich, Rhode Island
Allan E. Bulley, Jr. '56
Kenilworth, Illinois

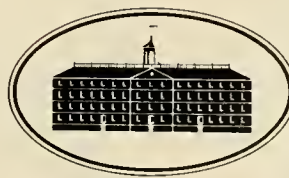
J. Barry Burns '60
Scituate, Massachusetts
Willard C. Butcher '48
Wilton, Connecticut
Gordon E. '36 and May Cadwgan
(Friend)
Boston, Massachusetts
James Cantor '29
Lowell, Massachusetts
Robert J. Carney '61
Houston, Texas
Marvyn Carton '38
New York, New York
Jeffrey W. Casdin '61
New York, New York
Winsor L. '53 and Barbara Chase
(Friend)
Cumberland, Rhode Island
J. Richard Chambers '69
Nashville, Tennessee
Irwin J. Chase '48
Providence, Rhode Island
Samuel N. Chase (Friend)
Seekonk, Massachusetts
Earle F. Cohen '41
Providence, Rhode Island
Gordon S. Cohen '59
Orange, Connecticut
Kip H. Cohen '50
Weston, Connecticut
Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Colin
(Parents)
Roslyn Estates, New York
Colonel Dwight T. Colley
USA (Ret.) '18
Augusta, Georgia
Gilbert I. Collins '61
Tiburon, California
John N. Cooper '32
Stamford, Connecticut
Robert V. Cronan '31
New York, New York
James R. Cronkhite '40
Hudson Falls, New York
John H. Cutler '56
Mill Valley, California

Stephen D. Cutler '57
Quincy, Massachusetts
Foster B. Davis, Jr. '39
Providence, Rhode Island
William A. Dyer, Jr. '24
Indianapolis, Indiana
Stephen R. Ehrlich '55
Short Hills, New Jersey
Robert R. Elsner, Jr. '48
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Helen G. & Robert T. Engles
'39/'40
Providence, Rhode Island
Wendell R. Erickson '19
New York, New York
Michael K. Evans '60
Potomac, Maryland
Jay W. Fidler '43
Port Chester, New York
Guy W. Fiske '45
McLean, Virginia
Robert P. Fisler '43
Armonk, New York
Joseph F. Ford (Friend)
Boston, Massachusetts
Daniel J. Fraad, Jr. '35
Scarsdale, New York
Roy E. Gainsburg '54
South Orange, New Jersey
*Thomas F. Gilbane '33
Providence, Rhode Island
William J. Gilbane '33
Providence, Rhode Island
Mrs. Lee D. Gillespie (Parent)
Cambridge, Massachusetts
Herbert H. Goldberger '39
Newton Center, Massachusetts
Stephen A. Goldberger '64
Wayland, Massachusetts
Paul A. Goldman '53
Livingston, New Jersey
Sidney Goldstein '32
Nashua, New Hampshire
John R. Gosnell '41
Center Harbor, New Hampshire
Morton S. Grossman '48
Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
Stanley M. Grossman '52
Margate City, New Jersey
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Goodstein
(Parents)
Port Washington, New York
Alvan K. Gustafson '51
Houston, Texas

Mr. & Mrs. John C. Haas (Parent)
Villanova, Pennsylvania
Roger L. Hale '56
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Lester L. Halpern '52
Holyoke, Massachusetts
S. Albert Diez Hanser '59
Minneapolis, Minnesota
James A. Harmon '57
Weston, Connecticut
C. Douglas Hawkes '36
Memphis, Tennessee
Philip S. Hayes '53
Tacoma, Washington
Jean Reed Haynes '71
Chicago, Illinois
William H. Herrman '58
New York, New York
Perry S. Herst, Jr. '51
Pacific Palisades, California
Morley Hitchcock '41
Mentor, Ohio
Robert S. Hodavance '63
Emmaus, Pennsylvania
John W. Holman, Jr. '59
Summit, New Jersey
Walter Hoving '20
New York, New York
Andrew M. '51 & Carol M. Hui
(Friend)
Barrington, Rhode Island
Martin H. Imm, Jr. '57
Chicago, Illinois
H. Anthony Ittleson '60
New York, New York
Frederick H. Jackson '41
Wilmette, Illinois
Patrick J. James '32
Garden City, New York
William H. Joslin, Jr. '47
Providence, Rhode Island
Martha S. & Artemis W.
Joukowsky, Jr. '58/'55
New York, New York
Donald H. Kallman '51
New York, New York
I. Joel Kane '56
Waban, Massachusetts
Virginia B. & Eugene M. Kay, J.
'60/'59
Englewood, Colorado
Harry C. Kirkpatrick '42
Marysville, California
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Kosow
(Parents)
Miami, Florida

- Dana G. Leavitt '48
Orinda, California
- Mrs. Richard M. Lederer, Jr. '40
Scarsdale, New York
- Amy B. Leeds '74
New York, New York
- Mrs. Isabelle Leeds (Parent)
New York, New York
- Theodore I. Libby '41
Key Biscayne, Florida
- Frederick Lippitt (Friend)
Providence, Rhode Island
- Robert C. Litchfield '23
Stuart, Florida
- Theodore A. Lobsenz '51
Glen Rock, New Jersey
- W. Duncan MacMillan II '53
Minneapolis, Minnesota
- Paul L. Maddock '33
Palm Beach, Florida
- Mrs. Beatrice G. Manice (Friend)
New York, New York
- M. Price Margolies '36
Thorndale, Pennsylvania
- Nathaniel M. Marshall '44
Scottsdale, Arizona
- Walter R. McCarthy '61
Wayzata, Minnesota
- R. Gordon McGovern '48
Ridgefield, Connecticut
- David J. Meehan '47
Little Compton, Rhode Island
- Mrs. Roger A. Michaels '45
Riverdale, New York
- Barbara M. & Stanford Miller
'54/'54
Stamford, Connecticut
- Brooke '59 & Michael W. Mitchell
'59
Scarsdale, New York
- Mrs. Floyd R. Morrison '31
Naples, Florida
- Mr. & Mrs. John Moscahlaidis
(Parents)
New York, New York
- Norma C. & Edward Munves, Jr.
'54/'52
New York, New York
- Chapin S. Newhard '22
St. Louis, Missouri
- John F. Nickoll '57
Beverly Hills, California
- Thomas L. & Grace N. O'Connor
'50/'50
Dedham, Massachusetts
- Edward L. & Margaret Palmer
'38/'38
Mill Neck, New York
- Joseph Penner '46
Sarasota, Florida
- John G. Peterson '17
Wayzata, Minnesota
- Alfred J. Petteruti '54
East Greenwich, Rhode Island
- John R. Petty '51
Chevy Chase, Maryland
- Artemas M. & Mary A. Pickard
'57/'57
Stamford, Connecticut
- Frank J. '49 & Betty Pizzitola
(Friend)
New York, New York
- L. Richard Plunkett '65
Bowden, Georgia
- William A. & Jeanette J. Pollard
'50/'48
Devon, Pennsylvania
- Bernard R. & Beth Becker Pollock
'48/'51
Barrington, Rhode Island
- Edward W. Poitras '58
Winter Haven, Florida
- Mr. & Mrs. William M. Regan
(Parents)
Bronxville, New York
- Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Reed (Parents)
New York, New York
- Dr. & Mrs. William E. Reeves
(Friends)
Providence, Rhode Island
- Frank M. Resnek '61
West Newton, Massachusetts
- Joseph W. '26 & Anne Ress
(Friend)
Providence, Rhode Island
- Mr. & Mrs. Lunsford Richardson
(Parents)
Rowayton, Connecticut
- Stephen W. Richter '64
Victor, New York
- Walter H. Richter, Jr. '48
Paramus, New Jersey
- Mr. & Mrs. Robert B. Ridder
(Parents)
St. Paul, Minnesota
- William D. Rogers '52
New York, New York
- Felix G. Rohatyn (Parent)
New York, New York
- Nelson J. Rohrbach, Jr. '62
Neenah, Wisconsin
- Aaron H. & Rose Miller Roitman
'30/'31
Providence, Rhode Island
- Gerald D. Rosen '61
Weston, Massachusetts
- Milton F. (Friend) & Frieda Bojar
Rosenthal '42
Harrison, New York
- Robert H. '48 & Janis S. Rothman
(Friend)
Providence, Rhode Island
- Lawrence E. Rubin '55
Katonah, New York
- Louis Russek (Friend)
New York, New York
- William (Friend) & Frances T.
Rutter '41
Grantham, New Hampshire
- Philip E. Sacknoff '39
Fall River, Massachusetts
- Richard Salomon '32
New York, New York
- John M. Sapinsley '42
Providence, Rhode Island
- Donald L. & Virginia A. Saunders
'57/'57
Brookline, Massachusetts
- Louis E. Scherck '28
Houston, Texas
- Edwin J. & Phoebe M.
Schermerhorn '34/'36
Tulsa, Oklahoma
- Stephen J. Schulte '60
New York, New York
- Mr. & Mrs. Eriberto R. Scocimara
(Parents)
Greenwich, Connecticut
- William W. Scott '59
Chevy Chase, Maryland
- Carl H. Seligson '56
New York, New York
- Peggy B. (Friend) & Henry D.
Sharpe, Jr. '45
North Kingstown, Rhode Island
- Richard N. Shaw '37
Hilton Head, South Carolina
- Mr. & Mrs. Aaron Siegal (Parents)
New Bedford, Massachusetts
- Richard N. Silverman '45
Waban, Massachusetts
- Joseph (Friend) & Rosalyn
Sinclair '68
Providence, Rhode Island
- William T. Slick, Jr. '49
Houston, Texas
- Mrs. H. Randall Smart '37
Lincoln, Rhode Island
- * Laurence R. Smith '20
West Hartford, Connecticut
- Richard J. Smith '51
Weston, Massachusetts
- Harvey M. Spear '42
New York, New York
- Mrs. John K. Starkweather
(Friend)
Scarsdale, New York
- Mrs. Barbara Street (Parent)
Tacoma, Washington
- Edward & Maye D. Sulzberger
'29/'30
New York, New York
- Melvin M. Swig '39
San Francisco, California
- Arthur R. & Sandy Taylor
'57/'58
Summit, New Jersey
- Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr. '32
Bronxville, New York
- Mr. & Mrs. William R. Timken
(Parents)
Lafayette, California
- Daniel R. Tisch '73
New York, New York
- Thomas J. Tisch '76
New York, New York
- Curvin J. Trone, Jr. '50
Scottsdale, Arizona
- John W. Tukey '37
Princeton, New Jersey
- Sanford W. Udis '41
Fall River, Massachusetts
- Mr. & Mrs. R.C. VanDusen
(Parents)
Birmingham, Michigan
- Michael A. Vlasic '82
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
- Mr. & Mrs. Robert Vlasic
(Parents)
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
- George Wallerstein '51
Seattle, Washington
- Thomas J. Watson, Jr. '37
Greenwich, Connecticut
- Charles H. Watts, II '47
McLean, Virginia
- Alva O. Way, III '51
New Canaan, Connecticut
- Mr. & Mrs. Alan G. Weiler
(Parents)
New York, New York
- Harold B. Wetherbee '25
Albany, Georgia
- Frank J. Wezniak '54
Concord, Massachusetts
- Roger D. Williams '47
Manchester, New Hampshire
- James R. '53 & Marilyn Winoker
(Friend)
Providence, Rhode Island
- Mr. & Mrs. Frank G. Zarb
(Parents)
Sands Point, New York
- Anonymous (3)

* POSTHUMOUSLY



The Campaign for Brown

Low Sauer, Wyckoff, N.J., reunion chairman.

Barbara Halpern Altman, Tucson, Ariz., is executive director of the Beacon Foundation for the Mentally Retarded, Inc., in Tucson. She supervises a staff of thirty with a \$750,000 annual budget. She also supervises about 160 mentally retarded workers. Barbara attributes her success in this venture to her "extremely supportive family." Another key to success, she says, is combining compassion with business management skills. Over 77 percent of her staff are women.

Patricia Kelley Cunningham, Wilmington, Del., is still chairman of the foreign language department at Archmere Academy in Claymont, Del. She teaches French and Italian, and spent last summer at the Scuola Italiana, the Italian school, at Middlebury College in Vermont. Her husband, George (Marquette Dental School, 1961), is practicing dentistry in Wilmington.

Margaret (Peggy) Speer Hotton and her husband, George (see '55), have moved to Ridgefield, Conn., following his career move from president of his Atlanta-based firm to his new capacity as senior-level consultant for the Stamford office of William M. Mercer, Inc.

Judith Krasnoff Perlow and her husband, Mickey, moved to Tampa, Fla., two years ago. He is an associate professor at the University of Tampa. Their daughter, Robin, graduated magna cum laude in June from the School of Public Communications at Boston University. Daughter Karen is a sophomore at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn. Judith is managing the movie library for a chain of video stores.

Cyrille Bloom Pokras, Richardson, Texas, received a master of education degree in elementary education at the Aug. 14 summer commencement exercises at Texas Woman's University in Denton, Texas.

Alesandra M. Schmidt, Carlisle, Pa., has been appointed librarian in the Boyd Lee Spahr Library at Dickinson College in Carlisle.

Capt. *Harold J. Sutphen*, Norfolk, Va., writes that "this has been a tumultuous summer." In May, his daughter, Joan, graduated from Cedar Crest College with a B.S. in nursing, and on the same day, Harold administered her oath of office as a second lieutenant in the Air Force Nurse Corps. The Sutphens' youngest daughter was married shortly before they left northern Virginia, where they lived while Harold was on a tour of duty in Washington. Now Harold is heading a new Navy ROTC unit that serves a consortium of three institutions: Hampton Institute, Norfolk State University, and Old Dominion University. In addition, he is professor of naval science at all three. "Getting the operation organized and preparing to teach our first freshman class this fall has been quite a challenge."

Anna Taylor, Summit, N.J., has launched a new pay-cable network venture called "The Entertainment Channel." The programming consists of a twenty-four-hour package of current Broadway productions, some original programs, a

huge library of BBC programs, and some older American network TV shows.

Unlike other cable networks, the Entertainment Channel has only a small percentage of movies, offering TV viewers unhappy with commercial television a wider range of what Arthur terms "middle-middlebrow to highbrow" programming.

58 Reunion co-chairmen *Art Parker* and *Raya McCully Goff* report: "In case you were wondering, the reunion committee is meeting regularly. While we ponder such matters as accommodations, menus, logistics, and favors, we hope that you are rounding up your nearest and dearest pals from twenty-five years ago. The most important ingredient of this reunion is your presence—each and every one of you. So make your plans. Hire the sitter. Make reservations at your local kennels. Book your plane flights and stash away some money. We had a record turnout for our 20th. Let's set another record for our 25th. We'll see you in Providence in June."

Reese H. Harris, Ivoryton, Conn., has been appointed product line manager of Surform tools, planes, and wood chisels for the Stanley Tools Division of the Stanley Works. He has been with the company since 1979.

Bruce Nielsen, his wife, *Barbara Lehman Nielsen* (see '60), and two daughters live in Lewistown, Pa. Bruce is an attorney.

Judith A. Peterson, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, graduated cum laude in English language and literature on Aug. 23 from the Free University of Amsterdam. "The degree I received, a 'doctoraal,' is equivalent to a master's degree plus comprehensive, that is, it gives one the right to write a doctor's thesis." She also has a teacher training credit, and is teaching in Gouda at a reformed Christian school. She has fifteen hours of 9th- through 11th-grade-equivalent classes per week and commutes three days a week.

59 *Michael Ginsberg*, Framingham, Mass., is a new uncle. His nephew, *Alan Geoffrey Ginsberg*, was born on June 11 to *Rena Orent Ginsberg* '73 and *Larry Ginsberg* '74, of Brighton, Mass.

Dr. *Raymond E. Sullivan*, Middlebury, Conn., has a private group practice in Waterbury, called Surgical Associates. He and his wife, Joan, have four children, three (Lisa, Jackie, and Katie) at home and one, "R.J.," who is a member of the class of '86.

60 A memorial fund in the name of *Ann Marie Seyboth* has been established at the Library of Ohio State University, Columbus. Ann had been head librarian at the OSU Reference Library.

Bill Brisk, Chestnut Hill, Mass., is a partner in the Boston law firm of Mariello & Barnes, having made a mid-life transition from an academic career in Latin American development to law.

Anne Jones Compton has moved from Atlanta to Greenwich, Conn., where her new position is manager of operating vol-

umes for IBM's data processing marketing group. She is still active in the Associated Alumni.

Howard Crook, Syracuse, N.Y., is with General Electric in sonar engineering. He and his wife and two sons enjoy skiing and camping in the Adirondacks.

Nancy Drew, Sausalito, Calif., spent the fall traveling. She "sailed in Tahiti and trekked in Nepal."

Barbara Goolnick Ferbel, Rochester, N.Y., has returned from France, where her husband was on sabbatical leave. She is working as a lab technician at the University of Rochester Medical Center. They have two children, Natalie, 17, and Peter, 15.

Arthur Fine, West Hartford, Conn., is a staff scientist for Pratt & Whitney.

Arthur Giorgini, Amityville, L.I., is still practicing law in Lindenhurst, L.I. He and his wife have four daughters. Renee is a sophomore at Wheaton, and Gina is a freshman at Rosemont College.

Capt. *William Jost*, USN, is working in the Office of the Secretary of Defense as the principal director for military personnel and force management.

Roberta Quarles Knowles, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, received an Ed.D. in English education from New York University. Her son, James Arthur, was born in 1979.

Joan Hoost McMaster has moved from Cranston, R.I., to Medfield, Mass. Her eldest child, Pam, is a sophomore at Goucher.

Barbara Lehman Nielsen and her husband, Bruce (see '58), and two daughters live in Lewistown, Pa. Barbara is a weaver and also teaches pre-school and is a substitute art teacher.

Mary C. O'Brien, Providence, has her doctorate in education and has been promoted to the position of deputy assistant superintendent in the Providence public schools.

Dr. *Stanley Perl* and his wife, Rebecca, and 2-year-old son, Matthew, live in Washington, D.C., where Stanley is a radiologist.

Greta Schipper Reed, Tulsa, Okla., is doing research in professional ethics in health care and feminist theory in the department of philosophy at the University of Tulsa. Greta's son, Jon, is 13.

Stephen Schulte, New York City, is a partner in the New York City law firm of Schulte, Roth & Zabel and is "enjoying family, work, and life." His wife, Patsy Cook, is a partner in Collins & Cook, a New York City touring business. They have three children, two at Andover and one at Spence.

Dr. *Corwin (Corky) Smith*, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a practicing ophthalmologist there and has become involved with the Impaired Physician Committee.

Barbara Church Stern, Paris, France, is active in the Association of American Wives of Europeans as well as in her children's schools. Her husband, *Pierre* (Sc.M.), has opened a third microcomputer shop. Their oldest son, Marc, is in his second year as a member of the science faculty at the University of Paris. Their address is: 9 rue d'Acheres, 78600 Maisons LaFite, France.

61 Ron Agel, Newton, Mass., writes: "Home life, business, and health—all great!—I'm a lucky man." Judith Mederos Barrington, Bath, Maine, reports that two units of a comprehensive slide teaching program that she has written, "Alcohol Use and Its Medical Consequences," have been published. This is in conjunction with Project Cork at Dartmouth Medical School.

Joseph S. Hayden, Candia, N.H., has joined the Manchester, N.H., law firm of Wadleigh, Starr, Peters, Dunn & Kohls as executive administrator. He is the former executive director of the New Hampshire Bar Association.

Claire Henderson, Avon, Conn., has been appointed controller, field operations, in the individual financial services division of Connecticut Life Insurance Company. She has been with the company since 1961. Claire is national co-chairman of the Brown Fund.

Richard C. Hendricks, Greensburg, Pa., has been promoted to vice president and general manager of a newly formed specialty products group at Kennametal, Inc., of Latrobe, Pa.

Bob Royce, Bay Shore, N.Y., is a partner in the Bay Shore law firm of Robbins, Wells & Walser. He and his wife, Billie Willoughby K. Ellis '64, continue to breed and race harness horses. Their son, Tom (17) is at Kent, and Chip (13) is "looking for a prep school that allows an Atari in the dorm." Bob serves the Episcopal Church as Chancellor of Long Island and is trustee of both the General Theological and Seabury-Western Seminaries. At its General Convention this year, Bob was elected to serve as one of nine laymen on the nominating committee for the next presiding Bishop of the Church.

Flavil Q. Van Dyke, Franklin Lakes, N.J., has been appointed the first president and chief executive officer of the Genographics Corporation in Liverpool, N.Y. The company (formerly a product section of General Electric) was sold to its management and two venture capital firms in August. Flavil had been with IBM or the past seventeen years.

Ann Durno Shafer, Glen Ellyn, Ill., has been appointed editor of the *School Social Work Journal* and a board member of the Illinois Association of School Social Workers. She is still employed as a social worker in the school district of Bolingbrook, Ill.

William D. Shay, Jr., Greenwich, Conn., is regional vice president and controller at Lone Star Industries, Inc., of Montvale, N.J.

62 Dr. Larry Gibson, Mansfield, Ohio, an orthopedic surgeon at Mansfield General Hospital, has been elected president of the hospital's medical staff.

63 Richard D. Greene, Fairport, N.Y., has been named president and chief executive officer of the Rochester Health Network. He had been vice president and administrator of Emerson Hospital in Concord, Mass.

64 Yolanda Maione Bernardini and her husband have moved from Paris to Rome, and plan to stay there indefinitely. "Guilia, 13, and G.B., 10, attend the American Overseas School of Rome, and are enjoying the best of two worlds."

Patrick Fleury, Plattsburgh, N.Y., has been promoted to professor at the State University of New York College at Plattsburgh. He joined the mathematics faculty there in 1970.

James R. Johnson was married to Lee Shepherd, of Weston, Mass., on June 5 in Wellesley, where they are now living. The ushers were Robert M. Adams '63, Gerald E. Johnson '69, and H. Gary Uphouse '67. After fifteen years with Westinghouse, Jim is now president of Merit Liquors in Medford.

65 Charles Ansbacher, Colorado Springs, Colo., music director and conductor of the Colorado Springs Symphony, opened the 1982 Inaugural Season in October at the new Pikes Peak Center with its 2,100-seat El Pomar Great Hall, which will be the home of the Colorado Springs Symphony. The \$14-million structure was partly funded by the citizens of Colorado Springs, who raised \$7.1 million for the project. Charles anticipates that the Center will be the "state-of-the-art multipurpose auditorium in North America."

Dr. John H. Lynn, Santa Barbara, Calif., is an emergency medicine physician at the Antelope Valley Medical Center.

Frank Muhly, Jr., Randolph Center, Vt., wrote and co-produced a historical drama about the life and ideas of the Irish philosopher George Berkeley (1685-1752). WSBE-Channel 36 produced the program, which was shot entirely in Rhode Island this fall. Frank said that Rhode Island's richness in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century architecture helped to recreate various historical scenes used in the program.

66 Robin Mark Freeman, Berkeley, Calif., is executive director of the Berkeley Creators Association Educational Foundation and is a researcher and lecturer on the subject of peace at the University of California-Berkeley and Vista College, Berkeley. He participated as an advisor at the Conference on the Fate of the Earth held in October in New York City. He presented his work on psychological development and war. His father, Dr. Gustave Freeman '29, is a medical researcher at SRI International in Menlo Park, Calif.

James A. Miller, Easton, Pa., is visiting professor of English at Lafayette College in Easton. He was at Trinity College in Hartford prior to this appointment.

Alexander D. Newton is in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, West Africa, for three to four years as the West African region legal advisor for the Agency for International Development, United States International Development Cooperation Agency.

67 Stan Cummings, Jr., and his wife and two daughters live in San Juan Capistrano, Calif., where he is director of the Orange County Marine Institute. The institute provides hands-on educational experiences with marine life, particularly for youth. Stan's father and mother, Stan, Sr., and Jean Bruce Cummings (see '40), came out to visit Stan and his family last summer to celebrate their semi-retirement.

Leslie Anne Fox, St. Paul, Minn., has been appointed development grants writer for the Minnesota Medical Foundation, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. She had been administrator of the Center for Economic Policy Research at Stanford University prior to this.

Denise Huttman Gorham and her husband, Robert Loreaux Gorham, of Bethesda, Md., report the birth of their first child, Jonathan, on June 10, after fourteen years of marriage. Robert is an attorney in private practice with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Wilkes & Artis.

Letitia Anne Peplau and her husband, Steven Gordon, of Sherman Oaks, Calif., report the birth of their first child, David Eric Gordon, on April 12. Two weeks later, Anne's book, *Loneliness: A Sourcebook of Current Theory, Research and Therapy*, was published by Wiley-Interscience. She is associate professor of psychology at UCLA.

68 Marc S. Koplik, New York City, has formed his own law firm, Henderson & Koplik, at 689 Fifth Ave., New York 10022. His wife, Deirdre Henderson (M.A.T.), is counsel in the firm, and Jeff Carter (see '69) is a partner. Marc graduated in 1971 from Columbia Law School.

Robert W. Powers, Barrington, R.I., has been elected president and chief executive officer of Columbus National Bank. He had been a Hospital Trust Corporation senior vice president.

69 Jeff Carter, is in the private practice of law in Bryn Mawr Pa. He is also a member of the newly-formed New York City law firm of Henderson & Koplik, of which Marc S. Koplik (see '68) and Deirdre Henderson (see '68) are partners. Jeff graduated from Yale Law School in 1971.

Peter Edward Davies and his wife, Melissa Davies, of Littleton, N.H., report the birth of their daughter, Abigail Shoettker, on July 27.

Thomas K. Lindsey, Lubbock, Texas, is a reference librarian in the university library of Texas Tech University. He was previously the librarian at Elmken Metals Company in Niagara Falls, N.Y. Thomas is interested in meeting other alumni in the west Texas area.

Dr. Harry Phillips, Santa Rosa, Calif., has joined the Redwood Radiology Medical Group, "a progressive, dynamic group of radiologists located in the North Bay area of San Francisco, covering most of Sonoma County. I am pleased with the opportunity of being situated in the heart of wine country near the northern California coast and so near a great city such

as San Francisco." He was formerly assistant professor of radiology at the University of California-Davis. He and his wife, Carol (Ohio State '71), have two children, Heather, 6, and Meghan, 2. Harry writes that he met another Brown alumnus, Dr. Fred David '71, who is practicing radiation therapy in Santa Rosa.

John G. Rallis and his wife, Dr. Sharon Rallis, of Jamestown, R.I., report the birth of their daughter, Bethany Alexis Rallis, on Jan. 30.

John R. Thelin, Williamsburg, Va., associate professor of higher education at the College of William and Mary, has written his second book, entitled *Higher Education and Its Useful Past*, published by Schenkman of Cambridge, Mass. His first book, *The Cultivation of Ivy*, was published in 1969 by Schenkman. His new book is a lively study on the history of higher education from its roots in Medieval Europe to the present day.

70 Steve Burnham, Lithonia, Ga., is manager of the southeastern region for the Ensign-Bickford Company of Simsbury, Conn. "Our regional office is located in Atlanta, Ga. I am responsible for the sales of our products to the mining and construction industries in eleven southeastern states." He adds that the company is looking for qualified people with engineering or earth sciences-related backgrounds for tech/sales positions. Steve is married and has two children, James, 11, and Jessica, 7.

Richard Funk, Bloomington, Ind., completed his third season as associate conductor of the College Light Opera Company last summer in Falmouth, Mass.

William J. Kane and his wife, Carolyn, of Tenafly, N.J., report the birth of their first child, Jennifer, on Aug. 5. He is national sales manager for the commerce, industry, and government division of the McGraw-Hill Book Company of New York City.

Chris Kende, New York City, is an associate in the law firm of Hill, Betts & Nash in maritime and international law. He has been in Chicago where his firm has been representing the French government in the Amoco Cadiz trial (the trial resulting from the biggest tanker spill in history off the coast of France in March 1978). Chris was married in 1976 to Barbara Gonzales. "We spend as much time as possible on Martha's Vineyard," he writes. "We have a house on Pease's Point Way in Edgartown."

Cathryn Cummings Nunlist and her husband, Dr. Mark Nunlist ('80 M.D.), and their three children live in Lancaster, Pa., where he is an intern.

James M. O'Donnell, Pelham, N.Y., is the national sales representative at the Dreyfus Service Corporation, Benefits Plans Division in New York City. "I enjoy the work and the challenge of each day. I am also most fortunate to have two wonderful little boys, Nicky, 6, and Andrew, 3, as well as my dear wife Lizzie, of the past eleven years, whom I knew, too, almost all the way through Brown."

Eric Olson and his wife, Jane, of Boulder, Colo., report the birth of their

daughter, Christina, on Sept. 20. Eric is a consultant engineer with the S.M. Stoller Corporation in Boulder.

Sarah Sager Gertman and her husband, Rabbi Stuart A. Gertman, of Shaker Heights, Ohio, report the birth of their first child, Jennifer Sager Gertman. "We are absolutely ecstatic," she writes. "We still can't believe that she's ours."

John E. Sipe, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, is assistant professor of physics at the University of Toronto.

Philip Smith, Berkeley, Calif., is a systems programmer in San Francisco.

Daniel N. Sundt, Jr., and his wife, Linda, report the birth of their son, Adam Daniel Sundt, on Aug. 8. Dan is a nuclear controls engineer with Philadelphia Electric Company, and Linda is a staff anesthesiologist at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital.

Susan McCorkendale Super, Missoula, Mont., is the Federal Women's Program manager for the U.S. Forest Service northern region, with headquarters in Missoula.

71 David Altshuler (A.B. A.M.), Washington, D.C., has been appointed the Charles E. Smith Professor of Judaic Studies at George Washington University.

72 David J. Andrews, Sudbury, Mass., is an attorney with the office of the general counsel of Honeywell, Inc., of Waltham, Mass. He is primarily involved in litigation concerning Honeywell's domestic computer products. He was in private practice for four years prior to this.

David Percher and his wife, Barbara Laub, of Hoboken, N.J., report the birth of their first child, Ilana Michele, on July 15. David writes that he has spent the past few months developing management training workshops for ATC Organization Effectiveness Group. "This follows four years designing sales training at AT&T, culminating in the company's National Sales School in Denver." Barbara is now on leave from her position as reference librarian at the Stevens Institute of Technology.

73 Rena Orent Ginsberg and her husband, Larry Ginsberg '74, of Brighton, Mass., report the birth of their first child, Alan Geoffrey, on June 11. The grandparents are Norman Orent '42 and Dorothy Seidman Orent '43.

Raymond Ihach and Rosemary Reichwein were married on Aug. 8 in Cranston, R.I. They are living in Pawtucket, R.I. Raymond is with General Motors in Framingham, Mass., and Rosemary is employed at Cranston General Osteopathic Hospital.

Eileen Schwartz Kupersmith and Dr. Stephen J. Kupersmith, of Hatfield, Pa., report the birth of their daughter, Lauren Sara, on Sept. 2. Stephen is an obstetrician-gynecologist at Grandview Hospital, Sellersville, Pa., and Eileen is the founder-director of Grandview Hospital Children's Center, one of the first hospital-based day-care centers in Pennsylvania.

Stanley P. Owocki and Suzanne S.

Hatfield, of Lakewood, Colo., were married in June in Stanley's home town of Yarmouth, Mass. Vince Pesce was in attendance. They are living in Dorchester, Mass. Stanley received his Ph.D. in astrophysics from the University of Colorado, Boulder, in May, and has been a Langley-Abbott Postdoctoral Fellow at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge since December 1981.

74 Daniel Cesarz writes that he has been living in Seekonk, Mass., for the past three years. "God has blessed my life with my loving wife, Terri, two beautiful children—Vanessa, 6, and Nathan, 4, and a challenging and rewarding career with the Gilbane Building Company. I'm in the home office in Providence as an estimating executive. I'm looking forward to the tenth reunion."

Larry Ginsberg and his wife, Rena Orent Ginsberg '73, of Brighton, Mass., report the birth of their first child, Alan Geoffrey, on June 11.

Diane Jacobs, New York City, has written a book entitled *But We Need the Eggs: The Magic of Woody Allen*, which was published last summer by St. Martin's Press. Diane, who has written on film for several publications, is currently the film critic for *Horizon* magazine. Her new book details the twenty-year rise of Woody Allen from cult comedian to one of America's foremost humorists.

Deborah H. Jensen, Brookline, Mass., spent several months in Houston in early 1982 on the staff of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation's Houston Operations Center, developing computerized engineering information systems for an Aramco Saudi Arabia oil desalting facility project. She reports that her father, George W. Jensen '32, celebrated his fiftieth reunion in June. Deborah continues as a director of the Boston Brown Club.

Ann McClenahan, Chevy Chase, Md., has been named a vice president of Earle Palmer Brown and Associates, a Bethesda-based marketing communications firm.

David Percelay and his wife, Sylvia Salzberg Percelay (see '75), have moved from Los Angeles to New York, where David is vice president and assistant to the president of CBS News, Inc. In Los Angeles, he had been director of the CBS Teletext Project.

Brad Rakerd, Minneapolis, Minn., received his Ph.D. in experimental psychology from the University of Connecticut in August. He is assistant professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota.

George Scheer III, Carrboro, N.C., is the author of three new historical, cultural, and recreational travel guides, published by Burt Franklin & Company of New York City. They are: *North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State*, *Virginia: A Guide to the Old Dominion*, and *Tennessee: A Guide to the Volunteer State*. George is a freelance writer and is compiling a guide to Florida for the same publisher. One of his photographs is on the November 1982 cover of *The American Bookseller*, the magazine of the American book trade.

Jeffrey C. Wayland, Swampscott, Mass.

graduated from Suffolk University Law School, where he had attended the evening division, in June.

Thomas H. Welch, Bothell, Wash., has been named a fellow of the Society of Actuaries. He is vice president and actuary with the Farmers New World Life Insurance Company of Mercer Island, Wash.

75 Save this date! On June 3, right after the Campus Dance, the classes of 1975 and 1976 will sponsor an off-year reunion party on the terrace of the List Art Building. Invitations will be sent March 1 to everyone in the Northeast.

Jan Blacher, Brookline, Mass., is on sabbatical from the University of California-Riverside this year and is a visiting junior scholar at Harvard University's Judge Baker Guidance Center, where she is working on establishing a new parent education program as well as completing a book on research conducted with parents and families of severely handicapped children. She'd like all her Brown friends to visit her.

Remo J. Butera, Norristown, Pa., is a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Cohen, Shapiro, Polisher, Shiekman & Cohen, and served as campaign director for Governor Thornburgh's statewide reelection campaign. Remo has been active in Pennsylvania politics and has served on the finance committee of the Pennsylvania Republican Party.

Peter Cheviot, Wilmington, Ohio, has been promoted to director of ground control with Airborne Express.

Alice Armitage Colburn was married on June 5 to Richard Evan Neff in Leesburg, Va. They are living in Washington, D.C., where she is an attorney with Califano, Ross & Heineman, and he is an attorney with Covington & Burling. Those attending the wedding included Daniel Neff and Jon Rounds '74, Nancy Fuld Neff, Susan Pender, and Alan Geolot '76, Mark Charles '77, and Andra Barmash Greene '78.

Kenneth H. Colburn and Virginia M. Ventura were married in Southport, Conn., on Aug. 21. They are living in Westport, Conn. Kenneth is an associate in corporate finance with the First Boston Corporation in New York City.

Kathleen P. Colgan, Houston, Texas, is a NASA speechwriter for the Astronaut Office at the Johnson Space Center in Houston.

Dr. Steven N. Emancipator ('77 M.D.) and his wife, Judy, and their children, Doug, 4, and Kris, 2, are settling in their new home in Shaker Heights, Ohio. Steven writes that he is "ecstatic with his new job as assistant professor and director of immunopathology at Case Western Reserve University." Their address is 3295 Elsmere Rd., Shaker Heights 44120.

Brett Harper, Fairfield, Ohio, has been promoted to manager of advertising and sales promotion at Beckett Paper Company in Hamilton, Ohio. He has been with Beckett since March 1981.

Peter L. Masi and his wife, Deborah, have moved from Philadelphia to Montague, Mass. They have purchased a

nineteenth-century general store that they are renovating. It will be a bookstore on the first floor and living quarters on the second. Peter also has been elected to membership in the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America. He issues catalogues and exhibits at book fairs and can be contacted at P.O. Box B, Montague 01351.

Rich Muschell, San Francisco, Calif., received his M.B.A. in transportation from San Francisco State University in July. He's an account executive for Northern Air Freight in San Francisco.

Sylvia Salzberg Percelay and her husband, David Percelay (see '74), have moved from Los Angeles to New York City. Sylvia is on the buying staff of Barney's, New York, where she is responsible for women's accessories.

Dr. Jonathan Rosen finished his residency in internal medicine and is now in Nepal, working for the Himalayan Rescue Association at its clinic in Pheriche. He's also mountaineering in that area. This spring he'll return to begin a pulmonary fellowship at Rhode Island Hospital.

Neil David Steinberg and Eugenia Chun-Ying Shao '77 were married on June 6 in Cambridge. They are living in New York City, where Neil is a vice president and head of the New York office of Fleet National Bank.

76 Save this date! On June 3, right after the Campus Dance, the classes of 1975 and 1976 will sponsor an off-year reunion party on the terrace of the List Art Building. Invitations will be sent on March 1 to everyone living in the Northeast.

Dr. Albert Baffoni and Christina Romano were married May 30 in Providence. They are living in San Francisco, where he is completing his residency.

Rhona H. Borts, Waltham, Mass., has received her Ph.D. in genetics from the University of Wisconsin. She is a postdoctoral fellow at Brandeis University.

Tom Hennick was appointed editor of the *Naugatuck Daily News*, Naugatuck, Conn., in July. He was formerly assistant sports editor of the *Middletown* (Conn.) Press.

Tamara Hauck was married to Todd Jerred on Aug. 7. They are living in Madison, Wis. Bridesmaids in the wedding included Catherine Glavin and Pamela Gray. Todd Abraham attended the wedding. Tammi is an assistant brand manager in consumer marketing at Miller Brewing Company in Milwaukee, and Todd is a product manager at Oscar Mayer Foods Company. Their address is 1402-G Wheeler Rd., Madison 53704. "I'd love to hear from former Brown friends, wherever they may be," she writes.

Annamarie Levins, Brunswick, Maine, received her Ph.D. in politics from Princeton in June.

Sylvia Schwartz was married to Peter L. Winik on June 27. They are living in Chevy Chase, Md. Sylvia is an associate with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Hogan & Hartson, and Peter is with the Washington office of the Los Angeles law firm of Latham & Watkins. The maid of

honor at the wedding was Andrea Ernst. Other friends in attendance included Julie Samuels and her husband, Barry Holt, Susan Pender, Margaret Guerin-Calvert, and Dr. Preston Calvert ('79 M.D.), and Jon Rounds '74.

77 Dr. Kathleen R. Cote and William Bowling (see '78) were married in Hudson, N.H., on May 30. They are living in Providence. Jay Barker '75, Diane Giles Berliner, Chipper Brown, Susan Antone Galvin, Allison Davis Hicks, Rick Kaplan, Kathy King, Paula Maguire, Barbara Bahlke Murphy, Cindy Mock Reusché, Tom Reusché, Katie Schield, Bob Stwicki, and Marc Segre '78 attended. Kathleen graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in June and is an obstetrics and gynecology resident at Women and Infants Hospital, Providence. Bill and Kathleen would like to hear from any "long lost friends."

Joanne Costello is an attorney at Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher and has been working at the firm's main office in Los Angeles for over two years. The firm has opened a small New York City office at 52nd and Park. Joanne, who has been in this office since the beginning of December, will continue there for two years, working primarily in real estate matters.

Susan Lange Duvier, San Francisco, Calif., is with the San Francisco law firm of Carroll, Burdick & McDonough in the litigation department. She graduated from the University of Virginia law school. Susan spent two years, 1977-79, in the Peace Corps in Zaire. "For me the experience was a mixed bag of tricks—some absolutely fascinating adventures, some of the warmest, most unselfish people I've ever met, as well as some periods marked with frustrations, loneliness, and boredom."

Lisa Jensen, York, Pa., has been executive director of Historic York, Inc. for two years. Under her guidance, the city of York has undertaken an extensive preservation effort. Lisa addressed the annual meeting of Historic Gettysburg-Adams County, Inc., in April, on the details of York's preservation program.

Elin Spring and Ned Kaufman were married in August 1981. They both graduated recently from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Elin with a Ph.D. and Ned with an M.D. They are now living in Richmond, Va., and are in postgraduate training at the Medical College of Virginia. "I would love to hear from any of my Brown colleagues, near or far, and we can be reached at 520 West Franklin St., Box 253, Richmond, Va. 23220."

William Marinelli and his wife, Karen Simmons Marinelli (see '78), are living in Ithaca, N.Y., where William is a postdoctoral research associate in laser chemistry at Cornell University. He received his Ph.D. in physical chemistry from the University of California-Berkeley in December 1981.

John C. Narvell, Brussels, Belgium, is an assistant actuary for international operations with the Insurance Company of North America in Brussels. "I look forward to meeting fellow Brunonians on the

continent," he writes.

Eugenia Chun-Ying Shao and Neil David Steinberg (see '75) were married June 6 in Cambridge. They are living in New York City.

Craig Devine Townsend, Royal Oak, Mich., was ordained as deacon of the Episcopal Church on June 19 in Dewitt, N.Y. He is assistant rector at Christ Church Cranbrook in Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Elizabeth M. Wright married Charles C. Holman on June 12 in Glyndon, Md. They are living in Severna Park, Md.

78 Kathy Barry, Warren, R.I., choreographed *Godspell* last summer for the East Bay Association for the Arts of Rhode Island.

Tim Bothwell, Burlington, Ontario, Canada, former defenseman on the Brown hockey team, has signed again with the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League. Although injured for most of the 1981-82 season, Tim collected three assists in thirteen games for the Rangers. This is his fifth year with the team.

William Bowling and Dr. Kathleen R. Cote (see '77) were married on May 30 in Hudson, N.H. They are living in Providence. Jay Barker '75 and Marc Segre attended the wedding. Bill is a real estate attorney with the Boston firm of Riemer and Braunstein. They'd both love to hear from any "long lost friends."

Michael A. Bucci II graduated from the University of Michigan law school and is an associate with the New York City law firm of Kelley, Drye & Warren.

Dr. Pamela Castro, New York City, has received her M.D. degree cum laude from Boston University School of Medicine. Pamela is an intern at Beth Israel Hospital in Manhattan and will continue with a residency in ophthalmology at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Dr. Gary Maltz, Plainsboro, N.J., received his M.D. degree from New York Medical College in June. He is in post-graduate training at Rutgers Affiliated Hospital (Middlesex Hospital, New Brunswick Medical Center at Princeton).

Dr. Diane T. Monti-Markowski, Cranston, R.I., graduated from Tufts University School of Dental Medicine in June. She has associated in a practice of general dentistry in Pawtucket.

Karen Simmons Marinelli and her husband, William Marmelli (see '77), live in Ithaca, N.Y., where Karen is a project manager for National Planning Data Corporation.

79 David Alvarez, Montclair, N.J., is a first-year law student at Rutgers University in Newark, N.J. His address is 413 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair 07042.

Kate Flanagan, New York City, is in graduate school at Columbia University. Her sister, Sarah Flanagan '82, is moving to New York to look for a job, and her other sister, Martha '84, is spending her junior year in London.

Andrew Litt, New York City, is in his last year at the New York University School of Medicine. He plans to specialize

in radiology.

Lisa Moore and Terry Waranch were married in West Bloomfield, Mich., on June 6. They are living in Wheeling, Ill. Melissa Prince '77 was a bridesmaid. Other Brown friends who attended included Tom Binet '78, Nancy Hament '78, Lisa Lukasiewicz and Susan Leggett '80. Lisa is a senior development engineer at Travenol Laboratories in Round Lake, Ill. Terry, a 1973 graduate of North Carolina State, is a systems analyst in accounting at Culligan in Northbrook, Ill.

Bob Shorb, Philadelphia, Pa., has left OMNI Construction, Inc., in Washington, D.C., for the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. "I'm sharing an apartment with Bill Goldberg '80 and as expected am running into Brown alumni every time I turn around."

Laurel A. Ellison, Wethersfield, Conn., is spending the fall semester studying law at the University of Exeter in England. She will receive her J.D. from the University of Connecticut in May.

John Sinnott, Dedham, Mass., former All-Ivy tackle for Brown, is the top reserve at offensive tackle for the NFL New York Giants this season.

Brian R. Smith and Patricia A. Beauregard (see '81) were married in Agawam, Mass., on Aug. 21. They are living in Princeton, N.J., where Brian is in his second year of graduate school in Princeton's mechanical and aerospace engineering department. Brown friends who attended the wedding included Jeff Stevens, Mike Stefani, Judy Siegel, Gary Siegel, Rich Sedano, Rick Hirsh, Peter Gorman, Charles Hebson, and Barbara Aspinwall Smith; Susan Youngblood, Bob Counihan, Laura Macdonald, and Jay Butera (all '80); and Margo Lustig '82.

Samuel Wolff, Washington, D.C., is associated with the Little Rock, Ark., law firm of Wright, Lindsey, & Jennings.

80 Marie Bitetti has been in the Peace Corps in Morocco for the past six months. "Fan mail is encouraged and all travelers are welcome," she writes. "I'll be here for awhile and I'm a good letter writer." Marie's address is: M. Bitetti, c/o Peace Corps Director, 1 Zaugat Benzerze, Rabat, Morocco.

Thomas A. Carr and Leslie Ruda (Duke '81) were married in June 1981. They are living in Boston, where Tom is at Harvard Business School. The best man in the wedding was John Elsner, and Ronald Scheinberg was an usher. Also attending the wedding were: Mark Dresner, Jeffrey Siegel, Donald Ullman, Christy Scharff Sadler; David Ciancimino '81; and Erica Hanson '82.

Elizabeth S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., graduated in May from a master's program in physical therapy at Duke University and is a physical therapist at Baptist Hospital in Nashville.

Barry Leibowitz, Alamogordo, N. M., is sports director and news anchor for KPSS radio in Alamogordo. He had spent a year and a half at different radio stations in Massachusetts before making his "big move to the great outdoors. I'd love to hear from old and not-so-old Brown friends as to their whereabouts and whatabouts. My address is: 2606C, Miguel Pl.,

Alamogordo 88310."

Edmund L. Ponko and Jeanne M. Lucas '81 were married on April 24 in Mount Pleasant, Pa. They are living in Whiting, Ind. Brown friends attending the wedding included Scott Dumont, Kerri Ratcliffe, and Charles Meister (all '81); Kevin Carrabine and Wally Shields '78.

Ronald Scheinberg, Cambridge, Mass., is a third-year law student at Harvard, "who's having trouble deciding what to do with his future."

Camille Sutherland, Woonsocket, R.I., is the recipient of the Paul Harris Graduate Scholarship from the Rotary district in Woonsocket for 1982-83. She'll begin studies at Monash University in Clayton, Victoria, Australia, in February, the beginning of the academic year there. Upon her return to the States, she'll seek a graduate degree in public health.

David Tell and Louise Wilson '81 Sc.M. were married on Oct. 23. David is in the philosophy Ph.D. program at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst.

81 Patricia A. Beauregard and Brian R. Smith (see '79) were married in Agawam, Mass., on Aug. 21. They are living in Princeton, N.J., where Patricia is in her second year in graduate school at Princeton in the chemistry department. Friends who came to the wedding included Susan Youngblood, Bob Counihan, Laura Macdonald, and Jay Butera (all '80); Therese Murphy, Amrita Dosanjh, Jean Onyski, and Ginny Pickel; and Margo Lustig '82.

Roy Benjamin, Jr., and Nancy Schott (see '82) were married in Darien, Conn., on July 17. They are living in Nashua, N.H. The best man was Peter Benjamin '84, Roy's brother. Nancy's brother, Henry Schott, Jr. '76, was an usher. Classmates of Roy's who attended the wedding included Mark Aikins, Richard Carey, Ed Hershfield, Frank Mello, and Daniel Merriman. Roy is an actuarial trainee with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in Burlington, Mass.

Mary Kay Ellis and Mitchell Metz were married Aug. 7 in Madison, Wis. "The loyal Brown contingent on hand for the festivities included Beth Ryan, who was a bridesmaid, as well as Debbie Benzil, Diane Flannery, Mary Garrett-Metz (Sc.M.), Corrine Yu, and Katie Cornog '82. Manor members who came were Paul Cameron, Jim Handa, Andy McCarthy, and Tim Ziko '83." Mary Kay and Mitch are living at 816 Shawano Ave., Green Bay, Wis. 54303. Mitch teaches English and coaches football at his former high school, Premontre. Mary Kay will start medical school at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the fall of 1983.

Steven J. Levin and Renée B. Schaap were married on Aug. 1. They are living in Decatur, Ga. Steven's brother, Lloyd Levin '80, was best man. His father is Morris Levin '53.

Janet Levinger is back in Providence, "glad to be out of the rat race of New York City. I'm doing freelance writing and looking for a full-time job."

Jeanne M. Lucas and Edmund L. Ponko '80 were married in Mount Pleasant, Pa., on April 24. They are living in Whiting,

Ind. **Marian Salzman** '80 was the maid of honor. Other Brown friends there were **Scott Dumont**, **Kerri Ratcliffe**, and **Charles Meister**; **Kevin Carabine** '80; and **Wally Shields** '78.

Sara R. Moore, New York City, is in her second year at Columbia Law School.

Michael A. Moser, Pasadena, Calif., is a graduate student in applied mathematics at Caltech, "from where I hope to get out in a few years."

Richard G. Olson, Washington, D.C., has accepted an appointment in the Foreign Service, Department of State. "Hope to run into members of the class working around the Washington, D.C., area," he writes.

Michael Pollack, Brighton, Mass., is a copywriter/producer at WCVB-TV, Channel 5, in Boston.

82 David A. Cain, New York City, is an actuarial assistant with Buck Consultants. "For a Californian," he writes, "I seem to be adapting well to this absurd city."

Elwood James Howard, New York City, was in two productions at College Light Opera Company in Falmouth, Mass., last summer, and also served as assistant general manager of the company. He's baritone soloist at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola at 980 Park Ave. in NYC and is auditioning for shows. Woody recently returned to Brown to play the "Red Shadow" (Pierre Birabeau) in the Theatre Arts presentation of *The Desert Song*.

Brian K. Kim, Del City, Okla., is a first-year medical student at the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine.

Tom Plante, Lawrence, Kans., is in a Ph.D. program in clinical psychology at the University of Kansas.

Nancy Schott and **Roy Benjamin, Jr.** (see '81) were married on July 17 in Darien, Conn. They are living in Nashua, N.H. Bridesmaids included **Cynthia Prescott** and **Lisa Poniatowski**. Nancy's brother, **Henry Schott, Jr.** '76, was an usher. Classmates who attended the wedding included **John Grady**, **Claire Quillian Mello**, **Patrice O'Donoghue**, **Laura Rabinowicz**, **Henry Trevor**, and **Elizabeth Werter**.

GS Marion S. Kellogg '44 Sc.M., Stamford, Conn., vice president, consulting services, of General Electric Company, has been elected to the board of directors of the Emhart Corporation, a post she'll assume when she retires from General Electric on Jan. 1. She has been with GE since 1944.

Betty H. Pickett '49 Ph.D., '47 Sc.M. (see '45).

Ben Chinitz '51 A.M., Newton, Mass., has been named dean of the College of Management Science at the University of Lowell, Lowell, Mass. He was formerly on the economics faculty at the State University of New York at Binghamton, where he had been since 1973. He received his Ph.D. in 1965 from Harvard, and was professor of economics at Brown from 1966-74, serving as department head from 1967-69.

Otto L. Forchheimer '51 Ph.D., York, Pa., vice president of marketing and tech-

nical for the J.E. Baker Company of York, has been named the 1982 recipient of the award of merit by the ASTM, the internationally recognized standards-writing organization. He was honored in ceremonies in October for his "meritorious service in the development of standard test methods for refractories and for his leadership in the committee and making it an active part of the International Organization for Standardization."

Pierre Stern '61 Sc.M., Paris, France, has opened his third microcomputer shop. He and his wife, **Barbara Church Stern** (see '60), report that their son, Marc, is in his second year as a member of the science faculty at the University of Paris. Their address is 9 rue d'Acheres, 78600 Maisons Lafitte, France.

Roger J. Araujo '62 Ph.D., Horseheads, N.Y., has been promoted to senior associate in chemistry research in the research and development division of Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y. Since 1970, he has been manager of photochemical research in the same division.

Jean-Claude Dispaux '67 Sc.M., Düsseldorf, West Germany, is director of systems and distribution at Elizabeth Arden Germany.

Ralph M. Esposito '68 Ph.D., '65 Sc.M., Hopewell Junction, N.Y., has been appointed senior engineer at IBM East Fishkill. He continues as intermediate products manager in products design.

Deirdre Henderson '68 M.A.T., New York City, is counsel in the newly formed New York City law firm of Henderson & Koplik. Her husband, **Marc S. Koplik** (see '68), is also a partner in the firm, which is located at 689 Fifth Ave., New York 10022.

Karen E. Breiner-Sanders '69 A.M. and her husband, **Arthur Jb. Sanders**, of Fairfax, Va., report the birth of their daughter, **Melisa Karena**, on June 13. Karen is assistant professor of Spanish in the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University. Arthur is director of the campus police at George Mason University in Fairfax.

Lance J. Bauer '70 Ph.D., Boston, has been elected to Beta Phi Mu, the international library science honor society. He is the Providence Public Library Special Collections librarian, and has been associated with the Annmary Brown Memorial and John Hay Library at Brown.

David Altshuler '71 A.M. (see '71).

Dr. A. Larry Boulware '71 Sc.M., Cleveland, Ohio, graduated from Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine with honors in 1975. He did his residency in internal medicine and is now a board-certified internist in Cleveland. He is also assistant clinical professor of medicine at Case Western. His wife, **Valerie**, is also a physician and practices as a psychiatrist. Their daughters are **Ebony**, 13, and **Joy**, 11.

Robert L. Girouard '71 Ph.D., Cleveland, Ohio, formerly opinion pages editor of *The Minneapolis Star*, is now associate editorial director/chief editorial writer for *The Plain Dealer*, Cleveland.

Roslyn Silverman Tinker '71 A.M., Garden City, N.Y., is an administrative assistant in the alumni and school relations

office of St. Paul's School in Garden City.

Robert Levin '73 M.A.T., Pittsburgh, Pa., is studying for a doctor of arts degree in history, with a specialty in curriculum design, at Carnegie-Mellon University. He had been with the Brookline, Mass., public schools for seven years. His address is 5539 Covode St., Pittsburgh 15217.

Bill Puka '73 A.M., Valley Stream, N.Y., became an associate professor of philosophy at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y., on Sept. 1. He was an assistant professor in philosophy at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Bradford Kirby '74 Ph.D., San Francisco, Calif., is taking a leave of absence from his job as manager, central ion implant department, at the National Semiconductor Corporation. He's on a nine-month sailboat cruise of the Pacific, making major stops in the Solomon Islands, Papua/New Guinea, and Japan.

Kenneth J. Relihan '75 M.A.T., Nashua, N.H., collaborated with fellow Nashua High School history teacher **Stephen Winerip** on a summer review program that aided local college-bound high school students in preparing for the SAT, NMSQT, and PSAT tests.

Wendy Insinger '76 A.M. was married last summer to **William Salisbury Greene** in New York City. She is a freelance journalist and co-author of *The Complete Guide to Thoroughbred Racing*, published by Doubleday last May.

Kenneth Alan Bollen '78 Ph.D., '75 A.M., and **Barbara Entwisle** (see '80 Ph.D.) were married last summer. They are living in Norwich, Vt., and both teach at Dartmouth College. Kenneth had been a staff research scientist at the General Motors Research Laboratories in Warren, Mich.

Everett C. Goodwin '79 Ph.D., Fairfax, Va., became the senior minister at the First Baptist Church of Washington, D.C., in October 1981. He writes that the First Baptist Church was the church of Presidents **Harry S. Truman** and **Jimmy Carter**. He and his wife, **Jane**, have two daughters, **Elizabeth** and **Leah**. Everett's first book, *The Magistracy Rediscovered: Connecticut, 1636-1818*, was published in 1981.

Ting-Leung Sham '79 Sc.M., Troy, N.Y., has been appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering in the aeronautical and mechanics department at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. His position was effective Sept. 1.

Barbara Entwisle '80 Ph.D., '78 A.M., was married to **Kenneth Alan Bollen** (see '78 Ph.D.) last summer in Northwood Center, N.H. They are living in Norwich, Vt., and both teach at Dartmouth College. Barbara was formerly Mellon Assistant Professor of Sociology and research associate in the Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Anne Langenheim Yentsch '80 Ph.D., '75 A.M., Williamsburg, Va., is an assistant professor of anthropology at the College of William and Mary. She had taught at the University of Maryland prior to her appointment.

Mark Duwall Thomas '81 M.A.T. and **Jean Augusta Edwards** were married in Indianapolis, Ind., where they are living, on June 26.

Louise Wilson '81 Sc.M. and David Tell (see '80) were married on Oct. 23. Louise is continuing her physics Ph.D. program at Brown.

Susan D. Amussen '82 Ph.D., '77 A.M., Ithaca, N.Y., is the recipient of a two-year Mellon postdoctoral teaching fellowship in history at Cornell University.

Pascal A. Itri '82 Ph.D., St. Louis, Mo., has been named assistant professor of romance languages at Washington University. St. Louis.

Nan McCowan Sumner '82 Ph.D., '71 A.M., Hilo, Hawaii, is on leave from Hawaii Loa College, Oahu, and is visiting assistant professor of history at the University of Hawaii-Hilo. "Last year, I established the Hawaii Folklife Festival Committee and have been working with the National Folklife Festival Office of the Smithsonian to try to arrange for ancient Hawaiian culture to be presented on the mainland." Her son, Sean, is a freshman majoring in art at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, and son Drew, 4, attends the Montessori pre-school in Hilo.

PM Dr. John D. Abramson '76 M.D., Wenham, Mass., is now the resident family medicine physician in Hamilton, Mass. The community had lacked a resident physician for this purpose for the past year. John held a fellowship at the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine last year, and is "glad to be back in the Boston area." He and his wife, Pinky, have two children: Seth, 3, and Rebecca, almost 1.

Dr. Steven N. Emancipator '77 M.D. (see '75).

Dr. Albert Baffoni '79 M.D. (see '76).

Dr. Mark Nunlist '80 M.D. (see '70).

DEATHS

By Jay Barry

Irene M. Bedell '11, Toms River, N.J., former teacher of stenography and applied secretarial practice at Montclair (N.J.) High School; Aug. 19. Some years ago, Miss Bedell endowed the Irene Bedell Scholar at Brown. Sigma Kappa. There are no immediate survivors.

The Rev. Clarence Frank Gifford '12, '13 A.M., Fall River, Mass., pastor emeritus of the United Church of Assonet, Mass., and a spiritual, social, and civic leader in the area for many years; Oct. 25. Mr. Gifford was a half-century life member and the oldest known living member of Sigma Chi Fraternity in the U.S. He earned his bachelor of theology degree from Newton Theological Institution (now Andover-Newton Theological Seminary) in 1916. Mr. Gifford was a member of the executive board of the Massachusetts Council of Boy Scouts and the Moby Dick Council and received the Silver Beaver Award and the 50-year service pin. Mr. Gifford also was a member of the board of directors of the Fall River chapter of the American Red Cross, chief registrar in the Selective Service System of Freetown from

1945 to 1976, and was town moderator and a member of the school committee in Freetown for forty years. Survivors include his wife, Gladys, 1168 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720; a son, C. Frank Gifford '51; and daughters Louise and Elizabeth.

Alice Mary Waddington '14, '30 A.M., East Providence, R.I., a classical scholar and language teacher at East Providence High School for forty-four years prior to her retirement in 1961, later a language professor at Barrington College, and a vice president of her class; Oct. 1. Miss Waddington, who spent most of her career teaching Latin and German, was head of the foreign language department at East Providence High from 1952 until her retirement. In recognition of her distinguished career, the East Providence School Department dedicated the Alice M. Waddington Grammar School, Riverside, in her honor in 1955. She received an honorary doctor of education degree from Rhode Island College in 1959. Miss Waddington organized the East Providence Alumni Association in 1947 and served as its advisor and treasurer. She was president of the Rhode Island State Division, American Association of University Women, and was named Rhode Island Woman of the Year in 1970 by the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Rhode Island. Survivors include a niece, Mrs. Inez Freiburger, Walker Rd., Foster, R.I. 02825.

Albert Edwin Evans '16, Naples, Fla., a former stockbroker on Wall Street; Sept. 22. Mr. Evans was a member of the Columbia Expeditionary Forces during World War I and served as an economic advisor in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 1945 to 1946. He also sang professionally in New York City. Survivors include his wife, Doris, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 10017; sons Rhys and Albert; and daughters Alice and Ann.

Thomas Baird Appleget '17, Greenwich, Conn., vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1929 to 1949 and of Brown University from 1950 to 1959 and a former trustee of the University; Oct. 18. While working his way through Brown, Mr. Appleget was editor-in-chief of the yearbook, chairman of the athletic board, Commencement speaker, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After service in the Army during World War I, he became assistant to President William H. P. Faunce. He left Brown in 1926 to become secretary to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. '97. By 1929, he had become vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Appleget was elected a trustee of the University in 1928 and a life trustee in 1936. When he rejoined the Brown administration in 1950 he resigned as a life trustee. After his retirement in 1959, he became a trustee again for three years. He served as both secretary and treasurer of the Brown University Fund and governor of the Brown Club in New York. He received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Brown in 1967 and was awarded the Brown Bear from the Associated Alumni. During his Brown days, Mr. Appleget served as a director of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Rhode Island Hospital,

and the Providence Community Fund. At the time of Mr. Appleget's retirement, President Keeney cited him for playing a major role in increasing annual operating contributions to Brown from a previous high of \$180,000 a year to \$1,200,000 and for adding \$15 million to Brown's capital building program. Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth, 375 Round Hill Rd., Greenwich 06830; and four stepsons, James Love, Robert Love '49, Richard Love, and Julian Love.

Robert Taft Staples '17, Brenham, Texas, former assistant manager of the Brenham Cotton Mill and president in 1947-48 of the Texas Brown Club; Oct. 20. Following retirement, Mr. Staples edited a quarterly company paper, *Brentex News*, for the Brenham Cotton Mill. He was an Army officer during World War I. His father was the late Charles J. Staples, class of 1878, and his brother was the late Eliot S. Staples '15. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, 902 Spinn St., Brenham 77833.

Dr. Kathleen Barr-Langton '20, Providence, a general practitioner who did consultant psychiatric treatment for forty-six years in Providence and Scituate prior to her retirement in 1974; Sept. 18. Dr. Barr-Langton was graduated from Tufts Medical School, interned at Gallinger Municipal Hospital in Washington, D.C., and was late chief of resident physicians there. In 1928, she was the first woman professor at Georgetown University Medical School and during this period, was also an instructor physical diagnostics at George Washington Medical School. Dr. Barr-Langton was also psychiatric physician at the former Chapin Hospital in Providence and at the Rhode Island Institute for Mental Health. Survivors include her son, Joseph O. Langton, 120 Alabama Ave., Warwick, R.I. 02888.

Charlotte Mikalson Gast '20, Stow, Mass. a former teacher at Methuen (Mass.) High School; Sept. 20. Mrs. Gast at one time did tissue culture research for the Rockefeller Foundation. She served as secretary of the Historical Society in Stow. Survivors include her husband, Paul '20, 278 Red Acre Rd., Stow 01775.

Ray Woodville Greene '20, Barrington, R.I., sales manager for the Eastman Chemical Products Company for fifteen years before his retirement in 1962; Sept. 13. Mr. Greene served on the Barrington Town Council in the 1940s and 1950s and was president of the University Glee Club and the Rhode Island Golf Association. He was an aviator in France in World War I and was chief of Barrington's Civil Defense Agency in World War II. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Marjorie, 13 Viall's Dr., Barrington 02806; a son, Marshall; and daughters Marilyn and Julie.

Ernest Ashley Jenckes '20, Barrington, R.I. a partner in the Providence law firm of Davis, Jenckes, Kilmarx and Swan and his class agent; Oct. 6. Mr. Jenckes received his LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1923. He was a member of the board of editors of the *Harvard Law Review*. Until 1979, he was a partner in the former law firm of Swan,

Kenney and Jenckes. He served as president of the Bethany Home of Rhode Island. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy, 114 Governor Bradford Dr., Barrington 02806; and a son, Henry.

Allan Bretterg Colby '21, Lakeland, Fla., former assistant to the president of Gifford-Wood Company in Hudson, N.Y.; June 25, 1981. Mr. Colby was a former governor of the University Club in Providence. His father was the late Arthur H. Colby '91, and his cousin was the late Everett Colby '97, a long-time University trustee. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors are not known.

Pauline Barrows Hughes '21, '22 A.M., Warwick, R.I., one of the first female members of the Brown Corporation when elected a trustee in 1960; Sept. 10. Survivors include a brother, Fred H. Barrows, Jr. '27, Melvin Village, N.H. Her husband was the late Dr. William N. Hughes '16; and a nephew is Fred H. Barrows III '55.

Laurine Wheaton Bradford '22, Bristol, R.I., an English teacher at Bristol High School for forty-three years prior to her retirement in 1966; in October. Miss Bradford was in charge of publications, including the yearbooks, at Bristol High for many years. A cousin, the late Emma Bradford Stanton '96, was registrar at Pembroke. Survivors include a cousin, Evelyn Carter, 736 Hope St., Bristol, R.I. 02809.

Milton Hugh Glover '22, Simsbury, Conn., former president and vice chairman of the board of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, president of his class, and an alumni trustee from 1954 to 1961; Oct. 11. Mr. Glover was the first recipient of the Distinguished Community Service Medal at the University of Hartford and was recipient of an honorary degree from Trinity College, both in 1965. He served as a regent at the University of Hartford from 1958 to 1964. Mr. Glover served as chairman of a commission to study the state's welfare laws and was once named Layman of the Year by the Connecticut chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. He was a member of the board of directors of the Associated Alumni from 1953 to 1955 and was an area chairman of the Brown University Fund. In 1967, Mr. Glover was class marshal on Commencement morning. Theta Delta. Survivors include his wife, Susan, 66 King Philip Rd., Simsbury 06070; sons Gordon and Henry; and a daughter, Joan.

Robinson Carr Locke '24, Tucson, Ariz., a well-known rancher and a founder of the exclusive Mountain Oyster Club; Sept. 11. Although he was best known in ranching and horse-breeding circles, Mr. Locke was also familiar to hundreds of Tucsonians for his volunteerism. After retiring in 1971, he put in more than 9,000 hours of volunteer work at University Hospital. In recognition of the time he spent in helping patients prepare for surgery, Mr. Locke was given the Jefferson Award in 1979 by the *Arizona Daily Star* and the American Institute for Public Service. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Eleana, 3030 East 6th St.,

Tucson 85716; and daughters Elizabeth and Mariana.

Dr. Henry Welch '25, '28 Sc.M., Lighthouse Point, Fla., a retired director of the antibiotics division of the Food and Drug Administration who was responsible for certifying penicillin during World War II; Oct. 22. He earned a doctorate in bacteriology at Western Reserve University in 1930 and nine years later joined the FDA, where he established the antibiotics division. When Dr. Welch received the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1954, Assistant Secretary Russell R. Larson said of him: "Many members of the armed forces during World War II owe their lives to the work of Dr. Henry Welch, who then had the responsibility of certifying the safety and efficacy of all penicillin. At that time, supplies of penicillin were so limited that none was available for experimental work. Dr. Welch developed his own pilot plant, and within a few months had developed satisfactory methods for testing the potency and safety of each batch of the new miracle drug." Dr. Welch served as editor-in-chief of the journals *Antibiotics* and *Chemotherapy* and *Antibiotics Medicine*, wrote several books in his field, and was a lecturer in public health at Georgetown University. He received an honorary doctor of science degree from Brown in 1955. Dr. Welch had lived in Florida since retiring in 1960. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his wife, Mary, 4201 NE 27th Ave., Lighthouse Point 33064; a daughter Laura; and a son, David.

Dr. Anton Philip Randazzo '27, Clifton, N.J., surgeon on the staff of Passaic General Hospital; Oct. 14. Dr. Randazzo received his M.D. and C.M. degrees from McGill University in 1932. He was a Fellow of the International College of Surgeons and at one time was city physician for Paterson, N.J. Survivors include his wife, Margaret Gammon Randazzo '29, 48 Park Way, Clifton 07014; a son, Anthony '56; and a grandson, Anthony III '81.

Flora Critchlow Moffat '28, Livermore, Calif., in May. She is survived by a daughter, Jean Bonde, 531 South S. St., Livermore 94550.

Louis Frederick Demmler '31, Pittsburgh, president of Demmler Metal Fabricating and Machinery in Etna and mayor of Edgewood (a Pittsburgh suburb) for twenty-four years until his retirement in 1981; Sept. 24. Mr. Demmler was a past president of the National Wholesale Hardware Association and the Association of Sheet Metal Distributors. He was undergraduate president of the Brown Christian Association and later served as secretary of the Pittsburgh Brown Club. Mr. Demmler played pro football for the Pittsburgh Iron Men in the early 1930s. He was a Division I football official for the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Association for twenty-five years, working the top games in the East each year. He was a past director of the Pittsburgh chapter of the Eastern Association of Football Officials and was a World War II Navy veteran. Zeta Psi. He is survived by a son, Frank, 816 White Oak Cir.,

Pittsburgh 15228; and daughters Virginia, Susan, and Nancy.

Evelyn Richmond Levin '33, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; in January 1982. She is survived by her husband, Norman, 250 Hammond Dr. Pky., Chestnut Hill 02167.

Charles Elmer Mather II '33, Wayne, Pa., chairman of Mather and Company Insurance Brokers and Average Adjusters in Philadelphia and of Mather, Ltd., with offices in New York City; Oct. 26. Mr. Mather, who also attended the University of Wisconsin and George Washington University, was also president of Transportation Mutual Insurance Company, Quaker City Insurance Company, and American Shipbuilders and Shipowners Mutual Insurance Company, all in Philadelphia. He was a breeder and racer of thoroughbred horses and served for the past eight years as president of the National Museum of Racing in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Mr. Mather was a member of the Jockey Club and owned and raced his horses under the scarlet and gold silks of Avonwood Stable, the second oldest racing colors in the country. He also served as chairman of the Valley Forge Park Commission. He served as a lieutenant commander in the Coast Guard during World War II. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Brown University Fund and was Philadelphia regional chairman of the Fund. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Catharine, 407 Pugh Rd., Wayne 19087; sons Charles '59 and Victor; and a daughter, Catharine.

Mary Weis Meiklejohn '33, Grafton, Mass., December 1981. Survivors include her husband, Frazier, 3 North St., Grafton 01519; and a daughter, Eva Meiklejohn Anderson '57.

Sophia Niemants Crowell '37, Barão de São Miguel, Portugal, a school teacher for seventeen years, the last ten in Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Oct. 18. Mrs. Crowell and her husband, Rowland '34, retired to Portugal in 1973. Survivors include her husband, at Cerro Do Moinho, Barão de São Miguel, 8650 Vila Do Bispo, Portugal FF260; a son, Rowland; and a daughter, Suzanne.

Charles LeRoy Harrop '39, Atlanta, vice president of Southern Tool Distributing Company of Atlanta when he retired in 1976 and a former southeastern district sales manager of Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Rhode Island; Sept. 26. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, Florence, 1496 North Druid Hills Rd., Atlanta 30319; a son, Charles; and a daughter, Mavis.

Marcia Hinckley Guyther '42, Vineyard Haven, Mass., a former member of the advertising departments at McGraw-Hill Company and at Westinghouse; Aug. 23. Survivors include her husband, Wayne, Greenwood Ave., Vineyard Haven 02568; daughters Laura and Elizabeth; and sons Wayne and Nelson.

Col. Fritz Milton Gilbert Holmstrom, M.D. '44, San Antonio, Texas, associate professor

of anesthesiology at the Health Science Center of the University of Texas; Oct. 6. A 1949 graduate of Harvard Medical School, Dr. Holmstrom earned the master of public health degree from Harvard School of Public Health in 1955. Except for a brief period of private practice, Dr. Holmstrom served as an Air Force physician until his retirement from the military in 1969. He served as commander of the Arctic Aero-Medical Laboratory in Fairbanks, Alaska, where he conducted significant medical research that earned him the Legion of Merit. He was also medical monitor for astronauts for Project Mercury and was a pioneer in the development of the air transportable hospital at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. Dr. Holmstrom served as chief of the aero-medical indoctrination department at Brooks Air Force Base from 1959 to 1963 and as chief of the medical systems division, USAF School of Aerospace Medicine, from 1965 to 1969. Following retirement from the Air Force he began a second career in residency and anesthesiology at the UT Health Science Center in San Antonio. Survivors include his wife, Anne, 1321 Wiltz Ave., San Antonio 78209; a son, Fritz; and a daughter, Anne.

Milton White '47, Quincy, Mass., an electrical engineer for more than thirty-five years who had worked at Stone and Webster in Boston since 1970; Sept. 26. Mr. White served in the Army Air Force during World War II. Survivors include a sister, Elizabeth Wible, 3701 South George Mason, Falls Church, Va. 22041.

Thomas Kenyon Collins '50, Swansea, Mass., a University of Rhode Island graduate who was president of the F. L. Collins and Sons contracting firm; Sept. 19. Survivors include his wife, Martha, 87 Cedar Cove Rd., Swansea 02777.

SPORTS

continued

Lamb, is named in honor of the late Mrs. Smith, who with her husband, the late H. Stanton Smith '21, was a generous supporter of Brown women's athletics. Brown's Smith Swimming

Center was named in recognition of the couple's contributions, and they received Brown Bear Awards in June 1981. Mrs. Smith, director of health and hygiene at Pembroke from 1920-26, died December 30, 1981.

Chuck McGrath, a senior defensive tackle from Danvers, Massachusetts, who made dramatic improvement this fall under the one-on-one coaching of Joe Wirth, was named to the All-ECAC football team, one of two Bruins named to the All-Ivy first team. Joining McGrath on that unit was senior defensive back Jeff Gradinger, who tied a Brown team record with seven interceptions.

If you rowed for Brown. . .

The Brown Rowing Association wishes to contact any rowing alumni and friends of Brown crew without active BRA membership. The BRA is seeking new members and wants to reestablish contact with inactive members. All members will receive *Stroke* magazine, Brown's rowing digest.

Those interested should send name and address to Brown Rowing Association, Box 1955, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912.

CHILD STUDY

continued

sordid, at least less than optimal. That's going to be a problem for the field of child development. We still know so little about normal human development that those cases are a challenge. Our ignorance makes the field exciting and frustrating. But it's the sort of situation that makes us, as developmental scientists, sort of red-

faced."

Although the study ended eight years ago, the gathered data is not lying fallow. "In many respects those files are still open; we are still adding data to files of selected children. Those children are now in late adolescence and their early twenties. We bring some of them back for further study, and we have ongoing studies today of unfortunate outcomes of development [psychologese for victims of suicide, juvenile delinquency, criminality]. We do continue to monitor life outcomes of a drastic sort in an effort to see if we can reconstruct some aspects of the child's perinatal personal history that might have been relevant to an adverse developmental outcome." Lipsitt is conducting a study of adolescent suicide with Dr. William Sturmer, the state coroner. He is also working on a study of juvenile delinquency with his brother, Dr. Paul Lipsitt '50, a forensic psychologist. "My brother co-authored a test of mental competence, which can be administered to criminals to see if they are capable of standing trial. We're doing a study of delinquency and criminality in relation to early developmental factors."

In addition to his current projects, Lipsitt foresees ways his center could interact with other departments on campus. He and history professor William McLoughlin plan to collaborate on a history of childhood in America, and he sees ways he could work with the newly-formed Center for Judaic Studies to study children of the Holocaust.

"Man's talent for appreciating the esoteric experience is what separates us from other species. It enables us to rise to such high cognitive planes. And it all begins on day one."

This "red-faced" science will one day outgrow its Pampers, thanks to laboratories such as Brown's Child Study Center.

Correction

In a feature on the new geology-chemistry building in the November BAM, we stated that the chemistry department currently has eight graduate students. The department, in fact, has *eighty* graduate students. Our apologies to Chemistry Department Chairman Edward F. Greene, who brought the typographical error to our attention.

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Uptown Racquet Club

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Phone: 212-850-2101
Reduced membership fee plus court fee.

The Harbor View Club

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