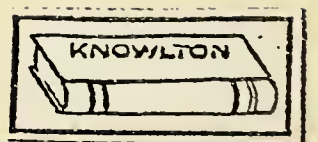


JOHN F. BARRY, JR.



March 1993

Brown

Alumni Monthly



The power and the grace:
Brown's triumphant swimmers



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



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Alumni Monthly

March 1983, Vol. 83, No.6

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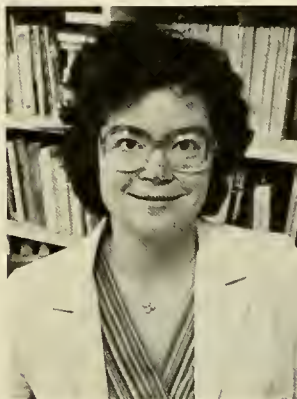
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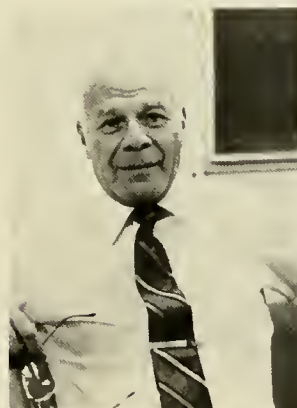
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In this issue

16 Brown's "Winningest" Team

If consistency is boring, the women's swim team is a complete yawn: they have racked up a 9-0-1 record this year and captured the Ivy title for the first time. Coach Dave Roach's swimmers have lost only one meet in the last three years. The secret? Rigorous physical and mental training, and a team spirit that would put most professional teams to shame.

24 James Rouse: New Hope for the Old City

Our cities are dying. A simple fact that can no longer be ignored, the decay of our cities foreshadows the possible decay of our civilization. James Rouse, perhaps the country's best-known urban planner, came to Brown to speak at the *Providence Journal/Brown Public Affairs Conference* of his hopes and dreams for the revitalization of the American city.

30 Fran Kobrin and the Changing American Family

Brown sociologist Fran Kobrin, a classic "numbers cruncher," has studied dry statistics from population studies and the census, and has discovered some fascinating shifts in the American family.

34 Lois Monteiro '58: Women and their Hearts

Women never have heart attacks, right? And even if they do, they can just recuperate at their own rate, right? So why worry about rehabilitating them to return to work, right? Wrong. According to Lois Monteiro, heart disease kills more women than breast cancer, and there are few rehabilitation programs that can cope with women's problems. She would like to see this rectified.

38 Richard L. Solomon '40: Pain, Pleasure, Addiction

We all have a natural tendency to addiction, Richard Solomon believes, which includes such chemical addictions as alcoholism and narcotics, and such ordinary human behavior as friendship, love, eating, and recreation. Solomon, a University of Pennsylvania psychologist, also contends that people can become addicted to activities that are at first painful, unpleasant or terrifying.

Departments

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'Beating the Blues'

Editor: I was surprised, pleased, and finally bemused by your recent article on Aaron Beck '42. Surprised, because I had no idea the illustrious Dr. Beck was a co-alumnus of mine. Pleased, because the surprise was a pleasant one, and also because writer Anne Diffily did such an excellent job of describing Beck's ideas and his approach to the therapy process. (I am a personality-social psychologist—strictly a research psychologist rather than a clinician—but as a teacher I am constantly reminded how difficult it can be to make psychology intelligible to non-psychologists.) Finally, however, I found myself bemused (dare I say depressed?) at the idea that it should have taken Beck's ideas a long time to catch hold (something I had not realized). From my point of view, and from the perspective of current theory in my field, Beck's approach is eminently sensible, his reasoning closer to dogma than to heresy. Indeed, the idea that

these ideas met with substantial resistance when first advanced seems almost laughable from today's hindsight. An interesting lesson in the sociology and politics of knowledge, I suppose, for which your readers should be grateful.

CHARLES S. CARVER '66
Coral Gables, Fla.

Editor: As someone who writes and knows how hard it is, I would like to congratulate Anne Diffily on her excellent, clearly-written article "Beating the Blues" in the December/January issue.

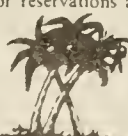
She shows how Dr. Beck's "cognitive therapy" advocates identifying and correcting wrong thoughts to cure psychological problems. I'd like to go a step further and consider the philosophical base on which cognitive therapy must implicitly rest.

On what does psychoanalysis rest? Freud sees an id, ego, and superego in an easy coexistence. Since they are independent and in fundamental conflict, the ap-

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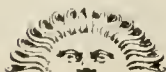
June 20-July 4 (new dates for a second group, since the first group is sold out): **Danube River Cruise** with Professor of Slavic Languages Henry Kucera as lecturer; approximately \$2,600-3,000 depending upon cabin choice per person

July 3-16: **Adriatic Ocean** on the tall ship *Sea Cloud* with Professor of Classics John Rowe Workman as lecturer; approximately \$3,800-5,200 depending upon cabin choice per person

July 29-August 7: **Salmon River rafting/USA**; \$749 from Boise, Idaho per person

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September 10-October 2: **China** with Dean Eric Widmer, Asian History; as lecturer; approximately \$3,900 per person



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each advocated by cognitive therapy could not be able to dissolve conflicts permanently. "Common sense" and thinking things through to identify erroneous premises should not cause peace between the ego, and the superego because they are still there, they are still armed, and they are still hostile. They really come from different worlds. They spring from Plato's metaphysics: Man's body lies in this world (the "world of particulars") while his reason comes from a totally alien world (the "world of Forms"). The result was Plato's "tripartite theory of the soul": one element from this world, one from the other, and one which is aspects of both, all permanently at war side us.

However, if you are an Aristotelian, there is no other world. There is only this world, the world of experience from which knowledge and emotions are drawn. We form ideas based on events from earliest childhood on; we evaluate things as either good or bad for us. And our emotions come

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from these evaluations. They ultimately spring from our thinking about events that happened to us in the *real world*, not from billiard-ball interactions between id, ego, and superego. If a professor starts handing out blue exam booklets unexpectedly, we feel a stab of anxiety. We have evaluated this untoward development as bad for us, because we are unprepared. If the patient "Linda" in your article feels depressed and hopeless, it springs from her evaluation of herself by accepting the negative estimate her husband and therefore no one would want her and what's the use.

Coming from an Aristotelian empiricism rather than a Platonic otherworldliness, I am not surprised that cognitive therapy is so successful. The root of psychological problems is wrong thought, wrong evaluation, not complex psychoanalytic interactions or chemical imbalance.

PHILIP COATES
New York City

No monopoly on racism

Editor: I find Ms. Castelli's letter in the December/January *BAM* no less intolerant than the acts she decries. Particularly insensitive is her statement: "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." Hogwash. Having lived in tw

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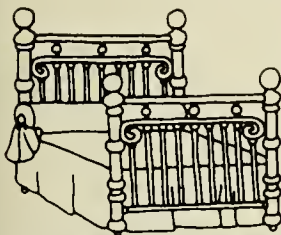
Third World countries for thirteen years I can attest that the white (North American) community has no monopoly on racism. Rather, it seems to be a human phenomenon wherever different races are in contact and distinctions can be made on such trivial matters as skin colour, eye shape, or hair mode. Sadly, the group in the numerical minority gets it in the neck. It shouldn't be, but it occurs all too often in Asia, Africa, South America, and yes, even in North America.

TOMAS FEININGER '64 Ph.D.
Sillery, Quebec, Canada

No longer disgruntled

Editor: Several years ago I joined the ranks of disgruntled Brown alumni and was determined never to have anything to do with the school, including receiving the *Alumni Monthly*. However, Lois Ibell '36 and I returned for the annual Commencement last year and I realized that along with the administrative bungling and ineptitude, Brown was also producing talented, enthusiastic, and well-educated graduates. The class of '81 seemed to show unusual promise. I also realized that Brown exists only because a great many people gave far more of their time and resources than they will ever receive back. Thus, I would like to receive my *Alumni Monthly* (Lois saves her old copies for me anyhow) and would suggest that my colleagues in the disgruntled ranks consider giving again. Certainly there is no harm in sticking a few pins in the voodoo doll likenesses of those administrators and teachers who did us harm, but those of us who benefited from Brown should in turn benefit Brown.

DAVID G. PARENT '61
Wallingford, Conn.



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REFLECTIONS

By Robert M. Rhodes

Jay Barry: 75,000 class notes and countless puns

In the eighty-three-year history of the *Brown Alumni Monthly*, there have been just four editors. Jay Barry '50 has worked for three of them. Now, after twenty-eight years on the staff, Jay is leaving the *BAM* for a new position, director of special editorial projects, at the University. He will be continuing work on a pictorial history of Brown, which he began during the latter part of his leave of absence to write *Gentlemen Under the Elms*. Later he will undertake some other special assignments.

In early January, some men from Plant Operations (that's the newest name for what we once called Buildings and Grounds) arrived to move Jay's office to Rhode Island Hall, recently vacated by the Department of Geological Sciences. It was a time of mixed emotions, for the rest of the staff, as well as for Jay. After all, twenty-eight years is a sizable chunk of one's life. (In contrast, the other four members of the staff combined total nineteen years on the *BAM*.)

Jay Barry became assistant editor of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* in November 1954 and his name first appeared on the masthead in the December 1954 issue. That issue featured a Josiah Carberry cover (see illustration) and a lead feature on Carberry by the late professor Ben Clough, the creator of the Carberry legend. Jay and Editor Chet Worthington '23 were the staff then, and Jay had the responsibility for "Brunonians Far and Near," "Vital Statistics" (births), and "In Memoriam." He also wrote the sports news (which he has done throughout his years on the magazine) and other stories, as he had time for them.

My first introduction to Jay came in July 1959 at a national convention of the American Alumni Council on Mackinac Island, Michigan. I was editor of the *Lehigh Alumni Bulletin* and had gone to a session at which Jay was speaking about class notes and how to make them more readable. Twenty-four



Jay Barry estimates he wrote 75,000 class notes for the *BAM*.

years later, I don't remember what he said about class notes, but I do remember how he laced a few puns throughout his talk. When I became editor of this magazine in 1971, I learned never to open a sentence dur-

ing a staff meeting with "Well. . ." For if I did, I would immediately hear, "That's a deep subject."

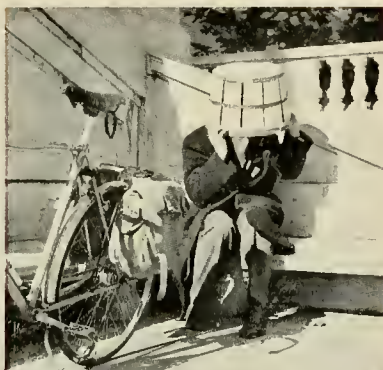
During most of his time on the magazine, Jay wrote the class notes and obituaries. In 1968, at the time Bob

ichley became editor, Jay was promoted to associate editor and since that time has contributed a number of important feature articles. An article on Egyptology Professor Richard Parker and an article about Barnaby Keeney at the time of the former president's death are two I particularly remember.

Jay's involvement with Brown goes far beyond his work on the magazine. It may go back to his teenage years when he came to see Brown play football. He can easily quote statistics from the teams of the twenties and thirties ("A head full of useless information," his wife, Ella, calls it). He enrolled as a freshman in the fall of 1943 and, outside of Army duty during World War II and four years at Amica after graduation, he has been here ever since. Jay has been secretary of the Brown Club of Rhode Island for years; he is one of the founders of the Commencement Pops Concert and still serves on its committee; his doggedness led to the production of the film about Brown football, *The Last White Line*, and to the establishment of the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame. For

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ALUMNI MONTHLY



DECEMBER 1954
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The December 1954 Brown Alumni Monthly.

years, he edited the football newsletter for the Brown Football Association.

In the fall of 1980, Jay received the opportunity to do something he had long dreamed about: writing a book about Brown faculty and publishing a pictorial history of the University. He went on leave in December 1980 and

Gentlemen Under the Elms was published in May of last year.

But before *Gentlemen* could be completed, he had to win the biggest battle of his life.

In January 1982, he found out he had cancer of the esophagus. He literally finished writing the last chapter of the book in his bed at Massachusetts General Hospital. The surgery was successful: All the cancerous tissue was removed, and today he can look forward to many productive years.

Since *Gentlemen* was completed, he has been doing the research for the pictorial history. Publication, by the BAM, is set for later this year.

It's a happy ending for a man who loves the movies of the thirties and their happy endings. We on the magazine he served so long wish him many happy publishing days.

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and JOURNAL

Linking federal aid and draft registration: The University reacts to a "worrisome precedent"

A piece of legislation passed in the House of Representatives last summer has become *the* issue of this winter on college campuses across the country. New York Representative Gerald B. H. Solomon, a Republican, tacked an amendment onto the annual authorization bill for the Department of Defense stipulating that young men who fail to register for the draft cannot receive federal education grants or loans. Colleges and universities that provide data on students seeking federal financial aid will now have to send along draft registration compliance information. No registration, no federal aid.

The bill has generated nearly universal negative responses from academic institutions: that universities and colleges should not be the watchdog for compliance with federal laws; that the bill discriminates against males of a certain age and financial status; that it is inimical to academic freedom and the autonomy of a university. A few colleges—Yale and Swarthmore at the forefront—have assured their students that they will use their own funds to make up the federal aid that non-registrants will lose. Most other universities, including Brown, have said that they cannot replace forfeited federal aid if a student refuses to register, but that they will help the student seek other sources of funding.

The Brown Corporation at its February meeting decided not to replace lost federal funds. The Corporation's resolution said, "Brown University will not replace, with its own scholarship or loan funds, federal scholarship or loan funds forfeited by its students as a result of their decision not to register for the draft. However, students who have not registered will be permitted to pursue employment and loans within the University's self-help program without consideration of their refusal to register."

Vice President Robert A. Reichley points out that providing lost funds



Howard Swearer: The law is bad public policy.

might encourage students not to register. "The trustees felt very strongly that the University should not by word or deed encourage students to break the law. And we have been talking about our limited financial-aid funds for years. Our financial-aid funds are tightly stretched as is." Any replacement of federal funds lost by non-registrants would deprive other needy students of assistance. "There is the irony of taking funds from a student who has registered to give them to one who hasn't."

President Swearer issued a statement (reprinted at right) explaining why he thought "the law is, in my opinion, bad public policy on several grounds. It requires students—and colleges and universities—to report to the government information not directly related to the purpose of the federal program, financial aid to needy students. It also establishes a worrisome precedent: what other kinds of information about a financial-aid applicant might be required in future years? The regulations also involve universities in the enforcement of a law which is outside the traditional university missions of teaching and research. [This] cannot

help but put a strain on the sense of community and collegiality so important for our educational enterprise." Swearer also raised the question of the discriminatory nature of the Solomon law—that it does not treat students equally.

Several faculty members responded to the Corporation's decision with letters to the *Brown Daily Herald*, and by drafting a motion for the March faculty meeting calling the law a "dangerous infringement upon the traditional university mission of teaching and research as well as upon the academic freedom and the autonomy of the private university." The motion urged the president and Corporation to "exert every legitimate means to persuade Congress to repeal or revise [it]; participate in appropriate measures to test the constitutionality of the law; and reconsider the Corporation's resolution asserting that it will not replace with its own scholarship and loan funds federal scholarship or loan funds forfeited by its students as a result of their decision not to register for the draft." The resolution, introduced by history professor William McLoughlin, was passed, but was invalid because a quorum was not present.

McLoughlin and French professor Edward Ahearn in particular have been critical of the University's "rush" to comply with a law that may soon prove to be unconstitutional. (The law is being tested in Minnesota.) "We don't know how long the ruling on the Solomon law's constitutionality will take," Reichley responds. "Critics often want it both ways: If the Corporation's 'rush to judgment' had been in their favor, they wouldn't say anything. The Corporation didn't see any reason to put off making the decision. It came up through the Committee on Admission and Financial Aid, which was a normal process."

An editorial in the *Providence Journal-Bulletin* took the Corporation's decision
(continued on p. 10)

Howard Swearer on the Solomon amendment: 'A strain on the sense of community'

New legislation which denies federal grants and loans to college students who fail to register for the draft raises a series of thorny issues for universities, and has become the source of controversy.

I, and other university presidents, find this law most troubling; its constitutionality is now being tested in the courts. Whether or not it is finally deemed to be constitutional, the law is, in my opinion, bad public policy on several grounds.

First, it requires students—and colleges and universities—to report to the government information not directly related to the purpose of the federal program, in this case, financial aid to needy students. Currently, we report to the government various kinds of information about students applying for federal assistance. However, this information is entirely related to questions of a student's eligibility: his or her academic status and financial information required to make aid judgments.

But a law which links registration to aid eligibility is a clear anomaly: it is not directly related to the purposes of the federal financial aid programs. It also establishes a worrisome precedent: what other kinds of information about financial aid applicant might be required in future years? We have had enough experience with various federal programs in recent years to cause us concern about how one precedent leads to another until the intentions of the framers of a program have been distorted far beyond original expectations.

The regulations also involve universities in the enforcement of a law which is outside the traditional university missions of teaching and research. Students must show proof of registration to universities when applying for

financial assistance. This enforcement role about a matter that is not directly related to educational functions cannot help but put a strain on the sense of community and collegiality so important for our educational enterprise.

Finally, the operation of the law will inevitably be discriminatory and inefficient in accomplishing its purpose. Only those students who apply for federal financial aid are affected; and, therefore, the law will be regarded as unfair since it does not treat each student equally.

I can well understand the concern of those who sponsored this legislation. I have long supported the concept of national service in which all young people would give several years of worthwhile service (including a military option) to their country. Moreover, while registration is the law of the land, it should be obeyed and enforced. A democracy cannot afford to have its law deliberately broken without administering penalties.

I do not believe that linking eligibility for federal financial aid to registration is an effective, appropriate, or fair manner to promote enforcement. Universities and national educational associations are seeking to have the legislation rescinded or modified and Brown has joined with others in this collective effort. As president of a university which has a two-century-old tradition of fairness and sensitivity to all points of view, I feel obliged to speak out on this issue of public policy since it directly affects our students and involves the institution.

Having said all this, I must add that until this law is removed or modified, Brown must deal with it. I do not believe we should, by word or deed, encourage students to

avoid registration. Those who refuse to register as an act of conscience must recognize that the central tenet of civil disobedience is there are consequences of such acts that the law-breaker is willing to accept.

In addition to the mandates of federal law, we and other colleges and universities face a practical matter. Virtually all of us find our financial aid funds tautly stretched, a problem exacerbated by cuts already made by the federal government. Our system is firmly based on the premise that students and their families have a responsibility to contribute toward the cost of education within their financial means, thereby allowing for a more effective distribution of university funds. We have not recognized, and cannot do so now, a unilateral decision by a student or his family to forfeit aid from other sources including the federal government. To replace forfeited aid for one student would inevitably reduce the amount available to some other student, creating still another inequity.

We find ourselves in the unfortunate situation of having to help enforce a law we find misguided and contrary to the long-standing character of federal financial aid programs and the university-governmental relationship. It is clear that, under this law, those students with financial need who fail to register will pay a penalty. Some may be forced to discontinue their education. Others may be able to continue if they take on additional jobs and are able to secure additional loans. While the University cannot substitute its funds for forfeited federal aid, we do owe it to those students who fail to register as an act of conscience to try to assist them in seeking these additional "self-help" opportunities.

sion to task for "ambivalence," maintaining that it is a mixed message that the University will not replace lost federal funds but that it owes help to those students who fail to register as an act of conscience.

"It is generally recognized," says Reichley, "that the student who commits an act of civil disobedience will pay the price for his convictions. The student who refuses to register and foregoes federal aid—he will have to work a little harder. But it's not the University's intention to make it impossible to attend Brown. Although people have little tolerance for no-fault civil disobedience, we don't want to shut people out who have limited resources and personal convictions. Brown has a two-hundred-year tradition of recognizing diversity of viewpoint." *K.H.*

TUITION:

Total cost next year will be \$12,750

At its February meeting, the Brown Corporation approved a 10.3-percent increase in tuition and fees for the 1983-84 academic year, bringing the total cost of a Brown education next year to \$12,750.

The \$12,750 bill includes: \$9,150 for tuition—up 11.6 percent (\$950) from last year; and \$3,600 for room, board and fees, up 7 percent (\$238) from last year.

The increase in costs has not affected applications, however. Applications to the University peaked at 13,250—giving Brown the largest undergraduate pool in the Ivy League for the first time. This increase of 13 percent over last year's applicant pool makes Brown one of a handful of colleges that is experiencing an increase in applicants. *K.H.*

GRADUATE SCHOOL:

A conversation with Mark Schupack

Since last July, when Ernest Freuchs resigned as dean of the Graduate School to return to teaching and co-directing the Center for Judaic Studies, the responsibility for running the school has fallen to Provost Maurice



Dean Mark Schupack: Questions about Ph.D.'s, research patent policy.

Glicksman. The dean-designate, Mark Schupack, was completing a sabbatical leave at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He's back now, ensconced on the fourth floor of the Graduate Center, and ready to talk about his new job:

"Graduate education is essential for the continuation of Brown University as a university. A vibrant, healthy program in all disciplines is what keeps the faculty here, and in turn provides better undergraduate education. One of the most important things is to make sure that there are good programs in all the disciplines. Nationally, in the humanities and social sciences, with the exception of economics, graduate programs are struggling. The real cause of the struggle is the decline of the Ph.D. market." Schupack says the story at Brown compares to the situation nationally. Although applications to the Graduate School are up an astonishing 25 percent, he says that the increase reflects a surge of popularity in the science programs, and not the humanities.

"The Ph.D. has always been thought of as a research degree, not as vocational training for college teaching. We should start discussing whether or not the people in a Ph.D. program in any field have developed marketable skills. And of course they have: skills in analyzing, organization, doing research, working on a long project, being consistent. Surely these skills must be useful in other fields. What we have

to do is to work on getting people who have the jobs to start appreciating people coming out of grad schools. It's going to be a slow, evolving change, but we should begin to have Ph.D.'s who do a variety of things."

Schupack lists other priorities, including the age-old struggle for more money. "Substantial support for financial aid is non-University money, and if that is cut it will be a real problem."

"We also have to work on building a better community. I talk to the graduate students and they tell me they don't feel part of the University. I think part of that problem is a result of the architecture of the Grad Center. It was meant to be a place solely for grads, and it's not. [Undergraduates also live in the Grad Center.] The Graduate Student Council has made significant progress toward this end. They have begun talking about making this place more liveable."

The title "dean of the Graduate School" was expanded when Schupack was appointed to include "dean of research" in order to recognize the traditional responsibility of the Graduate School dean for the vitality of Brown's research efforts. "I find this other half of my job more challenging," admits Schupack. "It means tending to the research environment of the University and making sure this place fosters appropriate research." Two areas Schupack will oversee are the University's patent policy and the development of

n equity position.

"More and more University research is done on University property, in University labs, by people on the University payroll. We have to have a policy that is fair to the University and fair to the faculty. As it stands now, when a researcher thinks he is on to something that would possibly need a patent to protect it, we ask that he or she submit a statement of disclosure. So far we have had twenty to twenty-five disclosures, and we now have to figure out how to go about the next step, which is determining which projects need patents. One possibility is to hire a consulting firm which would then estimate the value of a possible patent. Tom Wunderlich [director of research administration] is the person who will be developing an alternative possibility to this. We have to get the procedure settled."

Schupack will also be hammering out an equity position for the University. If an invention is created at Brown that results in a profit-making product, the University has some rights to the patent. "If the faculty member says, 'you have a share in the products of my research,' that's part of the patent policy. But instead, if the University says, 'let's produce it and share in the profits,' that's equity. The problem is that we are a non-profit institution, so we can't do it like that. And should the University by a business action take a position in a controversy, it could be a conflict of interest. We have to protect everyone involved, the faculty and the University. We're groping with trying to find a different way to cope. Maybe we shouldn't do it at all, or in a very restricted way. None of these questions have been answered."

The new dean of the Graduate school and research has only begun asking the questions. K.H.

RESIGNATIONS:

Bob Seiple to leave for a college presidency

Robert A. Seiple '65, vice president for development, has resigned effective July 1 to assume the presidency of Eastern College and The Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary in eastern Pennsylvania.

Under Seiple's direction, the Campaign for Brown passed its \$158-million



Bob Seiple: Pennsylvania-bound.

goal in December, six months ahead of schedule. Seiple has been the director of the Campaign since 1979.

Seiple first joined the Brown administration in 1971 as an admission officer. A year later he was named assistant director of athletics and in 1975 director of athletics. He became associate director of the Campaign for Brown in December 1978 and vice president for development in September 1979.

"As athletic director, and, more recently, as director of The Campaign for Brown, Bob has made many friends both at Brown and for Brown, and we will miss him," said President Howard Swearer when Seiple's resignation was announced. "His accomplishments in directing the most successful campaign in Brown's history have been invaluable in enabling this University to continue to operate with a balanced budget."

A Christian college of the arts and sciences, Eastern College is located in St. Davids, Pennsylvania, and enrolls 850 students in twenty-six undergraduate fields of study as well as a master of business Administration program. The Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary in Overbrook, Pennsylvania, enrolls 350 students in two master's and two doctoral-level programs. The seminary, like the college, is related to the American Baptist Churches, although 50 percent of the students come from other denominations.

When he accepted the new position, Seiple said, "I will always be

deeply indebted to Brown for both the education and the multiple employment experiences I was allowed to have here. This new position, however, represents a very intriguing challenge and a tremendous opportunity for personal growth. I feel comfortable with the doctrinal statement of the two institutions and am excited with both the vision and the purpose of the two schools. Frankly, I could not be more pleased." K.H.

STUDENTS:

At long last, a student center

Students complain; it's the nature of studenthood. Until recently, one of the common complaints at Brown has been the lack of a student activities center. Well, students no longer have that gripe to kick around: work has begun on Faunce House to renovate it to a brand-new student center.

"Students need a place to congregate," says Patsy Cole '77, an associate director of residential life. "Lounges and classrooms aren't any good, and buildings like Sayles and Alumnae Hall are too expensive."

A report issued last year by the Undergraduate Activities Board recommended a center on campus. Cole, the chairman of the UAB, said that Faunce House was the logical choice since it is already partially used for such a purpose. The Corporation approved, and construction began early last fall to reconstruct the third floor of Faunce into office spaces.

The dedication of the center was celebrated with various ribbon-cuttings and toasted with "sparkling grape juice to show that it's not necessary to have alcohol in order to have a good time.

"This place looked like a bombed-out tenement," Cole observed the day the center was dedicated. Cole looked around at the freshly-painted walls and brightly-lit rooms and added, "Wires and electrical connections showed right through the walls. It was a mess."

A mess no more, the office spaces will be used by various student organizations including the *Rake*, a collective which publishes a newspaper of the same name, the pre-law society, a couple of student-published literary magazines, the Brown Disarmament Group, and the Third World pre-law

society. Permanent room assignments will be made in May.

The second floor of Faunce House is next on the renovation list, and has caused more of a sensation. In the past the second floor has housed Production Workshop, a student-run theatre group. When plans were announced to turn it into an art gallery and student gathering place, a hue and cry went up that Production Workshop would suffer. Production Workshop was moved to East Campus.

"We're meeting with an architect now to come up with a feasibility study for the second floor," said Cole. "My guess is that we will 'break ground' by early summer. The space we have is large, and although I don't know, I would think it will be used for potluck suppers and large meetings, as well as a gallery for artists and musicians."

K.H.

COMING EVENTS:

Shirley Jones to sing at 19th Pops Concert

Shirley Jones, a star of the Broadway stage, Hollywood, and the recording industry for the past thirty years, will sing with the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra at the nineteenth annual Commencement Pops Concert on the College Green on Saturday, June 4.

The first Broadway appearance for Miss Jones came in 1952 when she was one of the nurses in *South Pacific*. In Hollywood, she starred in *Oklahoma*, *Carousel*, and *The Music Man*.

Her non-musical role of Lulu Baines, the prostitute, in *Elmer Gantry* won her an Academy Award for best supporting actress.

She also found success on television, playing the matriarchal head of the madcap brood in "The Partridge Family." Miss Jones recorded extensively for Columbia records both individually and with her late husband, Jack Cassidy.

Co-chairmen of this year's Pops Concert are Louis J. "Chip" Regine, Jr. '73 and Marianne Tracy '79. Honorary chairman is Jay Barry '50, who was on the first Pops Committee in 1964-65.

Tickets for the Pops are priced at \$9 per person for the circumference seating, \$12 for the center section, and \$180 per table for the patron's seating in the more preferred locations. Tickets

ASSOCIATED ALUMNI:

Election for trustees and alumni officers

It's not November, but it is election time. Ballots have been mailed to all alumnae and alumni, who are asked to vote for a president-elect, one alumni trustee, two alumnae trustees, and a representative to the Athletic Advisory Council.

Ballots must be returned to the Maddock Alumni Center by 5 p.m. on April 15, and results will be announced during Reunion and Commencement Weekend, June 3-6.

Candidates for president-elect, who serves for a two-year term, then two years as president are, **Jonathan Cole** '67, Palm Beach, Florida, an attorney and partner in the law firm of Edwards & Angell; **Robert Sanchez** '58, Greenwich, Connecticut, president of Saga Communications Group; and **James Stoehr** '51, Cincinnati, Ohio, president of Cincinnati Floor Covering.

Candidates for a six-year term as alumni trustee are **Stuart P. Erwin, Jr.**, '55, Studio City, California, executive vice president of MTM Enterprises; **Frederick A. Wang** '72, Burlington, Massachusetts, senior vice president of Wang Laboratories, Inc.; and **Charles H. Watts II** '47, McLean, Virginia, former dean and vice president of Brown and former president of Bucknell Uni-

versity.

Two alumnae trustees will be elected; the one who receives the largest number of votes will serve a six-year term, and the other a five-year term. Vote for two: **Claire Hendersor** '61, Hartford, controller of Connecticut General Life Insurance Company; **Victoria S. Lederberg** '59, Providence, associate professor at Rhode Island College and a former Rhode Island state representative; **Bernicestine McLeod** '68, West Newton, Massachusetts, owner and president of McLeod Associates; **Nancy Fuld Neff** '76, New York City, an investment banker associate Morgan Stanley & Company; **Susan Semonoff Sagar** '68, Boston, vice president of Bank of New England; and **Jean Weber** '54, Santa Fe, New Mexico, director of the Museum of New Mexico.

Candidates for a three-year term as alumni representative to the Athletic Advisory Council are **Joan Fitzgerald Golrick** '47, Worcester, Massachusetts; **Kathryn Bradley Gundersen** '78, East Burke, Vermont, a teacher at Burke Mountain Academy; and **Roscoe Howard, Jr.** '74, Washington, D.C., an attorney with the Federal Trade Commission.

K.I.

go on sale April 4 and may be ordered by mailing a check, made out to Brown Club of Rhode Island, to Pops Committee, Box 1859, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912. Telephone orders will be accepted after April 11 at (401)863-2768. Early reservations are strongly recommended since the event is usually sold out before May 1.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY:

Katherine Hinds promoted to assistant editor

Katherine A. Hinds, the *BAM*'s editorial associate the past two years, has been promoted to assistant editor.

Hinds, whose recent magazine credits include such diverse topics as Brown's Child Study Center, history professor William McLoughlin, and the women's swimming team (this issue), is a graduate of Occidental College and first joined the Brown staff in 1979 as

editorial assistant in the University's News Bureau.

IN NEW YORK CITY:

'Friends of List' will hold 'Evening in Soho'

The Friends of List Art Center will hold its 1983 Spring Benefit, "An Evening in Soho," on April 28.

The event will begin at 6 p.m. when the participants will join artist Nancy Graves at her studio loft for a viewing of her sculpture and paintings. Art historian and critic Phyllis Tuchman will give a talk there. Following that, there will be a buffet at 7:30 at the loft of Peter Nelson '69.

Tickets for the evening will be \$100 and the proceeds will be used to help make possible visiting artists and lecturers at Brown.

Tickets may be reserved by contacting Barbara Levine at the List Arts Center, Box 1861, Providence, R.I. 02912.

by Jay Barry

MEN'S BASKETBALL:

Freshman Mike Waitkus leads a comeback

When Mike Waitkus fought his way off the court after an all-star basketball game a year ago this spring, he cradled a king-size MVP trophy in one hand and pumped the palms of hundreds of well-wishers with the other.

Waiting for him outside the locker-room door was one of the chief scouts from the University of North Carolina. "We think you'd like playing basketball at Chapel Hill, son," the scout suggested. "Sorry, sir," came the quick reply. "I'm going to be playing my basketball at Brown University."

Coach Mike Cingiser, for one, is more than pleased that the lean 6'2" guard found his way to Providence. In a team that was one or two men short of being an Ivy League contender, Waitkus paced the Bruins in scoring and assists and was among the top ten nationally in free throw percentage with an .833 mark.

More important, he quickly stamped himself as one of the smoothest, most competent all-around basketball players to come to Brown in some time. "Mike has poise, attitude, determination, and a sense of the game that can't be taught," Cingiser says. "He made all of our starters better players. At times it was tough to realize that he was only a freshman because of the way he handles pressure and directs our offense."

Although Waitkus has scored well wherever he has played, he never forces a shot. In the Ivy victory over Cornell at Marvel Gym, the Bruin freshman hit for thirteen points in the first half but after intermission found himself getting tight face-to-face guarding. Waitkus merely switched from scorer to play-maker, taking only two shots in the final twenty minutes. It is typical of Waitkus that the second half—a jumper from beyond the key—tied the game with 35 seconds left and set up the Bruin victory.

The freshman from Elmhurst, New York, has a personality to match his ability on the court. In one of the early-



Waitkus chose College Hill over Chapel Hill.

season road games the home team had a student banging a drum in synchronization with the bounce of the ball when a Brown player was getting ready to take a foul shot. The first time Waitkus went to the line he bounced the ball three or four times, the drummer did his thing, and then Waitkus dropped the ball but quickly bent down and caught it before it hit the floor. The drummer was caught off guard—a beat without a bounce. With a broad grin on his face, Waitkus pointed to the drummer as if to say, "Caught you that time, fella." Then he turned back to the business at hand and swished the foul shot cleanly through the hoop.

"Mike has color, but he's not a showboat," Cingiser says. "In high school he used to miss a couple of foul shots badly early in the game so that the other team would think he couldn't shoot from the line. Then, late in a close game, they would foul Waitkus intentionally and he'd automatically toss in the foul shots that would win the game."

Waitkus started playing basketball at age twelve and was a three-year starter for a strong Xavier High team in the Manhattan-Bronx League, perhaps one of the top three high school basketball leagues in the country. He ended his career with an 18.3 scoring average and was named to the All-New

York City team. His high school career was topped by his selection as winner of the Shaun Mannion Award, which is presented annually to the top student-athlete basketball player in New York City.

Basketball is a year-round activity for Waitkus, who has been involved in all aspects of the game—playing, coaching, and officiating in area youth leagues around his home and playing a steady diet of weekend basketball in competitive summer leagues.

"The youth league activities were especially helpful to me," Waitkus says. "For one thing, as a referee I quickly found out that no one loves you. That's why I seldom question an official's call during a game."

Waitkus plans to work on the weights in the off-season so that he can play next year at 165 or 170 pounds, up from the 155 pounds he carried on the court this season.

In his second season as head coach at Brown, Mike Cingiser put a well-drilled team on the floor. His 6'11" sophomore center, Scott Langs, led the Ivy League in rebounding and was right behind Waitkus on Brown's scoring list. To be an Ivy contender next year, Cingiser will have to recruit at least one power forward and another guard to join his young club. If he does, the Bruins will be fun to watch.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL:

Donna Yaffe: Her 'game' is consistency

The women's basketball team also had a star to cheer: sophomore Donna Yaffe, easily the best women's basketball player to represent Brown since the sport was introduced on a varsity basis a decade ago.

Her statistics are impressive. For example, it took Trish Wurtz '81 four years to become the first woman at Brown to score 1,000 points. Yaffe has accomplished that goal in two years. In thirty-seven college games, the native of Newton, Massachusetts, has hit double figures thirty-five times, scored twenty or more points twenty-seven times, and has gone beyond thirty

points on five different occasions. Her scoring kept the Bruins in the midst of the Ivy League title chase this season.

Yaffe's personal high is thirty-seven points, which ties her with Wurtz for all-time single-game scoring honors among women. Nothing she did this winter surprised her coach, Maureen Enos. "Consistency is the name of Donna's game," she says. "But she's also an intense, dedicated athlete."

When Enos speaks about Donna Yaffe, she speaks with some authority, having coached her for two years at Newton High before taking the Brown job in 1980. "In high school, Donna was primarily a good outside player and was known mainly for her offensive capabilities," Enos says. "At the end of this season, however, I can honestly say that she has become the complete basketball player. Perhaps the most dramatic improvement has come in her passing game. This was essential because teams were guarding her so closely that there were some nights when the points came tough for her."



Jaffe: "The complete basketball player."

Bursting on the Brown scene a year ago, the 5'10" forward led the Bruins in scoring with a 21.6 average and in rebounding with a mark of 8.5. She set two Brown game records and five season marks, made first team All-Ivy,

and was named Ivy rookie of the year. Yaffe was also a member of the Jewish All-American team and the Women's Basketball News Service Freshman All-American team.

During her brilliant high school career, Yaffe also competed in soccer and softball. This spring, as soon as the basketballs were put away, the Bruins sophomore decided to try her hand at still another sport—lacrosse.

Two winners at Heptagonals

There was good news at the Heptagonal track championships in February—for both the men and women. Coach Doug Terry's men placed seventh in the ten-team field but had two champions. Co-Captain Shawn Robinson took a first in the 35-pound weight with a toss of 62'4", and sophomore Arnold West finished first in the 500 meters with a school record time of

SCOREBOARD

January 13 through March 2

Men's Basketball (7-17)

Brown 108, Brandeis 81
Fairfield 66, Brown 59
Brown 78, Dartmouth 69
Harvard 76, Brown 72
Brown 99, Yale 89
Columbia 63, Brown 59
Brown 65, Cornell 61
Yale 91, Brown 79
Brown 66, Penn 62
Princeton 75, Brown 47
Cornell 72, Brown 60
Columbia 86, Brown 74

Women's Basketball (12-10)

Rhode Island College 71, Brown 55
Brown 69, Dartmouth 68
Brown 87, Harvard 71
Yale 62, Brown 55
Brown 73, Cornell 66
Penn 55, Brown 54
Brown 60, Princeton 57
Brown 72, Yale 67
Brown 61, Cornell 50

Men's Hockey (3-21-1)

Boston University 8, Brown 2
Army 3, Brown 2
Dartmouth 7, Brown 2
Dartmouth 8, Brown 4
New Hampshire 4, Brown 3 (ot)
Providence 7, Brown 4
Providence 8, Brown 0
Yale 10, Brown 3
Cornell 4, Brown 3
Colgate 7, Brown 3
Harvard 7, Brown 0
Brown 5, Maine 2

Women's Hockey (7-13)

Brown 7, Yale 0
Dartmouth 4, Brown 2
Northeastern 7, Brown 3
Dartmouth 5, Brown 3
Colby 4, Brown 2
Providence 7, Brown 1
Brown 7, Minnesota 1
Brown 4, Yale 1
Cornell 9, Brown 6
Princeton 5, Brown 1
New Hampshire 8, Brown 6

Men's Swimming (6-6)

Harvard 68, Brown 45
Brown 68, Rhode Island 52
Cornell 57, Brown 56
Brown 78, Connecticut 35
Columbia 64, Brown 49
Army 67, Brown 46
Brown 61, Dartmouth 52

Women's Swimming (9-0-1)

Brown 95, Harvard 54
Brown 74 1/2, Syracuse 74 1/2
Brown 91, Manhattanville 44
Brown 104, Cornell 45
Brown 95, Princeton 54
2nd in Easterns

Men's Track (9-4)

Harvard 100, Brown 36
Brown 63, Rhode Island 62
Brown 63, Seton Hall 45
Brown 76, Springfield 40
Brown 76, Holy Cross 7
Brown 76, Adelphi 44
Yale 47 1/2, Brown 42

Penn 80 1/2, Brown 42
Brown 60, New Hampshire 34
Brown 60, New York Tech 41
Brown 60, Maine 37
Dartmouth 77, Brown 50
Brown 50, Columbia 41
7th in Hept

Women's Track (4-2)

Brown 53 1/2, Seton Hall 16
Yale 64 1/2, Brown 53 1/2
Brown 72, Adelphi 6
Brown 72, Springfield 56
Rhode Island 53, Brown 44
Brown 44, Holy Cross 36
6th in Hept

Women's Squash (2-7)

Yale 7, Brown 0
Wellesley 4, Brown 3
Brown 9, Smith 0
Trinity 9, Brown 0
Penn 9, Brown 0
Penn 8, Brown 1

Men's Wrestling (1-14)

Worcester Polytechnic 49, Brown 4
Boston University 42, Brown 9
New Hampshire 30, Brown 6
Columbia 49, Brown 0
Cornell 48, Brown 0
Springfield 46, Brown 6
Boston College 35, Brown 6
Princeton 35, Brown 7
Lycoming 46, Brown 0
Yale 46, Brown 5
Harvard 41, Brown 6
6th in New England



Neale: Sprinting to the top.

02.89. If there was any disappointment here it was that West missed by a quarter of a second from qualifying for the nationals.

Several other Bruins helped Brown move up from its ninth-place finish of year ago. Senior Pete Bogdanovich had a second in the shot, senior Kelly Brothers had a fourth in the 55-meter hurdles, and the mile-relay team came in second with a time of 3:16.99.

In the first-ever Heptagonal championships for women (held at Yale), Brown finished sixth but produced a champion in Donna Neale, a freshman from Columbia, Maryland, who won the 400-meter dash in :56.4. The victory capped an interesting season for Neale, who was a member of the Ivy League championship soccer team last fall.

Coach Jon Hird has nothing but praise for his freshman star. "If we were going to charge admission for track meets, Donna Neale would be the person to bring them in," Hird says. "She gets better each time out. It's like giving a horse a little more rein, a little more rein, and seeing what it can do. Donna improved each time she competed and is easily of national caliber."

One of the reasons her races are so exciting to watch is that she has an explosive kick at the finish. "This is something that I have to correct," she says. "I seem to start too slowly and then have a lot left for the finish. If I can start faster and end at the same speed my times will be better."

Neale won the 400-meter dash in her first college meet with a time of 59.7 against Yale and Seton Hall and

then was clocked in :57.5 (a new Brown record) while finishing second in the U.S. Track and Field Federation Championships. She has since lowered this mark to :57.2. Neale also was a member of the distance medley relay team that set a new school record when it finished third in the Track and Field Championships with a time of 12:18.2.

Neale is a graduate of Oakland Mills High, where she ranked first in her class academically. She won All-County honors four times in soccer and

captained the team in her last two seasons. On the track front, her times in the 400 and 800 ranked her among the top five high school women performers nationally. In the Maryland High School Championships, Neale won the 600 (twice) and 1000-yard run.

With Donna Neale leading the way, women's track bounced back this winter with a 4-2 record and some promise of better things to come when the young team jells further next winter.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

VICE PRESIDENT FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Vice President for Development is the senior University officer with primary responsibility for planning, organizing, and directing all of the fund-raising efforts conducted at the University.

The Vice President's responsibilities include the direction of an 80-person staff and a \$2.6 million budget. Responsibilities include: leadership for fund-raising activities in support of current and planned University programs; ensuring that the various publics are provided with accurate and timely information about University needs and plans; producing a cost-effective fund-raising operation; developing and maintaining a highly competent staff capable of meeting current and future University development requirements.

The Vice President reports directly to the President, is a member of the President's staff, and serves on such administrative committees as may be appropriate for the execution of his/her duties and the administration of the areas for which he/she is responsible. The Vice President is a member of or represents the University in those agencies, associations and consortia which concern themselves with the various aspects of fund-raising in higher education.

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) A record of successful performance in competitive, goal-oriented environments, with experience in fund-raising, marketing, or a related activity.
- 3) The ability to be an effective and articulate spokesperson to the various constituencies that make up a university community.
- 4) The ability to motivate and lead a diverse staff, be understanding and comprehending of the various academic needs of the institution, be effectively persuasive in the solicitation of funds, be committed to the goals of independent higher education.

The deadline for applications and nominations is May 1, 1983. Nominations and applications should be sent to:

Vice President for Development
Search Committee
Box 1940
Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island 02912

Brown University is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applications from all qualified persons regardless of race, sex, ethnic origin, age, religion or handicap status.

The Juniors Who Began the Dynasty



The coach and his juniors: front row, Elaine Palmer, Jane Drury, Sue Reynolds; back row, Audrey Woolfolk, Kathy Krull, Karen Jubanyik, Karen Cole, Peggy Tormey, Cathy Carolan, Coach Dave Roach, and Laura Reynolds.



The Winningest Team

By Katherine Hinds

Photographs by John Forasté

Chlorine. The smell hits me smack in the face the minute I open the door to the swimming pool, and, like incense in a church, it brings back memories: of endless swimming lessons, the feel of a wet, droopy bathing suit, the sensation of burning, red-rimmed eyes. Shaking off the instant nostalgia, I remind myself that I am here to cover the swim meet, not to *recherche la temps perdu*. I had expected a sprinkling of spectators, and am overwhelmed that there are several hundred people and the Brown Band on hand to cheer the team to another victory. And this isn't just another Brown sports team: This is the women's swim team, the "winningest" team on campus this year, and cliché or not, a legend in its own time.

Precisely at four o'clock, the team emerges from the locker room, and without putting a collective toe in the water, shows one of the major reasons it has been undefeated this year and has lost one meet in the last three years. They psyche themselves up, and in doing so, psyche the other team out. The swimmers stand in a circle, and as one of them hits a cowbell rhythmically, they chant, "Way to go, Bruno, way to go." Then, to the beat of a spirited cha-cha-cha, "Go, fight, win!" And the countdown: "Five, four, three, two," falling silent on "one,"

and raising their index fingers in the universal gesture of "We're numero uno."

Meanwhile, the Cornell team has been standing apart, quietly watching this spectacle of team unity and power. They make a small effort and get together for a limp, "Go Big Red!" You have got to feel sorry for them before one ripple has crossed the smooth surface of the pool. The Cornell swimmers are introduced, but it's hard to tell who is who because they make no effort to distinguish themselves.

The announcer then turns to the task of introducing the Brown swimmers. As each name is called, a tremendous cry goes up and each swimmer runs to the edge of the pool. By the time all of the swimmers have been introduced, they form a line the length of the Olympic-size pool. Arms draped around each other, they sing the words to the national anthem, all the while staring down the Cornell team.

As the meet begins, no individual effort on the part of a Brown swimmer goes unnoticed. A few performances stand out, but each swimmer is obviously pulling for all of the others. They stand at the edge of the pool and call out to the women pulling through the water—encouraging, cajoling, pleading with her to give her all. Halfway through the meet, the diving competition gives the swimmers a breather, but they don't drift off to the locker room, the restroom, or the audience. As a team they walk over to sit in front of the diving board and cheer their divers on to greater heights of performance.

They beat Cornell, of course, by a score of 104-45. They have beaten every other team they have competed against this year (except for a tie against Syracuse), and they will go on to beat their arch-rival Princeton to take the Ivy title for the first time. Leaving the swimming pool I marveled at the smooth workings of the Women's Swim Machine. If my teenage brother were here, he would say, "They're awesome. Totally awesome."

Swimming is not the first sport people associate with winter. The mere thought of jumping into a pool could make many of us shudder and break out in goose bumps. But the thirty-five women at Brown who have made this winter season a season of triumph swim daily

from the first of October through the first of April. And we're not talking recreational swims, but a grueling three-hour workout in the pool, alternating with workouts on the Nautilus. The maestro of this symphony of sweat is Dave Roach, who is in his fifth year of coaching the women's team. A graduate of Springfield (Massachusetts) College, he was assistant men's swimming coach and water polo coach at New Mexico State before coming to Brown.

"Swimming is swimming," he says about the switch from coaching men to women. "You don't train women any differently from men; they just don't swim as fast." Before Roach came to Brown, the women's swim team had never had a winning season. His first season the team's record was 8-1. He shrugs as he announces this accomplishment and says in a typically laconic way, "They just didn't train as intensely before, and we happened to have some good freshmen."

Whatever the reason for the turnaround, Roach and his teams followed up the initial success with near-perfect records in successive years: 7-2, second in the Ivies in 1980; 10-0, second in the Ivies in 1981; 7-1, second in the Ivies in 1982. This year is the first that the basis for Ivy ranking was established by the season record and not as a result of an Ivy championship meet.

What does Roach see as some of the secrets of the team's success? "Everyone is always saying that winning is 10 percent training and 90 percent mental. No one has tried to work on the mental aspect before, although now it's getting more common." Roach was one of the first to devote time to working on that mental aspect. The swim team isn't keeping its mental training a top secret: the mental trainer is listed right on the program for each swim meet. The team spends an hour a week with Dr. Frank Sparadeo, who works at a local mental rehabilitation center. "Dr. Frank," as the swimmers fondly call him, helps with relaxation exercises and stresses positive thinking. "Everything that we do at a meet has a reason," Roach says. "We try to show right from the beginning that we're together. That's why we cheer and we line up the way we do—it destroys the other team mentally. We have a strong personality as a team."

This strong personality is evident in many ways. "I think one of the really

neat things is that if you came to a swim meet you wouldn't know who was the fastest swimmer by who was being cheered on the most," Roach continues. "We cheer equally for the slowest as for the fastest. It's just as satisfying to me to work with the last person as with the best."

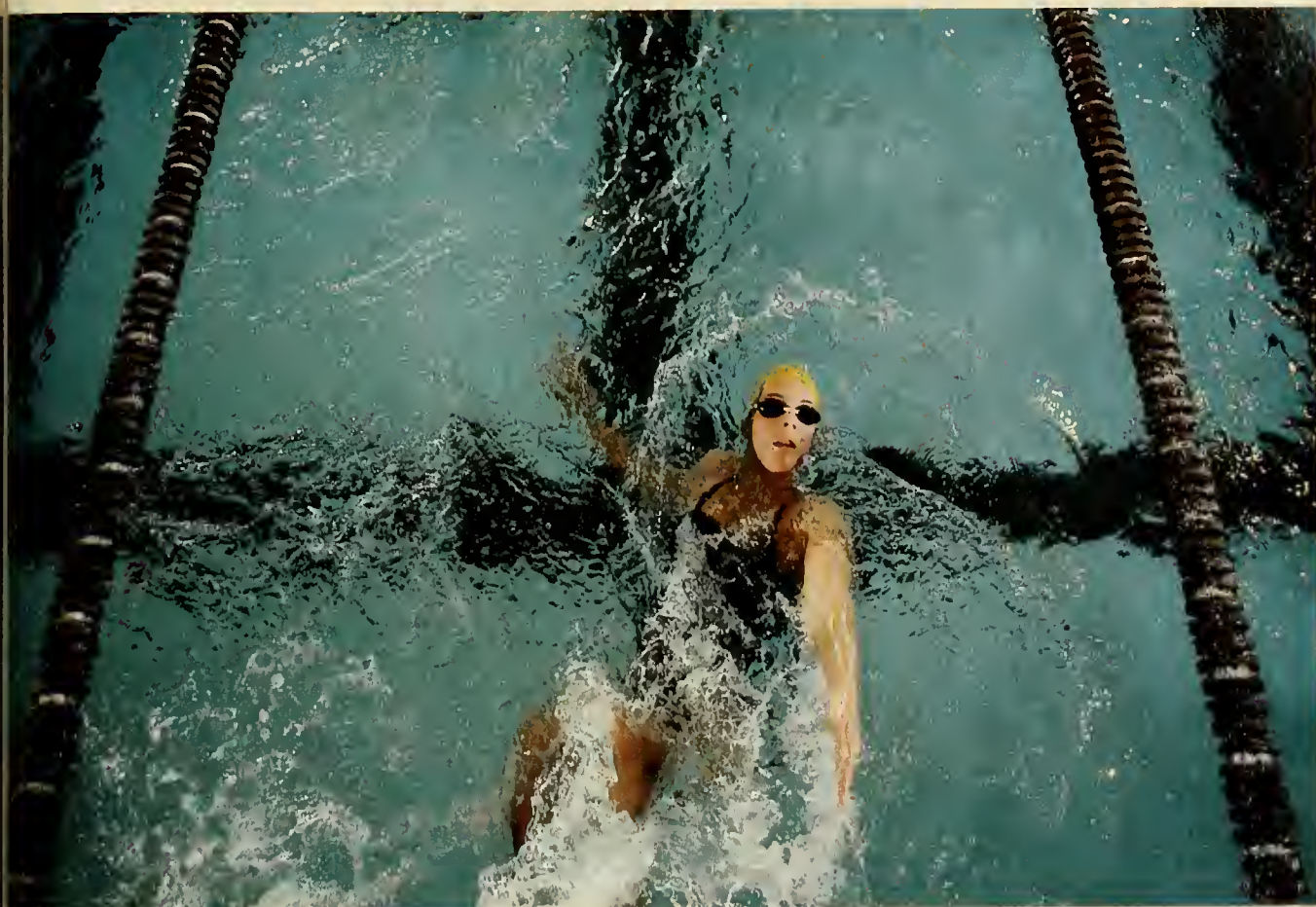
The team has an unspoken rule that no one swimmer should receive more publicity than any other, or receive more credit for doing well at meets. They are fiercely loyal to one another, something that is emphasized emphatically when you talk to them. It seems strange that the team can stick to such a rigid code: Swimming is after all an individual sport.

"When you're up on the block ready to hit the water, it's an individual sport," says Roach. "But we have team goals. There is not a lot of individual pressure—everyone on the team supports everyone else. Everyone knows what everyone else is trying to do. We've been lucky that people fit in the way they do. We've never really had ego problems."

Sounds good in theory, but can you really get thirty-five self-confident, mentally- and physically-strong women to pull together? Absolutely. "I can't say all of these women are my closest friends," admits Laura Reynolds '84, "but when we go into the locker room before the meet and then come out to swim, we're a team. There's a confidence there." "We have a lot of respect for each other," adds Audrey Woolfolk '84. "The team meetings we have help get rid of a lot of tensions." "Even getting thirty-five women to talk to each other can be hard!" says Karer Jubanyik '84.

The team meetings Woolfolk talks about enable each swimmer to speak exactly what is on her mind, and Roach says mildly, "They can get pretty interesting." None of the swimmers will tell you exactly what does go on at the meetings: It's another part of their particular code that they won't talk about what goes on behind closed doors.

Sacrifice and competitive swimming are synonymous. Swimming is a jealous lover, demanding a huge commitment, from swimmers and coach alike. Roach's twelve-hour day begins when he arrives at the pool at 6:30 in the morning, and he expects the same of his swimmers. "I



This year's team won the Ivy League championship for the first time.

friends with my swimmers, but I'm sort of a father. I'm real big on getting things on time. I think a good coach is someone who is firm but fair and patient. You have to be able to coordinate the athletes and make them cohesive. I see these athletes more than most coaches do, for three hours every day from October to April. We get pretty close."

"Dave knows what he wants, and he knows how to get it," says Reynolds. "He gets our utmost respect. Some people say that he runs our lives, and it's not a joke. He knows every swimmer, knows what we're like. You can't hide anything from him. He would do anything for us." "He's always willing to listen," says Elaine Palmer '84. "I think this year's senior class knew him when he was more strict, but he's changed his attitude and has decided you have to be flexible. I think a lot of our success is due to his style of training."

The swimmers all sing high praises to Roach, even those you suspect may have run up against his strictness. If a swimmer misses one practice, Roach

will cut her from an upcoming meet—but the swimmers expect this, and they don't let him down.

A team as good as this one isn't built overnight, and Roach spends a lot of time recruiting high school swimmers. "I start out with about 200 prospects every fall, and about eighty-nine of them apply." All of the swimmers say that Roach made them feel that Brown was the place to be when they were considering college applications. Most of them received weekly missives from Roach extolling the Brown program. "One thing I really like about Brown," he says, "is that the school supports us as much as they do football—and alumni support has been great. The alumni helped sponsor our Christmas trip to Hawaii [to take part in the Rainbow Invitational]." Typically, none of the swimmers were left at home for the trip. All thirty-five flew to Hawaii.

Roach makes an effort to insure that the swim meets aren't boring. "Swimming has never been a big spectator sport—it's sort of like tennis. But we know if we have lots of people coming

out to watch that the team feels better and swims faster." In an effort to entertain the audience, Roach will invite the band to come play, and a keg of beer is raffled off at every meet. ("You don't have to take the actual keg if you win, you can have the money.")

This year's junior class (profiled below) was the first "real good class" recruited by Roach. "They set the tone and the stage for the success we've had," he says, pointing to the fact that these swimmers have contributed to the 26-1-1 record compiled over the last three years. They have broken ten school records, and all but one of them has qualified for the Easterns this year. Roach feels good about the Easterns, and beyond them, Nationals. "We are ranked first in the Easterns this year. I feel good about the team. We're going to be ready."

The team has been building to an exciting climax. Maybe they will be first in the Easterns. And beyond that?

*The team finished second in the Easterns.—
Editor*

For profiles of the ten juniors, please turn the page.

ONE LOSS IN THREE YEARS

Laura Reynolds: *Doing 'pretty well'*

Her carrot red hair belies the expectation that all swimmers have chlorine-streaked blonde hair, although the breadth of Laura Reynolds's shoulders would tip you off. Reynolds came to Brown from Santa Ana, California, and she says "it was the scholastics at Brown that got me here; the swimming was just an extra. I've done pretty well here, I'm not complaining. But in high school I never had to study and here you have to adjust to doing work—studying and swimming."

Doing "pretty well here" includes holding school records in three butterfly events and being a member of four school record-holding relay teams. "Coming here was the first time that I worked with a team. You can tell you're helping out the team when you swim well. I never thought of points before, but I do now. It might seem to an outsider that swimming is an individual sport, but that's not true. When someone drops ten seconds, that's exciting. We all have the attitude that if Elaine [Palmer] makes Nationals, that's great, but look at what Debbie did—she took ten seconds off her time. It's just as exciting for us."

Reynolds is concentrating in international relations and hopes to get her teacher's certificate. Will she swim after Brown?

"No way. I'll play racquetball or something like normal people do."

Audrey Woolfolk: *'A cohesive team'*

It's difficult to imagine Audrey Woolfolk churning up white water and swimming hard and fast enough to be chosen All-Ivy and All-East last year. She speaks softly and ducks her head when she answers questions as if embarrassed at her own abilities.

"If I'm not swimming, it changes my whole attitude. I feel different, I am snappish, and I have all this energy



Laura Reynolds.

pent up inside me. It's so much a part of my life. But during the summer, when I am not swimming with this team, I don't do well at all. I don't feel the attachment that I feel here. I don't know why we're such a cohesive team, but it might be because of the respect we have for each other. We get rid of a lot of tensions at the team meetings. We're not perfect people."

Woolfolk is from Costa Mesa, California, and she came to Brown because it has a strong psychology department. "I also got along with the swim coach and knew that Brown had a good women's team."

"Somehow I fit my classes into my schedule, although I don't know how. Swimmers have to be more organized than people who don't do sports. It's amazing how much you can get done if you put your mind to it."

"I swim because when you work hard, even though you hurt, you feel really good. It's the same with the meets—it's so rewarding to do well. I'm sure I'll swim until I die. I'll find a way to work it in somehow."

Karen Jubanyik: *'If you let up...'*

An operation on her shoulders hasn't prevented Karen Jubanyik from being part of the swimming machine.

"Why do I swim? I've spent many years swimming up and down the pool asking myself that question," she says with a laugh. "I like the friends I've made, I like to keep my body in shape. I like the competition. And it's taught me a lot about myself, especially having the injury to my shoulders. It has shown me that everything doesn't always go your way. It's hard for non-swimmers to understand how addictive swimming can be. It's a sport where if you let up at all, you know it's different from other team sports like football, where you blend in with the crowd. Swimming is a team sport at the college level, but it's basically an individual sport—except this is different at Brown. It's obvious at every meet how together we are. We will all go over and watch the diving competition, and we will be cheering each other from the first race. This feeling something that has been building from the first year."

The daughter of a Brown alumnus (Richard '60), Jubanyik says "I was never going to go to Brown, but I competed in meets here and then I got a letter from Dave, who was a friend of my high school coach. I met some of the swimmers and they clued me in that this was a good place, so I decided to come here." Jubanyik is working towards her Sc.B. in neural science, but says that she doesn't "set rigid standards. Brown is so flexible that it allowed me to swim, study, have a social life. I don't think I could have done this at Harvard or Princeton."

"Everyone here has their own thing. We're not so different from anyone else. Although we are envious of others who can sleep all afternoon if they want to."

Cathy Carolan: *'Great team unity'*

Before she came to Brown, Cathy Carolan competed with the boys on her high school team in Barrington, Rhode Island. "It was so depressing! You'd do your best and then you saw that you were slower than the guys and you'd just think, oh, no. O

eat thing here is the team unity. In high school the guys were always asking why there were women on the team."

Carolyn represents a third generation of athletes competing for Brown. Her father (Richard '58) and grandfather (William Gilbane '33) both played football for Brown. "They eat it up that swimming for Brown. They think it's the greatest when we beat Harvard and Yale, old football rivals. They like it a lot better than when we beat the big swimming teams."

A political science concentrator, Carolyn admits that it's hard to compete with people for high grades because of the amount of time swimming takes out of her schedule. Everyone understands the pressures she is under with the practice and schoolwork. And I do love the challenge of trying to do well academically. It's a great feeling when you do beat someone else gradewise."

Carolyn says the friends, the traveling, and keeping herself in good shape are reasons for working so hard. "I swim for myself, too. I'm not a big points person, and I feel lucky just to be able to practice with these girls. They don't treat me any differently, and I work just as hard as they do. I do it for the team, too. I may not be able to swim much at Princeton this weekend, but I'll be cheering a lot."

Karen Cole: *'A beautiful sport'*

New England was recovering from one of the worst snowstorms in many years, and Karen Cole breezed in from the outdoors with no coat. "It's really not very cold outside," she said in a hoarse voice. "And my voice doesn't normally sound like this—I did a lot of screaming last weekend when we beat Princeton." It probably didn't seem that cold to Cole, who started swimming when he was seven—in Fairbanks, Alaska.

"I started swimming when a friend of my father's started coaching a team. My dad took us to the pool and said, 'Swim.' We did. Our region combined Washington and Oregon, so I got to do a lot of traveling when I was growing up, which was great. I went to Hawaii two years in a row when I was

younger.

"I swim out of habit. I've done it for so long it seems a big part of my life. I like to be in shape, and at Brown I swim for the friendships. We don't just spend time in the pool together, we spend a lot of time outside together, too. We have the reputation for being a wild and crazy group. Swimming has made me a more disciplined person, and taught me to win and lose gracefully. I've met a lot of people through swimming; I can say I have friends all over Alaska, and really all over the United States. And," she adds with an embarrassed laugh, "it allows me to eat more."

Cole, who is concentrating in political science, grows more thoughtful and says, "It's really a beautiful sport. Flowing through the water, feeling it course over you, feeling the power. You can block everything out and pretend you're alone. It surrounds you."

Kathy Krull: *'Identity as swimmer'*

An applied math/economics concentrator, Kathy Krull says that swimming didn't come easily to her, although she has been doing it for twelve years. "Swimming wasn't easy; playing the piano was. But my coach said you have to make the decision between the two, and I

chose the swimming even though I was comparatively better at the piano. But no one else is there when you practice the piano. I chose swimming for the friendships.

"I matured sooner with the swimming. I was traveling when I was thirteen. It also makes you much more disciplined. It allows you to realize goals, and attain them. I don't have any work experience (besides lifeguarding) and I always put swimming on my resumé to show that I know how to accomplish something."

Krull discovered Brown by accident when her father, an executive for General Motors who was working with Computer Science Professor Andries van Dam, came to a computer conference here and "forced" Kathy to join him. "Dave Roach took me around, then he started sending me something almost every week. It made me feel wanted."

Krull says that she doesn't play a key position in scoring points for the team, but makes up for it in spirit. "I'm what they call a good workout swimmer, but I'm not a key person on the team. Quitting the team crossed my mind this fall. I had to ask myself what part do I play if I'm not swimming in meets. But I know I get a lot more from the workouts and the team than if I quit. I feel a lot of identity as a swimmer, and I like that."



Sue Danielson: 'Personal fulfillment'

"The hardest part of being on this swim team," says Sue Danielson, "is getting out of bed at six in the morning when it's cold, dark, and snowy outside, and trudging over to the pool. What gets me up? Part of it's automatic. Dave is very fair and doesn't take any messing around—he keeps up his end of the bargain and we keep up ours. Mostly what gets me up is knowing that everyone else is getting up, too."

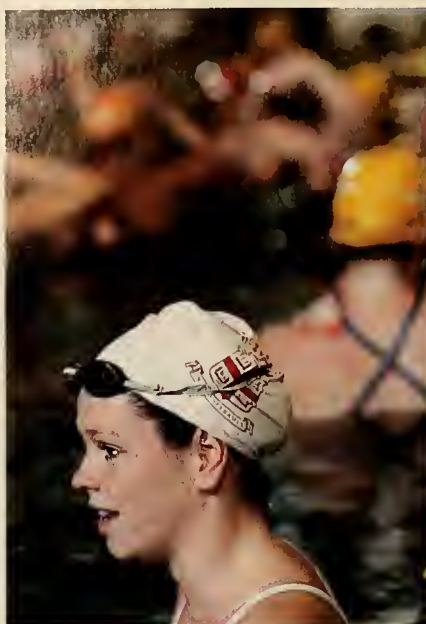
Danielson is from Princeton, New Jersey—enemy territory for women swimmers. "I have to say the two best times of my life were beating Princeton when I was a freshman and beating them this year."

A history concentrator, Danielson says that swimming gave her an instant sense of belonging. "Right away my freshman year I had thirty friends, even upperclassmen. It helped me adjust to Brown. Swimming has improved my self-image. The whole idea of being part of something like this has been great. People know the commitment we have made to it." Will she stop swimming after college. "Yeah. Isn't that terrible? Swimming is a year-round sport, and you spend so much time preparing. But the sense of personal fulfillment that I am experiencing now is something that I probably won't feel again in my life."

Although she swims primarily for her friends on the team, Danielson says she feels most like she is representing Brown when the team is at the Easterns or the Nationals. "Other schools might have better teams than we do, but it makes me feel really proud to represent a school that not only has a good team, but is known for good academics. It means we have to work twice as hard."

Peggy Tormey: The team comes first

An All-Ivy and All-East breast-stroker, Peggy Tormey has been swimming off and on since she was six years old. She grew up in Palo Alto, California, and when Dave Roach wrote her a letter about



Elaine Palmer.

Brown's swimming program, "my parents put me on a plane for Providence, and I discovered that I really liked it. I got exposed to a lot of people here who weren't swimmers, and I liked that atmosphere."

"I was immediately comfortable here because the group was already established. The team unity here is something really different from other places; every individual achievement is aggregated to the team objective. We spend a lot of time making individuals part of the team. We work hard on our mental frame of mind." Tormey describes the almost mystical influence this "mental frame" has on the team: "When the team swims well, we all do. If we're down, we're all down. At Syracuse [the only meet the team tied this year], we were tired, we had just come through finals, we had practiced the night before. None of us were up, so the team didn't do well."

An economics concentrator, Tormey says she has the reputation for being the last one to get into the pool. "I have a really hard time getting in the water in the morning," she admits sheepishly. "But you get such a good feeling out of what you can accomplish." And of the enormous commitment that she and the other swimmers have been making for most of their lives, she says, "A lot of these swimmers who spend so much of their time in practice have done it since they were little, as far back as they can remem-

ber—they don't even realize the sacrifice involved."

Jane Drury: 'A fulfilling year'

Jane Drury seems to exemplify the spirit of the entire women's swim team. She was one of three swimmers on the team who did not qualify for the Easterns this year. "I could've been bummed," she says philosophically, "but I have gotten so much out of swimming this year. I had such a fulfilling year and I feel like I am in the best shape ever. Although I'm not still in training, I will go to the pool to help the other swimmers out."

Drury has also competed in cross country, and competed in both her freshman year. "I did better on the cross country team, but I had so much more fun swimming. I missed the initial training period my freshman year because I was still doing cross country but the girls welcomed me as if I'd been there all along." She has since dropped cross country, because of the difficulty involved in trying to compete in two different sports at Brown, but points to the fact that if she "didn't feel I contributed to the swim team, I wouldn't have gone back to cross country. I am not swimming just to win. I swim for myself in part, to improve physically and mentally, but also I know that if I swim well, it encourages the faster swimmers to do better. It's hard to explain, but the whole team feels this way."

A history concentrator who plans to apply to law school, Drury says that her grades are always better when she is busier. "After swimming, everyone lets down, and everything seems to go."

"I don't know if I'll swim competitively after I graduate. Right now I don't think I'd want to get back in the water. But my dad always kids me that I'll make the nationals finally when I'm in the over-60 group in masters swimming."

Elaine Palmer: A shot at Olympics?

The cognoscenti say that Elaine Palmer is the best athlete at Brown, male or female. There is

questioning her ability in the pool: she won national championships in the 50 and 100 backstroke events last year; she holds six individual school records and is a member of four school-record relay teams. In spite of all the record breakage, Palmer is a little disturbed at being singled out as the "best," particularly on a team that stresses group goals.

"Everyone likes a little bit of glory, of course," she admits, "but I don't like always being introduced as 'Elaine Palmer, the swimmer.' If I had wanted to be known as Elaine Swimmer, I couldn't have come to Brown. And being classified as a 'jock' is so condescending."

Palmer says that if she had gone to school known as a swimming power-

house, she wouldn't have been giving academics her best shot. "Because of the academic demands here, we are always pressed for time, but if you want to you can be a real student athlete. Dave is always saying that the academics have to come before swimming or practice, and that if there's a conflict, the academics come first. I always wonder if I could do better academically if I didn't swim."

For any amateur athlete the 1984 Olympics are looming ahead. Roach says that Palmer stands the best chance of qualifying for them, although he points out that there are only two spots for each event and there are 50,000 swimmers in the country competing. "I think about it a lot," Palmer says. "I'm thinking of training hard this summer,

which I haven't done the past two summers. I haven't committed myself to training, but it's in the back of my mind. It's a matter of committing myself totally—to eat, talk, walk, and breathe swimming. It might mean taking a year off from Brown, and I'm not prepared to do that.

"I am looking forward to the day when I can hang up my competition swim suit. I will always be a competitive person, so maybe I'll get involved in weight-training or running. I might get into masters swimming, but I don't like to watch myself get slower and slower. When I'm twenty-five, I won't even be swimming the times I was when I was fifteen. I like to swim faster and faster."







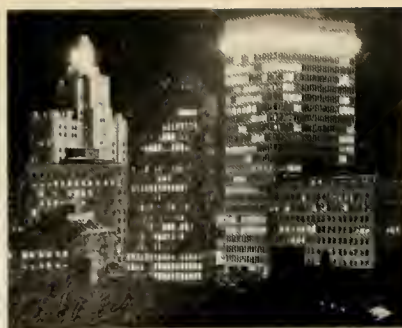
NEW HOPE FOR THE OLD CITY

America's best-known urban planner urges cities to use all their resources (such as Providence's waterfront, left)

By James W. Rouse

Photographs by John Forasté

continued



THE CITY

Many of us who work in the city turn a blind eye towards the gifts the city has to offer. We come out of our suburbs and apartments braced against the daily barrage, counting the hours until we can return to the relative safety and security of home. New Yorkers better than any other cosmopolites have developed that cool, anesthetized look to protect them from the crowds, the derelicts, the noise, the grime, the decay, the city. That look passes for sophistication, but it frequently hides disgust and fear at what their beloved city has evolved into.

If we allow our cities to die, can our civilization be far behind? One of the positive voices promoting the city as an investment in the future is James W. Rouse, who is perhaps the country's best known urban planner and developer. Rouse is responsible for developing such inner-city projects as Faneuil Hall Marketplace in Boston, the Gallery at Market Street East in Philadelphia, Harborplace in Baltimore, and projects in other cities. Finally, he is the mastermind behind the town of Columbia, Maryland, a community which he completely planned and developed. A 1981 cover story in *Time* magazine called Rouse an "urban visionary" who has revitalized many of the nation's urban centers.

Speaking at the Brown/ Providence Journal Public Affairs Conference in November, Rouse told his audience that the cities are experiencing a renaissance.

The following is an excerpted version of his talk.

There exists in this country a surging new spirit in the old city very different from anything that has existed in the past forty to fifty years. There's a hope. There's an expectancy. There's a determination on the part of people about their city that simply didn't exist until the last three, four, five, or six years.

It's a feeling among people that the city can be better than it is, that something can be done about it, that some-

thing is being done about it elsewhere, and why can't it happen here? There's an impatience with respect to cities not working. There's an attitude of "Let's find out what to do and do it." And it is being done.

It's happened in cities across the country. And cities that aren't really moving today are being left behind because it's no longer this static, drab, dead condition in our cities. There's life and movement and action and a powerful, new growth in the center of the American cities.

It is important to understand why we failed in the last thirty to forty years to use the forces that were at work and allowed the city to disintegrate. And if we don't recognize the forces that are at work today, we could wind up with a kind of messy, disintegrated central city, instead of the well-organized one that we could have.

The role of devil in the American city over the last forty years has been played, without any question, by the automobile. The automobile came upon us after World War II as a brand new system of transportation. Cities weren't equipped to handle it. The streets couldn't carry it. There was no place to park it.

We responded slowly. We didn't know what to do about this monster. And what happened by way of a community doing nothing is that it became so inconvenient, so congested, so impossible that one thing after another moved to the suburbs.

The suburbs became so congested that we then built freeways. We hacked them through the landscape, and when we came to an intersection with the old highway, we built a shopping center and an office park and a motel. And gradually, we just sucked the blood out the center of the city because during that time we were doing nothing really effective to make the center of the city work.

At the same time, we were experiencing in America the worldwide phenomenon of farm-to-city migration.

This was the new migration of the postwar years. In America, this was different from other migrations. Lots of people had come to the United States from central Europe, from the Orient, and they'd come and they'd come into the center of the city; and as they worked their way up, they went out. But this migration had a tag on it that no other migration had. It had a color. It was black, and it could be seen and identified, and it was pushed into the center of the city and walls were built around it.

Out of that congestion, we gradually withdrew the quality and the level of services that had been available in the old city. We created slums, we created jungles at the heart of our city, and we're still paying for it. This in-migration and the way we handled it was the second major cause of the deterioration of the center city.

We are faced with the transformation of the American city over the next twenty years. We will look back on the '80s and '90s with the same kind of surprise that we looked back in the '60s and '70s on the suburban explosion. We're now going to experience the explosion of the center city. It's going to be as massive in its impact on the city as the suburban explosion was, but very different. How we handle it, what we do with this new potential for the city, is going to measure the quality of life in the city by the end of century.

We've been living so long with the exhortation for people to do something about the city that we may not realize it's a different ball game now. It really isn't so much exhortation as it is identifying the resources the city has and using them well, managing this change in a way that creates the kinds of cities we want.



The former Davol plant on the edge of downtown Providence has been converted into a Faneuil Hall-type complex of shops and restaurants.

What are the forces working in favor of the center city? The first is not really a force of the future; it's of the past. We have done a lot of things to the center of our cities over the last thirty years: better highways—you can get to the center of almost any city today quicker, easier than you could twenty-five years ago. We have done a lot in the way of public squares, beautifying the center of the city. We have new office buildings: there are more workers in the center of most cities today than there were twenty-five or thirty years ago. Institutions have expanded—art museums, university hospitals, or whatever.

There has been a cumulative impact of bits and pieces not well thought through, not planned, not organized, not always good in their relationship to one another. But it's happened, and it is a force to be used in the center of the city today.

Secondly, and very important, is a radical change in lifestyle. For millions and millions of young Americans of the '50s and '60s and into the '70s, the American dream was the house on a quarter-acre lot, a picket fence, a station wagon, an outdoor barbeque, and a country club.

That no longer is the American dream for millions and millions of

young American people who don't value that lifestyle. They're more interested in a Volkswagen than a station wagon. They're more interested in baking bread than an outdoor barbeque. They're more interested in a pair of skis than a set of golf clubs. There are two of them working; they have larger incomes relatively than thirty-five or forty years ago; and they are postponing children.

Sixty-five percent of the households in America today have two people working. Fifty percent have no children. Think of those demographics as an opportunity for the center of the city. Suburbs don't fit that lifestyle. This is the market, and that market is pressing against the center of the city, buying old houses, rehabilitating them with new values.

Young white people today will move right into the middle of a black area and not be afraid, which is a wonderful change in American life. This pressure expresses itself better in some cities than others. In Baltimore, there have been 7,000 dwelling units rehabilitated to good condition in the last seven years within ten minutes of the center of the city; 2,000 new units have been built in the center of the city. You see more of this in some cities than in others, but it has happened

in every city across the country.

The economic forces in housing are favorable to the center of the city. With gas costing more, travel is less in the center of the city. Heating is less in a city townhouse than it is in a suburban house. More space costs less than in a suburban house.

Economic forces of business and industry are favorable to the center of the city, if we know how to use them. Service industry is where the future is. We need to provide well for it, and we are.

The environmental, historical forces favor the center of the city. A builder used to be able to go out and build anywhere he wanted, whatever he wanted, almost. Now, there are all kinds of constraints on what he can do. These are inhibiting, difficult, and maybe more expensive, but they're right, and they're late if anything. At the same time, at the center of the city, the historical forces are preserving buildings that would have been bulldozed a few years ago. So, we're holding onto an inventory that is available for housing at lower cost than the suburbs.

The soft spot in real estate in the coming years will be the suburban house. That is the way it will be.

'We have the capacity to make cities work'

Every city in this country has resources that it's not using to fulfill a potential that it is not realizing. There just are enormous things that we can do in the city that we're not taking hold of. Some cities are. You can see it in bits and pieces here and there. Waterfront is one such resource.

Almost every city in America is on a waterfront. A hundred years ago, Chicago, under the leadership of an extraordinary man, Daniel Byrnham, saw its waterfront was a mess, and ought to be corrected; and, under the Byrnham plan, they went in and covered over those railroad yards, built the marinas, built Grant Park, made Michigan Avenue the magnificent boulevard that preserved vitality and activity as really no city in the country has done.

None of us learned from the Byrnham plan. We didn't learn what that waterfront meant.

There are other places in the center of the city. Not every old building can be made into a Faneuil Hall; that's a great mistake. We get a lot of that: "We've got a wonderful, old warehouse in this city that's 200 years old and falling down; it would be a great Faneuil Hall Marketplace." That not only doesn't necessarily follow, but probably doesn't follow.

But there are other resources. Indianapolis took the resource of the center square that's rare in this country, and they've done everything they can to make it into a treasure and restore their city market. They are capturing their resources. They are bringing a coliseum and a stadium right into downtown. They are making that city thrive because they are capturing their resources.

Baltimore, of course, has done this in an extraordinary way. In August, a new center opened in Milwaukee. Milwaukee was not a bad city downtown, it was just a tired city. The Ar-

cade built back in the 1890s is just an extraordinary building; it sat right there, all closed up, boarded over, not being used. They tied that in with a bridge into Gimbel's department store, winding an arcade down through the other stores in downtown. It opened on August 26. Everybody in Milwaukee had their fingers crossed.

The crowds were so enormous, you couldn't get in the place, and they stayed that way. The Boston Store, which is a Federated Department Store, increased its sales about 40 percent over last year in this same period. When we did the Gallery at Market East in Philadelphia, Strawbridge and Clothier's sales increased 35 percent in one year. [There are] tremendous resources in the center of the city to use.

The real thing we need to do today is to put a fine eye on the resources that are available in the city. Cities have seen themselves as a service, but they need to see themselves as a business. They need to capture every opportunity they have. When they've got a piece of land that's for sale, they ought to demand a piece of the action on that land, 50 percent of the cash flow from what develops from it. They ought to be developing revenues all over the place.

Baltimore doesn't yet have cable TV, but it's about to, and competition is now underway. Who gets the cable TV? I was asked many months ago to be a part of one of the groups making a proposal, and I listened to it, and it was so profitable. I was going to have the opportunity to make an enormous profit, and I said, "There's something wrong with this. If there are these kinds of profits in cable TV, it ought to be going to the community, not to a lot of people like you and me."

There is nothing wrong in this at all. Nothing illicit, nothing unethical. But the fact is, sixteen citizens, out-

standing people in Baltimore, are being allowed, for \$48,000 each, to have shares in this television company, and the television company agrees to buy them out in five years at four times what they paid, and it holds the prospect of buying them out at nine times what they paid. And the average for those sixteen people will be \$543,000 for doing nothing but giving their name.

And that's only a part of it. The net result is that in the whole process, there will be somewhere between \$10 million and \$16 million being paid by the successful company to win a TV franchise.

Not robbery, not unethical, but a resource the city didn't capture.

You know, if that was there, the city ought to have it, not a lot of citizens who do nothing.

This kind of thing in one way or another exists through the city, and we've got to be resourceful in capturing those flows of money and using them. If the city sees itself as something in demand, not having to exhort people to come, then these are its assets—old buildings, worn-out places, all the things we've looked upon as being discards but which are valuable jewels. They need to be made available on the basis that the city gets a big return.

The city of Norfolk, Virginia, wanted to do its waterfront. It had a marvelous but deteriorated waterfront and a devastated downtown. All the ships had gone, as has happened in most ports, and we were asked to do the Norfolk waterfront. It will open June 1, and it will be a Faneuil Hall/Harborplace-type activity of about half the size.

But our initial study said it wasn't economical, and it wasn't. It would cost \$15 million, and any reasonable forecast said it was worth \$7.5 million. And 80-percent financing would mean



ouse at the public affairs conference: An optimist for cities.

million financing, \$9 million equity. Absolutely no way it could be justified, the project couldn't happen.

But I know the people in Norfolk very well, and I sat down with the executive vice-president of the Virginia National Bank and the mayor, and I said, let's all get on the same side of the table and figure out how we can make this work. And so we devised what we've come to call the Norfolk Financial Plan, by which the city is putting up this uneconomic thing that couldn't be done, yet is of tremendous benefit to the city.

Revitalization of the waterfront could mean tremendous fall-out for downtown. . . it would create a thousand jobs in the center of the city the way it was opened. Based on our Harborplace experience, almost half of those jobs would go to unemployed, young, black men and women. We would expect to create, again based on the Harborplace experience, ten to fifteen new black merchants in that center, increase taxes, favorably affect land and business all around, even before it's opened. But how could you do it?

We entered into a fifty-fifty joint venture relationship with the city, knowing the city was going to take losses for five years. The forecast, which we consider to be conservative, was that it could make them up by the eighth year, and we would divide the cash flow thereafter.

The net result of that little project shows that the city over the next thirty years will get \$25 million in taxes it never would have gotten, will get all its monies back at 11.75-percent interest, and will make a profit of \$48 million on that center.

And, if all goes well, that will be doubled in the course of the next three to five years.

That kind of opportunity is available in the city. This is the way cities have to think, and cities that don't see themselves in business and having resources to capture and use are going to lose opportunities and are going to lose money.

There are two ways of thinking about a city. We're habituated to thinking about the city as a problem, and a crisis to meet, a problem to deal with. And so we're always patching up, repairing, maintaining, surviving, and that really is our frame of mind about the city. By and large, as American people living in cities, we don't expect them to be beautiful, efficient, or humane—caring for the people in the city.

The other way of thinking about a city is to think, what would it be like if it worked? Suppose we took Providence or Baltimore or any other city; and instead of looking at its problems and its crises, we looked at what this city would be like if it worked in the best possible way for the people here.

What would it be? What would it be like physically? How would the systems work? How would the urban systems of education, health care, crime, justice, correction, employment, all the systems of the city work?

You know, we have the capacity in this country to do that. We can put a man on the moon. We can surely think through the urban systems well enough to contemplate the rational, working city.

If we did that, then we've got to start back *here* and figure how we get *there*. Of course, we won't be able to do all the things we'd like. We'll have to make choices. We'll have to postpone some things. But we will be working towards a rational image, and everything we do will relate to that image, and that way of thinking can apply to a little part of the city, it can apply to downtown, or it can apply to the whole city. It can apply to the physical form of the city, or it can apply to the whole social system which meets the human needs of the city.

But that's the way an American business or industrial corporation would face its future. And that's the way the city ought to face its future. It's raising up the rational image of what ought to be, and then figuring out how to get there. And in doing that, we could leap right over a lot of the problems that bog us down today in the life of the city.

One Theme Runs Through Sociologist Fran Kobrin's Research: The Changing American Family

By Katherine Hafner

Fran Kobrin in her Maxcy Hall office.



Ted Kramer, the sympathetic hero of the novel and movie *Kramer vs. Kramer*, was left holding the bag—and the boy—when his wife, Joanna, walked out on him. After many trials and many more errors, he settled comfortably into single fatherhood, and became a symbol for changing family dynamics in the eighties. How will the Kramer family survive the loss of the matriarch? How will Ted cope? Joanna? The little boy? According to Brown sociologist Fran Kobrin, the statistics show that Ted was getting more out of the marriage than Joanna—as marriage appears to be more life-sustaining for a man than for a woman. And the statistics also show that Ted may not live as long unmarried as he might have if he had stayed attached: unmarried people die sooner than married people.

Kobrin, an associate professor in

the sociology department, was one of the first to apply studies of family and family change to the traditionally narrow field of demography. Among other things, Kobrin has looked at ethnicity and its link to self-employment patterns and researched the phenomenon of children leaving the domestic nest at a younger age than ever before. She has also studied what she calls the "empty nest" period in a person's life, when the children have left. She attained national prominence in 1976 when she and former Brown sociologist Gerry Hendershot offered a set of startling findings concerning marriage and its relationship to mortality rates in a paper presented to the American Sociological Association.

"By studying a cross-section of people who died between the ages of thirty-five and seventy-four," Kobrin says, "we found that unmarried people die sooner than married people, people with children live longer than those without, and household heads outlive those who are not."

Kobrin and Hendershot had drawn largely from research that had preceded their own to suggest two widely cited but conflicting explanations for their findings—a "selection" hypothesis and a "protection" argument. "The selection argument says that married people live longer because those who are likely to live longer in the first place are also more likely to marry. The second explanation would be that marriage does not 'select,' it 'protects' individuals from death, nurturing them with what the French sociologist Emile Durkheim termed 'social integration.'

"We favored the protection theory over the selection theory," Kobrin adds, "because selection failed when we examined people living alone. It couldn't account for the fact that unmarried women living alone live much longer than unmarried men living alone—more than three times more unmarried men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-four die than their female cohorts; and although married females in the same age bracket also outlive unmarried females, their advantage is significantly less than for men."

On the basis of these statistics, marriage appears to be more life-sustaining for a man than for a woman. Using these figures, Kobrin and Hendershot examined the nature of marriage itself, and who benefits from a marriage the

most. "A 'tie,' as I call it, as found between two married people can be nurturing and thus life-sustaining. But who benefits most from the nurturing is what concerns me."

Men tend to be heads of household in a marriage, and women in the less powerful position, which makes marriage more nurturing for the man. This might explain why married men live longer than unmarried men. If you also consider the fact that women outlive men by an average of eight years, a society in which marriages were completely egalitarian might see the women outliving the men by still more than the average.

Unmarried women living alone find it easier to establish close relationships than do unmarried men living alone, which might account for why the death rates for women living alone are lower than for men. Kobrin and Hendershot concluded that factors serving to protect people from dying can extend beyond the support found in marriage, to those present in ties to friends and relatives as well. The implications of these findings for people who fall into any one of these categories is evident.

After the paper had been read and received at the ASA convention, Kobrin stashed it away on her shelf and returned to other things. A month or two later she was awakened by a telephone call from a reporter, requesting a comment on her findings on mortality. "I asked him if he had heard my presentation to the ASA, and he answered that, no, he had read about my work in the current issue of *Psychology Today*. The magazine's editor had written a short piece based on my work without my even knowing! I was flattered," Kobrin concedes, "but unfortunately academics don't give each other a lot of points for publicity outside of academia. If you're popular, there's some question as to whether you're any good. I'm quite willing to publicize my work because it is so relevant. Many academic people can't communicate their work because of the nature of the work."

The publicity she received six years ago with her mortality findings has since become part of nearly every day in the life of Fran Kobrin. She is the sociology faculty member to whom most telephone calls are funnelled, and she gracefully answers questions about the elderly, sin-



*She balanced
her three-
year-old on
her hip while
she read
Lewis Mumford*

gle parenthood, living arrangements, and any other topic touching on family dynamics. A guru of sorts, her comments on the changing nature of the modern American family have appeared in newspapers throughout the country, and she is in constant demand by civic organizations and women's clubs to speak at their luncheons. The forty-year-old sociologist-demographer has taken a topic that touches all of our lives and assigned it context and meaning. While we go on hunches and personal experience, Kobrin works with hard numbers and the experience of a professional, who, if not personally exempt from her research topics, can coolly discuss marriage, divorce, and death.

When Kobrin began doing research on household and family demography in the early 1960s, it was a little-known area of study. Today, principally through her efforts, it is recognized as a field in and of itself. But only when pressed will Kobrin admit that most of her work is of widespread interest to others. And though loath to credit herself unduly, if at all, she mentions further that her work has in the past two decades established her as a household name among her contemporaries.

Born Frances Hyde Engeman outside Washington, D.C., in 1942, Kobrin's childhood was "fairly normal suburban," with two parents and three brothers. The Engemans moved quite often: Kobrin's father was a newspaper reporter. "My mother was a brilliant woman, my preference for a role model if I were asked to choose one. She worked as a librarian for many years, then at dead-end clerical jobs until she died suddenly at sixty-two.

"It was easier for me to get professional recognition than it was in my mother's day," Kobrin reflects. "She didn't get a Ph.D. because she didn't think she was smart enough. You see, women were convinced of that in those days."

"Dead-end clerical jobs" weren't in the cards for Kobrin, although her start in academia was not auspicious. When she graduated from high school, her father decided she belonged at Radcliffe, so that was the college she attended. During her freshman year, she met David Kobrin '62, one of her brother's classmates. She dropped out of college at nineteen to marry David and lived in Providence for a year while he finished his undergraduate

education. The newly-wedded Kobrins set up house on the East Side's Alumnus Avenue, and Fran looked for a job to supplement her housework.

"It was very clear that cooking and housekeeping and ironing sheets was my primary job," she says. "After all, this was 1961. *The Feminine Mystique* hadn't even been written.

"I worked at the Elmwood Public Library for \$1.05 an hour, and I felt good—some people were making 85 cents." She then took a job at the Brown Bookstore, located at that time in the basement of Faunce House.

After David graduated from Brown the Kobrins moved to Boston, where Fran meant to finish college. But after a year the family, which now included a one-year-old daughter, moved to Philadelphia, where David attended graduate school. Fran enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania. "College was always wired into me. I got a tremendous amount of support from everyone around me to go back to school, so I did. I decided to major in sociology, because I had been reading a lot about population explosions, a popular topic in those days." By August 1965, she had received her bachelor's degree and she began graduate school in demography one month later.

As Kobrin began her doctoral dissertation, her husband accepted a teaching position at the State University of New York at Albany, and once again the Kobrin family picked up and moved.

It would be a familiar scene to many: a young, bespectacled woman with light brown curls standing in a kitchen balancing a three-year-old on her hip while intermittently flipping a page of Lewis Mumford and stirring the roux. Kobrin spent her first year in upstate New York caring for a second infant and writing her dissertation on household structures. "It began as a dry topic and evolved into something more dramatic. I started writing about household structures and realized it was really on families," she says. "It also ended up having a strong feminist angle, when I discovered there was a tremendous increase over the years in older women living alone, not with their children."

Kobrin's dissertation was an analysis of the patterns of change in American household structures. She found that there had been a dramatic increase

the number of one-person households after 1940—from 4 to 7 percent in 1940 to over 20 percent in the early 1970s.

"This increase in independent, extra-family living represents a new phenomenon—the integration of age-sex groups and the relationship generally between the individuals and the family. This is important for the understanding of individuals' life cycles. It is no longer true that most people spend their lives in families."

Her dissertation led Kobrin to her continuing interest in household, and thus family, change. "It seemed extremely important to explore this whole new phenomenon of extra-family living, understand its causes and determine its important consequences. I have found that one-person households, called 'primary individuals,' tend to be occupied by those at both extremes of the adult age range—those in their late teens or early twenties who are in transition from the family they grew up in to establishing one of their own; and those who have outlived their marriage and their responsibilities to dependent children.

"In each case, this one-person household has not occurred because of postponed marriage or earlier ending of marriage," Kobrin emphasizes. "In fact, it has progressed despite fluctuations in marriage age and increases in house survivorship. All of this represents the 'undoubling,' or what in traditional sociological theory is called the decline of the extended family."

Kobrin had not yet received her Ph.D. when she was considered for a teaching position at SUNY Albany, where her husband taught history. The interview came at a time when female academics were a rarity in a profession reserved chiefly for men. "I needed to be taken seriously as an academic by men," she recalls, "not as a faculty wife."

Wary of nepotism, SUNY pondered Kobrin's position, and in the meantime she accepted a job up the road at Skidmore College, where she taught until coming to Brown in 1974.

Hired to do research and teach a seminar, Kobrin was eager to come to Brown, which was a growing demographic studies center. She was also eager to leave behind the annals of introductory sociology, which she had taught at Skidmore exactly eleven times. During the Brown interview she

was asked what she planned to do with her children. Accustomed by this time to such a reception of her personal situation, she replied without hesitation. "I told the interviewers I'd been able to make child-care arrangements in the past and I didn't think it would pose a problem.

"I feel very strongly that having children is an eighteen-year proposition. There is no right time to have children. Even if you have a regular babysitter, you've got the kid at night and on weekends. The relationship is clear; there is no question the child is yours."

Kobrin the social scientist takes over to explain that, contrary to what we may have been taught to believe, such a lifestyle is not necessarily bad for children. "The evidence is clear that if you have a regular arrangement for child care, no one can document negative outcomes."

The same sensibility that saw her through many difficult years of juggling her career and her family has also made Kobrin quite comfortable describing herself as a feminist, who refuses to take for granted society's sexist assumptions. "I have no trouble with the term 'feminist.' I still subscribe to *Ms.*," she says, flipping through the pages of the national magazine dedicated to the women's movement.

Kobrin spent one harried semester commuting from Providence to New York every weekend, a three-hour-and-twenty-minute drive, arriving in Albany in time for dinner. By the summer, the rest of her family had joined her. She was shortly thereafter placed on the regular faculty and today she is one of two women in the sociology department with tenure.

These days, Kobrin sits behind her desk on the second floor of Maxcy Hall, a long stride from the Elmwood Public Library. Pictures of her family crowd one wall; a lone silver and gray picture of a panda decorates another; hundreds of books line a third. She is in the midst of rearranging the furniture in her office, in an attempt to make the room more liveable and more functional at the same time—two contradictory notions, she concedes.

She has had the benefit—or perhaps the misfortune—of living through two eras in transition: the fifties and early sixties, when women were told to stay home and sew curtains; and the late sixties and early seventies, which

signalled to women that demonstrating intelligence and treading on hitherto male-dominated territory should be no cause for shame or ostracism. In her undergraduate course at Brown, Kobrin teaches her students about feminism by assigning them Marabel Morgan's *The Total Woman*, which she describes as a "glorification of the strength of being weak, the power of being childish and dishonest in a marriage. Those students most against the women's movement are the first to point out the manipulative tactics that parade through the book.

"I often tire my students by making the argument that the more romantic relationship is also the more equal one. I tell my male students, 'If she loves you it doesn't have to mean she wants to hold onto your paycheck.'"

Although she would have you believe that her various successes are due not to hard work spurred by an inquiring mind but to some inscrutable series of fortuitous events, it's not true. One cursory appraisal of Kobrin in her element is enough to see that her modesty is but a thin veil for a woman who has accomplished all that she has, in the face of adversity.

A classic "numbers cruncher," Kobrin relies heavily on the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the basis of much of her work. Each decade's fresh set of statistics enables her to gauge population shifts and then draw an array of conclusions.

"The Census isn't as important to demographers as it used to be," Kobrin explains. "Once a year we're given updated data that monitors the Census data. On the whole, I consider it the best kind of survey data available to demographers." And she readily defends it against widely publicized claims that its numbers should be invalidated, that large portions of the American population were not counted into the 1980 figures. "The quality of the data gathering itself is not great. We know there is undercount, but in terms of content, it's excellent."

Kobrin's current research includes a study she is preparing for the Rand Corporation of Santa Monica, California, on children growing up and leaving home. She is documenting the widespread increase in children moving out of the house and setting up homes of their own at an earlier age

Ethnicity affects not only the identity of individuals, but their behavior

than this country has ever before seen. "We are examining the circumstances under which young people move away from home. How does leaving home before forming a family of own's own influence the type of family you eventually form?"

"We've found that women have an easier time striking out on their own than men, and that the number of people between twenty-five and twenty-nine years old who have not yet married has increased some 40 percent in recent years."

Although she is reluctant to make irreversible predictions, Kobrin says American society can likely expect later marriages in years to come, along with later first births, smaller total families, and more egalitarian marriages on the whole. "We're still up in the air about what divorce rates will do," says Kobrin, who was divorced herself four years ago. "I'm always hoping for the best."

Recently returned from a five-week trip to Jerusalem, Kobrin is planning research strategy for the sabbatical leave she will spend there next year. She was nominated for a Fulbright Scholarship by the United States to study family connections among different ethnic groups, another of her ongoing interests.

"The most challenging aspect of research on ethnicity is to determine what it means to individuals, to groups, and to social processes," Kobrin wrote in 1980. While most research indicates that ethnic identification these days is no more than holidays and recipes, based on empty symbols, Kobrin disagrees. "My research has convinced me that ethnicity can have great structural impact that has meaning to individuals beyond cultural symbols, and affects not only their identity but also their behavior. The ability to claim membership in an ethnic group [creates] a concrete solidarity, and one with important applications for the process of status attainment."

Some of her work will be done in conjunction with Calvin Goldscheider, an adjunct professor of sociology at Brown who also teaches at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He and Kobrin collaborated on *The Ethnic Factor in Family Structures and Mobility* published in 1978 about the role ethnicity plays in

modern family structures. They pointed to Rhode Island's heterogeneous religious, ethnic, and class composition as an ideal population studies laboratory. Using data compiled over the years in Rhode Island by Brown's Population Research Laboratory, Kobrin and Goldscheider found that ethnic pluralism remains very much an aspect of American community life, a continually changing aspect.

In 1980, Kobrin and Goldscheider looked once again at Rhode Island's different religious and ethnic groups relation to self-employment levels. Though overall self-employment levels have decreased by more than 55 percent in the last three decades (from more than one quarter of the labor force in 1940 to one-ninth in 1970), they found that self-employment remains an important part of ethnic differentiation. More than half of all Jewish males in Rhode Island, for instance were self-employed in 1980, and Italians, who have historically maintained a high level of self-employment, have declined the least of all ethnic groups.

"Israel will provide me with a still better example of ethnic diversity to study," Kobrin says. "When you study ethnicity in the United States, you don't get a lot. Israel, on the other hand, offers a much broader range of variation—from the totally traditional Asian-African Jewish family, with high fertility rates, a strict patriarchy, and the subjugation of women; to the Jews of Western Europe, with educated women, increasing independence for children as young adults, and institutionalization of elderly relatives."

In her relatively young career, Kobrin has already been cited by others as a trail blazer, studying the most modern of social phenomena, using the most current data available. And though Kobrin has been studying the changing nature of the family for nearly two decades, it is only in the last few years that Americans and the media have embraced the importance and significance of her work. She argues that a thematic consistency links all her work: family change. It touches all of us.

Katie Hafner is a freelance writer living in Johnston, R.I.

ARRESTING NEWS ABOUT WOMEN AND THEIR HEARTS

By Katherine Hinds

Photographs by John Forasté

If a middle-aged woman falls unconscious on a street in downtown Providence, it isn't likely that people will think "Heart attack!" and summon a rescue squad. However, if a middle-aged man falls to the ground, "It's his heart!" would be the first thought for many.

It's this kind of thinking that has led Lois Monteiro '58, an associate professor in community medicine, to be at the forefront of research on women and heart attacks. Recently, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation awarded Monteiro a three-year \$136,000 grant to study the recovery rate of women who have had heart attacks.

"Imagine a person having a heart attack," suggests Monteiro. "I would fall out of my chair if you said anything but 'a male who is overweight, overworked, and over-fifty.' It's part of our culture to think this way."

Monteiro traces this conception to the early part of the century when the scientific notion of heart disease was first defined. "Sir William Osler [a pioneering turn-of-the-century Canadian physician] described the person afflicted with heart disease as 'a man with military bearing, hard drive, and excessive ambition.' That image has held through this century, and work took off in that direction. Before this, in nineteenth-century literature, women with weak hearts were very common. But—and I'm not a literature expert—women stopped swooning in the twentieth century."

Heart disease became a male-oriented disease, a conception that was reinforced in sexually-oriented jokes about heart attacks. "Johnny Carson must tell one a week, about the man who dies with a smile on his face. And it's always the man who dies in the throes of passion. This is a combination of folklore and science—that sexual ac-



Lois Monteiro: Johnny Carson's jokes help maintain the image of the man as the heart attack victim.



'If you ask
a woman
what she thinks
she will die
from, she will
answer cancer.
But the statistics
are much higher
for death from
heart disease'

tivity is dangerous to the heart. Actually," Monteiro adds, "having sex expends the same amount of energy as walking up two flights of stairs. If a person can manage that, he or she should be able to manage the other."

Stereotypes that exaggerate the maleness of heart disease have led to an underestimation of the disease among women. According to Monteiro, while the incidence of heart disease is lower in women than men, it increases slowly with age in women so that the differences between male and female rates diminish with age. It is a prominent disease for young to middle-aged men, yet among women it is a disease of middle to older age.

Other misperceptions that have arisen express concern about the effects of women's changing roles. Now that women are exposed to the competitive rat-race, which leads to greater stress, will that stress in turn lead to more heart disease?

"Now that women are at the executive level, the perception is that they will have more myocardial infarctions [MI]. The thread runs through popular literature that since women have been climbing the executive ladder it's 'Welcome to Coronary Culture.'" Not true. "The woman who is most likely to have an MI is the woman in the mid-level secretarial job—those who have non-supportive bosses who they can't yell at or fire, little job mobility, and a lot of family responsibilities. They can't quit their jobs, so they're in a Catch-22. The movie *9 to 5* showed the type of pressures these women are suffering. Women at the executive level are also more conscious of the risk factors now. Young women are more conscious of their bodies' health."

Most of the research on myocardial infarctions has focused on men. Investigators who have studied the relationship of stress and heart disease have frequently used a personality-based indicator of stress to measure a coronary-prone behavior pattern, also called Type A behavior. People who show traits such as aggressiveness, ambitiousness, competitiveness, work-orientation, impatience, and hostility are designated as Type A personalities. Monteiro says that the Type A behavior model was developed from observations of white middle-aged men. The

measurement of Type A behavior in women and its relationship to heart disease has not yet been fully developed.

"All of the work that has been done on Type A personalities—those who are coronary-prone—were male-oriented studies," Monteiro says. "The past eighteen months we have seen a re-evaluation of the instruments of these studies. It turns out that even the questions asked to determine Type A personalities are male-oriented."

Monteiro points to a recent review of the research on coronary-prone behavior indicating that tests of Type A behavior depend on questions related to work. These questions may not be valid for studies of unemployed persons such as housewives, since questions that measure anger toward peer toward having to wait, or toward competition are put into the work context. "For instance one critique of Type A behavior concerns patience. The question asks, 'If someone is slow to respond to you, do you get impatient?' you ask that of a businessman, you will get a different answer from what housewife will give you. She may be dealing with young children all day, where she has to wait patiently for many things. We may have to make new questions."

Another result of misperceptions about women having coronaries is the different ways men and women respond to symptoms of MI. A study of MI patients in Seattle asked, among many questions, how the victim got to the hospital. Monteiro explains that the women delayed more than men, and more frequently called their doctors rather than a rescue squad. "The interesting thing is that women who were with others at the time of the attack tended to call the rescue squad—other people made the decision. I think women have a tendency to misperceive the symptoms. If she gets shooting pains in her shoulder and down her arm, a woman will think 'bursitis,' or 'must be from lifting that heavy bag of groceries.' If you ask a woman what she thinks she will die from, she will most often answer 'cancer.' But the statistics are much higher for death from heart disease than from cancer."

Cardiac-care floors have more men patients than women; and most cardiologists are men. "The first patient a cardiologist will think of is the for-

-five-year-old businessman with a family to support. Men do have more heart attacks than women," Monteiro says, "but after the age of sixty-five the rate is almost equal. Women tend to have MIs later in life—there seems to be some protection for women until after menopause."

What effect does the male domination of heart disease have on the rehabilitation of women? This is the area Monteiro will be studying with her new grant.

"Women don't fit into current cardiac rehabilitation programs. In many cases the cardiologist thinks a woman in re-adjust her life better. . . a housewife can just take it easier. Rarely does rehabilitation help the woman herself. The assumption is that women can resume life at their own pace, which doesn't take into account the fact that many women may live alone, need help recovering, and may want to return to work.

"Rehab programs are usually set up at the YMCA or male gyms. There is a program at the Pawtucket [R.I.] YMCA that is at 7 a.m., convenient for men in their way to work, but not so convenient for women who may be getting household up. Someone involved in rehab program once remarked to me that women don't like to sweat, and it may be that women in their fifties don't like to—they never did, and it was never part of their routine of life. But they might like to swim. Then there is the whole notion of male camaraderie, the locker room, that sense of 'we're in this together.' I see women as being marginal in these programs. . . you have eight men and one woman; the men are 45-55, the women 55-65; they are a different sex. These marginal women may be less enthusiastic, and the people who run the programs may in turn be less enthusiastic about having her and may let her drop out."

Monteiro will be studying at least 100 post-infarction women patients referred to her by eight area hospitals. Half of the group will be her control, and half will be included in her intervention program. The control subjects will follow a normal course of post-MI care, including scheduled checkups and normal instructions from physicians. "Fifty of these women will be visited three times in six months by a nurse practitioner experienced in car-

diac rehab. They will help assess the patient's activities and advise her when to return to appropriate activities."

Although it is not now routine for nursing visits to be made to monitor the progress of post-infarction patients, Monteiro wrote in her grant proposal, the focus of most physician visits is likely to be on medication or diagnostic issues rather than on psychosocial issues. "The nurse practitioner will help work on family support, and discuss the patient's fears about the disease and her expectations. My experience with post-infarction women is that they tend to err on the side of not doing enough. The nurse practitioner will help get the patient into appropriate programs. Perhaps if there were specific programs for women they would participate more. I know women in retirement centers do a lot of line-dancing. What about swimming, or a walking program?"

At the end of six months, Monteiro will evaluate the level of activity and threat, and compare the two groups. "If we learn that a female-oriented cardiac rehab program would be useful perhaps we need to build programs and discussion groups around women's concerns."

This may be just the beginning—for Monteiro's work as well as the entire field of women and heart attacks. "I'd like to see the beginning of redressing the balance in literature. If women have heart attacks at a rate of 3:1 to men, we should have studies in the literature at that rate, and we don't. We have a long way to go."



The woman most likely to have a myocardial infarction is not the executive, but the secretary

Pain, Pleasure, and Addiction

'Hurts So Good' is more than just a rock song. It is a notion central to Richard Solomon's theory about why we become addicted — to both pleasant and painful experiences.

By Anne Diffily

Photographs by Ann Stevens

Think for a moment of your favorite childhood amusement park, a fantasy world of whirling chairs and twinkling lights and overwhelming noise: calliopes, pinball chimes, hoarse cries of arcade barkers, the thunder of the roller coaster.

Think about the roller coaster; recall your first ride. Probably you were scared witless. When the cars whooshed down that last big hill, your shrieks and your stomach got left behind somewhere up in the blue summer sky. It sounds like an awful experience. Who would be masochistic enough to repeat it voluntarily?

But the lines of people at the roller-coaster gates are always the longest lines in an amusement park. Lots of people are not only willing, but eager, to clatter over the dizzying loops and curves, out-screaming Fay Wray as a thousand butterflies churn their innards. Why? The thrill, the "rush," that follows their initial terror is too sweet to resist. They are hooked. They want to be scared, again and again, because afterwards they are euphoric.

Now think of your first love. Teen-age puppy love or heavy college romance—it doesn't matter, the first-

flush feelings were the same. Seeing your lover, being with him, even just daydreaming about him or hearing his name, gave you pleasure nigh unto ecstasy.

And the more you were with your lover, the more you *needed* to be with him. You *had* to be with him. Each day, each hour you were apart was a fretful time, an eternity of anticipation. So do most love affairs begin. You are hooked, as addicted to your lover as a junkie is to heroin.

If your lover should end the romance, emotional havoc ensues. You are panicked; how can you live without him? Suddenly you develop a bottomless well of tears. You ache with grief. This is the sickness of heartbreak; it is fear and agony. Such emotional pain can easily approximate the physical pain of a junkie going straight. Both are symptoms of withdrawal.

Pain and pleasure. They are polar opposites, the cornerstones of behavioral psychology's theoretical edifice. Seemingly incompatible, these basic physical and emotional sensations are, it appears, nearly inseparable companions. For centuries, men

and women have remarked in prose, verse, drama, and song upon their peculiar intertwining.

"How curiously [pleasure] is related to what is thought to be its opposite, pain!" marveled Plato. "If you seek the one and obtain it, you are almost bound always to get the other as well."

George Bernard Shaw was more specific. "The most intolerable pain," he wrote in *Man and Superman*, "is produced by prolonging the keenest pleasure."

Plato and Shaw, according to the research findings of psychologist Richard L. Solomon '40, '47 Ph.D., were right on the mark. Solomon, who is James M. Skinner University Professor of Science at the University of Pennsylvania, has developed a theory of addiction based on the dynamics of pain and pleasure (or hedonics). His theory has a fancy name: The Opponent-Process Theory of Acquired Motivation. Severely oversimplified, the theory holds that repeated exposure to a pleasurable experience eventually will produce pain, and vice versa: pain is followed by pleasure. "Every event in life that has a strong effect," Solomon told *Time* magazine two years ago, seems to have



A poodle named Pierre piqued Solomon's curiosity

"an opposed process that fights it." A small but growing corps of psychologists in this country, according to the *Time* article, believe that Solomon's is one of the best explanations advanced to date for addictive behavior.

Opponent-process theory is based on Solomon's belief, one he has tested extensively in the laboratory, that mammals have a natural tendency to addiction. This includes not only chemical addictions, such as alcoholism and narcotic abuse, but such ordinary human behavior as friendship, love, eating, recreation, and power-seeking. Moreover, Solomon's theory contends that people can become addicted to activities that initially are extremely unpleasant, even painful or terrifying. Skydiving, jogging, and sauna-bathing are examples of the latter.

"A puritan's theory," is how Solomon described it in a speech reprinted in *American Psychologist* (August 1980). "It argues. . . that repeated pleasures lose a lot of their pleasantness and make one potentially capable of new sources of suffering." The news is not all bad, however. "Repeated aversive events," Solomon continues, "lose a lot of their unpleasantness and make one potentially capable of new sources of pleasure." Or, as he explains with a dry smile, "people can get used to just about anything." Furthermore, they can learn to crave almost anything.

"We become addicted to non-chemical events in the same way as to chemical substances," says Solomon, a poised, friendly man who has taught at Penn since 1960. He has verified this in numerous studies; the results have been so convincing that Solomon, a skeptic in the best scientific tradition, sounds almost dismayed. The theory, he wrote in 1980, has fared "almost too well. Well enough at least to make me very suspicious." Every experiment generated by the model has failed to refute the model, even though the experiments have been designed to be capa-

ble of doing so. . . I think the theory is seminal enough to warrant an intensive effort at empirical testing."

"Good theories are capable of being disproved," he explains. What might constitute a refutation of his theory? "If you could show me someone in the agonies of alcohol withdrawal, lying on the floor convulsing and screaming—and if you could demonstrate to me that this person had no tolerance for alcohol, that would refute it. In order to suffer withdrawal, the person must be highly tolerant of the substance denied him.

"Or, if you found a skydiver who had a great sense of exhilaration after parachuting," Solomon continues, "yet that person was still afraid to go back and skydive again, it would indicate the limits of the theory's applicability."

A poodle named Pierre helped steer Solomon toward the research that bore his theory, and since then a veritable zoo of laboratory animals have participated in testing it. Pierre was Solomon's pet, and, says the psychologist, "he taught me something important."

For years, Solomon recalls, he would leave Pierre in his apartment each morning at around 8 a.m., returning from work at 5 or 6 p.m. "This happened *every* day," Solomon says with a smile, "and *every* day Pierre would wail, moan, and howl when I left. Then he'd lie down in a ball, sleep most of the day, and wouldn't eat or drink. When I arrived home, he was overjoyed; he also would immediately rush over to his bowl to eat and drink."

Solomon's professional curiosity was piqued by his dog's behavior. "There were literally thousands of times in his life when I had left him alone; he knew there would be a reunion. But that didn't influence his behavior. It occurred to me that there could be laws of affect," laws that

influenced behavior and were "independent of what one *knew*."

Another early Solomon observation: "I saw kids in supermarkets who wandered off from their mothers. They would begin screaming as if they were being killed. They were upset because they couldn't see someone they loved."

More clues came along, incidents that might go unnoticed by someone not trained as a behavioral scientist. "In our animal lab, there were dogs used in experiments which caused them to be frightened every day. But often some of these dogs would voluntarily jump out of their cages and run down the hall to the room where they had been frightened."

Finally, there was an incident Solomon calls "the most important influence on my thinking." He was discussing with students in his research seminar ways of measuring how strong the bond, or attachment, between two animals was. "Several of students suggested that you could determine this by measuring how miserable the animals were when they were separated. In other words, we would measure the effects of something pleasurable by measuring its opposite."

An idea was born. "The notion of opponency emerged," Solomon says, "was aware that my colleagues down the hall were doing work on opponent process color vision. For example, an observer stared at a pure red light for thirty seconds or more and found that the redness seemed to decrease; when the light was switched off the observer saw a green afterimage that slowly faded away. That's the model I copied in looking at behavior. But I added another feature: The opponent process is strengthened by use and weakened by disuse."

Thus, exposure is critical to the process of addiction in Solomon's theory. "The event has to occur frequently," Solomon says. "And the time intervals between exposures are crucial to the



you don't want to get addicted," ex-smoker Solomon advises, "space your frequency of exposure."

building of tolerance or habituation."

Experiments by Solomon and others with both mammals and fowl have demonstrated this. Dogs, cats, rats, and other animals were given medium-length electrical shocks; if the shocks were applied at regular intervals, the animals evidenced progressively less reaction to pain. A Penn colleague of Solomon's placed a mother duck among groups of ducklings for limited periods of time, then removed her. The ducklings, upon realizing their mother was gone, would begin to quack anxiously. The researcher found that the ducks' distress calls were more intense and prolonged when the mothers were removed, returned, removed, and so on, at brief intervals than when the intervals were longer. Apparently repeated presence, rather than prolonged absence, makes the heart grow fonder.

Anyone who has taken Psych 1 probably will recall laboratory sessions spent in close communion with caged white rats. Rat presses appropriate bar, food pellet is released, rat munches, student records rat's

progress. Sometimes the relevance of all this to the complexities of human behavior and personality seemed terribly remote.

Much of Richard Solomon's research has been of this basic sort, studying the responses of animals, strengthening hypotheses, and gradually moving up the biological hierarchy to apply emerging theories to humans. Rats played their part: In one experiment, a rat given a food pellet every sixty seconds had withdrawal symptoms after eating each pellet. But if the pellets were delivered several minutes apart, the withdrawal symptoms disappeared.

Solomon says there definitely are potential applications of his theory which might improve people's lives. "It depends on what you want to do with it," he says simply. "If you don't want to get addicted to something pleasurable, you could space your frequency of exposure to it." It might be possible, then, for a nonsmoker to smoke occasionally and never get hooked on cigarettes.

Dieters received some practical

hints from Solomon in the *Time* article. People continue to eat when their stomachs are full, Solomon told the magazine, "because we like to fight off withdrawal by redosing with a pleasurable taste. The better the taste of the food, the bigger the opponent process and the harder the withdrawal." One solution: Eat your favorite foods first in a meal and save bland foods for last, to ease yourself through withdrawal. A less attractive, but probably more effective, strategy is to eat only unappealing foods and to interrupt your meal with another activity, such as a phone call. "You'll waste some food, but it will work," Solomon said.

Opponent-process theory also suggests that people can overcome their fear or distaste for certain experiences by repeated, frequent exposure. With exposure, they will develop tolerance for the activity, and some even become "addicted" to it. "Marathoners claim their 'high' lasts for days after a race," Solomon notes. "When they start to come down from that high, they decide to go out and run again.

"There are death-defying addic-

'Everyone seems to have a drug of preference'

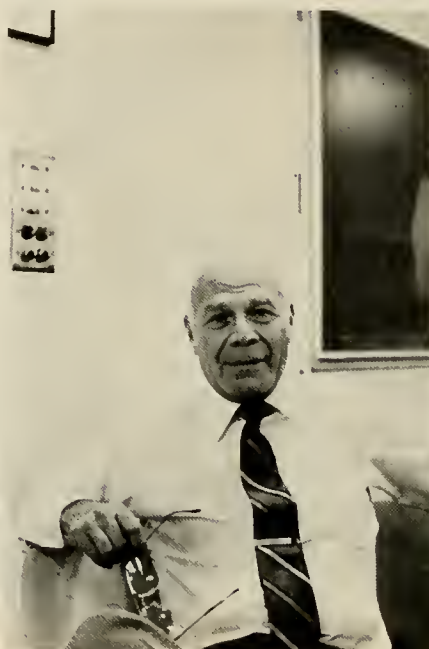
tions, too." Studies done in the 1960s at the University of Massachusetts, for example, found that some experienced skydivers suffered severe withdrawal symptoms when they were prevented by bad weather from parachuting. "Trygg Engen [who is a professor of psychology at Brown] loves ski-jumping. But when he lays off jumping for a while, his fear of it returns. He loses his habituation to it, and has to force himself to jump repeatedly before he can enjoy the sport again."

What about the so-called "addictive personality," the guy who claims he overeats, smokes and drinks too much, and indulges in various other vices because of some basic psychological flaw he cannot control? "The studies go against that notion," Solomon says. "The notion of the addictive personality is probably a fiction. You would have to show that this is a general condition in the overall population. But in fact, most people have *specific* addictions. Individual biochemistry is very important. Each individual seems to have a 'drug' of preference.

"For example, if you become an alcoholic, you are not likely to get hooked on opiates. But you *are* likely to be addicted to cigarettes. Being addicted to both heroin and alcohol is very unusual, but addiction to alcohol and barbiturates is quite common."

Susceptibility to addictions also seems to be age-related, Solomon says. "If you're young and malleable, and you start using an addictive drug, you'll have a harder time quitting. There was an epidemic in New York City a while back of heroin addiction, and the kids ages thirteen and fourteen had the toughest time with it.

"Aging seems to weaken the intensity of addictions. The older you are, the easier it is to walk away from something. You see a lot of people in their sixties giving up alcohol or cigarettes. We don't know if this is specifically age-related, or stems from a



Solomon has taught at Penn since 1960.

burned-out immunity system from overuse. On the other hand, while some sources of pleasure seem to decrease in old age, others don't. There is no evidence, for example, that sexual pleasure decreases. We have to look at each addiction individually before reaching conclusions."

Chocolate. That's the only specific addiction Richard Solomon will admit to. "I was hooked on cigarettes, but I quit." He does appear, however, to be at least moderately hooked on the rewards of his career as researcher and teacher. His office and laboratory are in Penn's Psychology Laboratory Building, an impersonal edifice of dark corridors and glassless doors. In Solomon's office, however, the institutional look is softened by a jungle: huge rubber trees, viney plants hanging in a high rectangular window. An upholstered chair and shelves filled with books afford the office a slight resemblance, at least, to a library or den. At his desk, Solomon speaks with

affection of his graduate research assistants, his students, the University of Pennsylvania, and Brown. His endowed chair at Penn provides him with research money, and he teaches two undergraduate and two graduate-level courses. "I spend a lot of time on the course outlines," he says.

Solomon also spends as much time as possible in New Hampshire, where he owns property and enjoys mountain-climbing. "In the fall, when my schedule is lighter here at Penn, I go up north a lot," he says happily.

After getting his Ph.D. at Brown (and serving as an instructor in psychology for one year), Solomon taught at Harvard for thirteen years. While it is his research that has brought him national attention, he thrives on teaching. "I carry a full teaching load, and I enjoy it very much," he says. "My research has been sporadic. There are some years I haven't gotten anything done at all."

Other years, however, have more than made up for that. Richard Solomon's opponent-process theory has opened new avenues of inquiry into human behavior. And it may ultimately help people balance the pain and pleasure of living to the benefit of their physical and mental health.

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NEWSMAKERS

By Katherine Hinds

Kate Burton '79 is back on Broadway, playing Alice in *Alice in Wonderland*. In an interview in the *Boston Globe*, Burton said that she hasn't always wanted to be an actress in spite of the luminaries on her family tree.

"At Brown I did Russian studies. I wanted to get into a job that dealt with Soviet-American relations. Then I went to Berkeley to look at the Russian program there. Suddenly I felt all this held no personal interest. So I said to myself: 'What do you want to do that you're not admitting?' The answer came easily: 'Theater.' I saw the theater as a real way to communicate with people, to relate in a personal way."

Burton felt it was sort of a "cop-out" to go into the profession that her father, Richard, had successfully conquered. And she thought it might be difficult to retain an actor's vulnerability and still have a "heart of steel to deal with all the rejection and criticism."

"Now I can deal with the fact that some people will reject me, not like my work, not like me. Yet, inside, I know that I do worthwhile work, that I am a worthwhile person and certain people do believe in me. The *New York Times* gave me bad reviews for *Alice in Wonderland*. I was devastated by it. A real nightmare. But I forced myself to go back to work and slowly, over the course of two or three days, I was able to release the pain. Then *Newsweek* came out. The review was totally positive."

Thousands of miles from the lights on Broadway, Clarence "Cedge" Barksdale '54 was in a spotlight of his own, having been named St. Louis's Man of the Year by the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

Barksdale, chairman and chief executive officer of the Centerre Bank and Centerre Bancorporation, was cited for his "wise counsel, his unselfish investments of time and energy, and his consummate skills as a fundraiser. Barksdale, a dynamic and progressive chief executive, is a singular champion of the advancement of the entire St. Louis area. A staunch guardian of St. Louis' resources, he is an aggressive and tireless worker for his community and a bold beacon for its future development."

Barksdale in turn complimented the

people of St. Louis for turning the city into a "new cultural and business mecca for those weary of the East Coast and disenchanted by the unfulfilled promises of the Sun Belt." Although he warned that "it would be naive to believe that all hurdles are behind us, we have weathered the worst of an economic depression and of public dispirit."

Newsweek magazine described the drug depo-provera as either "the ideal contraceptive or a serious health hazard, depending on whom you listen to." One injection of the drug prevents pregnancy for three months, but there is some evidence that it may cause cancer and other problems. Although the drug has been injected into 11 million women in eighty countries during the last two decades, its critics have kept it off the market in the U.S. Recently the Food and Drug Administration convened a board of inquiry to listen to both sides and decide whether the drug should become a birth-control option for women.

Close on the heels of the board of inquiry, the Phil Donahue show aired a segment discussing the pros and cons of the drug. One of the members of the Donahue panel was Dr. Allen Goldman '51, a physician at Children's Hospital in Philadelphia. Dr. Goldman spoke against the legalization of the contraceptive, arguing that the drug had not been satisfactorily tested on laboratory animals yet.

The Taft Museum in Cincinnati has a new director, and the *Cincinnati Enquirer* interviewed her. Ruth Meyer '68 A.M., who has been director of the Ohio Foundation on the Arts, will take over the Taft on April 1.

Meyer said that her primary goal when she becomes director of the art museum will be to "re-introduce" the fifty-year-old museum to the Cincinnati public. She wants to continue the Taft's longtime music program and the sculpture displays in the gardens.

The Taft represents the collecting career of Charles Phelps Taft and Anna Sinton Taft. Its priceless collection includes paintings by Rembrandt, Whistler, Turner, and other renowned artists.

"Although I only spent three years at Brown," Meyer wrote, "it was my first really professional training and I'm very grateful for it."

17 Col. Elmer E. Barnes (U.S.A. Ret.) Salem, Oreg., writes that he has secret formula for enjoying life at the age 88: "Boozin' and snoozin' keeps improvin' from losin'."

20 Lou J. Balatow, San Angelo, Texas, visited the campus last spring, and reports that he was "thrilled and proud to see the progress that Brown had made in buildings, faculty, and student enrollment during the past fifty years." Lou had been American manager of a manufacturing and distributing conglomerate, H. Steele and Company, S.A., with main offices and plants located in Mexico City. During his forty-year career with the firm, he lived in San Antonio. Lou's daughter, Nancy Balatow Polunsky '55, received her degree from the University of Texas at Austin and also lives in San Angelo.

Paul R. Gast, Stow, Mass., is included in the latest edition of *Who's Who in Science*, which detailed his scientific career. He taught at Brown in 1919-20 and went on to teach at Harvard (1922-24 and 1930-47), where he received his D.Sc. in 1927. He was a fellow at the State Forest Research Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1929-30 and was also a Fulbright Scholar at the Institut des Recherches Agronomiques in Versailles, France, in 1950-51. The sympathy of the class is extended to him on the death of his wife, Charlotte Mikalson Gast, on Sept. 20.

23 Pembroke "23 is planning a good 60th reunion, which we hope many classmates will be able to attend. You'll be hearing details before long from the committee, including Elsie Carlen Booth, Peg Barton, Alice Desmond Schmieder, and Dorothy Hotchkiss Jenckes.

25 Raymond B. Anthony moved to Cedar Grove, N.J., two years ago from nearby Montclair, N.J., where he has lived for twenty-eight years. "I am greatly enjoying my retirement (in 1970), particularly my hobby of restoring antique clocks."

27 Dorothea Pearson Jennings ('29 A.M.) has changed her address Leafy House, Apt. T-4, 10,000 Brunswick Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Irving O. Miner and Mrs. Richard M. (Hattie E.) Moulton were married on Jan. in Marathon, Fla. They'll be living in Marathon at her condominium until April 1, when they'll move back to Warwick, R.I., and reside at 100 Briarcliff Ave. "Hat, as is generally called, has five daughters, seven grandchildren, and four step-grandchildren," Irving writes.



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28 Louise Partington Fanale has retired from teaching at Upsala College, Et Orange, N.J., and is living in a retirement home in Hawaii. Her son is a professor at the University of Hawaii. Louise's address is 45-090 Namokee St., Apt. 1212, Knehe, Hawaii 96744.

29 Alex DiMartino, Warwick, R.I., attended the Brown Football Association's dinner last summer, and received a promise from Brown football coach John Anderson that Brown would beat Yale and Alex would be given the game ball. Within minutes of Brown's 28-21 victory over the Bulldogs, Anderson and athletic director John Pryor '65 retrieved the game ball from referee Bob Bertha and rushed it up in the stands where Alex was sitting. The prized game ball now rests in the DiMartino den at 6 Wakefield St., Warwick 02893.

30 Paul Babcock, West Ossipee, N.H., writes that he and his wife visited Frida this winter. "We enjoyed seeing Ray Coplin and Ed Frazee '28."

Helen Fickweiler Oustinnoff, Williston, Vt., attended a Fickweiler family reunion last fall in Holland and spent a week traveling in Austria. On her return, she stopped in Paris to visit former Brown French professor Me. Louis Landré, now retired and the great-grandmother of a girl and a boy.

Lucy Fogarty Quirk, Rose Hand Horn, and P Hogan Shea flew to London in September and took a bus trip through Germany, where they went on a Rhine cruise. Then they went on to Austria and stayed several days in a family-owned inn, taking day trips through the countryside. The return bus trip included much of France and they spent more time in London before coming home.

32 Jim Turner and his wife, Mary, live in their cottage on Covehead Bay on Prince Edward Island from May through December, "during which time we are forced to exist on sea trout, salmon, mackerel, lobsters, clams, and cultivated mussels. After Christmas we're in Charleston, S.C." Turner's permanent home is in Fall River, Mass.

33 Have you returned your reunion reservation slip? Your questionnaire? Your class dues? Have you contacted your friends and former roommates to urge them to come to the big 50th? Remember that spouses and POSSLQ's are welcome, too. Can you give us the addresses of the following missing classmates? Mildred Campbell Mahnicke, Beatrice George, Madeleine McCooey Beaulieu, Ruth Shailer, and Marian Aksari Jacobsen.

34 Paul A. Tamburello, Pittsfield, Mass., retired state Superior Court justice, was honored by fellow members of the Berkshire Bar Association in December with the creation of an award of merit in his name. The award will be given at appropriate times to members of the association whose contributions are of a character and quality like his own.

Edward N. Robinson, Jr., Shelburne, Vt., is editorial consultant to *Gardens For All News*, a monthly magazine for the National Association of Gardening in Burlington, Vt.

35 William S. Blanchard, Port Orange, Fla., lives in "sunny Florida ten months of the year, but still enjoy camping around New England during the summer. I see old classmates John Cook (Melbourne, Fla.) and Guy Burt (Miami) often."

Lillian Hicock Wentworth, South Braintree, Mass., has retired as head librarian at Thayer Academy but continues as editor of publications and public relations director.

37 John M. Crawford, Jr., New York City, was elected a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art last March. He became a member of the Acquisitions Committee in September.

38 Henry F. Capasso, North Providence, has retired as professor of Italian studies at the University of Rhode Island, ending a thirty-seven-year career there.

James B. McGuire, Wilbraham, Mass., reports that his daughter, Breffni McGuire (see '76), was married on June 20, 1981, to James G. Kress (see '75) in Wilbraham.

William Rice, Peace Dale, R.I., head class agent, has retired as underwriting officer with Amica. He and his wife, Barbara, enjoyed a trip to the West Coast last spring. They went by way of the Canadian Railroad from Montreal to Vancouver, B.C. "The best part of that trip was traveling through the Canadian Rockies in the Vistadome car. We recommend it highly." They visited their daughter, Susan, who lives in Hermosa Beach, Calif., and who is an assistant film editor in West Hollywood. Bill and Barbara did sightseeing in Santa Monica, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles. They also visited friends in San Jose and drove down to visit other friends in Arizona. "A great trip in every way," he writes.

40 Albert H. Curtis II, Weston, Mass., has retired after forty-three years in various capacities with New England Mutual Life and its subsidiaries.

Herman B. Goldstein, Chester, S.C., traveled to the Far East in January. His itinerary included Taipei, Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Beijing, and Tokyo. He is vice

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president, chemical division, of Sun Chemical Corporation, and travels extensively each year in connection with its export operations.

Walter C. Gummere, Archer, Fla., has retired as chairman and chief executive officer of the Vendo Company and lives near Gainesville, Fla., with "one wife, one horse, and one pool. I'm serving as guest lecturer at various college and universities. I visited Georgetown College in November and this year I'm executive-in-residence at the University of Central Florida in Orlando. In the College of Business alone there are 2,300 students—in that wonderful past at Brown the entire student body numbered 1,277!"

Joseph J. Parnicky, Columbus, Ohio, professor of social work and faculty coordinator of the Nisonger Center for Mental Retardation at Ohio State University, is on leave of absence. He is at the University of Otago at Dunedin, New Zealand, where he is involved in a study assessing the social development of children. His wife, Gail, a first-grade teacher, is conducting an independent study of the children's progress.

41 Thomas A. Cotter, Jr., Delray Beach, Fla., reports that he has moved to 2065 SW 26th Terr., Delray Beach 33445.

Emile A. LeGros, Stamford, Conn., writes that he was "glad to note at the Brown-Columbia football game that the powerful Bruin team was the driving force not only to take down the Columbia goal posts but the whole damn stadium."

Paul D. Shapero, Stamford, Conn., was elected judge of probate for the Probate District of Stamford in the November elections. His four-year term began in January. Paul is the permanent president of the class of 1951 at Columbia University Law School. Since he has been a member of the Stamford law firm of Shapero, Bingham and Rosenblum, he has been a member and president of the board of representatives of the city of Stamford and served as state legislator and corporation counsel of the city of Stamford. In addition, he has also been president of United Way in Stamford and president of the Ferguson Library. Currently, he is president of the Child Guidance Clinic of Greater Stamford. He continues as a member of the aforementioned law firm at 162 Bedford St., Stamford 06901.

42 William J. Roberts, Lake Forest, Ill., attended Cambridge University last year, taking a course for credit. He and his wife visited Ron McIntyre in Colebrook, Conn., in November.

43 Calling all classmates of the women's class of 1943 to our big "P"—"Life Begins at 40" celebration. Watch your mail for more details on our luncheon at the Faculty Club and Supper Sing-Along at the Graduate Center Piano Lounge. Reservations and news are beginning to arrive. Do send yours.

The men of 1943 held their second reunion meeting on Jan. 13. Present were John Hess, Tony Rotelli, Ray Abbott, Robert Radway, Ben Beachem, Walter Sammartino, Earl Nichols, Norton Hirsch, and Phil Hartung. You have had your first mailing and have heard about

our plans for a wonderful weekend. Save the date, June 3-6, and plan to be with us

Edwina Hall Kinder, Heisson, Wash., is working in a microbiology lab in a nearby hospital. She is taking cello lessons and plays in a senior citizens orchestra. Edwin spent four weeks in the summer of 1981 touring England, Scotland, and Wales.

44 Philip C. Osberg writes that he is still on Okinawa with American Express.

45 Vernon R. Alden, Brookline, Mass., is chairman of the Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities. Former Massachusetts Governor Edward J. King reappointed him to the post in ceremonies at the Statehouse in Boston in November. Vernon is a Fellow of the Brower Corporation.

Jeanne C. Stewart, Cambridge, Mass., has written a book entitled *Ancient and Cashed Treasures of Scotland*, published by Coton Press, Inc., of New York City, in 198. The book is an in-depth study of the economic, social, and political distinctions between the Highland and Lowland areas of Scotland. She also explores the cultural influences on the two areas as reflected in the artistic, religious, and architectural remains of inhabitants from prehistoric times to the present. The book contains photographs to illustrate her research.

46 Alice Clark Donahue, Barrington R.I., was co-chairman of the 19th Weekend With the Stars Telethon that was aired on Jan. 22-23 on Channel 10 (WJAI-TV) in Providence for the benefit of United Cerebral Palsy of Rhode Island. She has been actively associated with UCP for more than twenty years, is past president of the organization, and currently serves on the national board of directors of United Cerebral Palsy Associations.

47 Dr. Joseph L. Dowling, Providence, was the recipient in December of the Distinguished Service Award, presented annually by the Brown Program in Medicine to persons who have played key roles in developing the medical program. He was cited for his efforts as an active alumnus teacher, student adviser, and leading fundraiser. He is clinical assistant professor of surgery (ophthalmology) at Brown and practices with Ophthalmology Associates in Providence.

William H. Hubbard, Bethlehem, Pa., retired in December as district credit manager in the treasury division of Bethlehem Steel Corporation's finance department. His retirement ended a thirty-three-year career in the treasury department at Bethlehem.

Mansfield Templeton has joined Stanfords Knitting Mills of Knoxville, Tenn., as vice president of sales and marketing. He and his wife, Pat, have just moved from Greenville, S.C., to Knoxville.

48 At a joint meeting, reunion chairman Nancy Cantor Eddy and Jan P. Elder formalized plans for the merged reunion between the men of '48 and Pembroke women of '48. They will share all the activities of the reunion, including a reception

on Friday at the headquarters for the
 ss, the Campus Dance and all the festivi-
 ty, the dinner at the Turks Head Club, the
 ps Concert and après party on Saturday,
 al the Sunday brunch at *Singer Gammell's*
 ne. The reunion invitation with informa-
 on on all reservations will be sent to
 mates late this month. If you have any
 questions, feel free to call Nancy at (617)
 8-0656 or class president *Betty Montali*
Smith at (617) 222-2718. Do mark your cal-
 ar for a fun weekend.

Lester D. Arstark, Roslyn Village, N.Y.,
 been elected to a three-year term as
 nstee of the Roslyn Landmark Society.
 s also a member of the Roslyn Preserva-
 on Corporation, non-profit conservators of
 oric Roslyn Village, Long Island, N.Y.

9 *Mish Cohan Blacher*, Providence,
 secretary for the alumnae of '49,
 writes: "One fiercely cold day in January, I
 sent a heartwarming afternoon re-reading
 many, many wonderful letters from
 mates written during the fall of '79 to
 present. It was exciting once again to
 nd about their interests, activities, and
 ilies. The '49 women are a really versa-
 productive group, and the open forum
 discussion we're planning for our '84
 s reunion promises to be a fascinating
 erience! Among our class members are a
 ister, a judge, a physician, a political
 ce holder, a newspaper publisher, teach-
 and professors in numerous specialties,
 ical technologists, real estate brokers,
 nsicians, authors, artists, librarians, social
 wkers, women with varying levels of
 iness responsibility as well as women
 otedly involved in volunteer community
 vice. Our classmates enjoy sports, art,
 usic, and travel, and express delight in
 vting offspring at Brown and reading
 out their college chums in the *BAM*. We
 ck forward to receiving more of these
 at letters! Address: '49 Women News,
 B. 1859, Brown University, Providence,
 R. 02912."

Harold L. Dorkin, Newport, R.I., retired
 ruary after a thirty-year civil service
 er. He is director of the Newport divi-
 sh of Columbia Research Corporation, an
 ineering service company with head-
 qters in Washington, D.C.

Harry I. Odell, Glen Echo, Md., writes
 he and his wife visited their daughter,
 Dorah, who is following in Harry's foot-
 s as a foreign service officer at the em-
 by in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. "We
 wd recommend a safari to the Serengeti
 Pins very highly."

EO *Joseph W. Adams*, Westlake, Ohio,
 started his own consulting office
 ily called Versifier. "I'm doing consult-
 ir work in energy conservation and newly
 earched energy products. I'm also still
 wing humorous verse and monologues to
 er. That's where the Versifier comes
 fra. Having lots of fun; the cash flow is
 git but all outward—even zero would be
 gat. Wait 'til next year."

Martin L. Jacobs, Lake Oswego, Oreg., is
 a nancial planner with University Securi-
 ty Corporation and is also a commercial
 estate sales agent. His services include
 eplete estate planning and investment

advisory assistance. His son is *Robert S. Ja-
 cobs* (see '77). Martin is president of the
 Brown Club of Oregon. His address is 2411
 SW Glen Eagles Rd., Lake Oswego 97034.

William G. Kelly, Key Largo, Fla., has
 retired after thirty years in various market-
 ing capacities at IBM. "I'm enjoying fishing
 and playing golf," he writes. "We'll return
 to our island in Lake Sebago, Maine, for the
 summers."

John E. Szatai, Greenwich, Conn., has
 been in Greenwich the past ten years, run-
 ning the family business, North Sea Explora-
 tion Company, which is engaged in oil
 and gas exploration in the U.S. and Europe.
 His son Gregory is a geophysicist with Arco
 in Denver; son John works for Arco in Los
 Angeles; and daughter *Anniemarie* is a
 freshman geology major at Brown.

Martin M. Tenkin, Warwick, R.I., was
 installed as president of the Jewish Home
 for the Aged of Rhode Island at its annual
 meeting held in Providence last fall.

George F. Tyrrell, Rumson, N.J., writes
 that he is still at Johnson & Johnson in New
 Brunswick, N.J., as corporate vice president.

51 *James H. Ryan*, Lexington, Ky., is
 president of Blue Grass Pools, Inc.

53 The 30th reunion activities are tak-
 ing shape. Reservations have been
 made; committees are moving into action,
 and chairman *Edith Oelbaum Biener* is start-
 ing to panic. Headquarters will be the AD
 house in the lower Wriston Quadrangle.
 The class meeting/dinner will again be held
 at Andrews Hall, and the clambake will take
 place on the grounds of the Haffenreffer
 Museum in Bristol, R.I. The committee is
 hoping for a good turnout for the Com-
 mencement procession on Monday, June 6.
 The class president, *Harry Hauser*, is the
 Commencement procession chief of staff.
 He has requested that "we all get in line."
 Talk it up, and keep your eyes open for
 your reunion reservation form.

Andy Andersen, Mandeville, La., has
 been elected president and chairman of the
 board of Southern Louisiana Health Cost
 Management, Inc., Louisiana's only busi-
 ness health-cost coalition. At the National
 Salute to Vietnam Veterans in Washington,
 D.C., Andy represented New Orleans busi-
 nesses when he was selected by Governor
 David Treen to coordinate the corporate ini-
 tiative of the event. He has also been
 elected to the board of directors of the New
 Orleans Area Vietnam Veterans Leadership
 Program. Andy was wounded on a recovery
 operation in April 1972 and retired from the
 Marine Corps in 1973. The New Orleans
Times Picayune featured him in a story last
 spring on his activities as the officer in
 charge of the POW Recovery Task Force
 when he was in Vietnam. He is also director
 of human resources for First Homestead
 Federal.

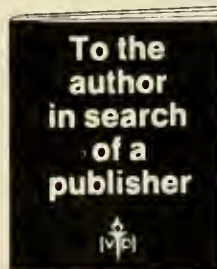
Joanne B. McGee was married last March
 to Edward T. Sherman and they are living
 in Syracuse, N.Y. She has been a decorator
 consultant with J.C. Penney for the past two
 years. "I'm getting to know my husband's
 three grown children and my grandson,
 who recently spent some time with us."

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54 Alan A. Floyd, Prospect, Ky., has been promoted to executive vice president of Armor Elevator Company, Inc., in Louisville, Ky. He was also named to the company's board of directors. Previously, Alan was group vice president of regional operations.

Dr. Chris A. Lutes and his wife, Harriet Waterman Lutes '55, of Portland, Maine, report that their son, Chris, Jr., will graduate from Brown in June with a math major.

Marjorie Jones Stenberg, North Providence, R.I., nurse epidemiologist at Veterans Administration Medical Center, Providence, has been named co-recipient of the 1982 "Federal Employee of the Year Award" for professional service. The annual award is presented by the Federal Council of Rhode Island, which represents the fifty-seven federal agencies in the state. Marge is the editor of *Microscope*, the newsletter of the New England chapter of the Association for Practitioners in Infection Control, and is a member of the editorial board of the *American Journal of Infection Control*.

Arlene Weintraub, Chestnut Hill, Mass., is a supervising psychiatric social worker at

the Trinity Mental Health Center in Framingham, Mass.

55 Harriet Waterman Lutes and her husband, Dr. Chris Lutes '54, of Portland, Maine, report that their son, Chris, will graduate in June from Brown with a math major.

Everett A. Pearson, Warren, R.I., president of Tillotson-Pearson, Inc., was featured in the Nov. 7 edition of *The Boston Sunday Globe*. The story traced his career from a stint as gunnery officer on a destroyer to the days when he and his cousin, Clint '52, started Pearson Yachts, described as a "pioneer in the fiberglass boat business." Pearson Yachts is now owned by the Grumman Corporation. In 1966 Everett turned to industrial fiberglass, building Navy torpedos and windmills, among other items. Later, he took on a business partner, Neil Tillotson, a self-made New England business leader. The firm began making more boats, which included the J-24, a small, light ocean racer, as well as other models ranging from twenty-one to over forty feet in size. Now industrial products constitute about 40 percent of the business. Since 1977, Everett has built more than 3,000 J-24s, a currently popular sail boat. Sales now are in the vicinity of \$20 million a year.

56 Dr. Joseph S. Bobrow, Smithville, Tenn., has been practicing obstetrics and gynecology in Smithville since September and has established the Middle Tennessee Woman's Clinic "in the effort to provide obstetrical and gynecological care in an area where previously such specialty care had not existed." He had practiced ob-gyn for eleven years in Armonk, N.Y., and then was in Gillette, Wyo., from 1978 to March 1982, serving as director of ob-gyn at Campbell Memorial Hospital in 1979-80.

"I'm proud to say that I've been re-certified by the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology after first being certified in 1969." His oldest daughter, Debra, 22, is working for Xerox Corporation since graduating from Bridgeport University in 1981. "Patti, 21, is a senior at St. Lawrence University, Tacki, 18, is a freshman at Ithaca College, and Christine, 13, will hopefully someday go to Brown."

Joel Davis, Westport, Conn., president of Davis Publications, New York City, celebrated twenty-five years of publishing recently. The occasion was marked by the announcement that Sylvia Porter's new publication, *Personal Finance Magazine*, will be published by Davis. The firm also publishes *Alfred Hitchcock's Mystery Magazine*, *Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine*, and two science fiction magazines, *Analog* and *Isaac Asimov's Science Fiction Magazine*, among other specialty magazines in financial and do-it-yourself services. Joel, who is chairman of the National Alumni Schools Program, also announced that he is presenting a scholarship to Brown. His son, Charles, graduated in June, while Andrew is a member of the class of 1985.

Joseph B. Donahue, Indianapolis, Ind., writes that he is still district manager for the brass division of Arco Metals in Indianapolis. His daughter, Martha, graduated from

Denison in June, and daughter Kelley is freshman at Ohio Wesleyan.

Phyllis Macchia Johnson, Cheshire, Conn., is associate executive in communications United Way of the Capitol Area, Hartford. She has again been listed in *Who's Who of American Women*. Her son, Chris, at Ohio State University.

Jovite LaBonte, Pacific Palisades, Calif. just completed his eleventh year as president and chief executive officer of Great American Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles. This rapidly growing company specializes in individual tax-sheltered annuities. He has also been selected to serve as chairman of the Executive Round Table of the American Council of Life Insurance, trade organization in the industry. The Round Table holds an annual meeting of chief executive officers of member companies. His tenure as chairman will be two years.

Deena Brodsky Liffman, Cranston, R.I., has taught junior and senior high science at Providence Hebrew Day School for four years. For the past two summers she has been a naturalist at Colt State Park in Bristol, R.I., where she teaches ecology. She gives interpretive programs for adults and children, which include subjects such as "life in the salt marsh" and "edible and useful flowers." The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management has a program schedule published each spring listing the summer program schedule. All programs are free and Brunonians are encouraged to attend.

Sally Shaw Randall, Pittsburgh, originator of "Museum on the Move," in which programs from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History are presented to patients in children's hospitals. Her daughter, Kathy Randall, who did her graduate work at Yale, is studying French at St. George's School in Newport.

57 Robert Corrigan, Hingham, Mass., was featured in an article in the *Boston Globe* on Sept. 8, which described his tenure, beginning in 1979, as chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Boston. The article credited him with setting the school on a steady course after several years of student-faculty opposition and problems that accompanied last year's merger with Boston State College. He has worked to define the university's mission and turn campus opinion around to the point where many students and faculty now praise him for his efforts in affirmative action and student rights.

58 Jim Noonan, Annandale, N.J., president and half-owner of Precision Metals, Inc., in Colmar, Pa. "We specialize in nickel alloy sales in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Precision Metals is the exclusive agent for products from Metalimph Inc., in Paris, France." He says he's playing as much golf as time allows, but is still busy since he's also general partner in Foley Associates of Savannah, Ga., which specializes in real estate development and restoration of historic homes in the Savannah area. "My wife, Ruth, and I and our five children divide our time between our New Jersey and Savannah homes."

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Ruth Lusskin Gales, Smith Lila Teich Gold '54

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Barbara Ann Scott, New Paltz, N.Y., assistant professor of sociology at the State University of New York College at New Paltz, recently presented a paper at the First International Conference on the Comparative, Historical, and Critical Analysis of Bureaucracy, held at the Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute in Zurich, Switzerland. Her book, *Troubled Academy: Crisis-Management in American Higher Education*, will be published in spring by Praeger.

9 Carol Canner Gjelsvik, Tappan, N.Y., writes that "life is moving along and we're all getting older. Erik is 15 and Annie, 13. Atle ('62 Ph.D., '60 Sc.M.) teaches engineering at Columbia, and I do family services in a Head Start program. I teach English at a local community college."

James J. Holsing, Longmeadow, Mass., a self-employed wine and food consultant since 1968, was chairman of the 61st annual New England Wine Competition. The event was held at the Storowton Wine Garden.

Barbara Clark Jeffers, Tampa, Fla., received her M.A. from the University of South Florida in 1971. She is a clinician and diagnostician of learning problems in children and adults and is a charter member of the Florida branch of the Orton Dyslexia Society. Barbara is also closely involved in nursing for the elderly through Presbyterian Ministries and a Chamber of Commerce project of Share-a-Home. John Jeffers, her husband, is head of Berkeley Preparatory School, which has sent many students to Brown, including David '82, who is a fourth-generation Brown man. Their daughter Jennifer, graduated from the University of Florida in December 1981. "John is involved in the West Coast (Fla.) Brown Club and we enjoy opening our home, which we are renovating, for parties for alumni and prospective students."

Marcia Gallup MacDonald, South Dartmouth, Mass., is continuing work on her school psychology certification at Northeastern University. Jack is still superintendent of schools in Dartmouth. Michele '82 is a resource room teacher in Arlington, Mass. Denise is a senior at Brown, Denise is a junior at UMass, and Jamie is a senior at VMI.

Jean Waddington Marsh, South Miami, is a teacher/counselor at the Juvenile Justice Center in Miami, Fla. Elizabeth is a senior at Brown, Susan is a freshman at the University of Miami, and Julie is in ninth grade. "We all plan to be in Providence in time for Liz's graduation," she writes.

Joan Mintz Parlin, Livingston, N.J., is director of admissions at Newark Academy, a private college preparatory school in Livingston. "Our eldest son, Ken, was married on July 3. Andrew is a junior at UMass and spending this year abroad at the Sorbonne in Paris. Jennifer, a senior in high school, hopes to be a freshman at an art school in September."

Elise Phillips Roediger, Phoenix, Ariz., is an instructional aide in the special education department in the secondary school system in Scottsdale, Ariz. Her husband, Joe, has started his own patent law firm, Cotes and Roediger, in Phoenix. Their son, John, 20, is a participant in the U.S. Navy's nuclear field program. Andy is a freshman at the University

of Oklahoma, and Susan, 14, is a freshman at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Conn.

Pete Skowronek, Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., writes that he and his wife, Anne, are "rediscovering each other now that the nest is empty. Mary Ellen graduated from Wesleyan in Macon, Ga., and is assistant director of admissions there. Peter is a senior music major at the University of Florida. Annie is a junior majoring in learning disabilities education at St. Joseph College in West Hartford, Conn., and John is a freshman at Brown. We have acclimated to Florida after twelve years, only occasionally missing New England winters but always missing the people." Pete is still with Pratt & Whitney GPD as a proposal manager for engineering technology. Anne is doing social work at several hospitals in the area. "We're readying for coming 'North' for the 25th reunion in 1984."

Nancy Cangelosi was married to Frank Uhlmann, a psychological consultant, on Nov. 15. They are living in Washington, D.C. "I'm looking forward to the 25th reunion in 1984," she writes.

60 George D. Tidd, Canoga Park, Calif., is at Mobil Oil Corporation in Los Angeles in the claims department after returning from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, where he worked for Mobil Overseas Pipeline Company. "Our son, Gregory, is attending prep school in Scottsdale, Ariz. My wife is busy taking care of the house, pool, and landscaping and our two-year-old German Shepherd and two cats. After living here for one-and-a-half-years, I have concluded that this is indeed the 'land of fruits and nuts.'"

61 Dr. Stephen W. Parker, Newton, Mass., is assistant professor of neurology at Harvard Medical School and director of the otoneurology unit of the neurophysiology laboratory at Massachusetts General Hospital. "I have two daughters, Ilyssa, 4, and Kate, 8. Kate performed in the Boston Ballet's production of *The Nutcracker* this year and is on the Boston College children's swim team."

62 Richard Cappalli, Slatersville, R.I., and his wife, Regina, went on a two-week tour of China recently. Richard, who is an attorney, was invited to travel with some colleagues to China to exchange ideas with Chinese lawyers. They visited Shanghai, Hangchow, Nanking, and Beijing and enjoyed seeing historic sites, such as the Great Wall, along with seeing ordinary citizens going about their everyday life. "We returned home with a deeper appreciation of our country," he writes. "I rediscovered what I, as a lawyer, do for a living here—to protect the rights of individual people. In China, for many years, there were no individual rights. Now that freedoms are being returned slowly, the Chinese look at lawyers as protectors, to stand between them and the excesses of government."

Michael R. Chmielewski, Palmer, Alaska, writes that he and his wife and three children have been in Alaska for five years, including two-and-a-half years in Nome. He is a career counselor for native students in the

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Mat-Su School district and is also secretary of the Alaska Association for Computers in Education. "I enjoyed a visit in June with *Marv Brown* '80 (programmer analyst in the computer science department at Brown), who showed me the new developments in computer science. I'd welcome contact with other Brown alumni in Alaska."

Steven M. Foote, Dedham, Mass., is a partner in the Boston architectural firm of Perry, Dean, Rogers & Partners, where he's involved with institutional, residential, and commercial commissions. "I'm married to Leith Speiden, and we have between us from former marriages a total of five kids from eight to twelve. I enjoy playing tennis with *Tris Coffin*, my roommate at Brown and neighbor in Dedham."

63 *Joseph P. King*, New York City, has been elected president of SMI Investors (Delaware) Inc., a subsidiary of Security Capital Corporation (AMEX:SCC), of which he is a vice president in finance.

Dr. Joseph A. Papa, Great River, N.Y., writes that his daughter, *Marianna*, is a member of the class of 1986 at Brown.

64 *Timothy C. Coughlin*, Ridgewood, N.J., is senior vice president, Banque Paribas, New York City branch. He and his wife, *Laura Philipp*, have four children, Elizabeth, 13, Tim, 11, Mary Blair, 8, and John, 5.

Steven Grindle and *Merilee Sherrill Grindle*, Wellesley, Mass., report that they have two children, Alexandra, born on Aug. 24, 1978, and Stefanie, born on May 26, 1981. Steven is a partner in the newly formed law firm of Copeland, Hession, Grindle, and Robinson, in Wellesley.

John R. Nixon, East Providence, R.I., has been elected president of the Alumni Association at Moses Brown School. He is senior vice president and senior regional manager, Eastern region, of Fleet National Bank in Pawtucket.

Dr. Richard A. Stone, Rancho Mirage, Calif., is chairman of the department of medicine and chairman of the nephrology section at Eisenhower Medical Center in Rancho Mirage. He left his position as director of hypertension and associate professor of medicine at the University of California at San Diego School of Medicine.

Alan H. Young and his wife, *Caroline*, of Scarsdale, N.Y., report the birth of their third child, Christopher James, on Oct. 1. He joins Jennifer, 6, and Meredith, 3. Alan is a partner in the Brooklyn law firm of Lindenbaum & Young. Caroline is a June graduate of Pace University School of Law. She has passed the New York State Bar Examination and will be admitted to practice shortly.

65 *Peggy Williamson Campbell* writes that she is living outside St. John, New Brunswick, and is again working full-time, teaching a class of children with various degrees of learning disabilities and/or mental retardation. "I'm active in the local branch of Project Ploughshares, a Canadian organization working for peace and nuclear disarmament. Over the past two years I've also helped in the establishment of St. John's first transition house for battered

women. My kids are 7 and 5, and of course, are both red-headed girls."

Roger M. Deitz and his wife, *Chagit*, of New York City, report the birth of their first child, Benjamin Solomon.

John Duffy and *Cynthia Wyatt* were married on Oct. 15 in Potomac, Md. They are living in Bethesda. John graduated from Cornell University School of Law and is a member of the law firm of Pierson, Ball, and Dowd. Cynthia is a Denison University graduate.

Dr. John J. Kelly, Sudbury, Mass., is director of the electromyography laboratory and associate professor of neurology at Tufts University Medical School. He had been at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., for nine-and-a-half years prior to this. "I'm looking forward to meeting any old friends in the area whom I have not seen for a number of years," he writes.

Dr. Kenneth A. Klein, Franklin, Wis., is practicing radiation therapy in the Milwaukee area. He and his wife, Ann, have two sons, ages 3 and 1 1/2.

Mary Mallory Pepper was married on Nov. 7 to Louis J. Medvene (Clark '67). They are living in New York City. "After ten years in social work and social work research, I have switched fields and am now a computer programmer at Bankers Trust Company. My advice to anyone contemplating a career change is—it's scary, but do it," she writes.

Margot E. Thomas, Northampton, Mass., has begun a solo practice in law in Northampton. A general practice lawyer, she is involved predominantly in family law and divorce. The office is located at 45 Gothic St.

W. Terence Walsh, Atlanta, Ga., is a partner in Alston & Bird, Atlanta's largest law firm, which was formed in December by the merger of Alston, Miller & Gaines and Jones, Bird & Howell.

66 *Richard L. Anderson* and his wife, *Caroline Gates Anderson* (see '71), are living in New York City. He is an account executive with Adams-Rinehart, a public relations firm. They were married in 1979 in Rhode Island and thereafter formed the Gates-Anderson Company, an arts consulting and public relations firm. Prior to this, Richard had spent six years in state government as Massachusetts's first ombudsman and then as assistant secretary of economic affairs. His brother, *Frederick A. Anderson*, graduated from Brown in 1965.

Ron Holmberg and his wife, *Carol*, of Fairfield, Conn., report the birth of their second child, Jeffrey Michael, on Nov. 21. "Her sister, Jessica, is doing fine," he writes.

Clifford B. LePage, Jr., Wyomissing, Pa., is a partner in a general-practice law firm in Reading, Pa. His wife, *Eileen*, is teaching at Albright College. Their sons, Cliff III and Alex, are 12 and 8, respectively.

Dan R. McCullough, Providence, joined Textron Financial Corporation on Sept. 7 as vice president of industrial financing.

Phyllis Kollmer Santry, New York City, writes that in "confirmation of Mr. Lincoln's observations about fooling some of the people all of the time, I was accepted at Rutgers Law School last fall. I attend classes four nights a week. By day, I'm a mild-mannered

municipal bond analyst for Ambac Municipal Bond Insurance Company in New York City. We insure all types of municipals, I am specifically in the housing area. This year I am again serving as corresponding secretary for the board of directors of the Alumni Association of GPA at NYU, which I received my master's degree in urban planning."

Robert R. Skinner and his wife, *Pamela* of Indianapolis, Ind., celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary on Dec. 10. Bob is financial consultant and president of a life insurance company.

Stephen M. Zwarg, Haddonfield, N.J., manager of communications planning for CIGNA Corporation. He and his wife, *J.*, report that their son, Jonathan, is 8 and daughter, Brooke, is 3.

67 *Peter C. Bedard*, Providence, is head of public relations for C.F. Bedard, Inc., a general agency providing advertising, public relations, and other communications services to industrial/technical, commercial, and consumer/retail clients as well as government agencies, nonprofit institutions, and financial service firms.

Bill Cole, Jr., and his wife, *Pat*, have moved to Richmond Va., where he is southeast regional vice president for Security Insurance Group, based in Farmington, Conn. Their children are Brian, 10, and Joanna, 4.

Michael P. Czech is professor and chairman of the department of biochemistry at the University of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester.

Dr. Alexander Filipp, Glenmont, N.Y., in the private practice of ophthalmology Albany, N.Y., and clinical assistant professor of ophthalmology at Albany Medical College. Recently, he was the program director for a teaching day on extracapsular cataract extraction and posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation at the Medical College.

Frank W. Krogh and his wife, *Kathryn*, have moved to Arlington, Va. Frank is heading the Washington, D.C., office of San Antonio law firm, McCamish, Ingraham & Brown. *John N. McCamish* '63 is partner in that firm. Prior to this, Frank spent three-and-a-half years with the Department of Energy's Office of General Counsel. He and Kathryn have two sons, Whitney, 6, and William, 2.

Joanne Stern, Los Angeles, Calif., is professor of law at Whittier College School of Law in Los Angeles. She is also counsel Weissburg and Aronson, a health law firm. "I teach various health law classes and a specialty is the development of health maintenance organizations," she writes.

68 Make plans now to be in Providence for the 15th reunion June 3-6! In addition to the traditional University events such as Campus Dance and the fairs, we are planning several events just for the class. Call or write your friends about this weekend, and arrange to come and relive memories of Brown in 1968 and to discover Brown today.

Paul C. Hans and his wife, *Cynthia Troha Hans*, of Chesterfield, Mo., report

h of their daughter, Lindsey Taylor ns, on June 23.

9 Barry L. Del Castilho, Amherst, Mass., began his duties as town manager of Amherst in January. He had been city manager of Durham, N.C., prior to his appointment in Amherst.

Richard H. Krafchik, East Quogue, N.Y., joined Computer Craftsmen, in New York City, in June. He's developing a new computer language called VPL, Visual Programming Language.

David Parker, New York City, has been made a partner in the law firm of Olshan, Windman & Frome, where he is the head of the litigation department. His practice involves securities and antitrust as well as mergers and acquisitions. He was a recent lecturer at the North American Society of Corporate Planners on the subject of the legal aspects of competitive analysis.

Dr. Joan M. Ruffle, Hershey, Pa., is enjoying my job as assistant professor of anesthesia at Hershey Medical Center. I presented a paper at the American Society of Anesthesiologists annual meeting in October.

David A. Wollenberg and his wife, Kasia, of Atherton, Calif., report the birth of their second son, Blake Endicott, on Aug. 1. Their first son, Andrew, is 3.

0 B. Kenneth Clark, Jr., Miami, Fla., reports the birth of twins Kevin and Ceilene, on Aug. 4.

William R. Duncan III, Beverly, Mass., writes that he worked with Massachusetts Lieutenant Governor John Kerry "to ensure a smooth transition when he took office in January. Now that his office is staffed and functioning, I'm back to normal twelve-hour days as head of my own management consulting firm."

Michael L. Toothman, Chesterfield, Mo., joined Tillinghast, Nelson & Warren, Inc., an actuarial and management consulting firm, last April. He's responsible for the firm's property-casualty actuarial consulting in St. Louis.

1 Caroline Gates Anderson and her husband, Richard L. Anderson (see '72), are living in New York City, where she is the assistant director of the Jack Gallery in New York City. They were married in 1979 in Rhode Island, and thereafter formed the Gates-Anderson Company, an arts consulting and public relations firm. She had been president of Gates & Tripp, a vintage photography gallery with stores in Newport and Boston. Caroline's mother and father, Nathan and Beatrice Grossman '32, met at the same time. Her sisters are Alice Gates Magdol '61 and Martha Gates Hays '67, who is married to Christopher (Kit) Hays '64. His mother is Brian Hays '61.

Tom Hallock has moved to Brighton, Mass., and is working in Andover for Brick House Publishing Company as sales manager. "I handle sales, publicity, and other marketing activities for this unique publishing company. Brick House is a leading publisher of books for the general public on renewable energy, the environment, architecture, and public policy. We also publish fiction and professional works in the same

areas. I hope to be getting in touch with others from Brown involved in these areas over the next year."

Kenneth L. Leiby, Jr., New York City, was married last April. He started his own law firm in NYC in October.

Steve Maslowski, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a naturalist/photographer and works with his father, Karl Maslowski, a world-renowned naturalist. They present illustrated lectures for the National Audubon Society and the National Geographic Society. Steve has also won an International Film and TV Festival Gold Medal for his educational film, *Owls*.

Betty Anne Lillian McCall and her husband, Allen, of Seattle, Wash., report the birth of their daughter, Ilana Rachel McCall, on April 28.

Cornelius H. Sullivan, Jr., and his wife, Cindy, of Elmhurst, Ill., report the birth of their second son, Timothy Patrick, on Nov. 17. Chris is president of the Information Technology Planning Corporation of Chicago.

72 Ruth C. Loew, Rochester, N.Y., is teaching English at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in Rochester.

Dr. Johnetta Reddix MacCalla and her husband, Eric (see '73), are living in Altadena, Calif., where she is chief executive officer for Advanced Systems Concepts, Inc., a manufacturer of electronic computer interface switches. She is also a research and development contractor for the U.S. Navy at Point Mugu.

Dr. Valerie Marie Parisi ('75 M.D.) and her husband, Dr. David Cassidy, have moved to Larkspur, Colo. She is medical director of the Ambulatory Care Center and assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in Denver. David ('75 Columbia, '79 Tufts) is an internist at the Carson Army Hospital in Colorado Springs.

Claire L. Rabinow, Cambridge, Mass., is the chief software engineer in the database products development group at Computer Corporation of America, Cambridge.

Dr. James E. Rynar and his wife, Susan, live in Maplewood, N.J. He is associated with Dr. Victor H. Kasner in the practice of periodontics in West Orange, N.J.

Richard J. Waters, Fort Wayne, Ind., is a student at Concordia Theological Seminary in the four-year master-of-divinity program. "My wife, Susan, our son, Eric, and our daughter, Elizabeth, and I reside at 5419 Brighton Ave., Fort Wayne 46825."

73 Wet Dwarfs fans rejoice! The Wet Dwarfs are bringing the '73 reunion class lotsa good memories and good times to share with uplifting rock 'n' roll music for your dancing, listening, and drinking pleasure. The Dwarfs are now rehearsing their own special version of top songs from 1969 to 1973, including your favorite Surfer, Motown, British Invasion, country rock, punk, R&B, and pop tunes. Surprise guest musicians will be sitting in. Send your song requests to: C. Potomus, Dwarfs Reunion, 51 Center St., Westport, Conn. 06880. So, join your friends from '73 and other classes for a good time; the Dwarfs will do it all for you. Watch this space next month and your mail for details.

Dr. Alan Cole and Harriet Hanzel Cole live in Natick, Mass., where he has a private practice in endocrinology. They have two daughters, Lisa, 5, and Rebecca, 3 1/2.

Charles P. Frost, Morris Plains, N.J., has been promoted to vice president at Fidelity Union Bancorporation of Newark, N.J. He is a corporate bank loan officer at Fidelity Union Domestic Bank.

Kris Henczelman and his wife, Kathy, of New York City, report the birth of their daughter, Kate Elizabeth, on Oct. 28, 1981.

Katharine E. Foote was married to Richard J. Howland on May 15, in New York City, where they are living. She is a senior research supervisor with Doyle Dane Bernbach, Advertising.

Dr. Felix K. Liao and his wife, Patsy, report the birth of their second son, Franklin Alexander, on April 12. Felix is practicing family preventive dentistry in Providence and is looking forward to the 10th reunion with his fraternity brothers in June.

Eric MacCalla and his wife, Johnetta Reddix MacCalla (see '72), are living in Altadena, Calif., where he is president of Advanced Systems Concepts, Inc., a manufacturer of electronic computer interface switches. He is also a research and development contractor for the U.S. Navy at Point Mugu.

Nino Moscardi and his wife, Elaine, of Providence, report the birth of their son, Christopher Arol, on Jan. 15, 1982.

Rebecca M. Noll was married in December 1981 to William Busby. They are living in Detroit, where she is employed at Rehabilitation Institute, having received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology in July. Rebecca has a stepdaughter, Kimberly, 13.

Dr. Charles H. Rybeck, Barrington, R.I., completed his chiropractic internship in Chicago last May. Chick is opening his private practice at 239 Wickenden St., Providence, and will be continuing his research in applied kinesiology. "I'm looking forward to the class reunion," he writes.

Diana Chasan Van Den Boogard, Houston, Texas, writes that "we are basking in the glow of our baby girl, Theresa Rose, who was born on Jan. 14, 1982. Evert is a project manager for Sevenar Homes in Houston. I am director of television production at Baylor College of Medicine."

74 Christine Allen, Bala-Cynwvd, Pa., is special services coordinator at Community Life Services, Inc., a community mental health center. She is director of all programs for the chronically mentally ill.

Dr. Andrew Arnold, Bethesda, Md., is a medical staff fellow in the National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda. His research involves the application of recombinant DNA technology and molecular genetics of the antibody genes to cancers and immune diseases. His wife, Gina, is a child psychotherapist and is also involved in a research project, on adolescence, at the National Institute of Mental Health. "We still find time to keep our tennis games sharp. We'd enjoy hearing from friends who come through the D.C. area."

Peter D. Crist, Hinsdale, Ill., reports the birth of his second son, Seth, last March.

David L. Ferster, Evanston, Ill., is assistant professor of neurobiology at Northwestern University.

Dr. Reginald S. Fowler and his wife, Donna, report the birth of their first child, Brandi Laren, on Oct. 28. Reginald is a board-certified internist and is the lead physician at a branch of Prucare, a health maintenance organization, in Atlanta.

Dr. Tom Gushurst, Huntington, W.Va., is a gastroenterologist with the Huntington Internal Medicine Group, Inc. "I have a 1-year-old son, Eric."

Rita Rouse, Charlotte, N.C., is fashion editor for the *Charlotte Observer*. "I earned my master's in journalism from the University of Michigan in December 1981 and joined the paper in February."

Robert G. Yizar, Mamaroneck, N.Y., is "happily married to my high school girlfriend, Andrea. We had our first child, Ebony Nicole, on Jan. 30, 1982." Robert is with Citicorp.

75 Dr. David E. Cohen, Chicago, Ill., is looking forward to returning to the "greater Providence area" when he completes his pediatric residency at the University of Chicago hospitals. He'll begin a fellowship in ambulatory pediatrics/developmental pediatrics at the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston in July.

Joseph E. Fieschko, Jr., was married to Regina Calkins on Oct. 2. They are living in Pittsburgh. Neil Derechin was in the wedding party. Joseph has his own law practice in downtown Pittsburgh, primarily representing debtors in bankruptcy cases. His home address is 415 Bigham St., Pittsburgh 15222.

Ted Gardner, West Chester, Pa., reports the birth of his second child, Mary Lauren, on Oct. 17. He is a product manager for Steak-Umm sandwich steaks for Gagliardi Bros., a division of Ore-Ida Foods. In June, he'll be moving to Boise, Idaho, when the division will be relocated to the Ore-Ida headquarters.

Dr. Ronald P. Grelsamer, New York City, is a resident in orthopedic surgery at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City.

Dr. Vincent Sghiatti, Santa Monica, Calif., opened a solo private practice in July at 4560 Admiralty Way, Marina Del Rey, Calif. "All boaters are encouraged to stop in and say hello," he writes.

Marcia D. Spindell, Providence, lived in Tel Aviv from April 1981 to August 1982. She was a dance/movement therapist for children and adults and also practiced privately and taught for Lesley College. Marcia is now establishing a private practice in Providence. She uses traditional verbal approaches in psychotherapy with creative-expressive arts to identify and resolve emotional issues.

Brent D. Weaver and his wife, Suzanne Garber Weaver, are living in Oakland, Calif. Brent is a consultant to Wells Fargo Investment Advisors, San Francisco, developing micro-computer software. Suzanne has been promoted to controller of the Foremost-McKesson Research and Development Center in Dublin, Calif.

76 Dr. Anthony J. DeRaimo, Metairie, La., is in his final year of residency training in diagnostic radiology at the Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation in New Orleans. In July, he'll undertake a one-year

residency in ultrasound and computed tomography at the New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston.

James L. McKenna and Joan M. Sweeney were married on June 26 in Havertown, Pa. They are living in Lansdowne, Pa. Jim is an associate with the law firm of Deasey, Scanlan & Bender, Ltd., in Philadelphia. Joan is a 1978 graduate of Chestnut Hill College.

Robert McLean and Susan Johnson McLean, Philadelphia, report the birth of their son, Robert Tilton McLean, on Oct. 13. Their daughter, Claire Stuart, is 2.

Franklin G. Neubauer, San Francisco, is in economic forecasting for Cambridge Systematics, a Massachusetts-based consulting firm with offices in Berkeley, Calif.

Elizabeth Robertson and Trace N. Tinsman were married on Oct. 18 in Virginia Beach, Va. They are living in New York City, where Elizabeth is a freelance writer, and Trace is a self-employed management consultant.

Dr. Regina L. Rosenthal, Palo Alto, Calif., received her M.D. from the University of California-San Francisco in 1981. She completed her surgical internship at New York University Medical Center in June and is now a second-year resident in surgery at Stanford University Medical Center, Palo Alto.

Dr. Judy Soberman married Len Lothstein on May 30. They are living in New York City, where Judy is completing her training in internal medicine at Albert Einstein-Bronx Municipal Hospital Center. Len is a post-doctoral fellow at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. Judith Levy was maid of honor at the wedding.

Michele Perron Verville, Peterborough, N.H., received her Ed.M. degree from Harvard in 1980. She is a research manager for Byte Publications, a publisher of computer magazines owned by McGraw-Hill. "My biggest accomplishment to date is my son, Henry, who is 10 months old."

Dr. Patricia McGuire Zuniga, Ellicott City, Md., is completing her psychiatric residency at Johns Hopkins Hospital. "I would be happy to hear from any classmates who are passing through Baltimore," she writes.

77 George Barrett and Debbie Niemeth have moved to Forest Hills, N.Y. Their address is 102-30 66 Road, apt. 20E, Forest Hills 11375. "We'd like to say a long-distance hello to Barbara Hirsch in Golden, Colo. We miss you!"

Allethaire Cullen, Warwick, R.I., writes: "After winning the faculty commendation award for outstanding thesis, I received my master of science in nursing from Pace University and am now a family nurse practitioner specializing in gerontology. I'm also nursing supervisor and in-service coordinator at Pawtuxet Village Nursing Home in Warwick."

Newton B. Green II, Hanover, N.H., is an instructor for SLL, an adult education night school (satellite of University of New Hampshire), and is a research engineer for Dartmouth College. He is also president of Newton Green Associates, a small financial/engineering consulting firm. Newton is pursuing his doctorate in engineering economics at Dartmouth and intends to pursue a career in consulting after graduation. He

received his M.B.A. from Amos Tuck School in 1980.

Dr. Melissa Jacobs ('81 M.D.) and Dr. John Gridley were married on July 17 in Buffalo, N.Y. They are living in Bonita Beach, Fla. Melissa is working for the U.S. Public Health Service. "We'd welcome hearing from Brown alums in the area," she writes.

Robert S. Jacobs, Washington, D.C., is staff counsel to the Senate Commerce Committee, having been selected by Oregon Senator Robert Packwood for the post. He graduated from Lewis & Clark Law School in Portland. His father is Martin L. Jacobs (see '50).

Betsy A. Lehman, Newton, Mass., is a reporter for the *Boston Globe*.

Jim Nealon and Kristin Finke (see '81) were married on July 3 in North Hampton, N.H. Bob O'Leary was the best man. Jim Kristin are living in Stevenson, Md., where they are both teaching at St. Timothy's School.

Mark O'Day, Boston, led a group of 10 former Brown oarsmen who returned to Homecoming Weekend and refused to let the weather that Saturday keep them off water for the tenth annual Alumni Row. Mark, who captained the 1977 Brown crew, is president of the Brown Rowing Association.

Fred Perciva, Ludlow, Mass., was inducted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame in November. He was a three-time college soccer All-American and broke the Brown scoring record, finishing with forty-seven goals and thirty assists. He has played with the North American Soccer League since 1977, playing with Connecticut, Colorado, Atlanta, and Phoenix.

Joseph H. Silverman and Susan Green Silverman have moved to Needham, Mass. Joe received his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1978 and is an instructor in mathematics at MIT. Susan is an assistant group actuary at John Hancock Mutual Life. Their address is 22 Perry Dr., Needham 02192.

Barbara Sunderland, Houston, Texas, has been selected as an "Outstanding Young Woman of America" for 1982.

John E. Zabinski, Island Park, N.Y., is account representative for Boise Cascade at 330 Madison Ave., 23rd Floor, New York City 10017.

78 Thomas A. Devine, Providence, graduated from Suffolk University Law School in June. He is a member of Rhode Island Bar and is a law clerk in Rhode Island Superior Court. In the summer of 1980, he served as the national delegate coordinator for the states of Texas and Utah for the Carter/Mondale presidential election campaign. "I will probably begin working for another presidential campaign when I leave Providence after I finish my clerkship and move to Washington, D.C."

Wendy J. Finkel and Dan Moskowitz were married in May 1982. They are living in Branford, Conn. Wendy is an associate with the New Haven law firm of Wigginton, Dana. She had spent ten months at Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts in New York City prior to this. Dan is a second-year resident in otolaryngology at Yale.

Judy Kaye, Cambridge, Mass., graduated

from Harvard Law School in June and is the English-speaking staff attorney at Central Massachusetts Legal Services in Worcester. He mainly handles housing and benefits cases and is beginning to work more with local Hispanic community groups. I am still living with Bruce Phillips '80 and two other women, but will move to Worcester if Bruce asks his family practice residency there."

Michael L. Olsen, Providence, received his A.M. in history of art from Brown in 1981. He's teaching art history and figure drawing in Providence.

Marc L. Wortman, Princeton, N.J., is a graduate student in the comparative literature department at Princeton.

9 In the list of guests attending the wedding of Brian R. Smith and Patricia A. Beauregard '81, two names were inadvertently misspelled, Susan Youngwood and Barbara Aspinall Smith. The BAM regrets the error.

Mitchell F. Daffner, Chicago, is a first-year student at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

Kay L. Ferguson, New York City, received her master's degree in public administration with a concentration in health administration in February 1982. She is a unit manager at the Presbyterian Hospital, where she is involved in operations management.

Steve Mesick, Philadelphia, is a first-year medical student at Hahnemann University. He had worked in western Massachusetts a year after graduation and had spent a year and a half years at a graduate theological school in Vancouver, B.C. During the summer of 1981, he attended the Harvard Summer School for Organic Chemistry ("a horror of horrors," he writes) and spent the next school year working in rural Mississippi before returning to the theological school in Vancouver. Steve's address is 3715 Cumet St., Philadelphia 19129.

Alan D. Schiffrin, Boston, is a second-year student at Harvard Business School.

0 Alan Hecht, Piscataway, N.J., has been with Bell Labs in New Jersey since he received his master's degree in computer science from Berkeley in August 1981.

Deborah Heiligman married Jonathan Weiner on May 29 in Allentown, Pa. They're living in New York City, where they are editors and writers. Jonathan is a 1986 graduate of Harvard. Shira Stern officiated at the wedding. Jon's parents, Professor and Mrs. Jerome Weiner, were also in attendance. He is professor of engineering at Brown.

Elizabeth V. Roberts, Philadelphia, is in a doctoral program in clinical psychology at Hahnemann University. She had worked in a private psychiatric hospital for two years after graduation.

Louise D. Schlesinger, Bloomington, Ind., writes that she and Ralph Gaebler '81 are in graduate programs at Indiana University. Their address is 4400 Etter Dr., Bloomington 47401.

Howard Schrader, New York City, is a third-year student at Columbia University Law School. His note, "Custom and General Principles as Sources of International Law in American Federal Courts," was published in

the May 1982 issue of the *Columbia Law Review*. Next year he'll be working as a law clerk for Judge John J. Gibbons of the United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

Harold Siden is in New Zealand, where he is pursuing his interest in studying dolphins and porpoises. He ran into Mike Pronko '82 in the Auckland Public Library. "We spent Thanksgiving together in a Parnell Street pub, enjoying lamb chops, orange roughie (a fish), and many mugs of Lion beer. Mike has been working on a sheep station on the Bay of Plenty and is now somewhere in Australia. As for me, I haven't been gainfully employed for very long. In between my marine studies I have tried my hand at diary farming and kiwi fruit growing. Amazing what a law-and-society degree does for you. One of these days I plan on going to South Island and touring the mountain regions."

Rock A. Tate was married on Nov. 20 to Cindy Lyn Haapanen. They are living in Delray Beach, Fla. Rock is an account executive for Shearson American Express, and Cindy is a manager for Saks Fifth Avenue.

Daniel A. Young, New York City, has been promoted to account executive at Schorr and Howard Company. She has been a writer with the company since 1980.

In the list of guests attending the wedding of Patricia A. Beauregard '81 and Brian R. Smith '79, Susan Youngwood's name was inadvertently misspelled. The BAM regrets the error.

81 Scott Berry, Middletown, N.J., is at Bell Laboratories, helping to develop a fiberoptic telephone system for transatlantic use. He graduated from Stanford with an M.S. in statistical and Fourier optics. "San Francisco was great (my God, the weather!) and I left a good many friends out there. Other than working hard, I'm playing as much frisbee as the weather will allow and racquetball when it won't. A special 'hello' to Glenn Adler in Oregon and Jay Rubenstein in Seattle, and congratulations to Danny Gohnick and Andrea Goldman '82, who were married last summer and reside in Montreal."

Stephen J. Burns, Minneapolis, Minn., is a graduate student in chemistry at the University of Minnesota.

Adele DiBiasio and William Bunch were married on July 30 in Farmington, Conn. They are living in Birmingham, Ala. Alisa DiBiasio '83 was the maid of honor, and the best man was Glenn McDonald. Charles Taylor was an usher. Adele is a mechanical engineer for Southern Company Services in Birmingham, and Will is a reporter for the *Birmingham News*. "We urge any Brown alumni passing through Alabama to drop in and visit us at 808 A Nob Hill Dr., Birmingham 35209."

Kristin Finke and Jim Nealon (see '77) were married in North Hampton, N.H. on July 3. They are living in Stevenson, Md., where they are teaching at St. Timothy's School. The maid of honor was Isabel Constable '82. Kristin's brothers, Eric Finke '82 and Carlin Finke '85, were in attendance.

Robert E. Weiss, New York City, has been elected president of the second-year

class at New York University School of Medicine.

82 Colin J. Aaron, New York City, is at the School of International Affairs at Columbia University, where he is studying for his master's degree.

Andy Andres, North Brunswick, N.J., is working for Bell Laboratories. He is also in a master's degree program at New York University, where he is a full-time student.

Joan M. Auclair, New York City, is in the publications department at the Bank Street College of Education. She's living at 256 West 93rd St., New York 10025, with Rita Ballesteros '81 and Naomi Himmelfarb '82.

Ann S. Campbell, New York City, is at Bank Street College of Education, where she is in a master's program for museum education and special education.

Elizabeth Fairchild, Providence, has joined Chaffee-Bedard, Inc., as an account coordinator. She is responsible for administration of the company's client services.

Michael Gold and Curtis Rist, Providence, are planning a trans-Eurasian bicycle trip. They'll be leaving this fall and they're looking for one or two alumni to join them. Contact Michael at 70 Barnes St., Providence 02906.

Susan L. Katz is in Upper Volta with the Peace Corps. "Friends and acquaintances are invited to write me at Corp de la Paix, B.P. 537, Ouagadougou, Haute-Volta, West Africa."

Linda S. Kulla, Manhasset, N.Y., lived and worked on the Portuguese island of Madeira after graduation. Now she's working in Manhattan.

Deborah J. Mills, Rumson, N.J., is designing and prototyping office-automation application services for American Bell (the new AT&T company, formerly Bell Labs), in Lincroft, N.J. She's also the program director for the Monmouth City Brown Club.

Stacy E. Palmer, Washington, D.C., is an assistant editor for the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, working for the paper's new "personal and professional" section. "I'm living with Kathy Shulman and Adam Loory, and we'd certainly encourage Brown friends to visit us."

Dave Rich, New York City, has formed and performs in a New Wave band called "The Meadowbrooks" that has appeared in a number of smaller clubs in the New York City area. He has an update on some of his other Brown friends: Lynn Kimball '81 is now working at the Goyette Center for Social Research in Arlington, Mass. David Weil is working part-time at Zabar's on 80th and Broadway in New York City. In addition, he's getting ready for a major trek to Australia, to meet up with Mike Pronko. Susan Grimes is working at Macy's in its management training program. Mark Malamud is one-half of a magic act called "Magi and Shen" that performs at children's parties. Neal Krieger is a quality control technician for the Koromex Company in Atlanta. Anthony Simonetti, a first-year student at Tufts University, is trying to start a commodities newsletter. He hopes to publish the first edition this spring.

Scott Sherman, New York City, is a first-year student at New York University School of Medicine.

Tracy Soper is working as an *au pair* in Milan, Italy, for the next year or two. Her mailing address is c/o Mr. R. Vincent Lynch, Jr., Morgan Guaranty Trust Company Milan Office, 23 Wall St., New York City 10015. For those in the Milan area, it is Via dell'Annunziata 234.

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Dorothea Pearson Jennings '29 A.M. (see '27).

Burnett Meyer '45 Sc M., Denver, Colo., has been on the mathematics faculty at the University of Colorado in Boulder since 1957. He recently returned from a sabbatical leave in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ethel R. Cetlin '60 M.A.T., Taunton, Mass., has written a children's book entitled *Twinkle*, which appeared last year. Ethel reports that it received a good response.

Candace Towne Rosovsky '70 M.A.T., Seattle, Wash., passed her general exams in the spring and is a doctoral candidate in higher education at the University of Washington. She is teaching a course on "Sexism in American Schools" in the Women Studies Program there. Candace coordinated the first Seattle Women Writers Festival, Feb. 23-26, at the University. Included were Judy Grahn, Ai, Denise Levertov, Carolyn Forché, Toni Cade Bambara, Maya Angelou, and other nationally known local writers.

Michael P. Czech '72 Ph.D. (see '67).

Richard B. Allen '73 Ph.D., and his wife, Deborah Jacobs Allen '77 Ph.D., of Dalton, Mass., report the birth of their daughter, Lindsay Diane Allen, on Aug. 29.

Elissa D. Gelfand '72 A.M., '75 Ph.D., Brookfield, Mass., is chair of the Women's Studies Program and a member of the French department faculty at Mount Holyoke College.

Allison Dillon-Kummerle '76 A.M. and her husband, Ken, have moved to Farmington, Conn. She has been appointed director of career counseling at Trinity College in Hartford.

Tzvee Zahavy '76 Ph.D., Minneapolis, Minn., is spending a 1982-83 sabbatical in Jerusalem, Europe, New York, and Cincinnati on a research fellowship sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies.

John G. Niedzwicki '82 Ph.D., Arlington, Va., is a first-year medical student at the George Washington University School of Medicine.

Michael L. Olsen '82 A.M. (see '78).

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Dr. Valerie Marie Parisi '75 M.D. (see '72).

Dr. Melissa Jacobs '81 M.D. (see '77).

DEATHS

By Jay Barry

Daniel Lucius Brown '12, Milton, Mass., a retired partner in the Boston law firm of Hale and Dorr and a former Brown trustee; Dec. 21. Mr. Brown attended Harvard Business School and received a law degree from Harvard Law School in 1919. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree from Brown in 1962. Mr. Brown served as vice

president and trustee of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, was a director of the Seaboard Airline Company in Boston, and was a trustee of Boston's University Hospital. He was an officer in the Army Transport Unit during World War I. His father was Lucius Brown, class of 1865, and a brother was Allyn L. Brown '05. Survivors include his wife, Bettina, 100 Green St., Milton 02186; a son, Eric Brown '56; and three daughters, Lucia, Deborah, and Betsey Brown Bower '53.

Edward Tappan Brackett '14, Newton, Mass., a self-employed investment counselor in Boston, president of his class, and recipient of a Brown Bear award; Jan. 3, when struck by a hit-and-run driver outside his home on Commonwealth Avenue. Although Ed Brackett was 90, he still drove his car every day, seldom missed a Brown football game in the area, and both looked and acted like a man of 65. Seven weeks before his death, Mr. Brackett attended the annual Athletic Hall of Fame Banquet at Andrews Hall Dining Room on the Brown campus to be inducted into the Hall as an honorary trustee. Ed Brackett had been a servant of Brown for nearly seventy years. He was president and secretary of the Brown Club of Boston for many years, a regional vice president and director of the Associated Alumni, head class agent and trustee of the University Fund, vice president of the Housing and Development Fund, and an active supporter of the football program. In an unofficial capacity, he directed hundreds of young men and women to the college he loved and supported. For many years, Mr. Brackett used his financial counseling to help the fledgling Chinese Christian Church of New England in Brookline and was treasurer of the church and a member of its board for twenty-five years. He personally helped many young Chinese people go to college, both financially and by writing letters of recommendation for them. On Jan. 10, 1982, Mr. Brackett observed his 90th birthday with a double celebration. That morning he delivered the sermon at the Chinese church in Brookline and, later that day, he was honored at a testimonial luncheon sponsored by the Brown Club of Boston. "Ed Brackett's interests were so diverse that you would bump into him at a lecture hall, a concert, or an athletic event," said Robert A. Reichley, vice president of university relations. "The bottom line was that he had a lifelong love affair with Brown University." Mr. Brackett's wife was the late Thekla Jones Brackett '13, and a brother was the late Reginald O. Brackett '16. Survivors include his son, Richard W. Brackett '50, 1030 Fulton Rd., Maple Glen, Pa. 19002; a daughter, Eleanor; and a granddaughter, Cynthia Brackett '79.

Shirley Everett Culver '15, '16 A.M., Assonet, Mass., head of the French department at Western Reserve Academy from 1935 until his retirement in 1960; Jan. 11. Earlier in his career, Mr. Culver also taught at the University of New Hampshire, Choate School, Hotchkiss School, and Westminster School. He served with the American Expeditionary Force in France for two years during World War I. He is sur-

vived by his wife, Gail, Water St., Assonet 02720.

Seward Groves Byam '16, Sarasota, Fla., an executive in the organic chemicals department of the DuPont Company, with whom he had been associated for forty-three years, and a pioneer in the development of neoprene; Jan. 22. Mr. Byam served at one time as chairman of the rubber division of the American Chemical Society. He served in the Signal Corps in World War and he recently was active in the Ivy League Club of Sarasota. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Marjorie Cotton Byam '17, F Village, Sarasota 33581; a daughter, Marjorie Byam Cribb '44; and a son, Seward.

Col. Dwight Townsend Colley '18, Augusta, Ga., retired vice president of the Atlas Refining Company, a former trustee of the University, and a distinguished veteran of both World Wars; Dec. 16. Colonel Colley left Brown in his junior year to take a commission as a second lieutenant in the infantry. He served with the 104th Division in France and remained active in military affairs as a major in the 385th Infantry Reserve between the wars. He was recalled active duty during World War II, serving General George S. Patton's Third Army, which led the invasion of France. Colonel Colley was seriously wounded and was honored in a European evacuation hospital by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who personally decorated him with the Distinguished Cross and the Purple Heart. Upon his return to this country after the war, Colonel Colley became an outspoken advocate of a strong American influence in postwar Germany, and in 1950 he was named to the Ordnance Committee of the Defense Department's Research and Development Board. Also an active alumnus, Colley was co-chairman of the Housing and Development Fund in 1946, was president of the Associated Alumni in 1950, and received an honorary A.M. degree from Brown. He spent thirty-five years with Atlantic in Philadelphia and Providence. Mr. Colley served in a leadership role on many committees, including a directorship of Colonial/Newport National Bank. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his daughter, Jean Tubin; and a son, Lt. Col. Gordon T. Colley USAF (Ret.) '41, Rte. 1, Box 189-B, Plum Branch, S.C. 29845.

Mabel Constance Kenyon '18, Lake Wales, Fla., a teacher of Latin, French, and English in Farmington, Conn., Bayport, N.Y., and other communities; Sept. 13. There are no known survivors.

Ingeborg Toll Mears '19, Port Gamble, Wash., at one time a geologic aide at the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, D.C.; in October. Survivors include her son, Eric T. Mears, P.O. Box 176, Port Gamble 98364.

Marie Zilpha Goulet '20, Rochester, N.Y., executive secretary of the Monroe County Board of Health; April 7, 1981. Miss Goulet was president of the Pembroke Club of New York in 1960, vice president of the Rochester Pembroke Club in 1959 and 1964, and pre-

of the Business and Professional Women's Club in Yonkers. Survivors include a wife, Mrs. A.L. Fredette, 50 Walnut Ave., Yonkers 45215.

Ernest Winfred McCormick '22, Bloomington, Conn., a senior partner and fifty-year member of the Hartford law firm of Robinson, Robinson and Cole and one who played a key role in the reorganization of the state's court system in 1959; Dec. 28. McCormick served as legal counsel for the Hartford Housing Authority for many years. A specialist in government and municipal finance, Mr. McCormick was chairman of the Connecticut Bar Association committee that drafted a sweeping reform of the state's court system by abolishing the town and city courts and creating state trial courts. For these efforts, the Connecticut Bar Association gave him its Public Service Award. The 1935 Harvard Law School graduate continued to jog each day until a few days ago and gave serious attention to the lessons he started three years after retiring. "He was always talking about what was wrong with his golf game, which meant he was never out of something to say," a league said at the time of Mr. McCormick's retirement. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Esther, 24 Kenmore, Bloomfield 06002; two sons, John and William; and two daughters, Rachel and Martha. A brother was the late Samuel J. McCormick '26.

Robert Osmond Meader '23, Aptos, Calif., a research specialist at Lockheed Aircraft in Sunnyvale, Calif.; July 27, 1981. Mr. Meader received his bachelor of divinity degree in 1948 from the Theological Seminary of Virginia and served briefly as a minister. He was a prime organizer and the first president of the Brown Club of Sunnyvale in 1949. His late father was the Rev. Charles A. Meader, class of 1891. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Mary, 7235 Soquel, Aptos 95003.

Harold Alexander Zantow, Orleans, Mass., a teacher at Nauset Regional High School at Orleans prior to his retirement in 1968; Jan. 1. Mr. Zantow, who earned a master of science degree at Stevens Institute of Technology in 1941, taught math at Braintree High School, public speaking at Colgate, and business administration at Rutgers. He had a lifelong interest in the theater, appearing with the Provincetown Players, at the Provincetown Playhouse in Dennis, and as a director of the Hoboken Theater Group. Mr. Zantow was an organizer of the Hospice Association of Cape Cod and of the Memorial Society of Cape Cod, which he served as chairman for many years. He was a member of the Merchant Marine during World War I. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Florence, 101 Box 57, Orleans 02653; a daughter, Margaret; and a son, Wilhelm.

Dr. William Ruether Carman '26, Islip, N.Y., an Islip physician for thirty-five years, died of ill health forced his retirement in 1975; Nov. 30. A 1930 graduate of Long Island College Hospital Medical School, Dr. Carman was a major in the U.S. Medical Corps during World War II. He was an

amateur historian, with a strong interest in Long Island history. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, 795 Main St., Islip 11751; and a son, William S. Carman '57.

Katherine F. Lomax '26, Fall River, Mass., assistant professor of English at Bridgewater State College from 1959 until her retirement in 1970; Dec. 17. Miss Lomax taught at Duffee High in Fall River from 1929 through 1959 and served as an advisor to the school's Literary Club. In 1955, she received a Ford Foundation Fellowship and was granted a year's sabbatical to study at the University of Minnesota. Miss Lomax earned her master's degree at Boston College in 1943. Survivors include her sister, Helen, 5 Courtney St., Fall River 02720.

Edith Remington Vehse '26, '29 A.M., Wakefield, R.I., a former teacher at the Washington Seminary for Girls in Washington, D.C., and at the Lincoln School in Providence; Jan. 28. At one time, Mrs. Vehse was president of the Women's Club of Morgantown, W.Va. Survivors include two sons, William, and Robert, 16 Cardinal Pl., Wyomissing, Pa. 19610.

Mary Franklin '27, Newport, R.I., a retired medical technician and city employee; Jan. 25. Miss Franklin supervised the laboratory at Newport City Hospital for many years and taught at the hospital's School of Nursing. There are no survivors.

John Wilson Smith '27, St. Petersburg, Fla., a retired mechanical engineer and former chief of the photo lab at the U.S. Army Picatinny Arsenal in Dover, N.J.; Oct. 13. Earlier in his career, Mr. Smith was a staff engineer on missile development with Goodyear's Aerospace Center in Akron, Ohio. He is survived by his nephew, Peter Smith, Route 3, Box 1838, Odessa, Fla. 33556.

George Edward Adams '28, Cranston, R.I., a sales representative for the Drew Chemical Company in Brownstown, N.J., for twenty-four years and an independent contractor for the Starco Chemical Company of Bayonne, N.J., for twelve years prior to his retirement in 1980; Dec. 27. Phi Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Katherine, 41 Wedge St., Cranston 02920; and a son, Dr. Robert Adams.

George Franklin Ames '28, Port Richey, Fla., retired supervisor for the state highway department in Meriden, Conn.; Jan. 5. A prominent violinist, Mr. Ames recently played with the New Port Richey Symphony Orchestra. Survivors include his wife, Alice, 1119 Stratford Dr., New Port Richey 33552; a son, Richard; and a daughter, Beverly.

Elizabeth Oldham Holmes '28, Cranston, R.I., a kindergarten teacher in the Cranston schools for twenty years prior to her retirement in 1970; Jan. 19. Mrs. Holmes was a 1929 graduate of Rhode Island College. Survivors include her husband, Walter L. Holmes '31, 85 Keith Ave., Cranston 02912; and daughters Valerie and Jeanne.

Ethel Levene Perry '28, Providence, a member of the U.S. Corps of Engineers at Las Cruces, N.M., and Huntsville, Ala., prior to her retirement in 1969; Dec. 11. Survivors include her brother, Harold H. Levene '36, Butts Rock Rd., Chace Point, Little Compton, R.I. 02837.

George Rich Coughlin, Jr. '31, Glens Falls, N.Y., national vice president of claims for Glens Falls Insurance Company; Dec. 2. The 1934 Harvard Law School graduate was a past president of the Glens Falls Rotary Club, Mohican Council Boy Scouts of America, and the Argyle Council School Board. He had been a director of the Lake George Opera Association and a member of the New York State Teachers Retirement Board. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His father was the late George R. Coughlin '97 and an uncle was the late Henry E. Waterhouse '96. Survivors include his wife, Nickie, Sheraton Lane Rd., Rolling Ridge, Glens Falls 12801; and sons George, Peter, and Richard.

Stanley Rolfe Pillsbury '31, an atlas cataloger for the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., for twenty-five years prior to his retirement in 1975; Jan. 5. After working briefly at the John Hay Library, Mr. Pillsbury became an exhibition assistant at the New York Public Library. He earned a master's degree in library science at Simmons College in 1950 and then joined the Library of Congress. Mr. Pillsbury was an Air Force veteran of World War II, serving with the Flying Tigers in China from 1942 to 1946. He served with the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration under General Claire L. Chennault until 1947 and received the Legion of Merit Medal and the Breast of Order of Purple Cloud from Nationalist China in 1950. He is survived by three sisters, including Mary and Harriet Pillsbury, 348 Webster, Needham Heights, Mass. 02194.

Howard Gilmore Sawyer '31, Stamford, Conn., consultant for the past seven years to the Manhattan-based advertising agency of Marsteller, Inc., where he had worked from 1961 until his retirement in 1975; Jan. 7. Mr. Sawyer also served as executive vice president of Marsteller International in Geneva. Earlier in his career, Mr. Sawyer was vice president of James T. Chirurg Advertising Agency in New York City. He was the author of several books and numerous articles on advertising and was a columnist for *Media Scope* magazine. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Mona, 3020 High Ridge Rd., Stamford 06903; and two children.

Marion Webber Wellington '31, Alexandria, Va., a former teacher and guidance counselor at Madison High School in Arlington, Va.; Dec. 25. Miss Wellington received a bachelor of education degree from Rhode Island College in 1936 and a master's in education from George Washington University in 1951. There are no immediate survivors.

Judith Sablin Bromage '32, Barrington, R.I., a teacher in the Barrington schools for seventeen years prior to her retirement in 1973 and a former vice president of the Brown

Club of Bristol County; Jan. 4. Her husband was the late *Wilbur A. Bromage* '30, business manager of the *Journal-Bulletin* news department for many years. Survivors include a daughter, Nancy, 262 Redwood, Manchester, Conn., 06040; and a son, Edward

John James O'Shaughnessy, Jr., '32, Sturbridge, Mass., a private attorney who served as president of the Worcester County Bar Association; Dec. 7. The 1936 Boston University Law School graduate served as town counsel for Southbridge, Sturbridge, and Charlton. After serving as a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II, Mr. O'Shaughnessy was judge advocate for the Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars. He was a director of the Southbridge Chapter of the American Red Cross, chairman and president of the Tri-Community Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of the Jacob Edwards Memorial Library. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, Muriel, P.O. Box 179, Fiskdale, Mass. 01518.

Walter Pilkington '32, Clinton, N.Y., librarian emeritus of Hamilton College, where he worked from 1952 until his retirement in 1976; Jan. 2. Shortly after earning his A.M. degree in international relations from the University of Chicago in 1932, Mr. Pilkington became reference librarian at the New York Public Library. He founded the journal, *American Notes and Queries*, in 1941 and was its editor for a decade. After World War II, the British-born librarian was advisor and researcher for the ABC network radio show, "Mr. President." Mr. Pilkington became a recognized authority on the history of Hamilton College and his book, *Hamilton College*, published on the occasion of the institution's sesquicentennial in 1962, is considered the definitive work on the subject. Two years ago, he completed his edition of the *Journals of Samuel Kirkland*, an important contribution to the early history of New York State. Through his Hamilton years, Mr. Pilkington played a key and innovative role in promoting regional library cooperation and in encouraging the introduction of modern computer technology into local library operations. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy, 3 Griffin Rd., Clinton 13323; a daughter, Maud; and two stepchildren, Barbara and John.

George Andrew Lear '35, Brooksville, Maine, retired chairman of the Moore and White Company of Philadelphia, one of the world's largest manufacturers of pulp and paper mill machinery; Oct. 25. Mr. Lear entered George Washington Law School in 1961 at age 49. He was a combat officer in the Marine Corps during World War II. As a Brown sophomore, Mr. Lear was a starting guard on the famous 1932 football team that met and defeated previously undefeated opponents seven straight weeks before losing to Colgate on Thanksgiving morning. Phi Kappa Psi. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Michael Rafferty, 5 Millbrook Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21218.

Waldo Kinck Clarke '38, New London, Conn., an instructor and head of the Department of Naval Instruction at Admiral Billard Academy in New London, Jan. 9.

Mr. Clarke was a lieutenant in the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II and later served as a director of Admiral Billard Academy, a prep school for the Coast Guard and Naval Academies. He was a trustee of Mitchell College of New London. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Adrian, 51 Admiral Dr., New London 06320.

Myer Feinstein '38, Brookline, Mass., a buyer at Jordan Marsh of Boston for many years; Nov. 14. Mr. Feinstein received his LL.B. degree from Boston University in 1950 and was a captain in the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Marion, 132 Beaconfield Rd., Brookline 02146.

Frederick Albert Mote '39 Ph.D., Madison, Wis., professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin for twenty-seven years prior to his retirement in 1973, chairman of the department from 1955 to 1959, and a recognized leader in research on the visual perception mechanism; March 31, 1982. Professor Mote was graduated from Southern Methodist University in 1934, received his A.M. there a year later, and was awarded an honorary degree by his alma mater in 1966. He was an instructor in psychology at Brown for one year and then returned to Brown to work on a National Defense Research Council contract during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Faith, 3734 Hillcrest Dr., Madison 53706.

Ruth Silliter Ellsworth '41, Broad Brook, Conn., an elementary school teacher; March 23, 1982. Mrs. Ellsworth earned her M.Ed. from the University of Hartford. She is survived by five children and a sister, *Jean Silliter Hall* '45, Star Route 5, Box 419-A-4, Dunellon, Fla. 32630.

Joseph Collier Trantham '42 Ph.D., Tulsa, Okla., a research chemist at Phillips Petroleum until his retirement in 1982; June 13. After five years in Texaco's research organization and seven years as a professor of chemistry at Baylor University, his alma mater, he joined Phillips, where he became well-known for his work in improving oil recovery. Sigma Psi. Survivors include his wife, Peggy, 2913 East 85th St., Tulsa 74136.

Richard Edward Reeve '48, Chatham Township, N.J., a tooling engineer for Recoma, Inc., of Fairfield, and former assistant chief production engineer for Sperry Products, Inc., of Danbury, Conn.; Dec. 5. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, *Marilyn Lodge Reeve* '49, 9 Woodlawn Dr., Chatham Township 07928; a son, Bradford; and two daughters, Pamela and Cynthia.

James Edmund Ryan '49, Basking Ridge, N.J., area sales manager for Celanese Corporation in New York City; Nov. 14. Mr. Ryan was a director of Guiding Eyes for the Blind in Yorktown Heights, N.Y. He served in the Army for three years during World War II. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his wife, *Anne Crane Ryan* '50, 15 Grove Rd., Basking Ridge 07920; and two daughters, Lisa and Susan Ryan Chiarulli '75.

Randall Waterman Bliss '50, Providence,

an attorney with the Providence law firm Tillinghast, Collins and Graham for the past twenty-eight years; Jan. 10. After serving with the Army during the Korean War, Mr. Bliss was graduated from the University of Virginia Law School in 1955. Active in the Cancer Society for many years, he served chairman of the board of directors of the group's Rhode Island Division and was chairman of the Rhode Island Cancer Crusade in 1973. Mr. Bliss was a division chairman for Brown's Bicentennial Campaign, was treasurer of his class, a trustee of Moses Brown School, and secretary of the Providence Preservation Society. Delta Psi. Survivors include his father, *Zenas R. Bliss* '18, former provost of the University, 24 Canning Ave., Providence; a son, Garret, daughter, Davis; and a brother, *Zenas R. Bliss* '49.

Franklin Webster Page '51, Framingham, Mass., assistant vice president of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston; April 29. Survivors include his wife, Virginia, 2 Lockland Ave., Framingham 01701.

Charles Burton Frank '52, Newburyport, Mass., technical sales consultant for Devco Corporation of Danvers, Mass.; Jan. 29. Frank was an Army veteran of the Korean War. He was active in the Historical Society of Old Newbury. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, *Betsey Nourse Frank* '55, LaValley Ln., Newburyport 01950; sons, Charles and Ralph; and a daughter, Kar

Daniel A. Edelstein '82, Andover, Mass., Oct. 13. No further details are available at this time. Survivors include his parents, and Mrs. Joel Edelstein, One Glen Cove Rd., Andover 01810.



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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Providence Journal cites Brown for "brilliant" fund-raising success

Editorial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1983

A high score for Brown

Howard Swearer, the president of Brown University and a man not given to overstatement, was saying the other day that there exists "a great enthusiasm for Brown" among the university's graduates across the nation. He had just been proved correct: the university's five-year fund drive, the "Campaign for Brown," reached its ambitious goal of \$158 million with six months of the campaign still to run.

This was a brilliant fund-raising success. It was by far the largest such drive in the university's history, and it showed that **Brown's graduates are generous as well as enthusiastic about their alma mater.** Five years ago, when this fund effort began, few people dared to expect that its \$158 million goal could be reached. But an energetic campaign committee and loyal graduates showed a breadth of

support that strengthens Brown immeasurably for the years ahead.

The bulk of the money (\$93 million) will go to improve academic programs, while \$23 million more is for construction and renovation projects. A solid \$10 million for financial aid reflects Brown's resolve that chances for admission should not hinge on a student's ability to pay

This campaign proposed a balanced program for the kinds of outlays that are most critical to the university's future, and the impressive response showed that this message was heard. Each person involved in the effort is helping Brown to keep its outstanding reputation alive in a time of painful inflation. All Rhode Island shares with the university a sense that a difficult and necessary job has been accomplished with distinction.

If you're "enthusiastic," but have not yet been "generous," there's still time to act. The battle against red ink is a never-ending one, especially at the Brown Fund . . . a top Campaign priority. By June 30, Brown must raise \$5 million in unrestricted annual gifts to meet its 1982-83 operating needs. That's a tall order, but with your help we will triumph again.



**The Campaign for Brown
The Brown Fund a Priority**

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