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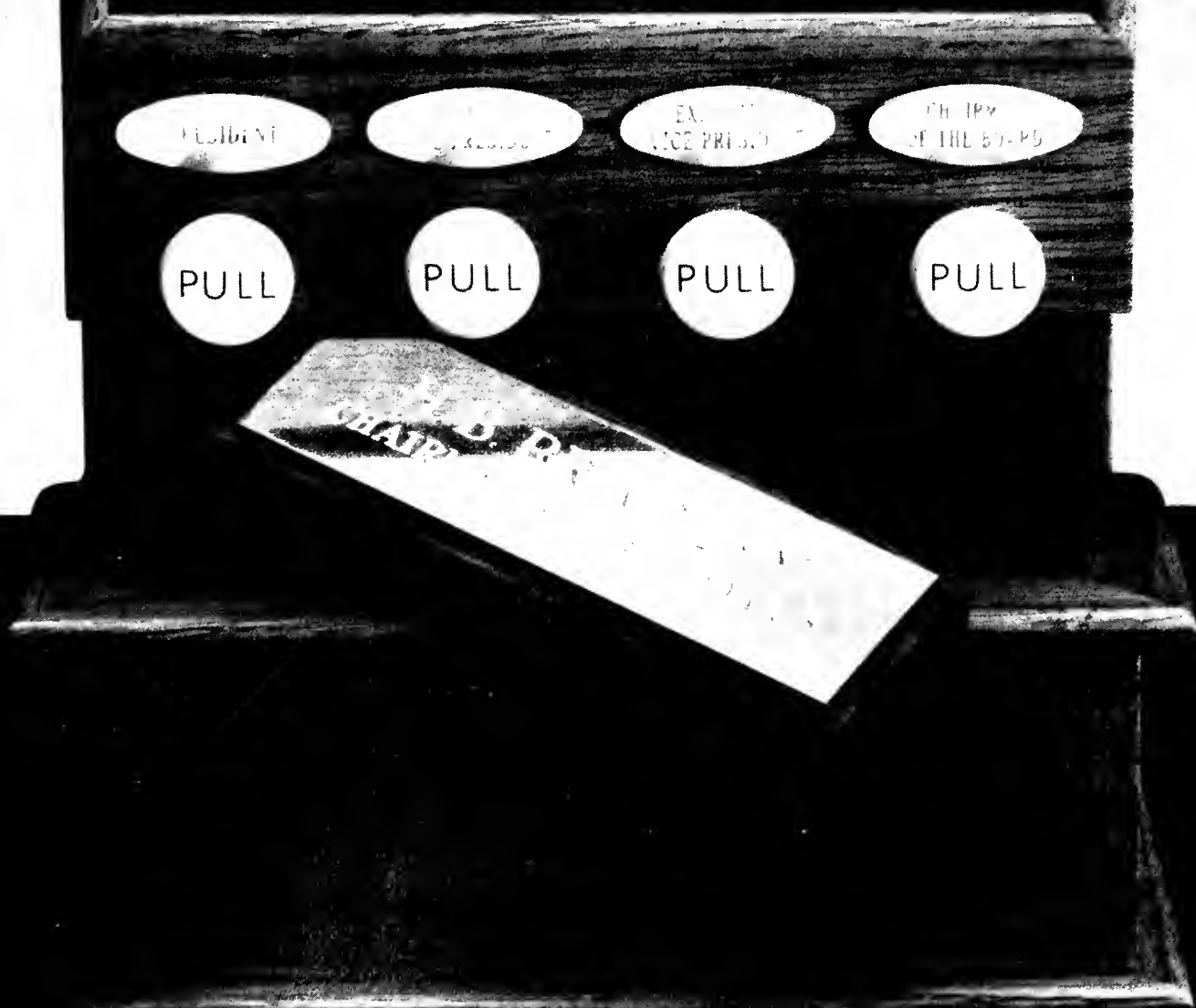
*Based on EPA Interior Volume Index.

Have you driven a Ford... lately?



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IN THIS ISSUE

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Donald B. Smith '42

Wendy J. Strothman '72

Wallace H. Terry '59

John A. Worslev '56

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page 30



page 38



page 50

Cover photographs
by John Forasté

30

Ira Magaziner '69: Crusading for Rhode Island's Economy

Ira Magaziner spent four years at Brown trying to make the curriculum more stimulating and student life more rewarding. Fifteen years after he graduated, he is still crusading, this time in an attempt to breathe life into Rhode Island's flagging economy.

38

Doing Something for Someone Besides Ourselves

Brown Community Outreach is the largest student organization at Brown, involving more than 500 Brown students volunteering to help the underprivileged—the elderly, the handicapped, the young.

44

Dealing with the Russians

Mark Garrison, director of Brown's Center for Foreign Policy Study, offers some suggestions on how to handle the foreign power we consider the most intractable: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

48

The president and the coach talk about college athletics

The president: Brown's Howard R. Swearer. The coach: Penn State's Joe Paterno '50. The subject: college athletics today.

50

Woodring of the Jets

How many Brown alumni are playing linebacker in the NFL? One—John Woodring '81, of the New York Jets.

Departments

- 6 Carrying the Mail
- 20 Under the Elms
- 26 Sports
- 53 Bearing the News
- 54 The Classes
- 67 Obituaries
- 72 Books

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CARRYING THE MAIL

Total bore?

Editor: I received my October issue of *BAM* and was disappointed. In the old days, the most entertaining part of your magazine was "Carrying the Mail." Now, the letters are a total bore. What happened to all those pithy exchanges, fierce attacks, and indignant replies? The October issue contained two sycophantic letters praising back issues as "The best," and "Collector's item." Are you trying to justify your budget? If I had to guess I'd say the monotony of "Carrying the Mail" is the result of the school's fundraising efforts—the less objectionable material in *BAM*, the more lucre for the University. Well, your strategy has backfired. You'll get no more money from me until you spice things up. Any harassment from your fundraisers and you'll hear from my 300-pound Samoan attorney.

I found your cover story on Stephanie LaFarge to be ironic. It's great that she's helping these suffering souls with terminal cancer. I was amazed, however, at her own reactions to death, and have to wonder what it is she's teaching her patients. Picture the scene: Her father has just passed away. She returns home to her seven children and her husband and possibly others. There is "terror in the family." Our noted authority on living with

dying then sits chest to chest with a chimpanzee for about four hours and calls it "the most tranquil, integrative experience I had at that time." I wonder how tranquil and integrative it was for the terror stricken members of her family. After all, there was only one Nimchinsky, the amazing, comforting chimp. Besides, what is an "integrative experience" anyway? They never went over that in my psychology classes.

I was also mystified by her reaction to the videotapes of those patients who have died: "I get to do a lot of constructive, creative grieving and mourning..." Does anybody out there in Bruno-land know what creative grieving and mourning are? Can I expect to see improvisational grieving trios at local funeral parlors? Can we expect a "New Wave" in grieving and mourning? What should I wear?

HARRY MacDOUGALD '80
Athens, Ga.

Stephanie LaFarge

Editor: While reading the October '83 article about Stephanie LaFarge, I realized that a friend of mine, who died of cancer a month ago, had participated in this very program. My friend died after struggling for four years to overcome the adversities of Hodgkin's disease. As I think back, it was her involvement with the videotaping which allowed her to develop her ability to communicate her thoughts to others. It was an additional boost when her particular tape was aired on a Boston TV station during its nightly newscast.

Stephanie LaFarge should be commended for her involvement in helping people such as my friend. For in her pursuit to aid in their coping with death, we all benefit. Cancer is a harsh disease that hits all ages and involves many others besides the victim. Learning and understanding through those with cancer allows the rest of us to go on. Although I miss my friend more and more every day, I think back often to her strength and courage and I

thank Stephanie for whatever role she may have played in making this possible.

NANCY B. CHICK '80
New York City

Editor: Stephanie LaFarge's piece, "Riding Piggyback Into Death," spouts all the current fashionable bromides about death and dying: Dying can be an opportunity for personal growth, the desperately ill patient suffers less than his healthy family, etc., etc. Why is this virtually the only view of dying we can get in the popular media? This monolithic stress on "growth," altruism of patients, and so forth may look sweet and humane, but I think it is pernicious. It gives a one-sided and unreasonable model for patients to conform to, and is likely to encourage families to be unsympathetic when the patients don't measure up. Why can't we ever hear from a cancer patient who takes the common sense view that his illness is just plain bad, and perhaps even has the temerity to suppose that he is suffering more than his healthy family and that it's *their* place to be altruistic? And as for LaFarge's incredible (and incredibly brutal) quote that "... any society needs a certain



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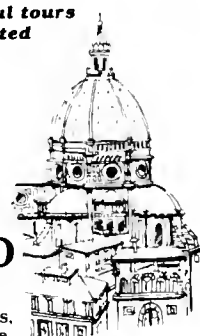
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caustic, low phosphate and biodegradable. It has no bleach, ammonia or petroleum. It is approved by U.S.D.A. It was originally invented to remove stains from coffee-roasting equipment. Simple Green worked so well it was soon being used generally in the restaurant industry. Then in car washes. Then hospitals and airlines. Technically, Simple Green is a blend of synthetic penetrants that emulsify and suspend oil for cold-water rinse. It can be used on anything you use cold water on. No scrubbing required. We can send two 16 oz. spray bottles of Simple Green for **\$9.00** (\$2.95) #A698; two 16 oz. bottles plus a natural ocean sponge for **\$12.00** (\$2.95) #A828 or one gallon plus an ocean sponge for **\$21.00** (\$3.95) #A827.

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Here is a new approach to humidifying that is so revolutionary and inventive that it makes all other home humidifiers obsolete. It's the ultra-sonic humidifier. We discovered it last fall in Japan and during home use last winter found its performance to be truly outstanding. It uses extremely high frequency sound waves to break up water into a fine mist that carries and diffuses exceptionally well. One tabletop unit can humidify an entire 1500 sq. ft. apartment or house. It is also ultra-safe — the vapor stream is cold (even though it looks like hot steam) so it is impossible to get a burn. It is ultra-quiet — virtually noiseless, unlike conventional humidifiers. It is portable — measures only 14" x 6" x 9", weighs under 12 lbs. and has a convenient carry



handle. The removable reservoir holds one gallon of water, refillable at any sink and runs for 10-12 hours on a filling. This humidifier by Bionaire has a humidistat control (low, medium or high) and shuts off automatically when it reaches the desired humidity level. Emitting nozzle swivels 360° and the unit shuts off automatically when empty or tipped over. **\$149.00** (\$10.95) #A888.

7-FINGERED BLIND CLEANER



It has taken a long time figuring out how to clean venetian blinds efficiently. Back in 1939 a patent was granted for a brush-like blind cleaner, but it suffered a fatal flaw — the nylon bristles simply spread the dirt around instead of picking it up. Later inventions worked better but mostly cleaned only one slat at a time, not much of an advance over no tool at all. Now a California designer has finally solved the problem convincingly with a simple hand-held tool that saves up to 80% of your cleaning time. It has 7 roller fingers, 4" long and covered with a synthetic lambswool that picks up and holds dust and dirt. Pull the trigger and the fingers spread enough to slip over the blind slats (6 mini-blind slats or 3 conventional 2" slats). Release the trigger and the slats are held firmly between the cleaning rollers. Then move the cleaner back and forth along the blind, release and grip the next set of slats. When soiled, the cleaning rollers can be removed and washed. These revolutionary blind cleaning tools cost **\$9.00** (\$1.95) #A787.

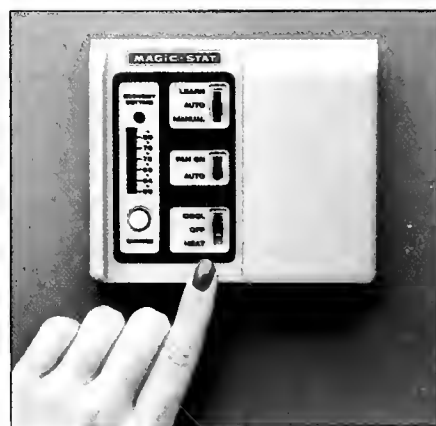
EASY CHARGE



How would you like to recharge your car battery without ever opening the hood? Sound impossible? It's not, thanks to the Easy Charge, which takes the

old idea of jumper cables and refines it to a new level of ease, convenience and safety. With traditional jumper cables you have to maneuver a second car fender-to-fender with the disabled car, open both hoods, and attach leads from battery to battery. The Easy Charge simplifies this process brilliantly by substituting connection from cigarette lighter to cigarette lighter. You just plug one end of the Easy Charge into the lighter of a running car, pass the 16' cord through both car windows and insert the other end in the lighter of the disabled car. After a few minutes' wait the battery is recharged sufficiently to restart the car. The Easy Charge is small enough to fit in the glove compartment. **\$20.00** (\$3.95) #A629. Two for **\$37.00** (\$3.95) #A6292.

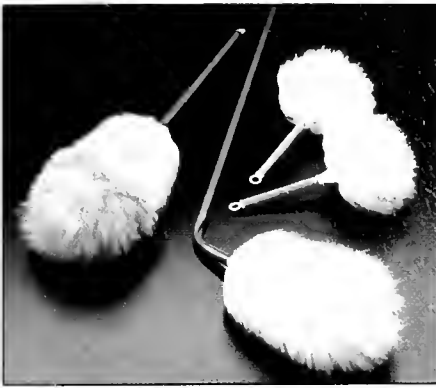
THINKING THERMOSTAT



The basic method for reducing home heating costs is setback — turning down the thermostat at night and whenever you are out of the house for a few hours. The thinking man's thermostat — with a built-in microprocessor unit — lets you program the temperature you want and the time you want it, so the house is warm when you step out of bed. As for the "thinking," the unit senses the rate of heat loss for the house, so it turns on the furnace earlier on very cold mornings, later on warmer mornings. The program can accommodate 6 different temperature settings each day through a cycle of 7 days, so it is no problem to set up different schedules for workdays and weekends. Programming is simple — accomplished with a single button — but provides all the flexibility you need to tailor home heating/cooling to your particular schedule and lifestyle. Best of all, you can install it yourself in place of your present thermostat in about 10 minutes. No wiring to the furnace, just fasten existing thermostat wires to a color-coded connector panel. The thermostat works just as effectively with central air conditioning. **\$79.00** (\$3.95) #A855.

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WATERING WHIZ



Now you can water all your plants in a single trip with this handy indoor garden hose. This 50' vinyl hose comes with a set of four adaptors that readily attach to most indoor and outdoor faucets. From there you just take the water where you want it — an easy-control handle allows you to turn a splashless stream of water on and off as needed. There's a snap-in misting attachment, so after you water the roots you can spray the foliage. The kit costs **\$11.00** (\$1.95) #A681. Two for **\$19.00** (\$2.95) #A6812.

REINVENTING THE CHAIR

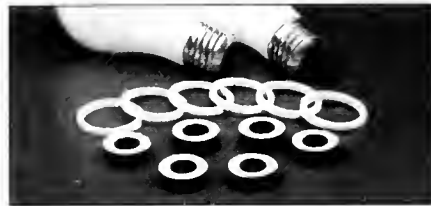
Conventional seating positions the body so the angle between torso and legs is 90° or less. This posture tilts the spine forward, puts pressure on the lower back, and cramps breathing and circulation. The Cloud Chair represents an entirely new concept of seating developed in cooperation with doctors and physical therapists. It redistributes body weight using the knees and lower legs so the back and upper body automatically straighten and find a relaxed position of perfect balance. The chair frame is oak laminate shaped by a "bentwood" process. The seat and knee rest are padded and upholstered in a neutral brown color. The chair positions you at the exact same height



as a regular office or table chair and has been used successfully in homes and offices by people 4'6" to 6'9". It will improve your comfort, posture and the back strain associated with long periods of sitting in conventional chairs. **\$90.00** (\$9.95) #A925.

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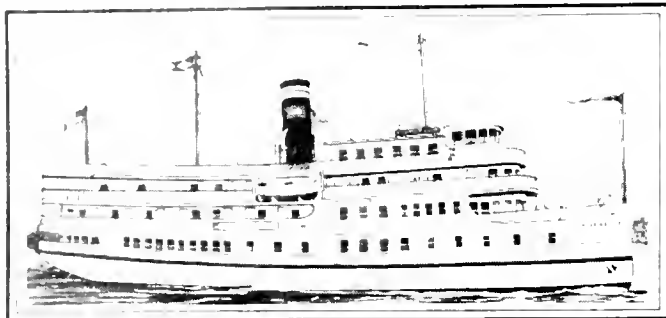
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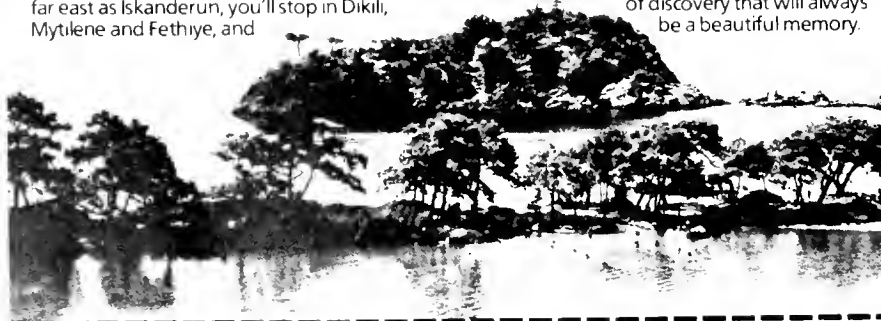
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percentage of its population to be dying slowly so that the rest of us can appreciate life more vicariously by watching them go through it . . .," does she really expect dying people to agree? I'm reminded of what a black undergraduate at Brown said some years back: "We are not here to be anyone else's experience."

DIANA F. ACKERMAN

Associate Professor of Philosophy
Campus

Pat and Kappy

Editor: Your excellent October 1983 issue received yesterday prompts the following item, which is the result of Jay Barry's memory-stirring "Reflections."

Your "Remembering Pat and Kappy" was most appreciated, and brought some good memories to the fore. My first contacts with these two gentlemen were in my freshman year in the fall of 1931. Kappy—I wouldn't have dared to so address him—was Mr. Kapstein, the instructor of the section of Freshman English (mandatory) to which I was assigned. He was a good teacher and understanding of us young freshmen who were, no doubt, sort of bewildered by the transition from high school to COLLEGE.

Professor Kenny, although also in the English department, I remember differently. To me he was Captain Kenny, Plans and Training Officer of the 103rd Field Artillery, Rhode Island National Guard. An ad in the *Brown Daily Herald* invited freshmen to talk with Professor Kenny if they were interested in knowing of the opportunity to serve in the 103rd and participate in horseback riding with pay at the Armory of Mounted Com-

continued on page 17

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"I put my father in every suit."

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At Corbin we still make them the way my father did. A suit still takes 220 different operations—no more, no less. "If you skip one," my father said, "a customer might not know what you skipped, but when he looked in the mirror, he'd know you skipped something."

The only corners we were ever allowed to cut were the corners of pocket linings. "A pocket with square corners doesn't lie flat and smooth," he said, "and besides, bits of tobacco get caught in square corners."



Nathan Corbin.

Even The Thread

My father was a perfectionist, not just about tailoring, but about fabrics, colors, even thread. We used to look at fabrics and designs that were available to other men's clothiers as well as ourselves and he'd say, "Our customers are special. They should have special fabrics." That's why Corbin creates exclusives for its collection of fabrics and colors. 400 of them. And that's why, when you wear a Corbin suit, you don't meet yourself coming and going.



Wrong-Side-Out

"Look at the inside of a suit to see how it will look outside," my father said. "If everything is done right inside, it all comes together outside." Take the canvas coat front, the foundation of any tailored coat. It should be carefully basted by hand, not glued together with heat and an adhesive. That would surely be a cut corner.



Foundation of the coat.

My Father's Stores

Even the stores who carry Corbin go back to my father. He didn't teach us how to make a fast buck—he didn't know how. He only knew how to work hard, to be productive, and to build a quality product and quality relationships. "You didn't do business with a store one season and not the next."

This season's collection of Corbin natural-shoulder suits, sport coats and trousers for men and of tailored fashions for women is available at leading clothing stores across the nation.

Discover an unrivaled range of fine fabrics—featuring all the long-

wearing comfort and richly fashionable good looks of pure wool.

Some of those fine stores are listed below. For the one nearest

you, write: Corbin, Ltd., 1290 Avenue of the

Americas, New York, New York 10104.

CORBIN Ltd.

a family-owned business devoted to quality

There's a Corbin behind every Corbin.

Atlanta GA—Muse's • Berkeley CA—George J Good • Birmingham AL—Varsity Shop • Boston MA—Louis • Columbus OH—Woodhouse & Lynch • Hanover NH—James Campion • Highland Park IL—The Fell Co • Houston TX—Norton Ditto • Ithaca NY—Country Couple • Kansas City MO—Jack Henry • Louisville KY—The Fashion Post • Memphis TN—Oak Hall • Minneapolis MN—Sims • New Haven CT—Enson's • J Press • Newport Beach CA—P.O.S.H. • New York NY—Barney's • FR Tripler • Norman OK—Harold's • Phoenix AZ—Mills-Touche • Portland OR—Nordstrom • Richard Ltd • Princeton NJ—The English Shop • Providence RI—Hillhouse Ltd • Roanoke VA—Joseph Davidson • Washington DC—Georgetown University Shop



"We have laid foundations for improving the human intellect, disseminating useful knowledge and propagating the gospel of peace of almost half the globe. We want nothing but a proper endowment to enable us to . . . properly support able instructors to render the college very respectable."

—FROM A 1783 LETTER BY JAMES MANNING,
FIRST PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY

THE Manning Fellows carry on the tradition of emotional and financial support of Brown University set by Brown's first President, James Manning.

Brown still seeks "a proper endowment" to support "disseminating useful knowledge." The more than 640 Manning Fellows today are helping to achieve this goal.

Membership in the Manning Fellows is open to all alumni, alumnae, parents and friends who make an unrestricted contribution of \$1,000 to \$4,999 during the fiscal year (July 1 through the following June 30).

The following men and women elected to demonstrate their support of Brown through membership in the Manning Fellows as of June, 1983.

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continued on next page

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continued from previous page

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 R. Neuberger, Parents
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continued on next page

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continued from previous page

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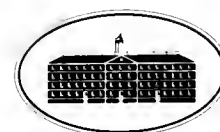
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 Edward R. Whitehead, Jr. '35
 Jonathan S. Whitlock '70
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 Samuel J. Winslow '31/Friend
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 Ralph T. Wood '64/'63
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 Bruce D. Yeutter '57/'57
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 Harold A. Young, Friend/'23
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*Deceased

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The Brown Fund

mands on North Main Street. Dick Armington and I decided to accept the invitation and shortly thereafter were signed up in the Headquarters Battery of the 103rd. Pat was a good salesman. Gardner Brown, manager of the Bookstore in Faunce House, was corporal clerk of the Battery and welcomed us as did the battery commander, Capt. Chester A. Files '15. So began another part of our college education and we were grateful to Pat Kenny for introducing us to it.

Thank you again for the October issue. It joins a long line of "worth reading again" issues.

WELDON L. SEAMONDS '35
Dover, N.H.

Does anyone like the Band?

Editor: As an active member of the Brown Band, I would like very much to know if there are any alumni out there who *like* what the Band does. We are constantly receiving complaints from irate alumni who may have been offended by a joke or a formation we have done, but we almost never hear from those alumni who *like* our shows. Are there in fact any of you? If not, then we will undoubtedly have to radically change the format of our activities, to present what we perceive from alumni letters you want to hear. I *know* there are some of you who enjoy the Band, because I've seen alumni grinning, clapping their hands and singing along when we play Brown songs, and I've heard alumni laughing at jokes in our shows. I realize it's much easier to get fired up enough to write a letter when you're angry than when you're happy, but please try to let us know if you enjoy us. Without feedback from all sides we have no reasonable gauge by which to change ourselves. If we are pushed from one side only, we may fall over. If you enjoy the Band, please, *please* let us know.

SHARON LUBKIN '86
Campus

Syrupy

Editor: The syrupy, rather superficial style that has afflicted the BAM in recent years is really beginning to choke me.

A recent example is the item in the October 1983 BAM "Under the Elms" section about Faunce House being "a place for students again." The article gives the misleading impression that



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When you do something very well
you simply cannot do it for everyone.

students could not use Faunce House until this renovation—which of course is silly and false, since I spent every day there for four years, and I just graduated this past June. The description of Production Workshop as a "dark, somewhat tatty theatre" is even more misleading. It was, right up through this past June, not only tatty, but a quite vibrant place filled night and day with hard working students attempting to create some theatre. I have nothing against the new PW, but there is no need to denigrate a space that was very effective and had a lot of meaning to a lot of people. Why didn't the article mention that at one point (two years ago) it was a real issue about whether or not to move PW, and that thousands (literally!) of signatures were collected against moving it? Could it be that *BAM* is too busy impressing the more ancient alumni with false impressions of what Brown really is. You guys write this mag as if your readers never even went there. I got news for you, all your readers did! So who are you trying to fool? Yourself? Let's have some real journalism!

ROGER W. KAUFMAN '83
New York City

Anderson's resignation

I was flabbergasted to read about John Anderson's resignation in the *New York Times* under the heading, "Pressure to Win, Even at Brown." The story quotes Coach Anderson as saying "Everyone expects you to win all the time and we just can't do it."

I'm rather disturbed by the implications of that remark, and I must say I find it hard to believe. I entered Brown as a freshman in the fall of 1937, and from that day to this we've had far more losing than winning seasons, or so it seems. But I really don't think that Brown has put undue pressure on coaches to win. I've always thought we kept football in proper perspective, which is not to say that we don't like to win as much as the next guy. I happened to be in Providence for the first time in years the day after we beat Dartmouth and the *Providence Journal* story indicated that Coach Anderson was elated and said something to the effect that if we could win the last games it would give us momentum for next season. There was no hint of resignation, yet two days later it came.

Coach Anderson gave us eight winning seasons and one even split out of

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eleven. Under his regime you felt Brown had a chance in every game (except maybe Penn State). That's why it's hard to believe that such a record was not good enough. Could it be that Coach Anderson was too hard on himself? Could he have been the victim of his own success?

Is there more to this resignation than meets the eye?

ALLAN S. NAXES '41
Silver Spring, Md.

Architectural damage?

Editor: T.E.D. Klein '69 has pointed out a problem with Brown's growth ("Carrying the Mail," February and June/July). There is a real danger that, as the University expands, it will inflict architectural damage on the East Side. Already some of the newer offerings are just ugly, and no amount of ivy will ever make them pretty. There is a solution.

I believe that Brown should form a Last Look Committee. What this committee would do is to take one last look at the completed plans, renderings, models, and the building site before

construction begins. I firmly believe that this committee would uncover the obvious errors and ugly designs which somehow escape the most gifted architects, the most competent engineers, and the most thoughtful building committees.

I suggest that David R. Weaver ("Carrying the Mail," June/July) be made a member of the committee and that Mr. Klein be appointed chairman.

DAVID G. PARENT '61
Wallingford, Conn.

The new design

Editor: Though the new text size is larger I find it harder to read—probably because the line spacing has remained the same. The new "look" is lighter, in general, than the old. It lacks the punch of the old, heavy typeface of the headlines. The editorial content therefore doesn't compete well with the advertisements. For example, on page 2 "Carrying the Mail" is the *last* headline that my eyes go to.

DAVID R. WEAVER '72
Los Angeles

Editor: I have just received and read the September 1983 BAM with the "new look."

You have managed to exchange the distinctiveness of the style of our cherished alumni magazine for a drabness characteristic of such thrillers as *US News and World Report*, *Newsweek*, and *Time*.

From the moment I looked at the cover, I knew something was amiss. Please bring back unjustified margins!

JACK CHOMSKY '77
Columbus, Ohio

Editor: Why the search for a new format? I cannot imagine.

Over the years I have been particularly satisfied with the old one. The ragged right gave the BAM a sense of openness and liveliness which I think in many ways reflected the atmosphere of Brown.

I hope you are not irrevocably committed.

GORDON S. COHEN, M.D. '59
Wallingford, Conn.

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UNDER THE ELMS



JOHN FORSITE

Five students are now living in the Urban Environmental Laboratory on Angell Street.

The UEL: A house that is more than a home

For most urban dwellers, the sound of shattering glass at midnight brings a clutch of fear to the heart. But for Harold Ward, the director of Brown's Center for Environmental Studies, the noise of an empty soda bottle hitting the inside of a dumpster brings a smile to his lips. "I've learned to love the tinkle of glass," he says sincerely. He is referring to the newly-opened Urban Environmental Laboratory's glass recycling bin—one of the many environmentally-conscious features of the

house on Angell Street.

After a year of delays—fiscal and physical—the UEL (*BAM*, November 1982) is operating and occupied by five students. The project was originally funded with a grant from the Richard King Mellon Foundation, but construction took longer than was planned, and the project cost more than expected. "Then Richard King Mellon came through with a second grant," Ward explains. "Part of the problem is that what we were doing is complicated. It's difficult to make everything fit together within the confines of an existing shell [the former Lucian Sharpe Carriage House]. Also, with students learning how to do

the construction, it clearly took more time, although it didn't take more money. I think it's a good trade though—\$90,000 went into student aid instead of into the contractor's pocket."

Ward believes the fact that students played an integral role in building the UEL "has led to a different feel about the place. The building has a 'nice feel' to it—the walls aren't cold. We do our own custodial work—it's shared with everyone who works here, so it makes us all more conscious of taking care of the building."

The house is so tightly insulated that the inhabitants can't use cleansers with heavy odors because the odors

linger. And they had to take care in choosing construction boards and fabrics for upholstery to ensure that they were not made with formaldehyde. The noise level in the building is a low, soothing hum—another result of the tight insulation—that is almost relaxing. “The nice feel may have something to do with the noise level,” Ward explains, “or it may be that I am resonating with the building.”

The five students who are living in the UEL were chosen after advertisements were posted for jobs with responsibilities for different parts of the UEL. Only one of the residents is concentrating in environmental studies; the others are concentrating in biology/geology, religious studies, physics, and one undeclared. One student is responsible for the greenhouse, working with the staff person, helping to tend the seasonal crops. Another will be in charge of “measuring things, running the microcomputers,” according to Ward. “Every room in the building is wired, and we keep track of the temperature, humidity, and solar intensity.”

A third job is to oversee the recycling and composting. It’s been two years since the campus had a glass recycling bin, and Ward says he hopes eventually to be able to recycle aluminum and paper. The bin is “used at all hours of the day. The other night I heard glass, and I looked out to see a man in a nice suit, calmly emptying his briefcase of empty bottles.”

A fourth job is in construction—there is a woodshop in the basement, where a student helps build exhibits. The fifth student works in public information, helping people see what the UEL is all about.

Ward says that some projects were not built into the house from the onset so that there would be some things left to do later. Eventually the UEL will be recycling graywater (from washing machines) into the greenhouse, and it will have composting toilets—the kind that recycle a household’s organic waste instead of pumping it into an

ocean or bay. The Corporation has approved a garden that will replace a parking lot currently facing Angell Street. Ward says there will be approximately fourteen beds, and that people interested in doing some “serious experimenting with organic gardening can come in and do it here, as long as they make reports to the UEL on their progress. We will probably have some vandalism of the garden—you have to expect that with urban gardens, but it will be well-lit. We may have one plot with a sign saying ‘if you have to steal, take it from here.’ Permaculture—fruits, nuts, and berries—will ring the garden, and annuals will be in the center.” Ward says that dwarf fruit trees also are planned for a different part of the lot.

One of the lab’s purposes is to share energy-saving ideas and experiences with the community, and it does this with an open house every Saturday at 2 p.m. The UEL also provides classroom space for meetings, and hopes eventually to be a clearing-house for environmental questions and concerns.

K.H.

George Kennan: Memories of Moscow and Washington

Diplomat and scholar George Kennan probably knows more about U.S.-Soviet relations than any living American. He came to Brown on November 17—the fiftieth anniversary, to the day, of the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union—to talk about those fifty years. In the process, as the *Brown Daily Herald* put it, he “mesmerized” his audience.

Kennan began his address by telling his listeners, who filled Alumnae Hall—dozens of others listened in Woolley Lounge and the Gate—that he had decided not to deliver a scholarly assessment of present-day U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations. Rather, he took his audience back to the Moscow of 1933, and in a very personal, humorous, and anecdote-filled address, talked about those times and the twenty years that followed before he was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1952 by Josef Stalin.

In 1932, Kennan was a young Foreign Service officer in the American legation in Riga, Latvia, assigned to study the Soviet Union—the study confined to reading newspapers and official Russian propaganda. In 1933, when President Franklin Roosevelt

decided to resume diplomatic relations, Kennan was asked to accompany the new American ambassador, William C. Bullitt, to Moscow. In one of his anecdotes, Kennan recalled the train ride across Europe. During a stop in Poland, he said, the Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, Maxim Litvinov, who was accompanying them, confided to Kennan on the train platform that this was his home town and he had never wanted to be diplomat, but rather a librarian.

This incident, Kennan continued, made him realize that “these Soviet Communists with whom we will now have to deal are flesh and blood people like ourselves, misguided if you will, but no more guilty than we of the circumstances in which they were born. They, like ourselves, are simply trying to make the best of it.”

Ambassador Bullitt resigned in 1936. His successor, Joseph Davies—unnamed by Kennan—was, in Kennan’s words, “totally unfit for the job.” He had been a large contributor to Roosevelt’s campaign and the President felt obliged to give him a government assignment. Finally, Roosevelt was reported to have said, “Send him to Russia.” Stalin had, by this time, begun his terror campaigns, and Kennan recalled going to one of the great purge trials with Davies. The ambassador was so ignorant of the true situation that he thought those on trial were guilty.

Kennan recalled standing on a Moscow boulevard in July 1944 watching German prisoners being paraded through the city: “It was a cruel spectacle. In a great war like this, the populations are all victims alike.”

He then shifted the scene to May 1945 and the end of the war. Millions of Russians gathered in the streets of Moscow to celebrate and, to the consternation of Soviet officials, they moved to the front of the American embassy. Kennan, then temporarily in charge, addressed a few words to the crowd in Russian, “congratulating them on the common day of victory.” It was the first time “a bourgeois representative had been publicly cheered by a Soviet crowd.” Stalin was outraged, taking the scene as a personal insult. “I knew that he would some day get his revenge.”

In 1946, Kennan sent a 15,000-word telegram to Washington outlining his views on postwar policy toward the Soviet Union. The next year, his article, “The Sources of Soviet Conduct,” which appeared in the quarterly, *Foreign Affairs*, and written under the pseudonym of “Mr. X,” attracted wide atten-

tion and became the basis for what became known as the "containment" policy. This was the "first time," Kennan said, that he was on the "same wavelength with official Washington." After the war, he came back to the United States to head the Policy Planning Staff of the State Department.

Although containment was official policy, Kennan thought American leaders were far more concerned with military solutions and not interested enough in economic and political solutions to postwar problems. Kennan supported the Marshall Plan, but opposed NATO. He was particularly concerned about rearming West Germany, and in fact, wrote a policy paper proposing essentially a neutral Germany. Since the Russians have historically feared Germany, had that country not been rearmed, Kennan theorized, the course of relations between the West and the Soviets might well have been different.

In 1952, President Truman asked him to return to Moscow, this time as ambassador. It was a time of tension between the two countries, Kennan said, "much like today. The American embassy was isolated from the Soviet people." Later, while Kennan was back in the United States, Stalin got his revenge: He declared Kennan *persona non grata*.

Kennan then retired from the Foreign Service, but was recalled by President Kennedy in 1961 to become ambassador to Yugoslavia. He retired again in 1963, became a professor at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, and, since 1975, has also served as chairman of academic studies of the Woodrow Wilson Center's Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies in Washington.

During a lively question period following his address, Kennan was asked if there have been significant missed opportunities to improve American-Soviet relations. He mentioned two: right after World War II, when Western Europe was recovering under the Marshall Plan and before the West felt it was necessary to establish the NATO Alliance; and the past few months. "Yuri Andropov, whatever his past career, has spoken most soberly and sensibly, more than his predecessors," about improving relations. "I think it is tragic that we have chosen not to talk to them at all."

In answer to another person, asking who was the most impressive Soviet leader he had dealt with, Kennan replied without hesitation: "Stalin. He



George Kennan listens as President Swearer (foreground) reads the citation on the diplomat's honorary degree.

JOHN FORASTÉ

was a man of incredible iniquity and enormous intelligence, an extraordinary character, a strange man, a loner, a schemer, vengeful, cruel, terrible, without conscience, but extremely able."

Another questioner asked what could be done to improve relations. "End the dreadful competition in nuclear weapons," Kennan replied. "Nuclear weapons cannot be useful. Weapons are something that could influence other countries. Nuclear weapons cannot do that. Their danger is the weapon itself."

Before his address, which was sponsored by the World Affairs Council of Rhode Island, the Center for Foreign Policy Development and the Council for International Studies at Brown, and the Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities, Kennan was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by President Swearer. He was assisted by Thomas J. Watson, Jr., '37, vice chancellor of the Brown Corporation and ambassador to Moscow during the Carter Administration.

Watson, in introducing Kennan, recalled that before he left for Moscow to head the American embassy, he went to Princeton, where Kennan lives,

for a "tutorial."

R.M.R.

The Corporation decides not to act on ROTC

The issue of ROTC may be shelved at Brown for an indefinite period of time. On December 6, the faculty voted to ask the Corporation not to negotiate with the Navy for the return of ROTC. Three days later, the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Corporation decided not to act on the matter at this time.

The statement issued by the A & E committee read: "The A & E Committee discussed ROTC and decided not to take action at this time pending further study and reflection. In the course of the discussion, the A & E Committee expressed concern about the process by which the views of the faculty (which the Corporation had requested) were made known."

According to Robert A. Reichley, vice president for University relations, "the general attitude among the trustees was that they just weren't ready to decide. They took no vote, and made

no decision with respect to when the issue would come up and how. They decided they needed time to reflect. This has been an issue on campus for two years, it had good visibility, and there was a lot of discussion about it."

Two years ago the Corporation asked the administration to look into the feasibility of reinstituting the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) on campus. The Corporation specifically asked that the faculty be consulted.

The faculty vote, 91 to 38, represented the views of about one-sixth of the faculty. A questionnaire on ROTC, which was sent to the faculty in November, was returned by more than half of the faculty (39) out of 775 possible respondents as of the December 6 faculty meeting).

The faculty survey asked a general opinion question on whether the respondent was opposed to having ROTC return to campus (35.5 percent); would accept ROTC only if the 1969 guidelines were conformed to (37.9 percent); or would accept ROTC without requiring it to conform to those stipulations (26.6 percent). These statistics may be interpreted so that they satisfy people on both sides of the fence. Since the 1969 guidelines are diametrically opposed to relevant federal regulations regarding ROTC (for example, according to federal regulations, no unit may be established at a university unless the senior commissioned officer is given the academic rank of professor), it can be said that those who answered that they were opposed, or opposed unless the '69 guidelines were adhered to (a total of 73.4 percent), were a clear majority. Opponents of ROTC argued at the faculty meeting that many people who were opposed to ROTC nonetheless voted to accept it only if the '69 guidelines were observed. On the other hand, those who would entertain the idea of determining if the Navy would be willing to conform to the '69 guidelines, and those who would like ROTC back without stipulation, total 64.5 percent—again, a definite majority.

The fact that the results of the questionnaire and the faculty vote seem to reflect different opinions caused some concern among the trustees. "The trustees were genuinely puzzled that they asked for the faculty view and got back two very different messages," says Reichley. "They came away wondering what the faculty view is, and who speaks for the faculty."

The faculty survey was requested by

Chancellor Richard Salomon '32, who said, "The Corporation supports the 1969 faculty guidelines, but we want to hear more directly in some form of fair sampling where the faculty really stands on this issue, rather than leave it to those feeling violently on one side or the other of the issue." At its October 15 meeting, the Corporation passed two other resolutions relating to the ROTC issue. One resolution urged the Chancellor to establish an *ad hoc* committee of Corporation members to work with the Faculty Policy Group to facilitate the gathering of faculty opinions. The other resolution expressed the Corporation's support for the guidelines on ROTC programs voted by the faculty in 1969 and reaffirmed by the faculty in May 1982. "In particular, the Corporation expresses its desire that no arrangements be contemplated with any outside training program which either 1) make anyone instructing in or directing such a program thereby a regular member of the Brown faculty; or 2) make any course in such a program eligible for Brown credit unless that course has gone through the regularly approved process, including approval by the Educational Policy Committee."

An open hearing in the form of a faculty forum was held in mid-October, as the result of an interim report to President Swearer from the Advisory Committee on NROTC Program. The committee was formed last spring and charged by Swearer to heed two faculty resolutions of May 1982: One, a resolution that reaffirmed the seven criteria established in 1969 for the existence of ROTC on campus, and two, a request that the committee report on whether there existed NROTC programs compatible with those criteria. The committee met with a representative from the office of the assistant secretary of the Navy and a faculty liaison with the NROTC program at MIT and wrote to representatives of five other universities that had programs currently operating (Cornell, the University of Wisconsin at Madison, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and the University of California at Berkeley).

The meetings and reports from other universities confirmed that other NROTC programs were in some respects compatible with Brown's stated criteria, but differences between Brown and the other universities made it impossible to compare how those programs would suit Brown's needs.

The conditions necessary to reinstitute the program at Brown can't be negotiated until the University actually applies for a contract.

The questionnaire asked for reasons that the respondents were opposed to or supportive of having ROTC return. The reasons listed most frequently against ROTC were: The continuing presence of ROTC on campus threatens the autonomy of the University inasmuch as it is an organization not under University control (31.7 percent); bringing ROTC back to campus would imply support for the military posture of the Reagan administration (30.7 percent); and the presence of ROTC on campus would support militarism (28.6 percent). The reasons listed most frequently in favor of having an ROTC unit on campus were: We will get better military officers if they have access to a liberal education such as Brown can provide (53.2 percent); the presence of an ROTC program on campus would give students the freedom to choose whether or not they want to participate in it (45.3 percent); and the presence of an ROTC unit would increase the diversity of the student body by providing an additional source of financial aid (35.5 percent).

According to Reichley, the trustees gave no indication as to how the ROTC issue will be raised again, or, indeed, if it will. The A & E Committee meets again in January; the full Corporation in February. K.H.

The boob tube comes of age

We all complain vociferously about it, but we are all seduced by its debatable charms: the television. We rush to that fat little box during national emergencies, cozy up to it on Saturday nights, and snap it on just to make noise in the evenings. But television has yet to be taken seriously as a topic of research. David Marc, a lecturer and executive secretary of the American Civilization department, may change the fact that TV "don't get no respect," with the publication of his book, *Demographic Vistas: Television in American Culture*.

"The chilling fact," he writes, "is that the most effective purveyor of language, image, and narrative in American culture has failed to become a subject of lively humanistic discourse. It is laughed at, reviled, feared, and generally treated as *persona non grata*

by university humanities departments and the 'serious' journals they patronize."

The title of Marc's book is a play on words, referring to Walt Whitman's *Democratic Vistas*, in which Whitman talked about the role of popular culture in democracy. "If people are going to vote, there has to be a medium by which ideas are disseminated," says Marc. "Democracy would be a sham if people couldn't participate in the culture. Whitman thought that we had an opportunity to produce a culture of great artists. I tried to show in the book what we got instead, and it's sort of an ironic fulfillment of what Whitman had foreseen."

What Marc has shown in the book is that we are a culture ruled by demography rather than democracy when it comes to television. "Democracy literally means 'the rule of the people,' whereas demography means a picture of the people. Instead of the people determining their future, we have an elite group who paints a picture of the people and decides what they want. People are always saying of television, 'No one ever asks me what I watch on TV.' The answer is, we don't have to know what you watch, because we have a sampling of people [i.e. Nielsen families], and in it, we have someone just like you and we know what they watch."

The infamous Nielsen ratings are a "closed game," according to Marc. "It's self-fulfilling prophecy at work. Niel-

sen can't be wrong. Ad agencies couldn't exist without them, TV billing departments wouldn't know how to bill their advertisers, and advertisers themselves would be struggling. If the sales [of a highly-rated show] don't go up, no one ever says the ratings are wrong—they claim something is wrong with the product."

What kind of culture is created when the "primary purveyor of language, image, and narrative" is determined by a select group of 1,200? That is the question that intrigues Marc. He believes that there is no denying the impact of television on society. "If you took a survey on this college campus and asked who was the author of *Ulysses*, you would get hundreds of correct responses. If you then asked who wrote, directed, and produced *The Beverly Hillbillies*, very few people would know. But how many of the respondents have actually read *Ulysses*, and how many have seen an episode of *Beverly Hillbillies*?

"I think works such as *Hillbillies* should be taken seriously in the evolution of American storytelling. *Beverly Hillbillies* contains many myths and humor of Southern culture. Paul Henning, who created the show, is from the Missouri Ozarks and many of the characters are based on his childhood memories. What we see on shows like that is not necessarily an incorrect image of our society."

It may be hard to accept that any of the drivel passing for television pro-

gramming these days has much to do with our culture, and that could be because television shows seem to spring from nowhere. "I think there are several reasons that television seems so anonymous," explains Marc. "It was born in the McCarthy era, and there were a lot of 'left-wing' ideas in shows. The people involved didn't want to be identified, so they made up a lot of diffuse titles for their responsibilities—associate art director, things like that. Gradually it became tradition. Shows would come and go, and people decided it was better to keep a low profile than take the chance of plastering their names all over the place."

This desire for anonymity is changing, and Marc ascribes the change to a sense of maturity in the industry. He has adopted the term "auterism" for the one person who takes responsibility for a television show—the Norman Lear, the Stephen Bochcos, the Paul Hennings—the person who brings his vision, his art for storytelling to an individual show. It is through these people that the legends and language of the culture are disseminated.

There are other things about television that are changing. "People have the sense that television as we have come to know it is ending," Marc says. "Television is evolving from a mass medium into a class medium. In a mass medium, an item offered as culture is available to everyone. The idea is to sell as many as possible. With TV shows, all the producers [used to] care about was how many people were watching. That's beginning to change. Now certain groups of people [watching certain shows] are targeted by sponsors.

"Take Mercedes Benz, for example. They would never sponsor regular television shows because they figured why pay for advertising for people who can't buy their product? But for the first time, they are sponsoring *Hill Street Blues* on a regular basis. That show has a whole set of values keyed to a 'more educated, more affluent' group, and a sponsor like Mercedes Benz will buy into it." And a cycle is created whereby the group itself determines the content of the show.

Marc says this phenomenon—the creation of a "class" medium—has been brought on by the onset of cable programming. "When there were only three major networks, there was the possibility that we were all watching the same thing. That's no longer true."

Marc believes the change in televi-

David Marc: Taking *The Beverly Hillbillies* seriously.



Hammer's Daumier Collection on campus

New England had an unprecedented opportunity to view one of the world's most extensive private collections of works by nineteenth-century French artist Honore Daumier in a special exhibition this fall in the Bell Gallery.

More than 200 works from the Armand Hammer Collection were on display, including the lithographs for which Daumier is best-known, as well as rarely seen paintings, drawings, sculptures, etchings, and wood engravings. Daumier was known primarily for his biting political cartoons and caricatures of the legal, theatrical, and artistic worlds, but he was also a sculptor and painter whose paintings are now seen as anticipating the work of Picasso, Matisse, and French and German expressionists.

The exhibit's opening included a demonstration of the lithographic printing process Daumier used. Armand Hammer (above, right), chairman of the board of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, was presented with the first and only lithographic copy of a Daumier print by Professor of Art Richard Fishman (above, left). The print was reproduced by Brown art faculty and students.

The exhibit was made possible by the Armand Hammer Foundation and the Occidental Petroleum Corporation.



JOHN FORSLIE



sion is paralleled in American social history when the movie studio system collapsed in the fifties as a result of television coming into vogue. People were given more choices—they became more selective about the movies they went to see once they had television in their living rooms—and the studio system eventually broke down. "Then we saw the rise of American film studies at our colleges and universities, just as now we are going to see the beginning of television studies.

"Television is a strong reflection of the official ideology of the country, although it's slow to reflect the culture due to the fact that it's under corporate censorship. Look at Jack Webb's productions—they first were popular in the early fifties during the McCarthy era, then they came back with hip-

pies and Richard Nixon. The early *Dragnet* shows in the fifties tell you a lot about the era—there is a lot of paranoia reflected in those shows."

Marc says that *All in the Family* is a good example of a show that reflected the ideology of the period—a few years late. "*All in the Family* was definitely a show of the sixties, taking on subjects like the generation gap, civil rights, women's liberation; yet it never played in the sixties. It didn't debut until the early seventies."

The death of Westerns on television, Marc believes, was a result of the way people stopped seeing things in absolutes in the mid-70s. "The Westerns became untenable because they represent good versus evil in such black and white terms. The distinctions became blurred in the seventies." And

he believes that the death of the variety show was due to "mass-stereo-ization" of the sixties and seventies. "People invested in such high-powered stereo equipment, that they were no longer interested in listening to music from the tiny speakers in their television sets."

Marc says one of the advantages of teaching television studies is that his students come to him with "a lifetime of preparation. It's like an English teacher's dream. I can mention the most obscure television show and someone will recognize it. There is a real difference when I am teaching the works of William Faulkner and when I am talking about the effects of television on society. A student will write about Faulkner and concentrate on understanding the plot of *Absalom*,

Absalom. But everyone thinks they know everything about television. Everyone has a viewpoint that they can express with conviction. My students can write with so much more confidence and expression when they are writing about television.

"I believe that if we are going to be serious about teaching writing, it might be helpful if we used television shows in the early part of a writing course—get the students to review and criticize the show as a way of getting them to start writing. That's one good thing about television—it doesn't contain the tyranny of culture with a capital 'K.'"

One of the easiest things to say about television is that it is junk. Marc looks at the larger picture.

"Television is like literature and painting. Beneath all of the rhetoric people can still say, 'I like this show better than that.' The integrity of the individual survives the rhetoric. Television belongs in the realm of the humanities because humanists are best trained to understand the meaning of stories. I fear for the future of humanities if television continues to be ignored. We need to pay attention to the stories most widely disseminated in our culture, because myths are carried in the stories.

"I'm not saying television has done a great job, but it has filled our culture with ghosts and images. To throw this stuff away [shows such as *The Dukes of Hazzard*, *The Beverly Hillbillies*, *Petticoat Junction*] and label it as beneath contempt, well, we might just as well throw away cave drawings or early pottery. Television is rich and fecund with symbolism."

K.H.

SPORTS

By Peter Mandel

John Anderson resigns: 'Time for someone else'

The news came suddenly, on the Monday afternoon after Brown's unexpected—and decisive—victory over Dartmouth. John Anderson, who, in his eleven years as Brown's head football coach, had become the third-winningest coach in the Bruins' history, had submitted his resignation that morning to Athletic Director John Parry. Yet, while the announcement came suddenly, it apparently had been on the coach's mind for some time. And while it was a surprise to almost everyone, it is also true that there have been rumblings of discontent about the football record the past three years—and the way Brown lost some of its games.

It is ironic that John Anderson's winning years at Brown ultimately worked against him. Athletic Director Parry alluded to that in his statement announcing the coach's resignation: "Brown University will always be indebted to John Anderson for what he has accomplished for Brown football. He personally raised Brown's level of excellence and Brown's expectations of excellence on the football field. His hard work and positive attitude enabled Brown to be a title contender throughout his tenure. I hope John will always be a part of Brown."

John Anderson's positive attitude has been on view since his first press conference after being appointed in December 1972 by then-Athletic Director Andy Geiger. "We're going to have a winner at Brown," he told the assembled media types. "There's absolutely no doubt in my mind about that. If I didn't think I could get the job done, I would have stayed at Middlebury," a school that had won only eleven games in the five years prior to his arrival. In four years there, his teams had compiled 2-6, 5-3, 6-2, and 8-0 records. He clearly was ready for another challenge.

Brown provided that. In 1971 and



1972, the Bruins had lost eighteen of nineteen games, the one win coming in the rain against Penn when the Quakers kept turning the ball over inside their own 20. So when Anderson told that first press conference that he expected to win and to win in 1973, there were some knowing looks on the reporters' faces.

But win he did. Taking the material he inherited and adding a good freshman team, he led the Bruins to a 4-3-1 record in 1973, including a thrilling, come-from-17-points-behind 34-25



A happy Anderson walks off the field after his final game as the Bruins' coach.

win over Yale and an equally exciting 35-32 loss to Harvard. In 1974, the Bruins lost four of their first five, but rallied to win the final four games, including a win over Harvard on regional TV, to finish 5-4. Both years, they were 4-3 in the Ivy League. In 1975, Brown was 5-1-1 in the league (a 45-26 loss to Harvard and a 10-10 tie with Dartmouth) and 6-2-1 overall.

Anderson's finest moments at Brown came the next year. The Bruins were 8-1, and their 6-1 league record brought them a tie (with Yale) for the

Ivy championship. Brown's only Ivy football championship. The only loss was to Penn, 7-6, in a rainstorm in Providence. The Quakers' touchdown came late in the game when they got the ball on a controversial call by an official who ruled Brown lost the ball on a fumbled punt return.

The team dropped to 7-2 (5-2 in the league) in 1977 and then went 6-3 (5-2), 6-3 (5-2), 6-4 (4-3), 3-7 (2-5), 5-5 (3-4), and 4-5-1 (4-2-1) this year. Overall Anderson was 60-39-3 and in the league, 47-28-2.

After his decision was announced, Anderson told the *Providence Journal*: "We've had the best overall record in the league the last ten years, but I'm disappointed we didn't do better. I'm disappointed we never won the [Ivy] title outright. And I'm disappointed with the last few years."

Asked about the increasing rumblings over the past three years and the rumors that he might be replaced, Anderson said, "I was not told to resign. I was not told I had to give up coaching football at Brown University.

Not at all. It was a decision I made. I think I've gotten a tan shake here. I've had eleven great years. I have no qualms at all with the University. I've been thinking about this for some time. I had a talk a year and a half ago with my wife. My son, Scott, said, "No, don't do it."

The coach elaborated for the *New York Times*: "The last couple of years have been totally frustrating ... Everyone expects you to win all the time, and we just can't do it. It's been getting to me, like a monkey on my back. I'm the head coach, so I'm willing to take the blame. But I now think it would be better to let someone else do the job." He also mentioned the increasing difficulty in recruiting high-quality athletes because of the high academic standards and the rising costs of tuition, a problem faced, of course, by all Ivy coaches.

Anderson's assistants and the players reacted with surprise at his resignation, although several said they could see it coming. Assistant Coach Mike Goldberger, who played for Anderson at Middlebury and has been an assistant at Brown since 1973, said, "It took me completely by surprise. I think it did everybody." After the team meeting at which Anderson announced his decision, defensive end Chuck Brawley '81 told the *Journal*: "It was sad. You could tell he was sad. I think [the resignation] was inevitable. He was disappointed, and so were we. Whatever the cause, it was time for a change, and I think he made the right decision." Co-captain John Daniel '84 said, "For him it wasn't fun" anymore, and co-captain Joe Potter '84 added, "He's been under a lot of pressure to do it, I guess, and the last couple of seasons have been disappointing. I guess it was time for a change, and Coach Anderson knew it."

If the resignation was inevitable, the game with Harvard on October 29 may have been what made it so. Brown was still in the Ivy title race, and, indeed, as the season turned out, had the Bruins defeated Harvard, they, not Harvard, would have shared the Ivy title with Penn. But Brown played poorly—in fact, both teams played as poorly in the first half as one could imagine. And when Harvard scored in the last minute to turn what appeared to be a tie into a loss, the rumblings got distinctly louder.

After Anderson's resignation, Athletic Director Parry immediately appointed a search committee composed of the co-captains, University adminis-

trators, faculty, and alumni. He hoped to name a coach by mid-December.

Anderson has been offered an administrative position in the athletic department for next year, but he has not yet made up his mind about the future. After the win over Columbia in his final game, he said he was going home and "watch pro football the next day for the first time this season. And I'm going to celebrate my birthday at home for the first time in years."

R.M.R.

Fall roundup

In the so-called "mismatch of the century," the Brown football team traveled to State College, Pennsylvania, on November 5 to oppose college football's defending national champion. And while the Bruins lost to Penn State, 38-21, they were not eaten alive or even embarrassed by the Nittany Lions in front of the 75,000 spectators in Beaver Stadium.

Led by sophomore tailback Jamie Potkul, Brown rushed for 304 yards and gained 410 yards in total offense—only fourteen less than Penn State. The Bruins ran 81 plays to Penn State's 63. They came up with 22 first downs, while Penn State made 16.

On defense, Bob Chiaradio '84 and Greg Hausler '85 intercepted passes in the second quarter, and linebacker Pat McCormack '86 recovered a fumble. At the half, Brown was down by only 10 points, and the Bruins remained troublesome enough to keep Penn State's first string on the field through the third quarter.

Chris Ingerslev '86 kicked field goals of 27, 22, 29, and 33 yards as the Bruins defeated league-leading Dartmouth on November 12 in Hanover. The resounding 25-7 win made Brown look like a championship football team—one that had been sleepwalking through most of the season and had decided to "snap out of it" only when eliminated from the Ivy race.

Besides Ingerslev, offensive heroes included fullback Steve Heffernan '85, who gained 127 yards, and quarterback Joe Potter '84, who completed 10 of 20 passes for 159 yards and who ran for 77 yards. "Everybody made a contribution," co-captain John Daniel '84 told the *Providence Journal* after the game. "Now they can't say Penn State was a fluke." This was Brown's first victory over the Big Green in five years.

In John Anderson's last game as head coach, the Bruins held off a

remarkable, last-minute Columbia rally to win, 42-36. Parts of the fourth quarter were hard to believe, even for Ivy football fans who thought they'd seen everything.

In a span of about four minutes, Columbia recovered three straight on-side kicks, and scored four touchdowns—thanks to the tireless arm of quarterback John Witkowski. Before all of this damage was inflicted, Brown led by the "safe" score of 42-7. With 2:39 left to play, Columbia had closed the gap to 42-36 and was lining up for yet another on-side kick. Fortunately for the Bruins, Chris Girard '86 covered the ball, and Potter was able to complete a third-down pass and wrap up the win.

Anderson, who announced his resignation on November 14, finished with a 60-39-3 career mark at Brown. In his eleven years as head coach he never lost to Columbia, and more important, he guided the Bruins to their first Ivy title (in 1976).

Men's soccer ran up against two tough opponents in one week, losing to the University of Connecticut, 3-1, on November 2 and tying Providence College, 3-3, four days later.

Brown failed to take advantage of a 1-0 halftime lead over visiting Connecticut. Dave Coonin '85 scored Brown's only goal in that game and kicked in all three against Providence—giving him a total of eight for the year.

On November 12, the Bruins traveled to Hanover where it was snowing lightly, and where the soccer field was soaking wet. Dartmouth is used to such conditions, of course, and the Big Green played well enough to upset the Bruins, 3-1. John Carroll '86 headed in Brown's only goal.

Still hoping for a piece of the Ivy title, the Bruins needed a win over Columbia on November 18. The Lions, who are the only undefeated, untied Division I soccer team in the nation, destroyed Brown's hopes with a 2-0 victory at Stevenson Field.

Leading 1-0 at the half, Columbia began to dominate the match, outshooting the Bruins by a wide margin and putting in an insurance goal. The Brown defense, led by Ted Croft '86, played well, but defense wasn't enough to end a winning soccer season on a victorious note.

Women's soccer, having captured the Ivy crown by defeating Harvard on October 29, faced Keene State in the first round of the NCAA playoffs and knocked off the nation's ninth-

ranked team, 1-0, on a first-half goal by forward Lynn Marinello '87.

But the Bruins were eliminated in the quarterfinals when they dropped a 1-0 decision to the University of Massachusetts on November 13. The team's top scorers for 1983 were Marinello (with 11 goals and one assist) and Ellen Bopp '87 (with 10 goals and one assist). Goalie Alex Smith '84 ended the season with a 1.10 goals-against average and an .865 save percentage.

Women's field hockey lost to the University of Connecticut, 3-0, in a home match on November 2. The team played its final game of the season two days later at Penn State. In a preview of the next day's varsity football contest, the Brown women played well but couldn't defeat the powerful Nittany Lions, losing, 2-1, as Sheila Terranova '85 scored their only goal.

In the eight-team University of Rhode Island Invitational on October 28, the **women's volleyball** team fell to Providence College, New York Tech, and New Haven College, but rallied to defeat the University of New Hampshire.

The Bruins traveled to the University of Pennsylvania to compete in the Ivy League Championships on November 5 and ended their season by taking fourth place in the tournament, which was won by the host team. Princeton finished second.

Men's water polo traveled to Fort Lauderdale for the U.S. Indoor Championships on October 28 and finished in fourth place, defeating Texas A&M, the Ann Arbor Water Polo Club, and Indiana University. The Olympic Club of San Francisco ended the team's longest winning streak ever (21 games) by scoring a 15-6 victory, and Brown also fell to the New York Athletic Club and Lovola University.

At the New England Championships held at Harvard on November 5, Brown took first place for the ninth straight year. Freshman Ken Rivers scored seven goals in the tournament as the Bruins defeated MIT, Columbia, and Harvard. Brown also won the Eastern Championships held at Navy on November 12, beating the University of Massachusetts, Bucknell, and finally, Slippery Rock, which had upset Navy the night before.

Seeded seventh in the NCAA Championships at Long Beach, California, on November 26, the Bruins finished one notch higher than expected—their best showing ever. Goal-

ie Lars Enstrom '86 excelled, as Brown lost to the University of Southern California, beat Lovola in overtime, and was defeated by UCLA in the final round.

Winter sports begin

Men's basketball opened the season on November 26 by defeating the University of New Hampshire, 92-84. Ira James '84, returning to the team after a year off, hit several key baskets in the second half and led the Bruins with 27 points. Todd Mulder '85 pulled down 19 rebounds and scored on eight of nine shots to finish with 16 points. This was the first opening-day victory for Brown basketball in nineteen years. But the joy of victory was short-lived.

Two days later, Providence College used some high-percentage outside shooting to defeat the Bruins in the Providence Civic Center. The Friars scored 24 unanswered points in the early part of the first period, and not surprisingly, Brown was unable to get back into the game. Freshman Kieron Bigby was the leading scorer for the Bruins with nine points. Final score: Providence 83, Brown 50.

Paul Salem '85 scored in each of the first two **men's hockey** games this year, but Brown's overall output was disappointing and the Bruin defense allowed both Princeton and Army to score six times. After losing 6-3 to the Tigers in Princeton, the Bruins traveled to West Point. They outshot Army in the first period, but the Cadets scored once and soon increased their lead to 3-0. Salem's goal came in the final period as Brown lost, 6-1.

Women's swimming opened its season with a pair of very convincing victories in the Midwest. On November 19, the Bruins faced Kenyon College, beating the Ohioans, 98-30. Laurie Israel '86 won both the one-meter and three-meter diving at Kenyon, and Lisa Moran '87 triumphed in the 400 individual medley and the 200 backstroke.

New football coach

John Rosenberg, an assistant coach at Penn State for nine years before moving to the professional ranks a year ago, was named head football coach at Brown on December 19. Rosenberg, a Harvard alumnus ('67), was an assistant coach with the Philadelphia Stars of the USFL last year.

SCOREBOARD

(Through December 6)

Football (4-5-1)

Penn State 38, Brown 21
Brown 25, Dartmouth 7
Brown 42, Columbia 36

Men's Soccer (10-4-1)

Connecticut 3, Brown 1
Brown 3, Providence 3
Dartmouth 3, Brown 1
Columbia 2, Brown 0

Women's Soccer (9-5-1)

Brown 1, Keene State 0
Massachusetts 1, Brown 0

Field Hockey (7-5-2)

Connecticut 3, Brown 0
Penn State 2, Brown 1

Women's Volleyball (21-18)

Providence 3, Brown 1
New York Tech 3, Brown 1
Brown 3, New Hampshire 1
New Haven 3, Brown 1
4th in Ivy Championships

Water Polo (28-5)

1st in Ivy Championships
4th in U.S. Indoor Championships
1st in New England Championships
1st in Eastern Championships
6th of 8 in NCAA Championships

Men's Basketball (1-3)

Brown 92, New Hampshire 84
Providence 83, Brown 50
Fairfield 86, Brown 84
Manhattan 78, Brown 72

Women's Basketball (1-3)

Boston College 69, Brown 66
Rhode Island 82, Brown 62
Fairfield 89, Brown 84
Brown 72, Manhattan 68

Men's Hockey (0-4-1)

Princeton 6, Brown 3
Army 6, Brown 1
Boston College 4, Brown 3
Brown 4, Harvard 4
Vermont 7, Brown 2

Women's Hockey (3-0)

Brown 8, Connecticut 1
Brown 12, Boston University 0
Brown 3, Harvard 2

Women's Swimming (4-0)

Brown 98, Kenyon 30
Brown 91, Ohio State 48
Brown 86, Dartmouth 42
Brown 90, Boston University 49

Wrestling (0-1)

WPI 38, Brown 6

Ira Magaziner: Crusading Now for a Better Rhode Island Economy

By Anne Dillaly

Photographs by John Forasté

Monday, November 14, 8:15 a.m.: A late-model Saab meanders into a five-way intersection in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, near the Mount Hope Bridge. Seemingly oblivious to the "One Way—Do Not Enter" sign looming ahead, the driver scarcely hesitates before swerving right, then left. These maneuvers put the car on Route 114 heading towards Newport.

The driver, Ira C. Magaziner '69, is scheduled to speak to the Rhode Island Library Association in Newport fifteen minutes hence. At least, that's what a reporter has told him. Magaziner has been traveling for nearly two weeks and has not checked with his office to determine this day's schedule.

"I'm sorry I'm so late," he apologizes to the reporter, who at the moment is more concerned about her portable tape recorder ensconced on the Saab's dash. (Will it pick up Magaziner's infamous, barely-audible mumble above the hum of the engine?) "I just got back from Sweden last night," he continues, "and I take care of my European calls on Monday mornings."

The pale November landscape of Aquidneck Island rushes past the car window, framing the distinctive profile of Brown's campus leader nonpareil of the late 1960s. Unquestionably this is Ira ("he is simply 'Ira' to everyone," noted the 1969 *Liber Brunensis*), he of the tousled hair, piercing gaze, and rumpled clothes immortalized in many a photograph. Speaking to crowds in front of University Hall,

presiding over Cammarian Club meetings, conversing soberly with President Ray Heffner and Corporation members. His accomplishments at Brown, said the *Liber* writer, "are so multitudinous and important that he might be remembered for any one of them, but combined they add up to a legend of continuous successes unmarred by a single failure." So far Magaziner seems to be living up to those and other glowing accolades from his student years.

On this morning, however, the legend looks neat, businesslike, and quite unremarkable. He is a bit wan after seventeen hours of flying home, and from an overseas work schedule which, he says, usually extended from 7 a.m. until midnight. The casual corduroys of Magaziner's student days are gone, replaced by a charcoal-gray suit, white shirt, and maroon tie: the corporate uniform. They hang with no particular élan on his lanky frame. Magaziner's hair has been shortened and tamed, and around the temples it is stippled with gray.

Ira Magaziner, author of Brown's "New Curriculum," Rhodes Scholar, and one-time community activist, is thirty-five years old. "I don't think about that; someday I'll admit that I'm thirty-five," he comments wryly. He is a founder and president of Telesis, Inc., an international business consulting firm with headquarters in Providence and larger offices in Paris and Melbourne. He is a Brown trustee, and as of July, a father for the first time. With his wife, Suzanne McFigue Magaziner, baby Seth, and a cat, he lives on several acres of Bristol's exclusive Poppasquash Point.

Magaziner is hugely successful in his profession, but during the past year he has made headlines in his chosen home state for a project which has earned him not a cent. He has devoted much of his time to carrying out a major study that could change the state's fiscal climate dramatically.

In September 1982, Governor J. Joseph Garrahy created a nineteen-member task force to study Rhode Island's faltering economy. Officially titled the Strategic Development Commission, it quickly became known as the Murray Commission after its leader, J. Terrence Murray, the forty-four-year-old chairman of the state's biggest banking company, Fleet Financial Group. Other members included Robert C. Halkyard '56, chairman of Orbis, Inc.; Eleanor McMahon '54 A.M., Rhode Island Commissioner of Higher Education; Paul J. Choquette '60, chairman of the Gilbane Building Company; Robert J. McKenna '53, chairman of the state Senate's finance committee; Frank Newman '47, former University of Rhode Island president, now a Presidential Fellow with the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; and William Shipp, associate provost at Brown.

Ira Magaziner volunteered his own time and that of several Telesis employees (including Suzanne Magaziner, who is the firm's treasurer) to direct the study and produce a report. Murray and Governor Garrahy were quick to accept this offer of high-powered mind-power. Magaziner estimates the services he and other Telesis staff members provided Rhode Island would have cost several million dollars.



In his downtown Providence office, Ira Magaziner talks about national economic policy, and dreams of the day he'll have time to catch a Yankees home opener again.

Seventy volunteers, many of them "loaned" by their employers, helped gather information on every aspect of the state's economy. After thirteen months, Magaziner unveiled his draft report. It was 2,000 pages long and weighed twenty-one pounds. It was described as the most detailed economic study of the state ever written; as the most pessimistic set of projections ever arrived at; and, depending on whom you talked to, as either the most promising answer to Rhode Island's fiscal woes or a misguided scheme to throw

public money—lots of it—into an economic black hole.

The "Greenhouse Compact," the report is called, because of its emphasis on creating a climate of support for research and new industry suited particularly to the state. It was released in October to fanfare befitting the unveiling of an Eleventh Commandment. Governor Garrahy loved it. The state's university and college heads have endorsed it, as have a number of major labor groups. Miraculously, in a state where labor and management have historically been at odds,

many corporate officers and union leaders have found themselves riding the same bandwagon in support of the proposal.

The reactions of politicians have ranged from guarded to gung-ho. (Clearly there are opportunities for political baymaking here; at least one state legislator has announced plans to draft an alternate proposal.) Several prominent members of Brown's economics faculty have publicly stated their opposition to the Greenhouse Compact. (The report's "wrong

diagnosis" based on a "strange theory of how the economy works" may result in a "treatment that could make the patient worse," admonished Associate Professor Allan M. Feldman and Professor George H. Borits in a November 4 Op-Ed page commentary in the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*. Everyone is awaiting a statewide referendum that the governor hopes will be held in February.

The Greenhouse Compact's proposed expenditure of \$250 million would be the largest sum ever spent by any state (let alone the nation's smallest) for a single economic development plan. Every sector of the state's population—from corporations to private citizens—is being asked to cooperate, and that cooperation would include a one-time income-tax surcharge. Even though the surcharge would amount to between \$20 and \$25 for an average family of four in the state, it predictably has become a prime target of public concern and political sniping. The Greenhouse Compact may or may not change Rhode Island's economy for the better, but before anyone can assess that, it must be approved by the voters and im-

In between trips abroad, twenty speeches a week

plemented.

That's why Magaziner is heading to Newport first thing on a Monday morning, despite his late-night return from overseas. He and other commission members are out promoting the compact across the state, speaking to hundreds of special-interest groups. Magaziner himself addresses between fifteen and twenty different audiences every week. He does so without benefit of throat lozenges or notes (using notes "interrupts the flow of your explanation," he claims), and often without sitting down for a meal between speeches and other appointments.

By the time the Saab reaches the Sheraton-Goat Islander in Newport, Magaziner is ten minutes late for the panel discussion. He is seated on a dais with state Senator McKenna. While McKenna speaks, Magaziner rubs his eyes sleepily. Then it is his turn.

"I spent last night flying back from Sweden, where I'm working for a client," Magaziner says to the librarians, who fill a large meeting hall. "My body is here, but I'm not sure where my mind is." He goes on to deliver a simple, crisp outline of the commission's study. His mind, clearly, is right where it should be; and Magaziner, legendary maker of speeches during his crusades for peaceful change at Brown, is where he is very much at home—on a podium.

"Some people have called the Strategic Development Commission too idealistic," Magaziner begins in a low-key voice devoid of mumbling. (Some things never change. In his 1969 Commencement address, Magaziner said he wished he could forget the number of times people had called him an idealist.) Rather, he says, the commission has attempted to be realistic. "The [state's economic] picture is more depressing than we expected. We found that the average earned income per capita has gone down from twenty-five years ago. Then it was 25 percent higher than the national average; now it is 15 percent below." In average wages earned by factory workers, Magaziner says, Rhode Island ranks forty-eighth out of the fifty states. "The average Rhode Island worker makes \$4,000 less than his counterpart in Massachusetts, and \$12,000 less than a worker in Connecticut." And most frightening to the commission is that "we saw that conditions were going to deteriorate if we continued as we were."

The bad news for Rhode Island, Magaziner says, has a num-

ber of dimensions. "We can't win against the increased competition from low-wage countries ... The state has a large number of companies in 'mature markets'—the markets are no longer growing. The prospects for creating many new jobs in proven growth industries are not good ... Rhode Island's demographics can't maintain that rate of growth."

On he goes, tossing off figures and statistics like lyrics to a favorite aria. His voice is even and earnest. Now and then there is an anecdote, often ironic, that reins in the audience, keeps the listeners with him. "I was with the governor of South Carolina a few weeks ago," Magaziner says while discussing business-climate variables, such as low wages, that attract businesses to other states. "They are having a terrible problem down there. [A conspiratorial smile] All the textile firms that left Rhode Island and Massachusetts twenty-five years ago are now leaving South Carolina for Taiwan and Singapore." There is rueful laughter from the crowd.

Magaziner continues in this vein for a while. Then: "I'm sorry to dwell so long on the negative aspects of the report," he says. "But we have to understand them to comprehend the seriousness of our situation, and to see why drastic action is needed." The action he is proposing is people-centered, aimed at the twin goals of increasing the number of "traded" jobs (those that bring revenues from out-of-state) and raising the average pay of Rhode Island workers. Four industrial "greenhouses" would help make this possible by creating new industries based on specialized research being carried on within the state. A prime example is the Brown engineering department's work on thin-film materials, led by Professor Joseph Loferski's photovoltaic solar cell studies; another, the University of Rhode Island's pioneering work in robotics. Tax incentives for new industries would be based on the number of jobs created, and their longevity.



Labor leaders Barricelli and McElroy listen as Magaziner explains the Greenhouse Compact to members of Rhode Island unions.

"You don't create wealth unless you're willing to invest," Magaziner says. The sorts of investments in Rhode Island's economy he is recommending, he says, might be compared to Brown's management of its endowment: An optimum mix of high- and low-risk investments. It is a philosophy that has worked recently in Japan, Sweden, and France—all countries where Telesis has done consulting work.

"The most important issue in this is the administration of the plan," Magaziner concludes. "We have worked hard to propose a structure that is independent of special interests, but which must report to the state government. We recommend a commission composed of 'loaned' executives who will not be paid for serving, but will receive their usual salary from their employers. Finally, the commission will cease to exist in seven years; it won't become a permanent bureaucracy. And we can never come back and ask for another penny beyond what you see in the report."

With diverse backgrounds in business, education, and labor, the commission members found much to disagree about, Magaziner relates. "But we were all able to say,

'I don't like *all* the things in this report, but the major thrust is in a positive direction.' As John F. Kennedy said, 'This is not a time to assign blame for past mistakes. This is a time to assign responsibility for future successes.'"

After answering questions from the audience, Magaziner gives a parting pep talk. "I came back to Rhode Island about four years ago, and one of the things that really shocked me was how negative and cynical people in this state are. They seemed to have decided it was impossible that anything could improve here. That sort of attitude projects outward. Outsiders in the business world pick up negative impressions from their Rhode Island associates.

"I wouldn't mind if Rhode Island became known nationally as the state that in the hardest economic times voted for a tax to invest in its future."

Applause, long and friendly, greets the end of Magaziner's remarks. Faye Zipkowitz of the state library association smiles wryly and adjusts the microphone. "I've heard Mr. Magaziner speak on several occasions now," she says, "and he is *not* an easy act to follow."

He also is not an easy person to interview. As a consultant, the president of an international firm, and already one of Rhode Island's best-known volunteers, Ira Magaziner has little time for chatting. That is why a reporter and her tape recorder are hitching a ride in Magaziner's Saab this November morning. There are no other openings in his calendar until the following week.

The ocean wind pummels the car as it crests the Newport Bridge; below, the chop of Narragansett Bay sparkles green and white. The Murray Commission report, it is suggested to Magaziner, has an undercurrent of social consciousness to it; there are sections addressed to the plight of women and minorities in the work force, to environmental concerns. Is this Ira speaking?

"I guess Terry [Murray] would say so," he replies with characteristic dry humor. "I think that in any economic development plan there are implicit values; even if you don't mention them, they're there.

A report with an undercurrent of social consciousness

To be honest, what I did was to present a set of values that I perceived to generally be held by Rhode Islanders. Things like saying the physical environment is important, and we don't want to screw it up. Also, you want to make sure everyone can participate in the development. It wasn't our aim in the report to try to address, let's say, economic inequality. But we wanted to make sure we didn't foster it, either.

"Personally, I still have the same kind of values that I had in college. It's something that, in fact, perhaps made some of the more conservative members of the Rhode Island community a little uncomfortable with my doing this

study, because they assumed I had liberal social values. But I believe that duplicity, particularly in government, and also in business, is not appropriate. I think it's right to be frank, and if you disagree, disagree."

So, the reporter reflects, inside you haven't changed. But what would you say to the people who knew you in the 1960s who might perceive you as a business magnate, making lots of money, wearing suits ...?

"I've got to admit to wearing the suits," he says softly, smiling. (He claims not to have owned a suit until he went to work for the Boston Consulting Group in 1973, after being a community activist in Brockton, Massachusetts, for two years. Switching from a sport jacket to his first suit was "one of those compromises I had to make." He still has "only two suits—no, three.")

"I view myself as working for positive changes in society just as I always did. Even at Brown, I always worked within the system. I think I'm doing the same thing now. I'm trying to make some major changes in the way the economy works. I don't take every assignment that's offered to me; I make choices. The Rhode Island

that's trying to make money. To me, the important thing is whether you let the pursuit of a high income get in the way of the things you believe in. I've never been motivated by the specific aim to earn a high income. I've done well, and I don't feel as if I should give away money I've earned. But on the other hand, for a number of years I've spent a good deal of my time on things which are public-service-oriented and for which I don't get paid. That's my personal motivation. It's not that somebody else who doesn't do those things isn't as good as I am, but that's just what I want to do.

"I don't think the amount of time I spend doing things I believe in has changed since I was at Brown. When I was a student, I spent time on my courses and did the normal work you should do at a university, and I did that well and enjoyed it. But I also spent time doing other things that were not part of the curriculum. That's how I feel now about my business. I spend a lot of time consulting, running my business, and I feel I do it fairly well; but the kind of business I'm in allows me the time to do other things that are important to me, like the Rhode Island study, or writing a book." (He is the author, with Harvard economist Robert Reich, of the 1982 book, *Minding America's Business*, and is the co-author of several other books.)

A Brown student who worked as a volunteer on the Murray Commission study has observed that Magaziner works his Telesis staff very hard, but "it's okay, because he works himself just as hard." Magaziner considers this information. "I think particularly the last year I've probably worked a few people much too hard. The Rhode Island study was so involved. But people know what to expect when they come to work with me. I may be demanding, but they know that what they're doing has a shot at being very useful and accomplishing something." Telesis employs forty consultants in its three offices, up from six when

Magaziner and several colleagues from the Boston Consulting Group founded the firm in 1979.

"I hire people who are not just motivated by making money," Magaziner says. How does he identify such an intangible quality in prospective employees? Simple: "The way we set our salary structure. For the kind of business we're in, people could earn a lot more money elsewhere, especially initially. If they come to work for Telesis, it has to be for some reason other than money. They're going to work hard and earn less than they would somewhere else."

The next stop on Magaziner's speaking calendar this Monday is the University Club, where the Harvard Club of Rhode Island is featuring him as its luncheon speaker. Magaziner, however, has chosen to forgo the free lunch in favor of getting some extra work done in his office on Dorrance Street.

Shortly after 1 p.m., he strides into the elegant building on Benefit Street and moves through a velvet- and brocade-furnished sitting room where a silver-haired gentleman is engrossed in *People* magazine. The Harvard alumni are finishing their desserts in an adjacent dining room; they are a mix of young and middle-aged executive types straight out of *Dress for Success* and elderly men sporting tweeds. Magaziner is greeted warmly by a young lawyer, who introduces him to the group.

"It has always struck me as a little strange," Magaziner begins, "that in Rhode Island there is a Harvard Club, where people get together to celebrate a mistake they made in their youth." This is greeted with hearty laughter. "Now that you're all going to vote against the proposal..." (more laughter.) Magaziner works the audience of about fifty, singling out acquaintances, establishing links. There is no microphone, and to compensate his voice seems

'I'm working for positive changes in society just as I always have'

study is important to me in a personal way. A lot of my writing and consulting is aimed at helping economies develop without having to resort to greater inequalities." He cites work he has done in Ireland and Sweden. "We don't go in with a theoretical precept. We build up on the data of the country. But in each case, we've made recommendations that don't involve having to say 'trickle-down' or 'make the rich richer, then cross your fingers.'"

"I may eventually get back into some kind of public service work directly—something that serves more than just a special interest



Magaziner speaking at Brown in 1969 (above), to union workers in 1983.



to become deeper, more resonant, so that it carries easily throughout the dining room.

His speech is virtually identical to the one he delivered earlier in Newport, except that he includes some details tailored to a more business-oriented audience: information on the licensing of private venture capitalists, giving them "aggressive tax benefits" in return for taking risks. Magaziner gets in a dig at his detractors at Brown: "A couple of Brown professors took exception to the report before they had read it." (Only a summary of the report written and published by the *Providence Journal-Bulletin* has been made available to date; the actual report is still at the printer.)

"We've had a pie that's been shrinking for forty years," Magaziner concludes. "And we spend all our time fighting over the pie, and blaming each other when we don't get enough. This is the time to set aside our differences, to agree on a common cause. We have to make that pie bigger. *Then* we can argue over the bigger pie—but that's a much easier argument."

If post-speech comments by departing listeners are to be believed, Magaziner has won over another audience. "Excellent speaker..." "Fascinating presentation..." "Very well organized; good

facts..." Scraps of admiring evaluations waft out the door to the sitting room.

It is after 2 p.m. Magaziner dons his dark-gray overcoat and begins walking back downtown, reporter in tow. In response to an observation about his speaking effectiveness, he is suddenly all curiosity: "What visual signals? Really? That's interesting; I hadn't thought of that before."

He walks into the Arcade, which has been transformed since his undergraduate days into a glittery array of gourmet fast-food shops and trendy boutiques, à la Boston's Quincy Market. He has not yet eaten lunch, and orders two slices of pizza and a Coke—"No ice, please." Magaziner once told a friend that putting ice in Coca-Cola was like diluting fine wine.

At a white metal patio table he eats hastily, answers questions. No, he speaks no foreign languages fluently ("I have enough trouble with English!"); this has not been a problem in his international dealings. "You can usually work in English or have a translator." He reflects on his early involvement—beginning as a junior high student in New York—with the civil rights movement. "I went to Mississippi when I was in high school—I worked there one sum-

mer. And I was in the March on Washington." At Brown he served as an intermediary between black students who walked out in 1968 and the administration, and lobbied for increased recruiting of minority students. He also persuaded his senior class to forgo the traditional dinner on Commencement weekend, and donate the money to the Transitional Year Program for incoming students.

What exactly had he been do-

'Putting ice in Coca-Cola is like diluting fine wine'

ing in Brockton for two years after returning from Oxford? "There's really not much to tell. It was kind of an idealistic community-organizing thing. We formed a food co-operative, started a newspaper, tried a housing rehabilitation thing. They were cooperative ideas to try to spur the city's development. Some succeeded; some failed. But it became clear to me after a while that we weren't really going to have a major impact. We made a lot of business mistakes.

"I realized I was acting on my idealism without having enough experience in the world. I'd been at a university. I'd learned some

opinions and formed some ideas about what should be done, but I didn't really understand the economy. A business strategy consulting firm is a great place to do that, because you go from company to company and work with chief executives, study them." He was the first consultant hired by the Boston Consulting Group—a firm he was steered to by Brown Fellow Vernon Alden '45 via advice from Brown Fellow Alfred Joslin '35—who hadn't been to business school. "I had to kind of talk my way in the door at first."

Do you always eat so, er, well? he is asked. Magaziner sips his Coke enthusiastically. "Oh, this is good today—I'm actually *having* lunch!" Then he is on his way back to Telesis, where a desk cluttered with telephone messages awaits him.

Several hundred students have crowded into Alumnae Hall's Crystal Room on Friday, November 18, for a 3 p.m. forum on international careers. The room is sweltering. Three speakers are introduced; the fourth is Ira Magaziner, who the students are assured "will be here any minute." He arrives around 5 p.m., in the middle of another speaker's talk, and has to climb over an aisle-full of students to reach the front of

topic at hand: careers.

"You can enter into this field with no background whatsoever, and be advising major corporation heads fairly quickly." Magaziner himself took no economics courses at Brown, although he read extensively in modern economic theory, beginning with Adam Smith, while he was at Oxford. "If you're willing to work hard enough, you can learn an approach and get a broad background cutting across the industrialized countries. And from being a senior consultant, you can move into the top management of any company."

While his field holds opportunities for relatively rapid advancement, Magaziner stresses, there is a flip side. "The travel wears thin very quickly. In a year I may cross the Atlantic twenty-five to thirty times, the Pacific twenty-seven times, make several trips to Latin America. You're never in one place long enough to take much note of the surroundings—it's airport, hotel, corporate headquarters, over and over.

"The biggest negative part of the business is that you're always in the position of an advisor. Eventually you find you want to do things yourself. Most people average no more than eight to ten years in consulting. Then they go on to a management position in a private firm."

The following Monday morning Magaziner is on the telephone in his office at Telesis. The firm occupies a suite on the top floor of a reclaimed old building; slanting windows and a corner location give the room a greenhouse feeling. They also give its occupant a view of both downtown Providence and College Hill.

Magaziner has reserved an hour for a reporter because he is anxious to talk about his ideas on national economic policy. Telephone message slips are spread across his desktop, sharing space with a jumble of folders and reports. There is one framed photograph on the desk, of Suzanne and Seth Magaziner, taken recently. She is smiling, and she resembles a

young Gloria Steinem, with waist-length brown hair parted in the middle and aviator-style glasses. The baby is smiling, too, and even at some three months old, clad in a yellow bunting, he resembles his father.

The phone call is concluded, a message slip discarded. Magaziner begins talking about economic development policies, or more specifically, the United States' lack of a coherent one. "In other countries there are explicit government agencies set up to deal with long-term structural questions of development. In Japan there's the Ministry of International Trade and Industry; in Germany it's the Ministry of Technology.

"What we've got is a series of specific measures—bits and pieces—ranging from civic trade measures to specific subsidies for beef, cotton, and tobacco growers, to specific company-directed incentives, whether it's the Chrysler bail-out, or Lockheed. But we don't have any coordination of these. They tend to happen as a particular problem comes up and are dealt with on a one-to-one basis. The result is that we have a tremendous number of what you could call individual industrial development policies, but they're not cohesive." He gestures emphatically, his outstretched hands echoing those depicted in the Norman Rockwell print, "The Umpires," that hangs behind his desk.

"There have been a number of proposals for setting up a coordinating mechanism—from the Republican side. Senator [William] Roth [of Delaware] has proposed creating a Department of Trade; the National Association of Manufacturers would like to create a Department of Trade and Industry that would have various functions; the AFL-CIO has a proposal for tripartite commissions. What's tended to happen, unfortunately, is that the debate in the U.S. over industrial policies has become very ideological. It's as if there were such a thing as a pure free market, and either you're in favor of pure

'The United States lacks a coherent economic development policy'

the room. He is wearing a familiar outfit: dark gray suit, white shirt, maroon tie. He casts the student emcee one of his quick smiles.

When he is introduced, Magaziner receives the loudest, longest ovation of all the speakers. "It's a pleasure to be able to speak to a group about something other than the Rhode Island economy," he says. After an introduction to world economics and national industrial policies, he gets to the



This 1969 photo shows Magazine and former Associate Provost Paul F. Maeder at a meeting of the committee that devised the New Curriculum. Professor of Engineering Maeder was its chairman.

free markets or you're in favor of government intervention."

Magazine says he believes "very strongly" in free trade as an ideal system. "But in order for trade to be free, everyone has to play by the same rules, and that doesn't often happen." He mentions a suit brought by the U.S. semiconductor industry association. "They're concerned about unfair trade on the part of the Japanese. It's very difficult to send a lot of our products to Japan, even though we clearly have a competitive advantage. The Japanese set up obstacles for our

products, but they can freely send their products here. I've seen cases where American products are clearly superior and lower-priced, but there is no way the firm can make a sale in Japan.

"So I think if we're going to accept an unlimited number of their television sets, automobiles, whatever—and we should be able to, particularly if the products are good—then we need to assure that it works both ways. Unless we're prepared to get a little tougher in our negotiating posture, though, that's not going to happen. The U.S. is a much bigger internal market than Japan. If getting tougher led to a breakdown in the trade system, Japan would be finished. They wouldn't have ac-

cess to the raw materials they need. So their backing-off point in negotiations is going to be before ours; they're going to be much more afraid of a trade breakdown."

It is precisely this sort of issue, Magazine says, that the U.S. government should have the capability to analyze and develop policies for. "Right now there are six or ten different government agencies dealing with trade and industry, and none of them has the analytic capability to track issues over the long run. My feeling is that we're going to have an industrial policy of one sort or another eventually, and I'd rather see us think about it and try to make it rational, to provide long-term assistance to the

continued on page 70



In the aptly-named Rainbow Room of the Brown-Fox Point Day-Care Center, Jane Ifekwunigwe '84 and a young friend experiment with crayons.



By Anne Diffily

Photographs by John Foraste

At a time of year when Providence shopkeepers have begun to decorate their display windows with wreaths, candy canes, and reindeer, Marji Young '84 remembers another holiday season, when she was eight or nine years old. "I was among a group of children who danced for the residents of a mental institution. Right in the middle of the *Nutcracker*, one of the patients started screaming. I felt a real fear of those people for a long time after that."

Now, says Young, her childhood fears of the mentally ill and handicapped are entirely dispelled. She has spent many hours during her time at Brown volunteering at Providence's Behavioral Development Center, a private clinic for autistic children, and at the Meeting Street School, a school for physically handicapped children. And this year she is serving as president of the largest student organization on campus, Brown Community Outreach (BCO), which involves more than 500 students in volunteer work for twenty-four community agencies. Through BCO, Young estimates, Brown students share about 1,500 hours per week with people of all ages—the handicapped, the underprivileged, the elderly, the very young, the refugees and immigrants striving to make new lives in Rhode Island. Every spring, the volunteers and their friends host hundreds of area children at an all-day carnival and cookout, "BCO Day," with food and other supplies donated in generous

quantities by area merchants.

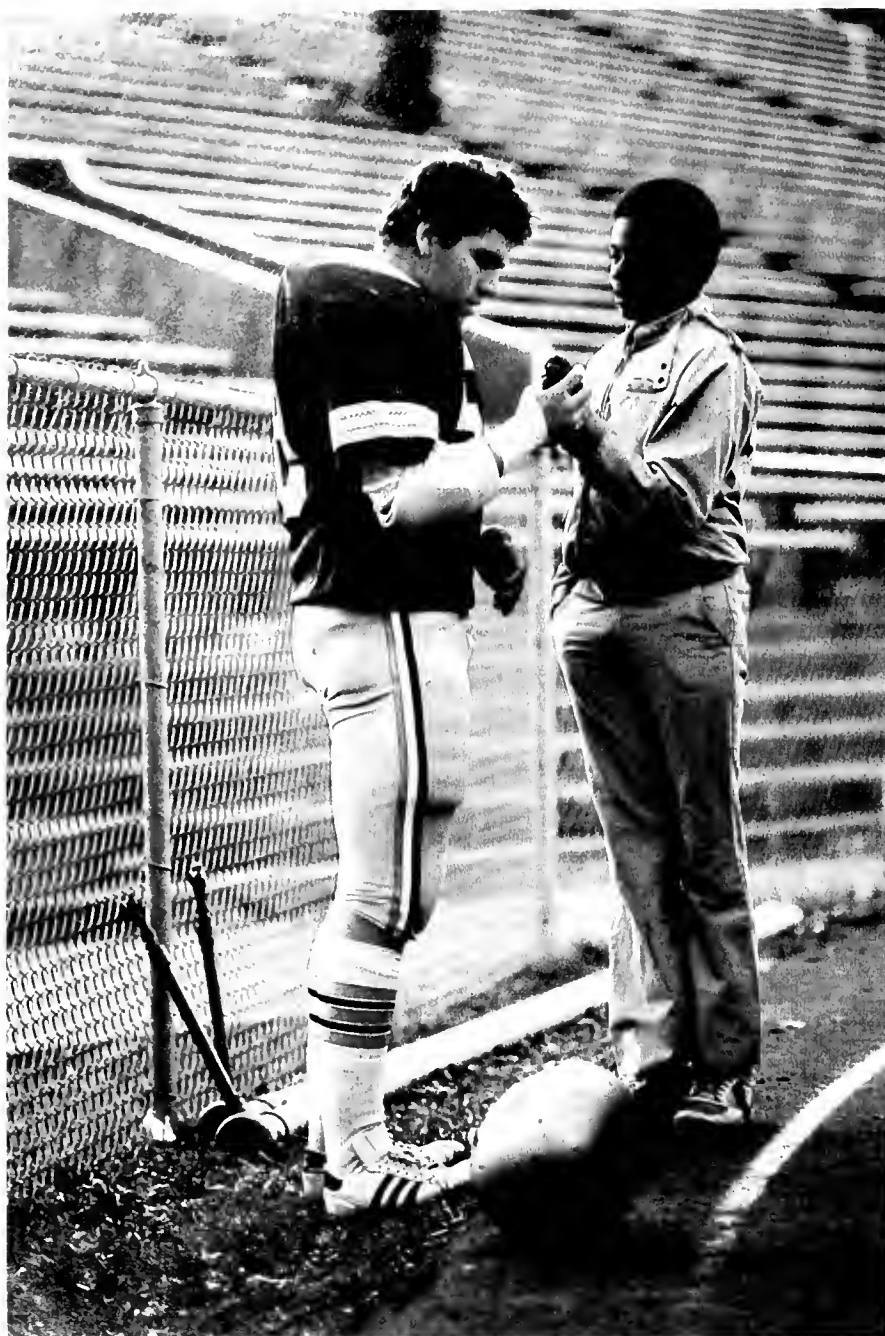
"Students at Brown are looking for things to do outside the University," Young believes. "No matter how busy you are, everybody has some free time. Many of us want to get away from Brown for a while, to do something for someone besides ourselves. President Swearer has emphasized Brown's responsibility to the surrounding community. I think students feel that way, too."

"It's easy when you're at Brown to forget there's a real world out there," agrees Mark Ogden '84, who has participated in the 200-member Big Brother program since the fall of his freshman year. "We live in one of the most positive environments you'll ever find. Not everyone is so lucky."

Volunteerism isn't a new idea at Brown. Brown Community Outreach is the latest in a continuum of such activity, organized to greater or lesser extents over the years, and including the popular Brown Youth Organization of the late 1960s and early 1970s. BCO serves as an umbrella for a wide variety of volunteer opportunities. This year BCO has a new office in Faunce House, its first newsletter in several years, and a budget of \$7,000. "We asked the UCS [Undergraduate Council of Students] for \$14,700 for *each* semester," Young says, shaking her head in frustration. "We have three vans that are used by all our programs, but only two are working, and even those are unreliable. Some of the agencies would like to put on Christmas parties and other events, but we don't have enough money this year. With a bigger budget, we could get even more students involved."

BCO

**'Doing something
for someone
besides ourselves'**



After his last game, linebacker Mark Ogden '84 spends a quiet moment with his Little Brother, James.

Like budget woes, however, enthusiasm springs eternal, and it is personified by Susan Schwartz '85, who will take over as BCO's president next year. Schwartz volunteers with both the Big Sister program and a similar program organized by the Rhode Island School for the Deaf. Brimming with excitement—"Don't admire me!" she entreats; "I'm having as much fun as the kids"—Schwartz also acknowledges that being a student and a volunteer takes special motivation and discipline.

"At college you have to reach out and really persevere to be a volunteer," she says. "Brown is an idealistic, utopian place, and our four years here probably are the best and most selfish years of our lives. But through BCO, you can contribute something to others even if you only have a few hours a week to spare. That little time you give up means *so* much to the recipients." For programs involving children, Schwartz adds, BCO "never has trouble getting volunteers. We have a waiting list of thirteen women students waiting for deaf 'Little Sisters.' "

There is no telephone in the Pawtucket apartment where James, age thirteen, lives with his mother (a single parent), twin sisters, and a baby brother. When Mark Ogden wants to get in touch with his "Little Brother," he drives out to the housing project and looks around. Or he gives James a couple of dimes and waits for a call from a pay phone. Ogden estimates he spends between five and eight hours with James every week, more when there's a big event such as the barbecue put on by Brown's Big Brother organization this fall.

"James is a great kid, but he's an extreme hardship case," Ogden says. "He was very shy and defensive when we first met. I was fortunate in having an understanding of his background—my older sister is a social worker, and I always was



"Amazing" is how Rebecca Harrison '84 describes the adults who study English at Project Persona. Here she assists teacher Deborah Schiavo in a beginner's-level class.

aware of the people she worked with. Now James is really open. He can be a little aggressive, but all my friends really enjoy him. Other Big Brothers talk about him —'James is such a good kid, so well-behaved.' I think he has great potential to do well in life." There is unmistakable pride in Ogden's voice.

James and Ogden spend their time together doing what boys do: playing basketball in the gym, going to a football game. Ogden also teaches a Sunday School class, and sometimes he invites James to participate in special class activities, such as roller-skating. "The biggest thing you can do," Ogden says, "is just be there. James knows he has a man he can rely on. He can trust me like a father. I get him out of the project for a little while, and he sees other kids in a positive environment."

When James placed second

overall in a Big Brothers-sponsored track meet in Brown's athletic center, "he said it was the happiest day of his life," recalls Ogden. James is now involved in Pop Warner football in his own community, and this has given him new perspectives on achievement and teamwork. "He said the greatest thing to me this year," Ogden says. "I haven't been playing as much [varsity football] this year, and I was feeling kind of down about it. James told me, 'Mark, don't worry if you don't play a lot. We can't all be superstars.'" The Big Brothers, Ogden concludes, "get as much out of this as the Little Brothers."

Susan Schwartz agrees. "I get to be a kid and enjoy myself when I'm with one of my Little Sisters," she says. "I stop worrying about my next exam for a while." She sees Kim, her Little Sister from the School for the Deaf, on Wednes-

day afternoons, when a bus brings children from the school to Brown (another group comes on Mondays). Schwartz spends time on weekends with Melissa, her hearing Little Sister. "It's nice to do things that are just *fun*, like putting on makeup or making friendship pins," Schwartz says. "A lot of things that I would be doing anyway—going to football games, dance concerts, Newport—I simply include one of my Little Sisters in."

Working with Kim also dovetails with Schwartz's career interests: She would like to teach and counsel deaf children. "Before I came to Brown, I worked with special-education children in a recreation program," she says. "One child was deaf, so I learned the American Sign Language alphabet and a few words." She took a sign-language course at Brown in her sophomore year, and now co-

teaches functional sign language on Thursday nights. All the student volunteers in the School for the Deaf program, she adds, have some acquaintance with sign language; the better signers are paired with the more sign-dependent children.

"A lot of the Big Sisters do things like making cookies with their deaf Little Sisters," Schwartz says, "because many parents keep deaf children out of the kitchen, feeling it's dangerous for them to be in there. One student here taught her Little Sister to play tennis." Working with deaf children, Schwartz says, requires extra time; expressing abstractions and feelings not easily conveyed with the hands can be tedious. "After you called," Schwartz says by way of example, "Kim wanted to know what the word 'alumni' meant. I finger-spelled it for her, but she didn't know the word. It took me fifteen minutes to teach her to understand the word 'alumnus.' But it was worth it."

Jane Hekwunigwe '85, a native of England who grew up in California, finds children irresistible. "At home, I ran a nursery school affiliated with my church, was a day-camp counselor, and volunteered with the inpatient/outpatient pediatric ward at UCLA." She is in Brown's seven-year medi-

cal education program and hopes to become a pediatrician.

most enjoyable times for me—that's free time, and we play with the kids, paint, watch 'Sesame Street.' " Hekwunigwe especially enjoys the "incredible multiracial, multicultural mixture" at the school. "We have one little boy from Africa, one from Korea, a number of Portuguese-speaking children, several Spanish-speaking ... They live everywhere from Fox Point to Blackstone Boulevard, but they all play together; there are no barriers."

Ifekwunigwe recruits volunteers at "BCO Night" each semester, but finds that many literally walk in off the street. "They walk by the playground every day, and they think, 'That looks like fun.'" It is not only fun, students find, but therapeutic. "Other volunteers tell me that it's nice to escape from the high pressure, the intense academic environment at Brown, and just play on the swings. And it's great to be appreciated. Often you feel you don't really stand out in Brown's student body, but when you go to the day-care center, the little kids give you such an affectionate welcome, such big hugs."

Without the allure of playful children, some of BCO's other programs are less than overwhelmed with volunteers. Many students would rather not be confronted with a lonely, elderly nursing-home resident, or an unpredictable, withdrawn, mentally-ill thirty-year-old man, or other needy members of Rhode Island's adult population. Nevertheless, a number of programs for such adults are part of BCO, and the volunteers are quick to point to the rewards as well as the challenges.

"There aren't too many students drawn to this," admits Heidi Auerbach '84, coordinator of BCO's program at the Charlesgate Nursing Center in Providence. "For young people, nursing homes have a stigma: They think only senile people live there, and that

it's always depressing." Auerbach and the fifteen or so students who volunteer at Charlesgate each semester know otherwise. "The residents have *lots* to talk about," she says. "Everyone's life is interesting. It's neat to realize that this eighty-year-old person was once young and felt the same things that we do now. It's exciting to talk with them."

Each student volunteer visits an average of three residents once a week for about an hour. "We help ease the loneliness at the nursing home," Auerbach says. "I've found that the residents often don't engage in any activities. There's a lot of depression and not enough interaction with other residents." This, she stresses, is not the fault of the facility or its staff. "Even the most alert and functional of the elderly people may want to stick to themselves."

"The patients feel good when young people show an interest in them," Auerbach says. "They feel they still have something to give; they are wanted. Just because someone has a broken hip and his memory isn't very good doesn't mean he's not a whole person." Some of the volunteers and the residents keep in touch over the summers. "One of our volunteers who lives in Massachusetts sent 'care packages' to an elderly woman at Charlesgate," Auerbach recalls. "She enclosed chocolates, letters, little things. That meant so much to the woman, who has virtually no relatives."

"The problem for people who reach the age of eighty or so is often that they're the oldest member of their family," Auerbach says. "Their friends have died and there is no one to support them. Making new friends is very difficult for them. We help bring them back to the idea of becoming sociable. We introduce residents to each other and show them they can still be active." Auerbach, who plans a career in geriatric medicine, admits to occasional feelings of frustration. "Sometimes I feel helpless—I want to *treat* the patient. But I have to remember

'I'm there to be a companion and a friend'

cal education program and hopes to become a pediatrician.

She began volunteering at the Brown-Fox Point Day-Care Center on Hope Street last year and in short order became the coordinator for the program with BCO. Thirty-seven Brown students volunteer at the Center, where seventy-nine children between the ages of three and five spend weekdays while their parents work.

"We help with meals, school projects, and play time," Hekwunigwe says. "Between three and five o'clock in the afternoons are the



Chattering happily in sign language, Big Sister Patty Nawrocki '84, and Rhode Island School for the Deaf student Shannon Merryman, age seven, enjoy the slide at a campus playground.

that's not my role. I'm there to be a companion and a friend."

Katy Castagna '86 and eight other students spend their Monday evenings being companions and friends to a group of men—usually about fifteen, depending on who has "privileges" each week—at Rhode Island's Institute of Mental Health. The decor of the lounge is basic institutional rec-room (tile floor, big tables, a record player, a piano), and the initial meetings with patients can be awkward. "Some are very receptive to us," Castagna says. "But others will only sit in a corner and smoke."

To break the ice, volunteers initiate simple conversations about meals and the weather. "A month ago, the big topic was the autumn leaves," Castagna says. Some of the patients, most of whom are over thirty, are anything but shy. "One of the youngest patients had been an art student at Providence Col-

lege," Castagna says. "We talk constantly about drawing, painting, college." Other patients are less lucid. "They'll start telling us about their delusions. The hospital staff has instructed us to simply say, 'I don't understand what you're saying. Let's talk about something else.' We're not there to be psychologists."

Castagna, an anthropology major, is interested in social problems. She spent a summer working with runaway adolescents and battered women at a shelter in her home state of California. "I enjoy volunteer work," she says. "The IMH program is really rewarding. Every once in a while one of the patients will say, 'I'm so glad you came.' I don't get depressed by it at all. Once I'm there, I'm totally wrapped up in the sounds and sights around me. The patients love music; one of them is a very talented pianist. They like to sing

or just to listen.

"Bonds develop between some students and patients, and that's wonderful. But changes in the patients' medication can result in personality changes from week to week. Sometimes you feel you know someone, and the next week he's a stranger. You have to stay objective, to say to yourself, 'My role in this person's life is very small.' You can't entertain thoughts that you're going to change their lives. But even if you have helped one person have a good day, you come away with a good feeling."

The adults Rebecca Harrison '84 helps teach at Project Persona, an agency that operates out of the Trinity Methodist Church on Broad Street in Providence, are handicapped only by the burden of living in an alien culture and by their inability to speak English. Harrison and Mary Beth Fitzpat-

By Mark Garrison

Mark Garrison, a former American diplomat and Soviet specialist who served in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, is director of the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown. This article is an address he gave in Minneapolis in October to the Upper Midwest Women's Leadership Conference on National Security.



Frank Byrne, center, a resident of the Charlesgate Nursing Home, keeps warm at a Brown football game between Mark Henderson '87 and Heidi Auerbach '84.

rick '86 spend Thursday nights serving as teaching assistants and tutors for immigrant adults, many of whom work full-time during the days, who want to speak English and improve their new lives in America. "Most of them are relatively recent refugees," Harrison says. Among their countries of origin: Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Portugal.

"As a student of Japanese," Harrison says, "I know what it's like to learn a totally different language. The worst feeling in the world is not being able to express yourself; you feel extremely impotent." Harrison and Fitzpatrick know the students are making progress when they develop the confidence to initiate conversations. Or, as one man reported proudly, "My boss told me my English is improving so much!" Such direct feedback is highly rewarding, Harrison says, and it has made the experience at Project Persona "far more than just something to put on my resume."

Harrison was amazed, she says, at the enthusiasm of both the Persona staff and the adult students. "A sixty-year-old Portuguese woman could easily stay in her neigh-

borhood and be very comfortable," Harrison observes. "Instead, she was coming out four nights a week, two hours a night, to learn to speak English." At Brown, says Harrison, everything is "so Americanized. It's good to get down off the Hill and see different age groups, to learn about people's cultures and homelands. It's easy to forget there's a *real* world out there."

That "real world" draws closer for Brown students who volunteer. Marji Young mentions that her brother, Andrew '86, signed up with the Big Brother program. "Until he got his little brother, he had never been as far as Gano Street," she says. "Volunteering gives Brown students an entirely different perspective." END

The realistic starting point in dealing with an adversary is to know what you want and to know your adversary. In trying to cope with the Soviets, we have failed on both counts.

To start with, we have not been able to agree on our own priorities. For the past decade or so, we have wandered around the compass. Richard Nixon sensed in the early seventies that Americans were ready to come to terms with the Soviets. So he went to the summit in Moscow at the beginning of the 1972 election campaign. President Nixon and Henry Kissinger had a realistic agenda for dealing with the Russians. But they didn't convey their realism to the American people, who made the same mistake they had made during World War II, believing that Russians think like Americans and could be dealt with accordingly. Nixon and Kissinger, however, merely wanted to cap off the nuclear arms race and to get U.S.-Soviet competition in other countries under control.

Part of their strategy was to use economic relations as an inducement. But the economic part of the package was undone by the failure of Americans to understand what was going on, and by Nixon's and Kissinger's failure to lead American opinion to a mature and realistic view. Backlash eventually set in.

First, the Soviets were shrewd traders in making their first big purchases of U.S. grain; but instead of merely taking steps to assure that couldn't happen that

Dealing with the Russians: Some Do's and Don'ts

way again, the cry went up in the U.S. that this proved the Russians couldn't be trusted.

Next, the phenomenon of Jewish emigration from the U.S.S.R. awoke Americans to issues of human rights in the Soviet Union, and in particular to the right to live where one chooses, which to Americans seemed absolutely basic. But instead of realizing that the key to maintaining the flow of emigration from the Soviet Union was a continuation of détente, Americans carelessly went along with a majority in Congress who took it on themselves to legislate a connection between emigration and the restoration of normal U.S.-Soviet trade—which the Soviets, not surprisingly, rejected.

The result? Nixon's and Kissinger's initiatives on issues affecting war and peace were undermined. And the hope of emigration for what would by now have been hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews was dashed.

As for the Nixon-Kissinger strategy of using détente to get a handle on competition in the Third World, Americans were not mature enough to balance losses, such as Angola, against gains, such as in Egypt, where Sadat kicked out thousands of Soviet advisers.

Our lack of realism continued under Jimmy Carter. When the Soviets with consummate insensitivity continued to demonstrate that they do not share our human rights concerns, we worked ourselves into an official public lather rather than working quietly behind the scenes for improvements. We dabbled in linkage between the SALT negotiations and African issues. While trying to persuade the Soviets to end the nuclear

arms race and to behave themselves around the world, we gave them reason to believe that we were preparing to arm their neighbor and mortal enemy, China.

Then came Afghanistan. After the invasion, serious sanctions had to be imposed to demonstrate that, while we would not go to war over Afghanistan, such Soviet behavior was not acceptable. It may have been wrong for President Carter to suspend Senate consideration of the SALT II Treaty, which he had signed with Brezhnev a few months before. But he was facing up to political reality. And the proof of that reality is the fact that there were loud complaints in this country over his other sanctions, such as the grain embargo and the Olympics boycott, but only a few voices spoke out for the SALT Treaty.

The point in recounting all this is to illustrate that we Americans have been unable to keep our priorities straight, and our national interest has suffered for it. When we should have been focused intently on capping the arms race and reducing the danger of U.S.-Soviet confrontation, we got sidetracked with side issues. Having an unrealistic view of the Soviets to start with, we reacted emotionally when they behaved like Soviets.

Which brings us to the problem of knowing our adversary. That's not so easy, and certainly can't be accomplished in these few words. Let us zero in only on those aspects of Soviet outlook and behavior that most disturb Americans: military power, expansionism, and morality.

Let's start with Soviet military power. Americans are troubled by the sheer size of it, particularly in proportion to the Soviet economy, and also by the strong influence of the military in Soviet society. What explains the Soviet preoccupation with armed force, the piling up of weapons?

No doubt some of the explanation goes back to the lessons learned unconsciously from the dim past. Russian soil was trampled by invaders from many directions. The Russian nation grew up in a neighborhood where the rule was dominate or be dominated. The lesson was that the best defense is a good offense.

But the biggest lesson came in the more recent past, in World War II. The Soviet Union was not adequately prepared for Hitler's invasion, and the Russians almost lost their country. More important even than the twenty million dead, in terms of the continued existence of the country, was the occupation of the industrial and agricultural heartland. Their third largest city was occupied, the second largest was nearly strangled by siege, and Nazi tanks approached the outskirts of Moscow itself. The Soviet Union could have ended up as a Siberian principality.

Americans talk of a Pearl Harbor syndrome. We should be able to understand why the Soviet Union after Hitler's near miss decided thenceforward to err on the side of having too much rather than too little military might.

Nuclear weapons came into a Soviet consciousness that had been

It is influenced by that lesson of World War II. That may help explain why Soviet leaders, perhaps even more than American leaders, failed to grasp the difference brought by this new weapon: that once you have the capacity to destroy your enemy's society no matter what he does to you, you have enough.

Of course, it was the U.S. which rapidly built up nuclear arms in the first place. But Soviet leaders could have done themselves and the world a great service by adopting the principle of sufficiency in their own build-up and tapering off before approaching U.S. levels.

I dwell on this not to shift the blame—there is plenty to go around—but to help understand where the Soviet Union is coming

fully achieved. Richard Nixon understood that, in some degree, regarding the Soviets. It's unfortunate that Ronald Reagan does not.

Now let's turn to the question of Soviet expansionism. We could find a politer term, but the political reality in the U.S. is that the majority of Americans regard the Soviet Union as expansionistic. The reasons lie in Soviet annexations at the end of World War II, Soviet control over Eastern Europe dating from the same time, and the current occupation of Afghanistan.

The hallmark of those instances involving actual Soviet occupation or control is their locations: All are on or near the Soviet border. And all involve relatively weak countries.

In trying to understand Soviet policies of using force and intimidation to dominate weak neighbors, the lessons of history already discussed are usually invoked. You might ask how these lessons would apply to a superpower armed with nuclear weapons. But we should remember that it is Soviet leaders, not we, who are drawing the lessons. So until they become more confident of Soviet security, we have to take as a given the extremely high value that they place on having docile neighbors.

Some people think of Soviet expansionism as a global drive, not restricted to areas near their borders. But Soviet support for factions and governments in distant places is a different matter, stemming less from Soviet concerns for their security than from their self-image as a superpower that has arrived on the world scene.

They demonstrate their status by cultivating clients and influence, and generating "vital interests" to be defended at great distances and great cost, just as they perceive the other superpower does. We may not like it. We may insist that our efforts to support the "good guys"

around the world are commendable, whereas the Soviet support for the "bad guys" is reprehensible. But since they are in fact a superpower, we will have to find a safe way to cope, rather than thrashing around like a frustrated child.

Finally, let's turn to issues under the heading "morality," ranging from the treatment of dissenting voices at home to the shooting down of civilian airliners. My own view is that such questions must be dealt with, but in a way that does not impede the search for ways to head off nuclear war. But once again the reality of American politics rears its head.

The reality is that most Americans deeply disagree with one or another aspect of Soviet handling of human concerns. It is certainly true that the Soviet Union is guided by a philosophy about the relationship between individual and society that is quite different from ours. And that philosophy is unlikely to change, certainly not in a climate of gathering hostility.

Like attitudes on security matters, Soviet attitudes on human problems have roots both in Russian history and in the history of the last sixty-six years. Americans find it odd that Stalin—in our minds the very epitome of repression, cruelty, and violation of human rights—is still widely viewed in the Soviet Union as just the sort of leader needed: a strong hand at the tiller. So we can't assume that the masses in the Soviet Union are just biding their time until they can rise and install a humanitarian and democratic regime.

Merely understanding what motivates the Soviets on those issues of greatest concern to us is not enough. What conclusions can we draw for American policy? I offer these suggestions.

First, we should always keep a mirror close at hand, to look into and make sure that we are really as pure as we think.

We cannot influence Soviet policy; we can influence American policy

from regarding nuclear weapons and what we can expect if the U.S. engages in an all-out race to build nuclear arms. The Soviet leaders are at least as obtuse as American leaders in these matters and will continue to match us, nuclear weapon for nuclear weapon.

Why are Soviet leaders willing to go down that road? There are two main reasons. One I already mentioned: their preoccupation with military preparedness as a source of security, flowing out of their history and especially their experience in World War II. The other reason is that equality with the U.S. in nuclear weaponry is of great political importance to the Soviet Union.

We should pay special attention to this matter of equality. Americans who are in the mainstream of their own society may have a hard time understanding the powerful influence of the drive for equal status on an individual or a nation long given second-class treatment. It is nevertheless real, as is the chip still on the shoulder even after success has been pain-

Second, we should realize that we cannot continue to rely on the simplistic belief that the only way to keep the peace is to prepare for war.

That does not mean we can ignore Soviet military power or the Soviet attitude toward the use of force in international relations any more than the Soviet Union can ignore American military power and the uses to which it has been or might be put. So in order to keep the peace between us and the Soviet Union, we must be well armed. What is at issue is how we should be armed, and what we should do to assure that these arms are used only to deter attack.

That means a realistic view about the limitation and dangers of nuclear weapons, and greater reliance on other means—economic and political tools, as well as non-nuclear arms—to assure our security. Agreements on limiting and reducing both U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms would make it easier for both sides to reduce dependence on those suicidal weapons. But in today's world, any test of arms between the superpowers—however it begins—will run a grave risk of going nuclear. Therefore we—and the Soviet Union—must find ways to settle peacefully the hard problems around the world that make cooperation impossible and in some cases could lead to confrontation and war: Eastern Europe and Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, the Middle East, China, Central America.

But we cannot successfully deal with the problems of either nuclear weaponry or crisis prevention unless we and the Soviet Union can conduct businesslike discussions. At a minimum, this means we must deal with each other with dignity and with respect for each other's interests, making clear in word and deed that we respect each other's right to exist, that we are not just buying time until we can slip the knife between the other's ribs.

Some Americans doubt that respect and dignity should be accorded a country that does not behave in accordance with our standards of morality and humanity. But in my book, preserving the human race is a moral objective of the highest order, and deserves the highest priority. That does not mean giving up the struggle for humanity and morality, but we should approach that struggle with the tolerance we boast of, and with a touch of humility, and we should never let that struggle endanger the existence of the civilization so painfully constructed over thousands of years.

If we concede the Soviets' right to their views and their right to order their own affairs at home, we will not only remove an important stumbling block on the path to peace, but will gain a better hearing for our own views on humanitarian and moral issues, and for the rights of individuals in Communist countries whom we want to help.

As Americans, there is little we can do about Soviet policy. But we can do something about American policy.

If we want to avoid nuclear war, we have to keep that priority uppermost in our minds at all times.

If we want to defend our freedoms and our values and those of our friends without risking nuclear war, we first have to reach a solid national consensus on exactly what we will defend. Then we must make clear that we will make sacrifices to build up non-nuclear defense forces, and if necessary, spill American blood.

We citizens and our elected representatives in Congress bear a somber responsibility. If we passively permit the sending of American troops abroad without a clear consensus about their objective and their means for achieving it, we run terrible risks. Not only the risk to the lives of brave, young

Americans, but the risk that undertakings lightheartedly launched will unexpectedly enmesh us in events where we seem to have no choice but to go ahead up the ladder to an eventual confrontation with the Soviet Union.

If there is a strong national consensus that we are taking that first step to defend something vital, such as the integrity of Western Europe, that would be understood by the Soviet Union and the chances are good we would not be challenged. So far that has worked in Europe. But if our motives and interests are obscure, we risk a Soviet miscalculation leading to catastrophe.

What else should we do? We have to recognize that there is little we can do to change Soviet views on human rights or Eastern Europe, and that whatever marginal influence we do have works best under conditions of good U.S.-Soviet relations.

We have to give up ideas of arming the Chinese to fight the Russians.

We have to be mature about competition in the Third World, using our economic and political advantages but recognizing that we will win some and lose some—maybe even the Third World will win some—and that neither wins nor losses are permanent.

If we want the Soviet Union to stop sending its troops into other countries, such as Afghanistan, to install a government to Soviet liking, we should think carefully before sending the Marines into other countries to protect democratic institutions.

And one final point: If we want rationality on the other side—and in the nuclear age nothing is more vital—we must demonstrate rationality on our side.

None of this will be easy. But it can be done. However painfully, we can arrive at a safer way to deal with the Russians. And if we do, our children and grandchildren can safely turn their attention to other vital issues closer to home.

The President and the Coach on

Two of the leading spokesmen on intercollegiate athletics appeared on the same platform in State College, Pennsylvania, in November. The occasion was a Brown alumni gathering the night before the Brown-Penn State game. The participants were Howard Swearer, president of Brown and a member of both a special National Collegiate Athletic Association committee and a special American Council on Education committee, both studying the problems of intercollegiate athletics; and Joe Paterno '50, Penn State football coach and probably the best-known football coach in the country. What follows are excerpts from their answers to questions posed by Gil Santos, who does the Penn State football broadcasts on radio and who formerly was the play-by-play announcer on radio broadcasts of Brown games.

Are you in favor of eligibility for any athlete as a freshman?

Paterno: I'd be in favor of eligibility for freshmen in certain sports, sports that do not get the notoriety or where there isn't the kind of pressure you get from football and basketball. I don't have a good enough feel for soccer and women's sports as to whether freshmen should be eligible or not. I think the educators ought to be able to make that determination.

Having freshmen be eligible for football is a bad experience for kids and deprives them of some of the things a normal student gets out of a university—the adjustment to university life, and the ability to come into an institution and just be a normal person.

We have a kid by the name of D.J. Dozier, who is a gifted athlete, but I'm sure nobody asks him anything about his family, or what he wants to do in life, or if he's interested in any particular type of art ... they just want to know how he's going to do tomorrow.

And I don't think that's fair.

I see a difference in attitude. Take a Marcus Dupree, which may be a way-out case. Nobody ever had a chance to sit down with a Marcus Dupree and just have him be a kid who was having some problems academically and say "these are the things that are important." You don't have to worry about playing on national television and things like that.

I think there's got to be some kind of significant change in kids when they come into a program such as ours or a program such as Oklahoma where there is national notoriety almost immediately, as to how they can keep their priorities. I think we've had to struggle with some kids who ordinarily would have been really good students and not had many problems, but we've had to spend extra time with them and make them understand football is not the thing they came here for—even though we told them that originally.

Swearer: Joe and I agree on this. I don't think there should be freshman eligibility for football players, but I also say that's true for basketball and hockey. They're just as intense and there are more contests in basketball and hockey. It just adds pressure in very high-intensity, high-publicity sports to get out there and perform.

We've heard cases where students were high school heroes and now they're expected to go to college and be a hero their freshman year. The NCAA has recommended no freshman eligibility in basketball and football. Unfortunately nobody said anything about hockey; hockey is the same as basketball, but doesn't get as much publicity.

I don't know whether this recommendation will carry at the NCAA convention [in January] because there is opposition out there on the part of some athletic directors and coaches. [The proposed legislation] is a little inconsistent because it probably should be extended to all sports. When you talk about the length of time in practice, men and women swimmers prob-

ably practice almost as much as some football and basketball players. But they don't get as much publicity.

President Swearer, do you really believe, as you wrote in the *New York Times* a year ago, that some schools should treat their athletes as professionals and pay them?

Swearer: There are unnamed schools that are finding themselves in that position. The more you treat athletes simply as athletes, and less as students, the more likely that's going to happen. You all know there's money going under the table in some places. I couldn't prove it, but you sure hear enough about it.

There are court rulings that are coming down now that indicate the kid should be treated as an athlete and not so much as a student. I've wondered why some of the players' unions in the pros don't try to organize some of the college players. I'm not advocating this, but I think it may very well happen.

It might be a good idea at some schools to pay athletes. They could take courses if they want to, but they would not keep up the pretense that they are students, because they're not students.

Paterno: I agree with Howard in the sense that in the dynamics of it all the college presidents are starting to enter the scene. Unless they take control of the dynamics, [paying students] may be an option. But I don't think that's an option I want to be involved in in intercollegiate athletics. I think we can do it differently. I think there are certain levels of competition. You take the Ivy League, which has absolutely the best, and the Gettysburgs and Bucknells and Lehighs, where the programs are self-supported in the sense that they are part of the educational budget.

Then you have the next level of competition and hopefully Penn State's in that one and so are the Pac-10 and Big Ten schools, where you really have the same kind of commitment: the

Athletics

President Swearer talks about television contracts as moderator Gil Santos (center) and Joe Paterno listen.



SALLIE K. BRIDGES '82

broad-based intercollegiate competition for all your students. We have twenty-nine intercollegiate sports here: fourteen men's, fourteen women's, and football.

The problem we have is that we think our kids ought to be entitled to the level of competition they can play at. We have to supply that to our kids; that's important.

We can't do it the way the Ivy League does it. Tomorrow, you'll see a stadium with 85,000 seats out there. That stadium pays for the twenty-eight other sports. This institution does not get a nickel [for sports] from the state. With an endowment of \$25 million, we're not in a position to underwrite a \$10-million athletic budget. So we have to generate revenues so our kids can go out there and have field hockey sticks, and the swimming pools can be maintained. But we've got to be careful we don't jeopardize the integrity of this institution, the meaning of the institution, in order to do this.

I think that the article written by Howard in the *New York Times* was very helpful and very far-sighted and hit the situation right in the numbers. I think we could come to that unless the college presidents get involved. Ever since that article and some others, college presidents have become more involved. They're nervous about college athletics. We owe Howard for having made that statement when he made it, even though I'm sure that at the time he got a couple of letters that weren't exactly complimentary.

Do you recruit athletes who are significantly below the average academic level of your average admitted student?

Swearer: We do not recruit or admit any athletes who we do not think will make it successfully academically at Brown. I'm pretty confident of that. We will accept some athletes and some other types of students whose board scores are not up to the average of the student body as a whole, but we make all kinds of exceptions. We did a

test run on our football team last year and the average of the team was within one standard deviation of the entire student body. I'm pretty comfortable with that. I think that's true of the Ivy League as a whole. You will find some athletes at Brown whose boards are below the average, but their rate of success in the College is at least equal to that of other students.

Paterno: We certainly do admit students who maybe do not meet the requirements of an average student, and the fact that they happen to be athletes has some bearing on their being admitted. It's not as bad as it was back in 1952 when I asked a kid what his IQ was and he told me 20-20. He told me he could run 9.6 in the 100, so ...

We are consistent in the sense that I don't want anybody at this place unless we feel he can come and have a meaningful educational experience and graduate. And if I have an outstanding athlete, or just a good athlete, and because of some reason—a broken home or a different school system or what have you—he's below average, but I think he can do it, we'll submit his name to the dean of admissions. If he tells me no, ordinarily it's no. If I feel for some reason I ought to take it to the president, he will allow me to take it to the president. And the president may back me or he may not.

Ordinarily we're talking about two or three kids a year whom I'll go to the dean of admissions with. But they're not significantly lower; they may be 50-60 points lower on their college boards. I think there are extenuating factors, but we've got to be able to prove that to the admissions officer. If I can't prove it, then I don't want to go over his head, which I've only done twice in five years.

But that's standard, everybody in the country does that. There's no way to say that this or that makes a good applicant or bad applicant. Kids change between sixteen and eighteen. You get a gut feeling about certain

kids and you want to go to bat for them.

Do you foresee the day when grants-in-aid will disappear from college football and basketball and aid would be strictly on a need basis?

Paterno: I'd love to see it, but I don't see it happening. I don't think that, across the country, you can have a need program you can monitor or govern without the cheating. I have mixed feelings about aid. I'm a little perturbed that we give grants and scholarships in non-athletic areas in institutions to get great students, regardless of the need factor. If you are going to do that, then I think it's hypocritical to say that athletes have to be given aid only on a need basis. I know there are people going to certain institutions who don't have need, but are getting very, very substantial grants because that institution wants them.

Swearer: About five years ago, there was a very close vote in the NCAA which almost did away with grants-in-aid. The Ivy League doesn't give grants, and I don't think it ever will. I don't think the NCAA will do away with them now; it's too late. A lot of coaches like grants-in-aid, because it gives them leverage over the athletes. That grant is tied to their playing football. We have students coming to Brown who have financial aid based on need, and we hope they will play football, but if they don't, they still have their aid.

Would college athletics be better off if schools could negotiate their own television contracts, rather than have the NCAA do it?

Swearer: I think the Ivy League probably could get on early-Sunday morning educational television.

If individual schools were to negotiate their own contracts, you'd have a whole new situation in this country. Several things would happen. In my opinion, you'd have fifteen or twenty schools that would get almost all the revenue and get all the exposure.

continued on page 71

Woodring of the Jets

By Dan Woog '75

Watch a New York Jets football game on television. Pay strict attention when those state-of-the-art graphics are flashed on the screen—you know, the ones that show a head shot of a player, along with his height, weight, position, years as a pro, and college attended (one hesitates, when discussing professional sports, to use the more specific term “graduated from”).

There, amid all the athletes from the Nebraskas and Texasas and Ohio States, you'll see—if you look hard enough—“John Woodring, 6'2”, 232 pounds, 3 years, Brown University.” You'll have to look carefully because linebackers seldom get mentioned on television. And the linebackers from Brown who are playing in the National Football League and who get mentioned at all—well, you can count them on the thumbs of one hand.

The Jets are not known as one of the friendlier organizations in the twenty-eight-team NFL, as far as press relations are concerned. As the squad, recognized in every pre-season poll as a legitimate Super Bowl contender, slid toward the cellar of the AFC Eastern Division this year, a “circle-the-wagons” mentality permeated the front office. Getting through the public relations department to actually interview a player became about as easy as getting past the Dallas Cowboys front line: It can certainly be done, but it definitely takes some persistence.

The *Brown Alumni Monthly* finally caught up with John

Woodring '81 early last month, the day after the Jets suffered another unexpected loss. This defeat, their sixth in their first ten games, had come at the hands of the lightly-regarded Baltimore Colts.

The Jets train at Hofstra University, which squats in the shadow of several turnpikes and the Nassau Coliseum, smack in the heart of Long Island. Team offices, meeting rooms, a weight room, locker room, and a couple of practice fields occupy a small section of the campus. There, in surroundings decidedly different from those of every other Brown man and woman who graduated with him, John Woodring works.

Despite the previous day's debacle, Woodring was in a talkative, upbeat mood. Like the Jets, his season was mimicking a roller-coaster: racing giddily up to the top one moment, careening toward the bottom the next. He started the season on the bench, became a starter in the third game of the year following a big-play performance against Seattle, then began seeing less and less playing time as the sputtering Jets searched futilely for a winning combination. (The week after we talked with him, Woodring was again a starter. He recovered a fumble and broke up a pass attempt on a fake field goal against the Buffalo Bills—though once again the Jets lost.)

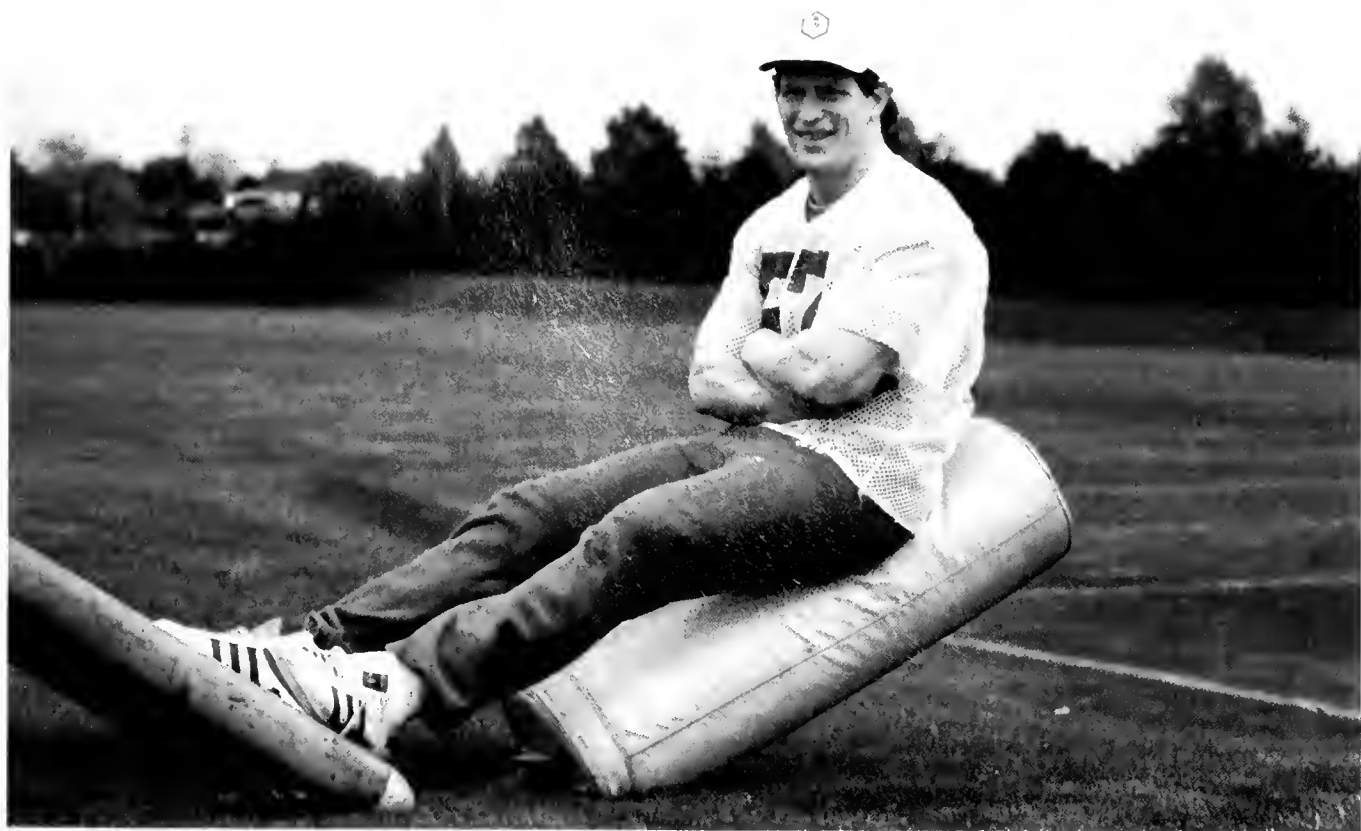
Woodring was in a good mood because that is his basic nature, and because he had played well against the Colts, though he did not play much. Besides, football is a game of platoons: A team is less a forty-nine-man squad than two separate units, offensive and defensive, which are further divided into such sub-groups as the front

line, the linebackers, and the secondary. The defensive corps, including the linebackers, had performed decently against Baltimore; it was the offense that had thrown the game away.

Monday is a light day in the weekly routine of a professional football player. The players watch films of the previous day's game, listen to the coaches' analyses of what went right and what went wrong, then hit the weights for an easy workout, primarily to get rid of whatever kinks and aches have accumulated from the day before. Only on Mondays, we were told, could Jet players spend any amount of time in interviews with the “non-daily press.”

Woodring is a gentle-looking young man whose glasses, easy smile, and thoughtful words belie the stereotypical image of a professional football player as a fierce, grunting behemoth who would rather eat nails than food, whose idea of a classy drink is beer in a mug, and whose speech is studded with four-letter words not often found in alumni magazines. He seemed glad to be able to talk to a publication such as this, rather than to the usual New York media that have seemed almost gleeful all year in savaging his team.

He was eager to dispel the myth of the NFL as a haven for anti-intellectual, morally deficient dolts. “This is not a business for dummies by any means,” he noted. “You definitely have to be smart to play pro ball, because there are so many different situations in which



SEAN MOORE/WAVER

John Woodring relaxes before a practice session at Hofstra University.

you have to think. You have to think on the field, and you have to think off it, too. Professional football is a megamillion-dollar business, and there are all kinds of situations which come up that you have to be ready for."

Linebackers in particular need a special degree of intelligence. There's perhaps the most creative of all defensive positions in football. A linebacker is on his own more than other defenders. Whereas the players on the line are looking primarily to stop the rush, and those in the secondary are concerned mostly with stopping the pass, linebackers have to think about both options. "We have more to digest, more to react to," Woodring explained. "We have to think through so many things on every play: what down it is, what the score is, the distance from the goal line, which way the wind is blowing, what the other team did in similar situations earlier in the game. You have to be mentally alert every second you're in there."

Still, linebacking is essentially an anonymous job. Few fans—or

even sportswriters, for that matter—single out linebackers by name. Every Jet fan has heard of the famous "Sack Exchange," led by Mark Gastineau, the most flamboyant New York dancer since John Travolta. Few have heard of the name John Woodring; fewer still would recognize him on the street.

But anonymity doesn't bother him—or his fellow linebackers. "We tend to make it an anonymous position. We're not showy, so we don't get much recognition. But I don't need the roar of the crowd, or lines in the paper, to satisfy myself. I'm satisfied inwardly if I know that I played a good game and contributed to the team. Then I can be happy for the whole week."

But if fans and the media don't notice linebackers, football people do. And the Jet coaches and scouts have been noticing Woodring for some time. They drafted him in the sixth round in 1981, after his fine Brown career. The Jets were impressed with this Philadelphia-area native who had earned first-team All-Ivy, first-

team All-New England, and honorable-mention AP All-America honors in both 1979 and 1980. His senior year was especially outstanding, as he led the Bruins with 135 tackles (ninety-seven of them solos), and added four interceptions.

He played twelve games during his rookie season with the Jets. Before a knee injury sidelined him, he was their top special-teams player. (The special teams are units that cover kickoffs and punts; a unique type of kamikaze spirit is necessary to excel as a special-teams player.)

In 1982, he played in nine games, starting one (when Stan Blinka was suspended). He came through with a strong performance—nine tackles—in that game, against Tampa Bay, and ended the season rated second on the special teams. (The Jets, like all pro teams, utilize an elaborate rating system to grade players each week. Each player's position on the "depth chart" is subject to game-by-game scrutiny.)

This season, with the Jets floundering, Woodring substituted for Blinka in the third quarter of

the third game, against Seattle. "To tell you the truth, I was surprised when they put me in," he said. Previously, he had been used entirely with the special teams, or on goal-line stands. Given his chance to start as a linebacker against the Seahawks, Woodring earned praise for two solid tackles that led to fumbles, one of which he recovered himself.

Replacing Blinka was not easy for Woodring. The linebackers are a closely-knit group. Their lockers are near each other; they sit together at meetings and on airplanes, and go out together in the evenings on the road. "Basically, we're all cut from the same mold,"

'People hear I'm on the Jets, and all of a sudden they're my best friend'

he said. "We're all 6'2", we're all 230, we're all white, and we're all slow." Ironically, three of the Jet linebackers are from Penn State: Lance Mehl, Greg Buttle, and Ron Crosby. Woodring endured plenty of good-natured ribbing from that trio as the Bruins' date with the Nittany Lions approached in November. Woodring had the last laugh, though: He took the points and won \$10 from each of them.

But life in the NFL is not all fun and games (or at least all games: the Jets have not had much fun this season). There is the future to think about, and Woodring has given that plenty of thought. An NFL career is no guarantee of success in the "real world" after one's playing days are over, and teams cut players the way Liz Taylor sheds husbands. A five-year player is a true veteran; a ten-year man is a fossil.

In a way, Woodring says, he envies his classmates who are just starting out on career paths, or who may still be in graduate school—despite his higher salary and, just two-and-a-half years out



Woodring became a starter this year.

of college, such middle-class possessions as a house. (He shares that house in Port Washington, Long Island, with his wife of seven months, Eva Lagergren '80. She commutes to New York City every day, though, so "so far in our marriage, we haven't seen each other a heck of a lot," Woodring laughed.)

"I don't consider myself employed right now. I think I'm still just playing at games, playing at working," he admitted. "But I can be out of football at any moment. You have to be properly prepared for that, and I'm not sure I am."

He compared the world of pro football to the world of Brown. "You're protected in both worlds. At Brown, you're unaware of the real world. You don't pay any bills, you don't empty your own garbage, you don't even have to cook for yourself. I'm protected by the world of football. I've still got people doing things for me. People hear I'm on the Jets, people who wouldn't normally give me the time of day, and all of a sudden, they're my best friend. But it's a very brief life, a very insecure profession, and when I get out, I'll just be starting whatever I'm doing. Most of my classmates will already be out of law school or med school or B-school, or whatever."

Woodring is already thinking about that day when he is out of football. He spent one off-season

working in Riverhead, Long Island, in an NFL-sponsored program called Goals for Youth. He acted as a role model, helping children of migrant workers set goals for themselves. This year, the applied math and economics concentrator would like to try working during the off-season on Wall Street "to use my brains rather than my brawn in a job, doing something I really have to study for. Football has always come easy for me; I've always been good at it."

He appreciates the Brown experience and is certain it will come in handy when his playing days are over. "The main thing I got out of Brown was decision-making and problem-solving. Brown taught me how to take a problem and look at it in many different ways. And one thing that struck me, almost from day one, was the diversity of people there. There were people from all walks of life, from all sorts of different countries. I really came to appreciate that. It's true that as a football player—a jock, if you will—I spent most of my time with other athletes, but later I was able to branch out. As you grow with Brown and spend time there, you can really take advantage of it. I'm fairly certain I did."

John Woodring did not choose Brown because he wanted to become a professional football player. He went there because of "the excellent educational opportunities, the New Curriculum—and, of course, because the team was playing winning football." He is pleased with that decision and approves wholeheartedly of the school's current approach to athletics. "We're preparing people to solve the problems of the world, not to play in the NFL. I think just about everybody knows which is more important."

Dan Woog '75 is a Connecticut-based freelance writer. He covered soccer, ice hockey, and lacrosse—but not football—for the Brown Daily Herald.

BEARING THE NEWS

A potpourri of alumni activities

On the Road at Penn State

"Brown on the Road" is officially described as "a program of activities surrounding an away football game which focuses on developing relationships between faculty and alumni in the region and includes opportunities to interact with students, alumni leadership workshops, and social gatherings." The program, now in its third year, had its most successful day—until this year—at William and Mary last year when about 500 turned out for the various events.

The Penn State weekend in November may have set a standard for future programs. The State College press reported that between 2,000 and 3,000 Brown alumni were on hand for the game. Brown On the Road sponsored a dinner on the Friday night before the game which featured a panel discussion on college athletics with President Swearer and Joe Paterno (page 48). A capacity crowd of 250 attended. There was a reception for alumni after the game and another capacity-crowd dinner Saturday night.

Although Brown had been ridiculed by many in the media for scheduling the game with Penn State, the team's fine performance in the game changed that. *Sports Illustrated*, for instance, carried a photograph of Paterno with the Brown Bear and quoted Paterno: "We're tickled pink that Brown thought enough of our program to come here. It assuages that grim, big-time football image we have." *SI* commented that "that image was further assuaged by Brown's performance on the field ... Brown gained 410 yards, 60 more than it did against winless Yale." The magazine also quoted co-captain John Daniel about the team's pleasure in playing Penn State: "If you were a flute player and you got a chance to play for the New York Philharmonic, you'd take it whether you were good enough or not."

The weekend turned out to be a

great one for Brown, and no alumnus was more pleased than Paterno. After the game, he told Howard Swearer: "I really feel it was great for Brown to play us and felt from the beginning that the Brown kids would rise to the occasion. Let me again tell you how I feel about the Ivy League not playing people such as Penn State. I really feel it is unfair not to give the kids an opportunity to play against the best in football when you allow them to do so in all the other sports. I am well aware that we have more speed and depth than Brown had, but a lot of individual members of the Brown team had a chance to measure up one-on-one versus some of our players, and I know they came away feeling much better about their ability and they had a competitive experience they will remember all their lives. Hopefully, we in college football believe what we say in that participation in college sports is a meaningful part of their education. I think an experience such as the one the Brown team had versus Penn State is important. I was pleased with the ways things went and very proud of the way my alma mater played."

In honor of Ed Brackett

When Edward T. Brackett '14 was killed by a hit-and-run driver last January 3, Brown's Vice President for University Relations Robert A. Reichley commented that "Ed Brackett's interests were so diverse that you would bump into him at a lecture, a concert, or an athletic event. The bottom line was that he had a lifelong love affair with Brown University."

In honor of Ed, who had been involved in every aspect of Brown's activities and who, even at ninety, still attended almost every Brown football game, the Brown Club of Boston has donated the Edward T. Brackett Trophy, to be given each year to the player who has "demonstrated the

greatest improvement in his performance on the football field." The plaque on the trophy notes that "By word and deed [Ed Brackett] actively supported and promoted the improvement of Brown and its football program longer than any other living person."

The trophy was presented, on behalf of the Boston club, to Coach John Anderson last fall by club vice president Charles J. Casey '51 and former club president John W. Kaufmann '63.

New alumni directory to be published

The Alumni Relations Office has contracted with the Harris Publishing Company to publish an updated alumni directory. The directory will replace the one produced by Harris in 1979 and, according to Sallie K. Riggs '62, associate vice president for university relations and director of Brown's alumni relations program, is another in the series of projects designed to enhance communication among alumni.

The publication process will involve sending a brief questionnaire to each alumnus or alumna with a request to provide accurate address and occupation information. "Those questionnaires, in the form of a return card, will be arriving at alumni homes soon," Riggs adds, "and we would appreciate alumni completing them and returning them to us quickly."

The directory will be published next fall and will be divided into four sections. The first part will contain pictures and information about Brown and will be followed by an alphabetical section with individual listings on each alumnus. Entries will include name, class year, degree, and professional information such as job title, firm name, address, and telephone number, as well as home address and phone number. The third section will list alumni by class, and the last will list alumni geographically by city, state, and foreign country.

All of the information in the directory will be researched and compiled by Harris in substantially the same way it produced the 1979 directory. The information obtained through the questionnaires in February and March will be verified through phone calls in June and July. Each alumnus will be given an opportunity to order the directory when his or her information is verified by phone.

THE CLASSES

by Peter Mandel

23 *Walter Waldau* has retired from the Zoning Board of Adjustment in Summit, N.J., after twenty years of distinguished service to the city. Walter says it was "doctor's orders" that prompted his decision to step down from the position. During his twenty years as a member of the board, twelve of which he spent as chairman, he was involved in the expansion of Overlook Hospital, Fair Oaks Hospital, and a division of the Ciba-Geigy Corporation. He was formerly a senior partner in the Newark law firm of Stryker, Fams & Dill.

24 *Randolph Flather* has resigned as president of the class because of ill health. Before resigning, he appointed *Jack A. Lubiano* as president to serve until Commencement in 1984. Jack has been secretary and head class agent for many years, and in the latter position, has done an outstanding job—bringing annual class participation in the Brown Fund to over 70 percent. He will continue in this position. *Clarence C. Chaffee* will retain his present position as vice president. *Arlan R. Coolidge* will become secretary as well as reunion chairman.

Ann Iannaccio, Gullport, Fla., was able to renew acquaintance with *Irene Carlin* and *Evelyn Gusti Bartoloni* when she visited their homes in July.

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William A. Dyer, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind., is president of the Indianapolis Newspapers, Inc. According to *Edward J. Ward* (see GS), Bill is a member of Tin Can Sailors, Inc., a national organization of present and former U.S. Navy destroyer-men. Edward credits the organization's popularity in the Midwest to Bill's efforts.

30 The sympathy of the class is extended to *Mary Taylor Clark* on the death of her husband, Donald. Her address: 379 North St., Dalton, Mass. 01226. Sympathy is also extended to *Mudelyn Daniels Wedlock* on the death of her husband, *Eldon D. Wedlock* '37 A.M. Address: 154 Natick Ave., Warwick, R.I. 02886.

Irene Berwick Grace's granddaughter, *Stephane Grace*, and *Verna Follett Spaeth's* granddaughter, *Rebecca Zeigler*, both Brown '87, met as roommates in Woolley this September.

H. Adrian Smith, North Attleboro, Mass., was named dean of American magicians at the recent national convention of the Society of American Magicians held in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Adrian is a well known personality in his field. He is particularly noted for his collection of rare books and other literature on the subject of magic. His library, unofficially valued at more than a million dollars, has been bequeathed to Brown.

Eldora Stevens Wright entertained *Verna Follett Spaeth* and *Helen Fickweiler Oustinoff* at luncheon in her lovely 1816 home in Andover, Vt., last summer. Eldora is active in the Vermont Retired Teachers Association and the Andover Historical Society.

33 *Ruth Wade Cernanec*, Central Falls, R.I., reports: "Good news for the women of '33! Many of you who were unable to attend reunion and some of you who did not purchase class photos can now do so. Bill Rice of the Brown Photo Lab, 58 Waterman St., Brown University, Providence 02912, will send you a

copy of the photo of the '33 women (thirty-five women and a mascot) and/or the photo of the '33 men and women (twenty-five women and some husbands) for \$5 for each photo. Send your check, made out to Brown University, and request to Bill."

Marjorie Patt Krause is research director at Algal Research Center in Pennsylvania. She is an expert witness in litigation over permits for discharges into the Potomac, and a consultant on viruses and other toxicants in water and waste water. She monitors landfill leachates, ground water and drinking water, problems in recycling industrial and agricultural wastes, and studies on ultraviolet and ionizing radiation on viruses and photosynthetic hosts. Marjorie lives at 317 London Tract, Landenberg, Pa. 19350.

Lucia Steere Stich writes: "Reunion seems like a fading dream and I don't want that! It was a momentous occasion for me!" Lucia lives at 15 Alta Vista Rd., Colorado Springs, Colo. 80906.

34 Plans for the 50th are well under way as key committees meet regularly and the class secretaries gird for the task of compiling the "Mini-Liber" which was so enthusiastically endorsed by 115 responses to our inquiry. You will be contacted through a special mailing after the first of the year on the next step. *Win Robbins*, chairman of the 50th Reunion Gift Committee, held the most recent meeting of class officers on Oct. 26. By the time you read this, many of you will have been asked to assist in making our 50th the largest gift the class has ever given to Brown. On Nov. 3, Reunion Activities Chairpersons *Herb Phillips* and *Lillian Janas* met with the larger Reunion Committee.

35 *Ross A. DeMatteo*, Bradenton, Fla., sends word that he's retired as corporate credit manager of Anaconda Ericsson in Greenwich, Conn. He has moved to Florida with his wife, "Gibby."

38 *Eleanor Addison*, Providence, enjoyed six weeks in England and other parts of Europe last year. She has taken advantage of at least two Elderhostel vacations each year and plans to continue doing this. Eleanor still does illustrations for technical books—but only part-time now.

Barbara Bilborough, a licensed bird

bander who lives in Aberdeen, Md., operates a banding station at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. She retired from her position as mathematician at the Proving Grounds last year.

Allan R. Brent, Baton Rouge, La., writes that he retired last February from the advertising agency of which he had been a principal for thirty-seven years. He is now teaching advertising at both Louisiana State University and Southern University.

Ahti Erkkinen and his wife, Rachel, found that the winter months made it impossible to work comfortably on the restoration of their old Federal-style house in Somerset Village, Mass., so they decided to enjoy "other climes." They left on January 19, 1983, and drove to Los Angeles. From there they flew to Oahu and stayed two weeks. Then they spent six days on Hawaii and two weeks on Kauai. After flying back to L.A., they started driving eastward on March 15 and went through the desert and into the mountains. There they were snowbound while staying with friends *Grove Dow '37* and his wife, Polly. They returned to New England via the southernmost route to avoid more snow and arrived home to the wettest spring in recent history. They have spent the months since working hard on their house.

C. Woodbury Gorman, president of the Rhode Island Chorale, reports he was very proud at the conclusion of the successful 1982-83 season. There were outstanding reviews and lots of praise from people attending the final presentation of the season, *Porgy and Bess*. Woody and his wife, Helen, have many other activities in addition to the Rhode Island Chorale, but are now concentrating on fixing up their historic house on Bishop Street in Rumford, R.I. "An expensive endeavor in time, money and effort," they report.

Grace Harris Knox, Pasadena, Calif., is still working part-time at the California Institute of Technology's department of astronomy. Grace is a senior research assistant and processes data from satellites.

Rita Kenefick Lipman, New Rochelle, N.Y., writes: "Wish I could have been there in June for our 45th but being married to an internist and having a son-in-law who is a cardiac surgeon in Tampa, Fla., I have to bow to the medical profession. Paul and Sue, with my four grandchildren (one of whom was born in February), were here in June for their annual vacation. We were most fortunate in 1934 when we became freshmen at Pembroke College. I am most grateful for the closeness of our classmates and the quality of our staff and teachers both at Pembroke and at Brown. The world was thrown open to us and we hungrily grabbed it—and its effect on us, and ours on it, has served us confidently all of our lives. Love to all of you."

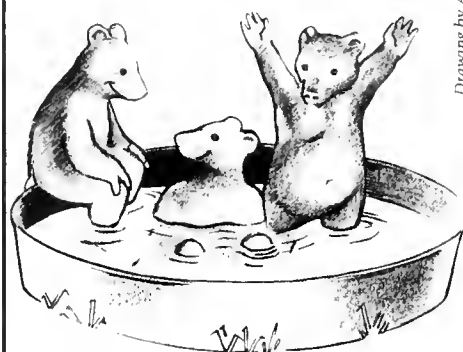
Gavin A. Pitt is associate director of university development at Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio.

Ed Rich, the Bean Hill Whittler, lives in Lebanon, Conn. In July, Ed did a seventy-six-inch name board—"Brilliant cut—Pickwick Dam, Tenn."—for jeweler Lowell Hays, whose claim to fame is being Elvis Presley's jeweler for the four years prior to Elvis's death.

Roberta Carley Sautter's daughter, Roberta Sautter (see '73), is working at the John Hay Library at Brown. She worked with Vee Macmillan Trescott until Vee retired from the library last year.

Darthea Hess Tummelchiffe is in the biological supply business in Escondido, Calif., servicing schools, hospitals, and laboratories.

Dorothy Page Webb, Laguna Hills, Calif., and her husband, Ezra, made a side trip on their way home from reunion last summer. "Our tour was most interesting. I had been to Niagara Falls but never before to the Canadian side. It was spectacular. The trip on the S.S. *Veracruz* from Montreal was fun. We went down the St. Lawrence, up the Saguenay and back, and into the Atlantic. We stopped at Quebec, then Halifax, and then went through the Cape Cod Canal to Fall River and back to New York. Traveling west from Denver, we went over high mountain passes. The Colorado River starts up there—even at the higher elevations, it was a raging torrent. Reunion was terrific—we loved it all."



Drawing by Andrew Wendel '84

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39 Cheers for the great 15th reunion coming next May 25-28. Aren't we lucky! Be sure to save the dates (that's Memorial Day weekend) and plan to come celebrate and enjoy! Your reunion committee is busy formulating plans for several very special activities that will bring us together for Auld Lang Syne, give us a chance to renew old ties, to revisit the campus, and to pride ourselves on the growth and development of our alma mater into one of the most prestigious universities in the world. We can see first-hand where our gifts to Brown go, and how important our support is to our famous University and all it does. Your reunion committee is chaired by *Teresa Gagnon Mellone*. More news and details will be coming later. In the meantime, spread the word and make plans with classmate friends. Let's have a big turnout!

40 *E. Howard Hunt* lives in Miami, Fla. While in California for a television engagement, he writes, he visited *Frank Rollins*. The two former campus jazz musicians "quaffed a few while listening to Frank's collection of Big Band tunes."

The Rev. *Alan H. Moore* recently retired after forty-two years in the ministry of the United Methodist Church. A graduate of Boston University School of Theology (class of '43), he served Massachusetts churches in Stow, Oxford, Salem, Weston, Westfield, Danvers, and Wakefield. He is now on the staff of the Sudbury United Methodist Church as part-time minister of visitation. He and his wife, Ruth, are living in Framingham, Mass., at 3 Merrill Dr.

Penelope Hartland-Thunberg has been named to occupy the William M. Scholl Chair in International Business at the Center for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University (CSIS) in Washington, D.C. The appointment is for two years. Penelope has served for several years as director of economic research at CSIS and adjunct professor of economics at Georgetown University. She joined CSIS in 1974 after serving as a member of the Board of National Es-

timates of the Central Intelligence Agency, specializing in international economic issues. In 1965, she was appointed the first woman on the U.S. Tariff Commission by President Lyndon Johnson. She is a trustee emerita of Brown.

41 The Rev. *Miles Reneau*, Cayucos, Calif., sends us the following report: "I have retired from the California Department of Mental Hygiene after thirty-one years as a Protestant chaplain. I am now serving as half-time pastoral assistant at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, San Luis Obispo, as well as being the grandfather of five."

42 Brown '42 and Pembroke '42 became a merged class in June as a result of actions taken in class meetings a year earlier. New officers are: *John Sapinsley*, president; *Susan Weatherhead*, vice president; *Helena Smith Dunn*, secretary; *Bud (Francis) Gillbane*, treasurer; and *Doris Keighley Pennell*, deputy treasurer. Class agents are *Hinda Pritsker Semonoff* and *Joe Lockett*, and *Dorothy Berger Friar* is special liaison to the Brown Fund. Regional directors are to be named. Informal reunions were held in June, and the class looks forward to a larger reunion program in 1984. Watch for details.

Aldo S. Bernardo, Johnston City, N.Y., was recently made Distinguished Service Professor of Italian and Comparative Literature at the State University of New York at Binghamton.

Pat Glover Webb and her husband, Norman, of St. Ives, N.S.W., Australia, spent six weeks in this country recently, visiting relatives and friends. Brown classmates with whom they visited were *Virginia Rapp Hahn* in Naples, Fla., and *Peg Marlborough Matthews* on Cape Cod. Australia has been home to Patty now for thirty-five years. She and Norma have two adult sons also living there.

44 *Charles P. Isherwood* and *Charles H. Collins* have been hard at work arranging for the 40th reunion activities. Save the dates of May 25-28, and plan to come back for the best reunion ever. Details will be forthcoming in the January mailing.

45 *Charles W. Briggs, Jr.*, Providence, captured the New England Men's 60 And Over Tennis Singles Championship at the

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Woburn Racquet Club in Woburn, Mass., last summer. Charlie, who was top-seeded in the event, won all of his matches in straight sets, duplicating his performance when he won the New England 55 And Over Singles Championship a year earlier in Cheshire, Conn.

Phyllis Baldwin Young, Larchmont, N.Y., reports: "I'm delighted to say that my son, *Andrew*, is a freshman at Brown this year. My husband is the James L. Dohr Professor of Law at Columbia University."

46 *Hope Rosen Einstein*, Stamford, Conn., is the mother of Dr. *Eric B. Einstein* (see '73), the mother-in-law of Dr. *Claudia B. Gruss* (see '74), and the grandmother of Joshua Adam Einstein, who was born to Eric and Claudia on July 22.

47 *Alexander Hamilton*, Kennebunkport, Maine, received the Alumnus Advisor of the Year plaque at the Kappa Sigma Fraternity national convention last summer in Knoxville, Tenn. He brought Kappa Sigma back to Brown in 1946, and helped with the 1983 restoration. He's been advisor to the chapter at the University of New Hampshire since 1962. Alexander retired this year from his position as executive vice president of the Mount Washington Cog Railway.

48 Dr. *Domenic A. Vavala*, Cranston, R.I., professor of health sciences and nutrition at Johnson and Wales College, was recently awarded the honorary degree of doctor of public health by the Nobile Accademia di Santa Teodora Imperatrice, the university-level academy of higher studies in Italy. The honor was bestowed in recognition of Domenic's contributions to the health field over a period of thirty-five years. Domenic is a retired lieutenant colonel of the U.S. Air Force Medical Service.

49 The women's class returned forty questionnaires to your reunion committee by the deadline for this issue. They are overflowing with interesting, exciting news, and we will print them all. However, due to class notes limitations, we had to make the decision to include as many as possible in each *Brown Alumnus Monthly* issue according to the postmark date on each envelope. We thank all of you who are filling out this ques-

tionnaire for your help in preparing for our 35th reunion.

Adelle Anthony, San Anselmo, Calif., is director of communications at San Francisco Theological Seminary, serving as an administrator, editor, and graphic designer. Her seminary publication was selected for exhibit at the 1982 New York Art Directors Show. One son, *Ethan L. Bauman*, is married and in his last year at Georgetown Law School; her son *John E. Bauman '81* is enrolled in the graduate drama program at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Dolores Pastore Di Prete, Providence, is president of the Narragansett Bay Quilters Association. Her son, *Francis*, a graduate of Rutgers University, attends the School of Architecture at the University of Venice in Italy. Her daughter *Roberta*, now touring Europe, is a graduate of New College of California Law School. Son *Peter* is a second-year student at the University of Santa Clara in California, where he is majoring in electrical engineering and computer science. Daughter *Susan*, living in Anchorage, Alaska, with her husband and 1-year-old son, *Ryan*, is working for the Bureau of Land Management.

Betty Stone Ellis, Manchester, Conn., is publisher of the *Journal Inquirer*, a daily newspaper.

Suzanne Dean Franke, Stratford, Conn., is secretary to the president and executive vice president of Group W Satellite Communications of Stratford, Conn. She is secretary of the Brown Club of Fairfield County.

Sybil Finch Gilbert, Western Springs, Ill., is on the board of directors of Plymouth Place, a retirement home in La Grange Park, Ill. She served nationally on the executive council of the United Church of Christ for many years and was its vice chairman for two years.

The Rev. *Marjorie Logan Hiles* has taken up duties as associate pastor of Trinity United Methodist Church in Springfield, Mass. She's a graduate of the Boston University School of Theology and had served in Connecticut before moving to Springfield.

Anne Boyce Mackie, Andover, Mass., is a district sales assistant supervisor for Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. The oldest of her three children is in North Carolina working toward an M.B.A.; her second child is an engineering technician completing his degree, and her youngest, a daughter, is in her third year at West Point.

Renee Broder Parvyn, Millburn,



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N.J., has three sons, all Phi Beta Kappa. Andy has a Tulane B.A. and an Emory M.B.A.; Roy has a Swarthmore B.A.; and Jeff has a Haverford B.S. and an M.D. from Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

Jeannette Silberman Roth, North Providence, R.I., is both a private and volunteer math tutor. She occasionally substitutes as a math teacher in local private schools. Her daughter, Joan, 18, a freshman at Bryant College, was the winner of a \$1,000 scholarship from McDonald Corporation.

Adele Kellenberg Seaver, Weymouth, Mass., is a teacher in the Weymouth Public School System.

51 *Paul J. Brennan*, president of the Rhode Island Society to Prevent Blindness, has been elected to the board of directors of the National Society to Prevent Blindness. His election took place this September in New York at the annual meeting of the society. Paul is manager of industrial relations and personnel at the Federal Products Corporation in Providence. He lives in Warwick, R.I.

52 *Terry Goldberg Kantorowitz*, Providence, has been promoted to full professor at the Community College of Rhode Island. Her first book, *Effective Writing for the Business World*, is being published in December by Little, Brown. The co-author is Catherine Ott.

53 The Rev. *Alison Palmer*, Wellfleet, Mass., has won a battle in her long war against the U.S. State Department over its alleged discrimination against women. On July 14, the State Department sent out more than 25,000 letters to women who had applied but had not been hired as Foreign Service officers from 1976 to the present. The mailing invited them to reapply and set up plans to draw from that pool of applicants by hiring seventy-five more women than usual over the next two to three years. "It's a very important victory," said Alison, who retired to Wellfleet in 1981 after a twenty-seven-year career with the State Department as a foreign service officer. She is also the lead plaintiff in a class action suit filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., on behalf of all former or current women foreign service officers and applicants. The suit charges the State Department with sex discrimination "in all aspects of personnel administration."

54 Plans for Pembroke '51's 30th reunion are underway. Headquarters will be on the Pembroke campus, and the terrace of the Faculty Club will be the setting for our class luncheon on Saturday. Save the date—Memorial Day weekend, 1981—and think thirty!

Joel N. Axelrod, Rochester, N.Y., is president of BRX, Inc., a marketing, research, and consulting firm located in Rochester. A social psychologist, he is on the board of the Jewish Family Service and of the Baden Street Settlement.

Mary Sisk Canfield, San Rafael, Calif., writes: "1981 will be a special reunion. Our son, *Harry*, will be graduating from Brown in June. *Jim* is a sophomore at Brown, Mary is a second-year student at the University of Pennsylvania, and Michael is in the eighth grade. My nephew, *John Williams*, is also at Brown—he's in his junior year. We are keeping up the Brown tradition!"

Anne Clowers McKay, Holden, Mass., is associated with Counseling Affiliates, a private psychological practice in Worcester, Mass. Anne received a degree from Anna Maria College. Before joining Counseling Affiliates, she was clinical director of Crisis Center, Inc., also in Worcester.

55 *Francis C. Mangione*, Oneida, N.Y., has been named to the new position of corporate vice president of human resource administration at Oneida, Ltd. He'll serve as the company's senior personnel executive and will be responsible for developing and coordinating human resource policies and programs throughout the various divisions of the company. Before joining Oneida, Francis had been with William M. Mercer, Inc., an employee benefit consulting firm. He and his wife, Susan, have two sons.

56 *Jeanne Maxwell Clark* writes that she is still director of continuing care at Braintree Hospital in Braintree, Mass. "It finally happened—all four children in college at once: John at the University of Rhode Island, Eric at Clarkson College, Elaine at the University of Connecticut, and Carol at Lynchburg College in Virginia."

Dr. Stafford J. Cohen, Newton, Mass., tells us that his son, *Matthew*, is in the freshman class at Brown. He is the third generation of the family to attend the University.

Peter A. Corning, Palo Alto, Calif., reports: "I'm recuperating from four years at hard labor on a magnum opus (or rather, albatross) for McGraw-Hill called *The Synergism Hypothesis: A Theory of Progressive Evolution*. Next on the agenda is a popularization for Harper & Row with the following less portentous title: *Synergism*. Our eldest daughter was 'lost' to the University of Chicago this fall. (It was the attraction of the big city.) But our next in line thinks Brown might be 'neat.'"

Wilbur D. Crooks, Jr., Marblehead, Mass., writes: "My daughter Lisa, a graduate of Russell Sage College, is a physical therapist and head of the burns and frostbite unit at Providence Hospital in Anchorage, Alaska. Daughter Holly (Wheaton '83) is learning hotel management at the Balsams Resort in Dixville Notch, N.H. Son Bill III is a sophomore at Rollins College in Florida, where he was the winning pitcher in their (and his) first varsity baseball game vs. Seminole."

Dwight Doolan, New York City, is national director of tax shelter sales for Shearson American Express. His son, *Todd*, is a junior at Brown.

Rosalie Greenberg Goldman sends word that her son, Steven Goldman, graduated from Brooklyn Law School last June and is working as a lawyer for Microcomputers Corporation in Armonk, N.Y. Rosalie's new address: 13 Bull St., Newport, R.I. 02840.

Daniel K. Hardenbergh, Hyde Park, Mass., reports: "As Massachusetts division public and community relations manager for New England Telephone, I've had a very busy year 'telling the world' about the major changes coming up with the breakup of the Bell System on Jan. 1. We're vicariously enjoying the travels of our second son, David (Penn '81), who is serving as a Peace Corps volunteer in Nepal."

D. Frank Marcan, Marblehead, Mass., is "still in the power equipment business. My oldest son, *Cam*, will graduate from Brown in 1984."

Carol Judat Montross, San Diego, writes: "I am no longer doing clinical nursing. I am now working for a health maintenance organization, the Greater San Diego Health Plan. In May, I attended the graduation of my son, Christopher, from the United States Naval Academy. In November, he began flight school at Pensacola, Fla. My daughter, Lisa (UCLA '81), lives with me, and is currently working at a savings and loan. If anyone should come to 'America's Finest City,' please give me a ring—I'm in the book."



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John A. P. ... writes that he married Joanne C. Fisher on Dec. 27, 1981, and they are living in Woodbridge, Conn. Joanne is director of social service at Park City Hospital; she's a member of the class of '59 at Vassar and has an MSW from Columbia. John has become stepfather to three daughters: Melissa (Barnard '85), Deborah (Wesleyan '87), and Tova (a high school freshman). He is the managing partner of the Milford, Conn., office of Beazley Company, Realtors, and has just finished a term as president of the Milford Chamber of Commerce.

Mary Irene Pett, Washington, D.C., writes that she missed the class reunion because she was married that weekend. "I am looking forward to the thirtieth reunion," she says.

Dr. *Herbert Rakatansky* is in medical practice in Providence, and is also associate professor of medicine (clinical) at Brown. His daughter, *Carol*, is a junior at Brown, and his daughter, *Ellen*, is a freshman at Tufts. His wife is *Elaine Revkin Rakatansky* '66.

John S. Robinson, Newton Highlands, Mass., sends word that his son, *Chase* '85, is spending his junior year studying at The American University in Cairo.

Shel Siegel, president of WLVT-TV in Allentown Bethlehem, Pa., has been reelected chairman of the Network Operations Committee of the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission. His son is *H.B. Siegel* (see '83). His younger son, *Harris*, received a Signal Companies national merit scholarship and is enrolled at Newhouse School of Journalism at Syracuse University and is a member of the freshman crew.

Dr. *Josef Soloway* is living in New York and practicing pediatrics in a five-man group in Forest Hills. "My

eldest son, *Greg* [see '82], is now a second-year student at Cornell University Medical School. Daughter *Liz* is a senior at Brown, and son *Andrew* is a sophomore at Brown. Youngest son, *Todd*, is a senior at Jamaica High School. Also, I head up the Queens, N.Y., NASP committee. I'd love to hear from local alums who would like to get involved in alumni-interviewing work. Call me at (212) 263-2072 during the day, or at (212) 969-3460 in the evening."

Gretchen Gross Wheelwright has been appointed principal of Alameda High School in Alameda, Calif. She'd welcome visits from classmates who come to the San Francisco Bay area.

57 *A. Barry Merkin*, chairman and chief executive officer of Dresher, Inc., in Chicago, has announced that the company has tripled its net income in its first year as a public company. Barry attributed the increase to strong product acceptance, improved productivity, and an increased dealer base. Dresher manufactures brass beds.

Richard B. Mertens, Boston, has been elected president of the Brown Club of Boston for a two-year term (1983-1985).

58 *Warren R. Healey* has been appointed second vice president in the real estate investment department at The Travelers Corporation in Hartford, Conn. Warren joined Constitution Plaza, Inc., a subsidiary of The Travelers Corporation, in 1980, and a year later was appointed general director. In 1982, he was named director in the real estate investment department. A member of the real estate faculty of the University of Hartford, Warren is married, has two children, and lives in Simsbury, Conn.

Bob Murphy, Palo Alto, Calif., spent most of the summer playing jazz in Europe. Bob was a featured soloist on soprano sax in the "Parade of Stars" at the Eindhoven (Holland) Jazz Festival, and appeared at the famous Edinburgh International Festival, the North Sea Jazz Festival (Holland), the Newcastle (England) Jazz Festival, and the Balve (West Germany) Jazz Festival. He taught jazz at the Stanford Jazz Workshop as part of an all-star faculty that included Stan Getz and Richie Cole. He can be heard on the just-released fifth album of the Natural Gas Jazz Band.

59 Planning for the "First Ultimate Reunion" continues to gain momentum. Latest plans call for a return to the Biltmore on Saturday night for a combined Brown/Pembroke dinner. No, you don't have to wear the same clothes you did twenty-five years ago. A large part of the class is planning to join the Commencement procession on Monday morning, Memorial Day. Our 25th yearbook is progressing well. Other surprises are also in the works.

James J. Holsing, Longmeadow, Mass., has been elected a director of the Society of Wine Educators, an international group dedicated to improving the world's knowledge of wine.

60 *John B. Caswell*, president and chief operating officer of Stanhome, Inc., Westfield, Mass., has been elected to the board of directors of Berkshire Life Insurance Company. In 1976, John was elected president of the Stanhome International Division, and in 1982, he was named to his present corporate post. He lives in Longmeadow, Mass., with his wife, Heather, and their two children.

Carolyn Nygren Curran, Glens Falls, N.Y., writes: "We have a sophomore at Hamilton (*Andrew*) and a freshman at St. Lawrence (*Matt*), and of course, there's *Bill*, who's now 8 and not college oriented. Maybe we'll get one to Brown yet! My business is going too well—more than full time—and I enjoy research on nineteenth-century decorated stoneware, archaic Greek and classical Chinese pottery. Doing miniature reproductions has brought together academic background from Brown as well as artistic instincts! I have an article on Chinese pottery one-half done for a magazine about miniatures."

Gerald T. Rhine has joined Cushman & Wakefield of Connecticut, the state's largest commercial and industrial brokerage firm, as vice president. Gerald's fifteen years of real estate experience include operating his own firm as well as being a principal in a major Westchester, N.Y., brokerage company. His professional accomplishments include assembling 850 acres for IBM in Somers, N.Y. He lives in Rye, N.Y.

61 The Rev. *Gregory Floyd* has been named director of administrative services for the National Association of Independent Schools in Boston. For the past

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ten years. Father Gregory was head of Portsmouth Abbey School, Portsmouth, R.I., an independent Catholic college preparatory boarding school. He'll be responsible for NAIS programs to improve school management, and he'll oversee NAIS services in trusteeship, fund raising, and administration of independent schools. The Archdiocese of Boston has assigned Father Gregory to a resident assistantship at Our Lady Star of the Sea in Marblehead, Mass.

John F. Huntsman, Rockport, Mass., began his second year of study at New England School of Law in Boston this September. He is a student in the law school's full-time day division, and plans to sit for the bar exams in Massachusetts and Florida during the summer of 1985, after his graduation.

62 *Walter E. Damian*, Middlesex, N.J., has been elected vice president-industrial relations at the Keuffel & Esser Company. He joined K&E in 1974 as labor relations manager and was promoted in 1978 to director of industrial relations.

Philip M. Reed, vice president and partner of Deschenes, Reed, Samson Agencies in Manchester, N.H., has won the Award for Academic Excellence in Principles of Insurance Production of the Insurance Institute of America. This award is given each year to the person who achieves the highest examination grade in each of the courses offered by the IIA. It was presented at a special ceremony at the Sheraton Centre in New York City on Sept. 13. Philip lives with his wife, Shirley-Ann, in Litchfield, N.H.

Lee B. Steele, a senior buyer in the purchasing department at Bethlehem Steel's Burns Harbor (Ind.) plant, has been promoted to a position in the purchasing department at the corporation's headquarters in Bethlehem, Pa. In his new post, he will be senior buyer for Bethlehem's construction and International Engineering Corporation projects. He'll be transferring from Burns Harbor after more than fifteen years in the purchasing department, the past nine as the second-ranking member of that department. He, his wife, Diane, and their three daughters, Vanessa, Blythe, and Dawn, are moving to the Bethlehem area from their Valparaiso, Ind., home.

63 *James S. Ferguson*, Beachwood, Ohio, has been promoted to senior vice president for the Metro East Region of The

Huntington Bank of Northeast Ohio. The bank is based in Cleveland. James has been with the Metro East Region since joining the bank as assistant vice president in 1979; he was promoted to vice president in 1981.

John A. Peeler has been promoted to professor of political science at Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pa. An expert on American politics and political philosophy, John taught at the University of North Carolina, Howard University, and Susquehanna University before joining the Bucknell faculty. He has served as head of the political science department and as the first chairman of the Freshman Advisor Seminar Committee.

64 Your class officers, *Lanette Goff*, *Bev Howland*, and *Marie Langlois*, met on Oct. 20 with *Nan Tracy '46* and *John Lewis*, representing the University, to discuss our 20th reunion (please note—it will be held on Memorial Day weekend). It was decided that we should concentrate our efforts on a Saturday night dinner and an activity involving Newport on Sunday. More to follow. Reserve the dates: May 25-28.

Alexis V. Bugaeff writes: "At present, I am happily operating my own company—Alexis V. Bugaeff Management Consulting Services. From 1973 to 1980, I was a professor of personnel management at the University of Connecticut. I graduated summa cum laude from the University of California at Berkeley and did my graduate work there. My wife, Pinnv, is a psychotherapist in private practice. We have two children, Gregor, 19, who is in the U.S. Marines on Okinawa, and Mandy, 14, who was last seen on the back of her horse. I'd be happy to hear from anyone in my class in the area. Address: P.O. Box 179, Storrs, Conn. 06268."

A. Thomas Levin, Rockville Centre, N.Y., has been appointed chairman of the law committee of the Nassau Democratic County Committee. He is a partner in the Garden City law firm of Jaspán, Kaplan, Levin & Daniels.

Walter J. Olson, Jr., has been named deputy assistant secretary of commerce for export administration in Washington, D.C. In this capacity, Walter will be responsible for developing and implementing export licensing regulations under the authority of the Export Administration Act. Before his new appointment, he headed Walter J. Olson & Associates of McLean, Va., a management consulting firm.

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65 Deborah P. Cioffari, Rehoboth, Mass., was recently elected chairman of the Dighton Rehoboth Regional School Committee. She is serving a three-year term after being elected to the committee in 1982.

Carol Hunt Epple and George Epple, Bedford, Mass., announce the birth of their first child, Scott McKicker, on Jan. 16. Carol teaches flute at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, Mass., and George is chairman of the department of anthropology and geography at Rhode Island College in Providence.

Allan C. Kukman has been elected senior vice president and chief planning officer for PNC Financial Corporation in Pittsburgh, holding company for Pittsburgh National Bank and Provident National Bank (of Philadelphia). Allan will coordinate long-term corporate planning.

Robert B. Rosen, Chicago, has been named a partner at Fran Camins & Swartzchild, one of the Chicago area's most active full-service real estate firms. Robert will head the company's investment brokerage division. A real estate broker since 1968, Robert was with Bennett & Kalnweiler Associates for fifteen years prior to joining his present firm. He has an M.B.A. from Northwestern University.

John W. Rosenblum has been named dean of the Colgate Darden Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. John joined the Darden School faculty in 1979, after ten years on the faculty at Harvard Business School. In 1980, he was named associate dean for academic affairs at Darden, a post he held until becoming acting dean of the business school last year. He is an authority on business policy and political economy, and teaches courses in these areas.

66 Pasco Gasbarro, Jr., reports: "In April, I resigned as assistant general counsel of the New England Electric System companies to enter private law practice in Providence with the twenty-lawyer firm of Tobin & Silverstein. I continue to reside in Barrington, R.I., with my wife and three children."

Peter W. Kogan has been named vice president and controller of CBS, Inc., in New York City. Peter has been vice president and controller, CBS Radio Division since 1976. He joined CBS in 1971 and served in various financial positions, including that of

assistant controller, financial analysis and control, in the CBS Records Division.

Michael L. Levy writes: "I have just left the U. S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, where I specialized in the prosecution of white-collar crime and was designated as senior litigation counsel (one of about thirty-five experienced trial lawyers so designated within the U. S. Department of Justice). I am now working for the law firm of Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien & Frankel. My wife, Linda, and I are living with our children, Jonathan, 8, and Alison, 5, in Ardmore, Pa."

Alexander D. Newton, Washington, D.C., is serving as the West African region legal advisor for the Agency for International Development, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency.

67 C. Keith Riggs sends word that he is living in Paris, France, and working for Trans World Airlines.

68 Constance Worthington Carley was married on July 30 to John O'Shea, of London, England, and they are living at 98 Pepys Rd., Newcross, London S.E. 14 5S.D. England. She is the daughter of Chet Worthington '23.

Bill Hennessey is a first-year student at Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord, N.H. After two years in the Navy as a Morse code operator, he signed up for Army language school. He requested Russian but ended up studying Chinese. In 1976, he received his master's degree, specializing in Tang Dynasty poetry. Until recently, he taught at the University of Illinois in Urbana. He is considering a career in international law.

Jean E. Turnquist, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and her husband, Frank Axelrod, announce the birth of their third child (and second son), Barzilai Kellman Axelrod, on July 28, 1982. Jean continues in the anatomy department at the University of Puerto Rico Medical School and has recently been promoted to associate professor with a joint appointment at the Caribbean Primate Research Center.

69 By now you should have received a directory of all class members. Call or write your friends and make plans to come back to Providence for our 15th reunion on May 25-28 (Memorial Day

weekend). Headquarters will be at Sigma Chi in Wriston Quadrangle. Plans include a class reception and dinner at the List Art Building on Friday evening followed by the Campus Dance at 9 p.m., a clam bake on Saturday afternoon, a class brunch at the Pembroke Field House on Sunday, and a walking tour of the East Side (as well as many of the traditional activities). Watch your mail for further details.

70 William R. Duncan, president of Duncan Associates, Beverly, Mass., has announced the availability of a software testing service called CONTRACT/QA. The service is said to provide software developers with a cost-effective approach to delivery of high-quality application software.

Jeffrey J. Kaplan has been named to head corporate acquisition and development activities at Clabir Corporation in Greenwich, Conn. Jeffrey, a senior vice president, will devote his full attention to the management of the company's merger and acquisition activities, including the responsibility for the growth and development of acquired companies.

71 Last May 19, the New York City contingent of the class of '71 got together for cocktails at Rachel's in Tribeca. Among those in attendance were: Monica MacAdams, Christy Carpenter, Kit Stinson, Connie Dickerson, Connie Sancetta, Howard Peskoe, Susan Geib, Elie Hirschfeld, Anne Rabbino, Ken Leiby, Caroline Gates Anderson, Ruby Shang, Ned Wilson, and Deb Dougherty.

Dr. Penny Rosen Lukin sends word that she has moved with her family to the Orlando, Fla., area after having sold her clinical psychology practice in Americus, Ga. "I am joining a group private practice for psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers in Winter Park, Fla., and would like to make some contact with alumni in the area."

Connie Sancetta, West Nyack, N.Y., writes: "I'm still a research scientist at Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University. In February I will be going to Fairbanks, Alaska, for six weeks (the ideal place to spend winter!) as visiting associate professor at their Institute of Marine Science. In my spare time, such as it is, I battle weeds in the garden and do Chinese cooking. Also interview for NASP."

Rupert W. Scofield reports: "I have

lived in El Salvador since January, where I am directing the AFL-CIO's labor program. If not killed by a death squad, I will return to Washington, D.C., in March of 1984, where I will retire and write my memoirs. On a recent trip to Miami, I reached the apotheosis of my career when I shook hands with Henry Kissinger. He did not inquire, nor did I volunteer the information that I once rode with the Delt's Angels."

72 *Joseph B. Doherty, Jr.*, Andover, Mass., is co-owner of J.B. Doherty Associates in Andover. On Jan. 29, he was married to Deborah K. Rogers, a graduate of the University of New Hampshire and a pre-school teacher with Andover Community Child Care.

Anne C. Mazouzon, Baltimore, was married on July 3 to David Espo in Portsmouth, R.I. Anne received a master's from Wesleyan University and is a student at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. David, a graduate of Haverford College, is with the Associated Press in Washington, D.C.

Eileen Rudden reports that she has recently joined Wang Laboratories, Inc., in Lowell, Mass., as director of corporate planning.

73 *Michael Braca* and *Cynthia Field* were married in Portsmouth, R.I., on Aug. 28. About twenty Brown graduates attended the ceremony.

Leui B. Chen received her master's in architecture from the University of California at Berkeley in 1979. "I am now a licensed architect in California," she writes, "in the process of opening my own office. I'd love to hear from other Brown alumni in the area who are also involved in architecture/construction as builders, architects, or consumers of architecture." Address: 4104 Montgomery St., Oakland, Calif. 94611. Phone: (415) 658-5203.

Dr. *Eric B. Einstein*, Ridgefield, Conn., reports: "My wife, Dr. *Claudia B. Gruss* (see '74), and I had a son, Joshua Adam Einstein, on July 22. My mother is *Hope Rosen Einstein* '46. Dr. Gruss and I are in private practice together in Georgetown, Conn., where I practice internal medicine. We started our second year of practice in August."

John D. Mindnich, Jr., Greenwich, Conn., has been elected an assistant secretary in the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company's national division. John joined the bank in 1982 as a

management trainee and was assigned as a representative in the national division later that year. He has an M.B.A. from New York University.

Dr. *T. Russell Thompson*, Kalamazoo, Mich., sends word that he has recently concluded his formal training in orthopaedic surgery and is now beginning his professional private practice in Kalamazoo.

Flora P. Yeracaris married Otto Schweid on Dec. 30, 1982, in Buffalo, N.Y. The couple honeymooned in Sun Valley, Idaho. Flora is a graduate of the California School of Professional Psychology, and her husband received his B.A. from the University of Colorado.

74 *Patience T. Armstrong*, Little Falls, N.J., tells us that she is still at AT&T. In April, she was promoted to district management-treasury operations.

Christopher P. Buonanno, Cranston, R.I., is a lawyer practicing in Cranston. On April 10, he was married to Jane Spirito, a mathematics teacher at Cranston East High School. She is a graduate of the University of Rhode Island and has a master's degree from Rhode Island College.

Peter Gerald Dworkin, who writes on economics and business for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, was married on Sept. 3 to Sylvia Frances Raab in San Francisco. She is a graduate of Hunter College and the University of Alabama School of Business and is a director of marketing for the University of San Francisco.

Lawton Wehle Fitt has been promoted to vice president, Investment Banking Division, at Goldman, Sachs & Company in New York City. New address: 16 College Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201.

Michael Frattantuono, Kent, Wash., received an M.A. from the University of Rhode Island and is now in a Ph.D. program at the University of Washington in Seattle. On Feb. 11, he married Rebecca Farnan in Kent. Rebecca, a graduate of Salve Regina College in Newport, R.I., is employed by St. Joseph Hospital in Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. *Claudia B. Gruss* ('77 M.D.), Ridgefield, Conn., and her husband, Dr. *Eric B. Einstein* (see '73), report the birth of their son, Joshua Adam, on July 22. The two parents are in private practice together in Georgetown, Conn., where Claudia practices gastroenterology. They started their second year of practice in August.

Jane Hilary Heitman was married to

Robert Michael Green on June 19. She is a securities attorney with the firm of Blatt & Goldstein. He is a C.P.A. in the corporate internal audit department at Pfizer, Inc. They live at 101 West 12th St., Apt. 7A, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Deborah H. Jensen, Stoneham, Mass., was married in September to John E. Malley in Providence. She is a systems analyst with Engineering Systems at Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, and John, a Holy Cross graduate, is a C.P.A. and assistant corporate controller of Manganaro Brothers, Inc., in Malden.

Dr. *Daniel W. Moore* ('77 M.D.), Salisbury, Md., has joined the staff of Peninsula General Hospital Medical Center. He has been granted associate staff privileges in the neurosurgery division of the department of surgery. He completed his internship and residency at Ohio State University Hospital.

Anne Berchenko Weisholtz and Dr. *Steven Weisholtz* have moved to Tenally, N.J., with their son, Daniel, 4, and daughter, Elizabeth, 1. Steven is practicing internal medicine and doing consulting work in infectious diseases at Englewood Hospital. Anne is teaching freshman composition part-time at Bergen Community College. "We are both enjoying our family and our house very much."

75 *Duncan M. Davidson*, Littleton, Colo., has joined Cambridge Venture Partners, a Denver venture capital company that invests in medical, computer, software, and cable television ventures in their early stages. In his capacity as chairman of an American Bar Association committee, he has just completed a comprehensive report on computer software protection.

John Duffy, Bethesda, Md., was married to Cynthia Wyatt on Oct. 15, 1982, in Potomac, Md. John graduated from Cornell Law School and is a partner in the law firm of Pierce, Ball and Dowd in Washington, D.C. Cynthia, a graduate of Denison University, is a legal assistant with the same firm.

T. Brogan Duffy is a manager in the organization and planning department of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company's Washington, D.C., office. He is the industry coordinator of the firm's coal transportation consulting services. In this capacity, he has managed studies in which coal transportation alternatives were analyzed and has assisted coal shippers in formulating

strategies for evaluating the alternatives and conducting career negotiations.

Brian L. Heffernan has completed his term as law clerk to the Superior Court of Massachusetts and has become associated with the firm of Bigelow & Saltzberg in Woburn, Mass. A graduate of Suffolk University Law School, Brian was employed as a programmer and systems analyst after receiving his A.B. from Brown and before entering Suffolk.

David Jarmul and his wife, Champa, announce the birth of a son, Paul Kumar Jarmul, on July 25. David recently was appointed senior writer for the Office of Information of the National Academy of Sciences. He also has been producing radio programs on American history for the Voice of America. David, Champa, and their son live in Takoma Park, Md.

Cathy Rosen Kushner, Sands Point, N.Y., and her husband, Jon, announce the birth of their son, Jordan, on April 7. "He joins Jessica, who is now almost 3."

Douglas Pettus, North Providence, R.I., and his wife, Julie, announce the birth of their second child, Holly Elizabeth, on Nov. 22, 1982. "Our son, Andrew, now 3, loves his little sister and is proud to be a big brother."

Robert Place has been promoted to vice president in the London branch of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago. Robert, who works in the construction/engineering division of Special Industries Services, joined Continental in 1977.

76 *John Andrews*, Pittsburgh, was married on Dec. 30, 1982, to Beth Ann Haer in Camp Hill, Pa. John attends the University of Pittsburgh, and Beth Ann, who graduated from that university, is a pharmacist.

Jordan Goldman, Allentown, Pa., has been appointed to the faculty of Lafayette College as an instructor in mathematics. He comes to Lafayette from Muhlenberg College, where he had taught mathematics and computer programming since 1981. He is studying toward a master's in computer science at Lehigh University, where he previously earned a master's degree. He and his wife, Susan, have one child.

Peter Gosselin, New York City, writes: "I continue to be the labor reporter for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, but I have won the Bagshot Fellowship to Columbia Business School

and so am taking the year off to spend it in the Big Apple."

Melissa Lehmann, Des Moines, Iowa, was married to Robert Dillard on June 25 in Bryn Mawr, Pa. Melissa is art director for the Des Moines Register and Tribune Syndicate, and Robert, a graduate of the University of Iowa, is executive producer for WHO Radio in Des Moines.

Elaine Lustig reports: "I graduated cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in May and have moved to Los Angeles to begin work with the law firm of O'Melveny & Myers. I'd love to hear from classmates living or visiting in southern California. My address: 1315 South Carmelina Ave. #4, Los Angeles 90025."

77 *Alan Abel*, Washington, D.C., has received his certificate of C.P.A. in the District of Columbia. He is a consultant for the Management Consulting Services Division of Coopers & Lybrand's Washington office.

Genuine Macks Fidler and *Josh E. Fidler*, New York City, announce the birth of their first child, Alexandra Macks Fidler, on Dec. 17, 1982. "Alexandra's Brown pedigree includes grandfather Jay W. Fidler '43, aunts Shelley Fidler '68 and Meg Fidler '73, and great uncle Roy S. Fidler '50."

Gregory Floyd, Newark, N.J., is a member of People of Hope, a Catholic charismatic community in New Jersey with outreaches in Long Island and Ireland.

Matthew R. Mock writes: "I am still living in Berkeley, Calif., and have received my master's in clinical psychology. I have also been advanced to candidacy for my Ph.D. In addition to working as the coordinator for mental health and bilingual social services at a local agency, I am doing research with immigrants and refugees. In my spare time (I squeeze it out!) I still do Japanese woodworking."

Dr. *Carla Wolf Rosenthal* was married on Aug. 27 to Dr. *Alan R. Schwartz* in Baltimore. Both the bride and the groom are senior residents in internal medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City. Carla was a 1973 Presidential Scholar and is a graduate of Harvard Medical School. Alan received his M.D. degree from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Dr. *J. Andrew Solis* ('80 M.D.), Cornwells Heights, Pa., reports: "I have completed my residency in inter-

nal medicine at San Antonio, Texas, and I am now in the Philadelphia area."

78 *Chris Ehrenbard* has a master's from the University of California at Berkeley and now works as associate director of communications studies for the Quantum Science Corporation in New York City. Her job is to "oversee and carry out research and analysis on current topics in the telecommunications industry." Previously, she was a member of the technical staff of Bell Laboratories.

Richard Gumer and *Leanne Moore* were married on Aug. 6 in New York City. A number of Brown graduates were there "to help celebrate and cause trouble." Rick is in his last year of the M.B.A. program at Berkeley's Graduate School of Business. They are living in El Cerrito, Calif.

Belden M. Menkus, Cambridge, Mass., is in his second year at MIT's Sloan School of Management.

Beverly Powell is working as an account executive with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in the Milwaukee, Wisc., office.

Sharon S. Powell, Rego Park, N.Y., was married to Lawrence A. Graber on Aug. 22, 1982, in New Hyde Park, N.Y. Their daughter was born Aug. 19 and was named Rebecca Sara. Sharon is working as a freelance editor, and Lawrence is a restaurateur with an establishment in Forest Hills, N.Y.

Richard Staples, Hartford, Conn., was one of two graduate students in the University of Connecticut M.B.A. program to receive \$1,000 scholarships from the Greater Hartford Chapter of the Building Owners and Managers Association last year. He served as a research assistant at the Center for Real Estate and Urban Economic Studies in the UConn School of Business Administration.

Dr. *James J. Wall* received his M.D. degree in May from the Medical University of South Carolina and is now a resident in pediatrics at the Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center in Hanover, N.H.

79 *Jay F. Butera*, Norristown, Pa., is the author of an article in the September issue of *Yankee Magazine* entitled, "How to Design an America's Cup Winner." Jay has worked as an ordinary seaman in the U.S. Merchant Marine and as a mate on the sailing ship *Providence*.

Patrick Clark and *Arlene T. Sena*,

an administrative secretary for the dean of the College at Brown, were married at Sacred Heart Church in East Providence on Sept. 3. *Robert Forster* was best man, and *Donald Brutton* was an usher. *Susan Clark '84*, sister of the groom, was a bridesmaid. A number of "Brunonians" were in attendance. The couple will live in Worcester, Mass., where Patrick works for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Their address is 72 Burncoat St., Worcester 01605, and they would welcome letters.

Katha Diddel married Paul H. Warren of New Zealand in Hong Kong this August. Several Brown graduates were in attendance. Katha reports, and all guests stayed in Hong Kong for "a week of junk trips, Chinese banquets, tailors, and fortune tellers. Hong Kong barely survived the onslaught!"

Ruthanne Schwartz Fuller writes: "I graduated from Harvard Business School in May, married Joseph Fuller in July, and started working for Temple, Barker and Sloane (located in Lexington, Mass.) as a management consultant. My new address is: 105-2 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138."

Susan Jaworowski sends us the following news: "I graduated from the University of California-Davis School of Law in May. I am currently living in San Diego and teaching legal research and writing at the University of San Diego School of Law. Friends can please write to me there until May 1984."

Paul Jester, Allston, Mass., reports: "After spending the summer working for Hewlett-Packard in San Diego, I was anxious to get back into the swing of things on the East Coast—namely to finish my second (and last) year at Harvard Business School. Both SD and HP were great. Going back for a permanent position is not unlikely."

Eric Kallgren, New York City, is now a project manager at Satin Associates, a management consulting firm that provides marketing and training services, primarily to the cable television industry.

Dr. Andrew W. Litt and *Sara Moore* (see '81) were married at Temple Beth Israel in West Hartford, Conn., on Aug. 7. Andy graduated from New York University Medical School in May and is now an intern at the Manhattan Veterans Hospital. He'll begin a residency in radiology at New York University Hospital next July. They are living in New York City.

Peter G. Matter reports: "I am working as a copywriter at Young & Rubicam here in Chicago, while writing and photographing on the side. This fall, I am one of the Chicago Council on Fine Arts' 'Dial-A-Poets' and am mounting a one-man installation at the Artists in Residence/Chicago gallery as well."

Martha J. Sack is a second-year medical student at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, New York.

80 In the October issue, we noted *Joshua Adelson's* engagement to *Kimberly Collins '81*, but neglected to cross-reference news about Kim in '81. You will find that in this issue. Josh, by the way, is with Wang Laboratories in Providence.

Carolyn Ann Coletti, Stowe, Mass., was married on Aug. 13 to Thomas Wetmore in Norwich, Conn. Carolyn works for Burroughs Corporation, as does her husband, a graduate of Bucknell University and Syracuse University.

Kristin Faust received her master's degree from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government this past June and moved to Washington, D.C., where she's working as a management analyst in the executive director's office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. "I would love to hear from any alumni in the area," she writes.

Daniel Grayson is attending the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine in Boston.

Tom Hunt reports: "For the past two years, I've been attending the University of Florida College of Law, where I am a member of the law review. This past August was particularly fruitful. The major event was the first anniversary of my marriage to Linda Koch Hunt. The second cause for celebration was receiving an offer of employment in the real estate department of the law firm of Gunster, Yoakley, Criser & Stewart in Palm Beach, Fla. Linda and I are greatly anticipating our return to Palm Beach. Once we are permanently settled in the area, I hope to become very active in the Brown Club of Palm Beach under the guidance of *Paul Maddock '33*. I would be glad to hear from any of the old Brunonians at the following address (in care of my law firm): P.O. Box 71, Palm Beach 33480. This definitely applies to anyone interested in real estate in Florida. I could use some clients for my new job!"

Philip J. Kaplan, New York City, writes: "By the time this is printed, my new book, *Hollywood Musicals: Best, Worst, and Most Unusual* (published by Beckman House), should be in a bookstore close to your home. I suggest that everyone run out and buy six or seven copies."

Sharon Weiss recently transferred to the Los Angeles Regional Office of the First National Bank of Chicago as a commercial banking representative in the Real Estate Group. She can be reached at the following address: 4305 Strand, Manhattan Beach, Calif. 90266.

81 *Benjamin H. Chan* sends word that he is now in Philadelphia to study at Penn's Wharton School of Business for the next two years.

Kimberly Collins and *Joshua Adelson* (see '80) wish to announce their engagement to be married on June 16, 1984. Kim is a second-year student at Boston College Law School.

Douglas L. Edwards was awarded a Rotary International Scholarship for a year's study at Nanzan University in Nagoya, Japan. His address: Nagoya, Mizuho-Ku, Hinata-Cho 3-23, (Mizuho Residence #407), 467 Japan.

David W. Kellogg and *Dorothy Q. Nelson* ('82 Sc.M.) were married on Aug. 20 at St. Peter's Church in Weston, Mass. Bridesmaids and ushers included *Barbara Goldberg* and *Marc Foster '84*. David and Dorothy are living in Providence. David is an international financial analyst at Old Stone Bank, and "Q" is working at the Rhode Island Audubon Society. Both are spending their weekends bicycle racing around the Northeast.

Rosemary Lemmis, Los Angeles, is a first-year law student at the University of Southern California.

Jonathan Lewin and *Linda Orkin* were married on June 12. A number of Brown alumni were in attendance. Jonathan and Linda are attending Yale Medical School and are living in New Haven.

Mary Pat Martin, New Haven, Conn., reports: "I was named a Mellon Fellow in the Humanities and have started graduate work in English at Yale. I'm excited to be back in school and in the Northeast, and look forward to finding other Brown folks."

Sara Moore, New York City, and *Andrew W. Litt* (see '79) were married at Temple Beth Israel in West Hartford, Conn., on Aug. 7. *Sarah Williams '82* was among the bridesmaids. Sara is

in her final year at Columbia Law School and intends to practice law in New York City upon graduation.

Fredrick J. Ruker, Seekonk, Mass., was married to Cynthia Pimentel in March in Providence. Cynthia has a bachelor's degree in business administration from Bryant College.

Laurel Shaler and *Jon Zonderman* (Trinity '79 and Columbia Journalism '80) were married in Newton, Mass., on Aug. 20. Many Brown graduates attended the wedding. Laurel is in her third year at Tufts Medical School, and Jon is a freelance journalist in the Boston area. They are living in Somerville, Mass.

82 *Hillary D. Clayson* and *Peter K. Loeb, Jr.* (see '83) were married on Oct. 1 at Trinity Church in Newport, R.I. Attendants included: *Alison Berard*, *Patrick Cranley*, *Greg Stern*, *Doug Stevenson*, and *Marsha Malinowski* 'GS. Hillary is working as a copywriter at Young & Rubicam in New York City, where the couple is living. They honeymooned in Kenya on a photo safari.

Michele Favorite is doing graduate work at Magdalen College, Oxford University, in England.

Lydia L. Frankovich, Lexington, Mass., writes: "I have just completed a trip around the world that lasted eleven months—London, Turkey, India, Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, Japan. I traveled with *Dave Brodrick* for the first month. It was quite an eye-opening experience and I hope to be off on a new adventure somewhere, soon!"

Susan E. Kresky and *Stephen M. Gallwey* were married on June 25 in Hartford, Conn. The two of them are living and working on their farm in County Waterford, Ireland. Stephen received a B.S. and an M.S. from Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland.

Juliette Meens, Birmingham, Ala., reports: "After receiving my master's from Columbia Journalism, I am enjoying the Southern life and working as a reporter for a television station in Birmingham."

Fran Mehm, Brighton, Mass., is employed by Frontier Science and Technology Research Foundation, Inc. She does quality control on data for Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, and is enjoying living in the Boston area.

Al Shehadi, Hampton, N.J., sends word that he is now a graduate student at the Woodrow Wilson School at

Princeton.

Greg Soloway, Ithaca, N.Y., is now a second-year student at Cornell University Medical School. His father is *Josef Soloway* (see '56).

Vanessa Williams, Hyattsville, Md., is working at Washington Hospital Center in Washington, D.C., as a tumor registrar.

83 *Peter K. Loeb, Jr.*, and *Hillary D. Clayson* (see '82) were married on Oct. 1 at Trinity Church in Newport, R.I. Peter is in the municipal bond department at Shearson/American Express in New York City, where they are living. They spent their honeymoon on a photo safari in Kenya.

Eric Sahn writes: "I have moved to Berkeley, Calif., and am enrolled in the business school at the University of California here. I plan on studying real estate development."

H.B. Siegel is a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley. His father is *Shel Siegel* (see '56).

Annette Zwick, Cleveland, is now attending Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

GS *Helen Johnson Dudley* '27 A.M., Topsham, Maine, is an assistant librarian in Topsham and serves on the Topsham Conservation Committee. She helps out every week in the Great Books Program at the Cone School and was recently appointed head of the Topsham Historical Society. In addition, she's on the board of directors for the Big Brothers-Big Sisters program in Bath-Brunswick. "My children complain that they can never get me on the phone," she says. Helen is an avid gardener and Red Sox fan.

In October, *Daniel B. Krinsley* '49 Sc.M., Washington, D.C., was one of seven employees of the U.S. Geological Survey to receive Distinguished Service Awards, the highest awards presented by the Department of the Interior. A physical scientist who is a specialist in applying geology to environmental problems, Daniel "has pioneered geomorphologic and geologic research in previously little known areas in Alaska, Greenland, and Iran, and is recognized internationally as an authority on Iran's interior deserts."

Ronald E. Santoni '54 A.M. is holder of the Maria Teresa Barney Chair of Philosophy at Denison University in Granville, Ohio. He presented two papers at the 17th World Congress of Philosophy held in August

in Montreal, Canada. He served as chairman of a section on contemporary philosophy and was one of the primary organizers of a newly-founded organization, International Philosophers for the Prevention of Nuclear Omnicide.

Edward J. Ward '62 M.A.T., '69 A.M., heads a national organization of present and former U.S. Navy destroyermen, Tin Can Sailors—the name is derived from the Navy's nickname for destroyers—numbers 3,000 members and is based at Battleship Cove, Fall River, Mass. Edward credits the non-profit organization's popularity in the Midwest to the help of *William A. Dyer, Jr.* (see '24).

Neil Tame '63 M.A.T. was invited to Washington, D.C., in October to receive one of the 1983 Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching. Neil teaches at Oxford Hills High School in South Paris, Maine. The winning teachers, who were congratulated by President Reagan at a special White House ceremony, were nominated by their peers.

Ann B. Tracy '64 A.M. has been promoted to full professor at the State University of New York College at Plattsburgh. Ann has been a member of the college's English department since 1970. Hired as an instructor, she was promoted to assistant professor in 1974 and to associate professor in 1979. She has chaired the English department since 1981. Ann's research interest lies in the Gothic novel, and she is the author of two texts dealing with that subject.

Carol Lucy '72 Ph.D. has been appointed to the Jamestown (N.Y.) Planning Commission. Carol has served on the Jamestown Urban Renewal Agency and is division chairman of applied sciences and mathematics at Jamestown Community College. She lives in Jamestown with her husband, Kenneth, and their son, Sean.

Chung Hui Chen '74 Ph.D., South Windsor, Conn., has been named associate actuary in the group actuarial department of Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company in Hartford, Conn.

Douglas Skopp '74 Ph.D. has been promoted to full professor at the State University of New York College at Plattsburgh. Douglas joined the college's faculty as an assistant professor of history in 1972 and was promoted to associate professor in 1976. He chaired the history department in 1981 and 1982 and has returned to that position after spending the last

year as acting associate vice president for academic affairs. He is the recipient of several SUNY research grants.

John Paul Benson '79 M.A.T., Providence, was married on Aug. 13 to Gloria Amparo Villegas Otero, a graduate of Regional Institute of Art and Culture in Colombia, South America. John is teaching in Providence.

Neil Gallagher '81 Ph.D., an ordained Church of Christ minister, has been appointed associate director of the National Federation for Decency, which is based in Tupelo, Miss. Neil is the author of *How to Stop the Porno Plague* and has taught at the University of Houston, Texas Christian University, and the University of Cincinnati.

Dorothy Q. Nelson '82 Sc.M. (see '81).

Kathryn S. Harsch '83 M.A.T. is

teaching English in the Upper School at Episcopal Academy in Merion, Pa.

MD *Dr. Faiza Fawaz Estrup* '75 M.D. practices rheumatology in Pawtucket, R.I., and Providence. She has been elected a fellow of the American College of Physicians. Chief of rheumatology at the Memorial Hospital in Pawtucket, Faiza is an active member of the medical staff of four Brown University-affiliated hospitals. She received her Ph.D. in molecular biophysics from Yale.

Dr. Claudia B. Gruss '77 M.D. (see '74).

Dr. Daniel W. Moore '77 M.D. (see '74).

Dr. J. Andrew Solis '80 M.D. (see '77).

English at Bryn Mawr College and received a B. Litt. degree in 1928 from Oxford University in England. Before joining the Wellesley faculty in 1929, she taught at several schools and colleges, including the Pennsylvania College for Women. She made two trips to Japan during her career: once in 1919 to help revise the English curriculum of Kobe College, and again, on a Fulbright grant, in 1956. She was the author of a history of Pembroke College published in 1966, and later, a contributing author to a history of Wellesley College. She was a member of numerous societies and committees including the Modern Language Association and the Renaissance Society of America. She leaves no immediate family.

Dr. John Hull Almy '19, Barrington, R.I., a dentist in Providence and in Fiverton, R.I., before retiring in 1962; Oct. 7. Dr. Almy served in the U.S. Army Balloon Corps in World War I, and graduated from Tufts Dental School in 1923. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Lucia, 91 Mathewson Rd., Barrington 02806, a daughter, and two sons. He was the brother of *Richard Almy* '23.

Dr. Sidney Albert Fox '19, New York, N.Y., an authority in the field of ophthalmologic surgery and a practicing ophthalmologist in New York for many years prior to his retirement; Oct. 8. Dr. Fox received his M.D. degree from St. Louis University in 1931, and his Sc.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1936. He was associated with New York University Hospital and Bellevue Hospital, among others, and was a clinical professor at the New York University School of Medicine. He was the author of a number of classic reference works in the field of ophthalmic plastic surgery, and was a Fellow of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, and the New York Academy of Medicine, as well as past president of the New York Society of Clinical Ophthalmology. Dr. Fox was a benefactor of the Brown Program in Medicine. The Sidney A. Fox and Dorothea Doctors (his late wife) Professorship of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences was established at Brown in 1982. There are no immediate survivors.

Edward Bloodgood Stringham '20, Vero Beach, Fla., manager of Indian River Insurance, Inc., in Vero Beach

OBITUARIES

Paul Franklin Clark '04, Livermore, Calif., a microbiologist who perfected the modern drinking fountain and contributed to a cure for polio; Aug. 23 at the age of 101. Mr. Clark received his Ph.D. from Brown in 1909. He became a professor of medical microbiology and department chairman at the University of Wisconsin Medical School and held that post until retiring in 1952. While at Wisconsin, an epidemic of strep throat inspired him to redesign the drinking fountain so that it would be resistant to bacterial contamination. He was the author of seventy scientific papers and four books, including the acclaimed *Pioneer Microbiologists of America*. Listed in *Who's Who and American Men of Science*, he was past president of the Society of American Bacteriologists and an advisor to the U.S. Public Health Service. In honor of his 100th birthday, Congress passed a resolution hailing Clark as "a grand old man who contributed to the life and health of this nation." Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include a son, Arnold, 389 Madeira Way, Livermore 94550, and two daughters. His sister was the late *Eunice M. Clark* '07.

Evelyn Butler Tilden '13, Albuquerque,

N.M., chairman of the bacteriology department at Northwestern University Dental School, and later, a research microbiologist at the Brookfield Zoo in Illinois; Oct. 21. Miss Tilden did her graduate work at Columbia University, receiving her master's in 1926 and her Ph.D. in 1929. In 1931, she accepted a position as assistant professor of bacteriology at Colorado College of Agriculture. A year later, she became an associate in the department of research bacteriology at Northwestern University Medical School, and in 1936, joined the U.S. Public Health Service in Washington, D.C., as a bacteriologist. She returned to Northwestern during World War II to take up her position at the Dental School. She published widely and was a member of numerous associations, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and the Society of American Bacteriologists. Survivors include her niece, Marilyn Matthews, 6100 Ponderosa Dr., Albuquerque 87110.

Grace Ethel Hawk '17, Wellesley, Mass., Katherine Lee Bates Professor of English at Wellesley College for many years prior to her retirement in 1961; Sept. 22. Miss Hawk studied

prior to his retirement, May 16. He had been branch manager with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Wilkes Barre, Pa., and manager of the life insurance department of the Dunlap Agency in Auburn, Maine. He was a member of the National Association of Life Underwriters, Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his wife, Della, P.O. Box 3177, Beach Station, Vero Beach 32960.

Marion Raybold Whipple '20, Cranston, R.I., editor of *Nite Lite*, the in-house publication of Rhode Island Hospital, from 1956 to 1967; Oct. 13. A former teacher at Classical High School in Providence, Mrs. Whipple joined the hospital's personnel department in 1956. She directed the hospital's United Fund drive for several years, and from 1963 to 1970, she was responsible for the membership of the Blood Assurance Program. She had been president of her class from her graduation until resigning for health reasons in 1980. Her husband was the late *Harvey A. Whipple* '20. She is survived by a daughter, *Shirley Whipple Hinds* '49, 642 North Lake Rd., Oconomowoc, Wis. 53066; three sons, Dr. *Harvey A., Jr.* '49, Kingsley, and Richard; and a grandson, Dr. *Richard R. Whipple, Jr.* '77. Other survivors include several nieces, nephews, and in-laws who are Brown graduates. Memorial gifts may be made to the Class of 1920 Scholarship Fund, Box 1893, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912.

Leo Edward Bonoff '22, Madison, Conn., town clerk of Madison for twenty-seven years prior to his retirement; Oct. 21. Mr. Bonoff was the first president of the Madison Rotary Foundation and a member of the Madison Rotary Club. A member of the Republican Town Committee, he was awarded a municipal clerk certificate by the Town Clerks Association in 1972. Survivors include his wife, Sallie, 1 Essex Ln., Madison 06413; a daughter; and two sons, including *J. Lee Bonoff* '50.

Ralph Lee Gardner '23, Boca Raton, Fla., former city attorney in Salversville, Ky.; May 14. Mr. Gardner was, at one time, executive vice president of the McDowell County Water Company in Coalwood, W. Va. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy, 1778 Woodlawn St., Fort Myers, Fla. 33901, and one daughter.

Ruth Hanchett Garrett '23, Durham, Conn., retired supervisor of catalogues at the Yale University Library; Sept. 21. Mrs. Garrett studied at the New York State Library School in Albany, N.Y., receiving a certificate in 1926. She worked as a librarian at Wesleyan University from 1926 to 1959 and at Yale from 1959 to 1965. She was a member of the American Library Association. Survivors include two brothers, *Mather Hanchett* '26 and *Huntington Hanchett* '32, P.O. Box 756, Providence, R.I. 02901.

Abner Buckingham Newton '23, Durham, Conn., retired owner of a dairy and poultry farm; Sept. 23. Mr. Newton studied at the Boston University School of Business Administration. He worked as a teacher, a clerk, and a salesman, before going into farming in the early 1930s. Survivors include his wife, Alice, Haddam Quarter Rd., Durham 06422; two sons, including *Robert Newton* '51; and two daughters.

Dr. Ernest Wade Bishop '24, North Providence, R.I., an internist in private practice in North Providence; Sept. 25 in a fire that destroyed his home and office. Dr. Bishop earned his medical degree at Tufts University in 1929. He served in the Army Medical Corps in the South Pacific during World War II, and practiced in Providence before moving to North Providence twenty-two years ago. Delta Upsilon. Surviving are four children, including *Carla Martel*, Tashmoo Ave., Vineyard Haven, Mass. 02568.

John William Gleason, Jr. '25, East Greenwich, R.I., an accountant with the Narragansett Electric Company in Providence; Nov. 13, 1982. Survivors include his daughter, *Janet H. Camper*, 230 Chestnut Dr., East Greenwich 02818.

Philip Cary Jones '25, Los Angeles, Calif., a freelance actor and director; July 12. Mr. Jones was, at one time, director of the evening extension courses in acting and play production at Pasadena (Calif.) Playhouse College of Theatre Arts. He appeared in a number of productions on Broadway. He is survived by two sons, including *Peter Y. Jones*, P.O. Box 626, Woodacre, Calif. 94973. His father was the late *Frank O. Jones* 1897.

Henry Havelock Macintosh '25, Providence, an assistant vice president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Na-

tional Bank prior to his retirement in 1966; Sept. 17. Mr. Macintosh had been associated with Hospital Trust for forty-two years. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Alice, 33 Humboldt Ave., Providence 02906.

Karl A. Heine '26, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., an employee of Cushman's Sons, Inc., in New York City prior to his retirement; Aug. 9, 1982. Mr. Heine received his B.A. from the University of Minnesota in 1926. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Muriel, 920 Intracoastal Dr., Fort Lauderdale 33304.

Clare Ryan Beecher '27, Hyannis, Mass.; Oct. 5. At one time, Mrs. Beecher was a teacher of French and Latin at East Providence High School. She was vice president of the Hyannis Nursing Association. Survivors include her husband, Joseph, 149 Main St., Hyannis 02601.

William Arthur Carney '29, Central Falls, R.I., owner and operator of the former Reynolds Press in Providence; Aug. 30. Mr. Carney also worked for the Typesetting Service Company in Providence for a number of years before retiring in 1975. A Brown Fund volunteer, he was ranked sixteenth in the Super Senior National Tennis Association. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, 117 Cross St., Apt. #8, Central Falls 02863, a daughter, and two sons.

Dr. James Anthony Talbot '29, Geneva, Ohio, a retired physician who had been in private practice; Feb. 14. Dr. Talbot received his M.D. degree from Laval University in Quebec, Canada, in 1933. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy, Old Orchard Apartments, Road 5, Geneva 44041.

James Durbin Orr '30, Pittsburgh, Pa., a retired salesman with Harper & Row, Publishers; May 7, 1982. Previously, Mr. Orr had been a salesman with Row, Peterson & Company of Evanston, Ill. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Martha, 54 Kilbuck St., Pittsburgh 15202; and a son, *Douglas H. Orr* '64.

Harold Lester Madison, Jr. '31, Block Island, R.I., a retired engineer with the Kaman Aircraft Corporation, a helicopter manufacturer in Bloomfield, Conn.; Sept. 15. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Virginia, Redgate Farm, Box 473, Block Island

02807. His father was the late *Harold L. Madison* '01.

John Kenrick Butler '32, Andover, Mass., a printer with the Acme Printing Company in Medford, Mass., for many years prior to his retirement; Oct. 4. Captain of the tennis team at Brown. Mr. Butler was a former singles and doubles tennis champion of the city of Lowell, Mass. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Carolyn, 1 Stinson Rd., Andover 01810; a son, *John K. Butler, Jr.* '63; and a daughter.

Harry Almer Spinney '35, Deerfield Beach, Fla., manager of the Latin American Division of Cobb International, Inc., prior to his retirement; Sept. 30. While at Brown, Mr. Spinney was quarterback of the football team and an outstanding track athlete. Survivors include his wife, Janet, 609 Camellia Ct., Deerfield Beach 33441.

William Eugene San Filippo '37, Newark, N.J., founder of the law firm of San Filippo & San Filippo in Newark; Aug. 14. Mr. San Filippo was an Army veteran of World War II. He earned his law degree at Rutgers University in 1941. He served as attorney for the Fairfield (N.J.) Township and the Montville Board of Health from 1965 to 1975, and was a trustee of the North Jersey Brown Club. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Frances, 655 Lake St., Newark 07104, three sons, and a daughter.

Dr. Lawrence Joseph Morin '42, Hanover, N.H., former chairman of the department of urology at the Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center and professor of clinical surgery at Dartmouth Medical School; May 12. Dr. Morin received his medical degree from Yale University in 1945 and served in the Navy as a medical officer. In 1950, he began his training in urology and upon completion of his graduate work, he joined the urology staff of the Hitchcock Hospital. In 1960, he became chief of urology and served in that post until his retirement in 1982. He was a past president of the New England Section of the American Urological Association, and a member of various professional associations as well as the author of articles in urology journals. Beta Theta Pi. Survivors include his wife, *Barbara Porter Morin* '42, 2 Conant Rd., Hanover 03755; and two sons, *Lawrence Morin* '69 and *Brookes Morin* '72.

Dr. Alexander Albert Jaworski '43, Lincoln, R.I., a pediatrician in Pawtucket, R.I., for thirty years; Oct. 30. Dr. Jaworski served in the Army Air Force and the Army Medical Corps. He received his M.D. degree from Tufts University Medical School in 1947. After completing his residency in pediatrics, he joined the staffs of Memorial Hospital in Pawtucket and Women and Infants Hospital in Providence, and became associated with his brother, *Dr. Rudolf A. Jaworski* '40. A member of the American Medical Association and past president of the National Polish Medical and Dental Association, he published articles and medical growth charts in a number of periodicals. Survivors include his wife, *D. Anne*, 46 Boulevard Ave., Lincoln 02865, and two daughters.

Hugh Lawrence Chedester '45, Portsmouth, Va., executive director of the Health, Welfare and Recreation Planning Council of the United Fund; Sept. 26. Mr. Chedester served in the Army during World War II and received a master's degree from the Boston University School of Social Work. He was a former director of the Portsmouth area United Fund and a former chairman of the Portsmouth Mayor's Senior Citizens Commission. He also served on the board of the Southeastern Virginia Area-wide Model Program for Seniors. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, *Elizabeth*, 1804 Colonial Ln., Portsmouth 23703, two daughters, and a son. He was the brother of *Charles J. Chedester* '44.

Joseph Henderson McMullen '46, Towson, Md., athletic director at Towson State University in Maryland; Sept. 9. After serving in the Navy during World War II, he became freshman football coach at Brown under Rip Engle. He was head football coach at Stetson University, Washington and Jefferson University, Akron University, and San Jose State University. He served for six years as an assistant at Penn State University under *Joe Paterno* '50 and went to Towson State in 1979 after successfully rebuilding the athletic program at Marshall University in West Virginia. The year before he took over as athletic director at Marshall, the school's entire football team had died in a plane crash. He received an M.S. from Westminster College in Pennsylvania in 1952 and an honorary degree from Salem College in West Virginia in 1964. Survi-

vors include his wife, *Marjorie*, 7 Bart's Ct., Lutherville, Md. 21093, and three daughters.

Edward Antoni Swakon '48, Warrenville, Ill., a retired project chemist with the American Oil Company in Whiting, Ind.; July 12. After serving in the Navy, Mr. Swakon studied at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, receiving his M.S. in 1950 and his D.Sc. in 1952. Sigma Xi. Survivors include his wife, *Angela*, 29 West 481 Albright, Warrenville 60555.

Donald Bach '50, Scarsdale, N.Y., a sales manager with the Robert Maxwell Company, a subsidiary of Bell & Howell; Sept. 27. Mr. Bach received his M.B.A. from Columbia University. Survivors include his wife, *Berit*, 2 Butler Rd., Scarsdale 10583, a son, a daughter, and a brother, *Gilbert F. Bach* '52.

Lawrence Henry Hopfenberg '50, Providence, president of the Hopfenberg Connection, a jewelry importing firm; Oct. 29. Mr. Hopfenberg was a Coast Guard veteran of World War II, and during the Korean War, served in the Army Counterintelligence Corps. He was a past president of the Central New England Council of B'nai B'rith, and past chairman of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Committee for Brown and the University of Rhode Island. He was acting chairman of the Human Relations Commission of the City of Providence from 1974 to 1977 and was a lay member of the Rhode Island state legislative commission to study criminal law procedures. Survivors include his wife, *Lois*, 151 Cole Ave., Providence 02906, a son, and a daughter.

John Adams Richardson '51, St. Petersburg, Fla., an institutional securities investor with Bache and Company in New York City prior to his retirement; Sept. 18. Mr. Richardson was an officer in the Navy V-12 program during World War II. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his brother, *David*, 4301 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20016.

Roland Martin Lachance '55, Coventry, R.I., a self-employed real estate investor prior to his retirement; Oct. 11. Mr. Lachance received his master's degree from Boston University. For a time, he was a secondary school English teacher in Saugus, Mass. Survivors include his mother, *Anita Lachance*,

177 Rt. 417, Coventry 02816, a son and a sister.

George Edgar Mason '55, South River, N.J., treasurer of the Clayton Lumber Company in South River; Oct. 17, 1978. Mr. Mason served in the U.S. Air Force, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his brother, Arthur, 117 Dunham's Corner Rd., East Brunswick, N.J. 08816.

Annette Kay Baxter '58 Ph.D., New York, N.Y., Adolph S. and Effie Ochs Professor of History and chairman of the history department at Barnard College; Sept. 18 in a fire that destroyed her Fire Island (N.Y.) summer home. Mrs. Baxter received her B.A. from Barnard in 1947. She was awarded an M.A. from Smith in 1948 and an M.A. from Radcliffe in 1949. A renowned scholar, she was the author of several books on the history of women in America. Her husband, Dr. James E. Baxter, also died in the fire. Survivors include a daughter and a son, *Justin Baxter* '81, 135 East 70th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

William Sterling Ament '59 Ph.D., Washington, D.C., assistant director of research with the Electromagnetic Research Corporation in College Park, Md.; March 12, 1980. Mr. Ament received his B.A. from Pomona College in 1939. For a number of years, he was a scientific liaison officer in London with the Office of Naval Research. Survivors include his wife, Marion, 9039 Sligo Creek Pkwy. #1516, Silver Spring, Md. 20901.

John Hubert McDonald '59, Olympia, Wash., technical representative and chairman of the board of CH2O, a chemical company in Tumwater, Wash.; Feb. 26, 1982. Mr. McDonald was formerly associated with the U.S. Public Health Service in Mineola, N.Y., and the Rhode Island Public Health Service in Providence. Survivors include his wife, Catherine, 4521 Claridge Dr., Olympia 98501, and two sons. His father was the late *John J. McDonald* '24.

Hetty de Kooning-Pascaud '60, Goes, The Netherlands, a teacher of English in a secondary school in Goes; April 10. Mrs. de Kooning-Pascaud was a special student at Brown. She graduated from R.C. Teacher's College in Etten (N.B.R.), The Netherlands. Survivors include her husband, Kees de Kooning, Krommeveld 11-13, Goes.

MAGAZINER

continued

overall development of our industrial economy."

You are such a methodical thinker, Magaziner is told. Have you ever done anything crazy, or spur-of-the-moment?

"Well," and he laughs, "my wife would say that taking on the Rhode Island project was crazy." But how about serendipity—where does that fit into your life? "That's in my personal life." (Pause.) "And I won't talk about that." Oh.

Nevertheless, it eventually is revealed that Magaziner professes a very ordinary childhood, in which he "watched a lot of television and read a lot of books. I liked television in those days, with all the good guys and bad guys, and the good guys *believed* in something."

It is also revealed that, while most of his interests have taken a back seat to the Murray Commission study this past year, Magaziner used to play tennis and likes basketball—"You know, playground sorts of games from my New York background." He and his wife occasionally go out to the theatre or to concerts ("Rhode Island's really good for that sort of thing"). He would love to have more time to go to baseball games.

"I'm still a Yankees fan, which makes me very unpopular in Rhode Island. It's very difficult to be a Yankees fan these days. I don't approve of Steinbrenner's management—instead of trying to develop his people, he's always buying and selling. But I'm still a fan. I never missed a home opener until I went to Oxford. In fact, one time—and I don't think I've ever mentioned this—I was a senior at Brown, and there was a crucial meeting of the curriculum committee scheduled for the day the Yankees opened. I insisted the meeting had to be postponed, and I went down and caught the game. But I never gave that as the reason, of course!"

He would like someday to take his son to baseball games. In gen-

eral, he would like to spend much more time with his family. Although he has attempted to shorten the length of his business trips, he is often away from home. "I'm hoping if we can succeed in getting over the hump with this election [the Greenhouse Compact referendum], things will settle down to a more normal pace."

Magaziner has been home for exactly a week since his trip to Sweden. In two days he will leave for several weeks in Japan. Meanwhile, there are more meetings to attend, more speeches to make.

On every other folding metal chair there is an ashtray, and the walls are covered with posters linking the labor movement and patriotism. This meeting hall is in the headquarters of the United Food & Commercial Workers, Local 328A, on Silver Spring Street in Providence. A Chrysler LeBaron parked out front bears a bumper sticker with the American flag and the bold statement, "I'm Union and Damn Proud of It!"

It is 7 p.m., and an informational forum for labor leaders and union members is slated to begin. No one seems in a hurry. Two of the speakers, both members of the Murray Commission, talk casually with people trickling in the door. Both men are somewhat stocky and have a confident bearing; they seem accustomed to being in charge. David Barricelli is business agent in Rhode Island for the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen. Edward McElroy is president of the AFL-CIO and the Rhode Island Federation of Teachers.

Ira Magaziner arrives at 7:25, and the panel discussion begins. McElroy speaks first. "I was very skeptical about getting involved in this process at first," he says. In fact, the AFL-CIO initially had refused to cooperate or participate unless the two-year-old Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company

strike was settled. "In the past, we've gotten involved and nothing has happened, or we've gotten involved and labor has gotten killed."

McElroy says that for the first time, a study has been done "with a data base and analysis that we can trust. We have an absolute obligation as leaders of a social movement to make sure the people we represent have a shot at a piece of a bigger economic pie." Hope for that, he says, is contained in "all of those 2,000 pages. Ira likes to call it 1,000 pages," McElroy says with a grin, resting his hand on Magaziner's shoulder, "because then he sucks people into reading it all ... It's really 1,000 pages, both sides!" Everyone, including the object of this little jest, laughs.

"The more gutsy a proposal is," McElroy says, "the more difficult it is to agree on. But we have very little time, as a state, to turn things around. We're very fortunate to have known this guy." The hand returns to Magaziner's shoulder. "He's probably the busiest guy in the state. I like going up to his office and seeing the little sign: 'Telesis, branches in Providence, Paris, and Melbourne.' That's *classy* for Providence! Imagine how a guy in Paris feels when he walks up to the Telesis office and sees the sign with 'Providence' on it."

"And I never got a call from Japan in my life, except now Ira calls me from Japan. I thought it was one of you guys pulling my leg. This is a man of incredible vision. He has forced us to look forward."

McElroy returns to his chair, chainsmoking in front of a large sign on an easel: "No Smoking Please." It is hot in the union hall, and after rising Magaziner removes his suit jacket. Under the classic charcoal suit, it turns out, he is wearing an incongruous short-sleeved shirt; a tee-shirt is visible underneath. Somehow this integrates him even better with the environment. He appears to be another worker with his sleeves

rolled up, ready to start laying bricks in a brand-new wall.

"We started out looking for high-technology jobs, because that's where everyone said the future was," Magaziner begins. This speech is going to be a little different from the one the Harvard Club heard. "So we decided to define high-tech jobs as the ones needing the most continuous training in order to do the job. And we found that the best example in the world of a high-tech job was the pulling guard on a pro football team." His remaining words are nearly drowned in a peal of laughter. "That guard spends about a total of an hour a year on the field, but he trains forty to fifty hours a week for it."

Later he says, "I had a dream which is my own personal nightmare. I was stuck in an elevator with a bunch of labor-relations lawyers arguing about strikers' benefits." The subject is a sore one in Rhode Island. "I think we're always going to be talking about strikers' benefits. We've found that fees for lawyers who handle unemployment benefits are five times higher here than in any other state. The workers aren't getting paid as soon, and the businesses are getting hurt. We'd like to speed up the process and cut the lawyers out of it. Everyone knows lawyers always land on their feet anyway."

When it is time for questions, there are many, and some of them are pithy. One man suggests that the commission's insistence that a February referendum is preferable to one later in the spring, or even next fall, amounts to "pushing this through. There's an issue of democracy here," Magaziner, standing, leans forward on the table. "What would you suggest are the alternatives?" The questioner starts to interrupt. "No—I'm serious," Magaziner cuts him off. "I'd prefer to have it later than February too, but we don't want to wait until next November. If we do, we'll be in a recession by the following summer."

Ira Magaziner is perspiring.

Cigarette smoke swirls around him; through it he gazes at the crowd. Never mind that it's almost 9:30 and he's been going since early morning. He looks relaxed, at home, excited ... happy.

ATHLETICS

continued

Eventually they would have to play among themselves, and they would be professionals, no question about it.

That's why most universities don't want to negotiate their own contracts. Most of the big schools—members of the College Football Association (CFA), the Big Ten, the Pac-10—feel they would get a sufficient piece of the pie under any kind of collective arrangement. But there is a certain suspicion on the part of some of these university presidents that there are some schools that might get a little greedy and want to go ahead and negotiate their own television contracts.

Paterno: I don't think there's any question that the most responsible people want some type of plan that would give some control, whether you're talking seventy or eighty schools or the entire NCAA membership. I personally feel the NCAA plan as we have had it has put us in a position where we have diminishing ratings. The kind of money available to schools would eventually be available to the entire NCAA membership. People have to understand that the CFA, made up of about sixty schools, has never at any time intended not to give the NCAA a certain percentage of the television money.

We have felt that some of the NCAA's marketing ideas, such as not having prime-time television, have really hindered our ability to sell college football. It's kind of interesting to realize that college football attendance is up and up and up, and yet television ratings are down and down and down.

I'm for some kind of control. I'm not sure exactly what the control is. I certainly don't want to see Penn State negotiating on its own, and I certainly would not want to be negotiating on our own against Notre Dame, negotiating on its own.

Is college athletics still being conducted in the true amateur spirit in which it started a hundred years ago?

Paterno: Absolutely not.

BOOKS

Robert Mandel

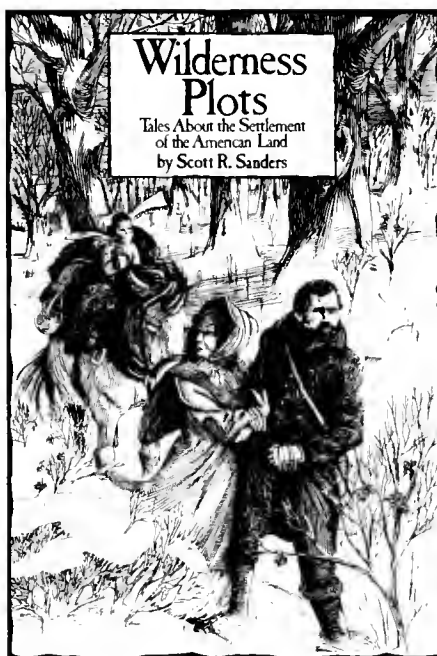
WILDERNESS PLOTS by Scott R. Sanders '67. William Morrow, 1983. 128 pages.

Wilderness Plots is not just a new book: It also introduces a new (if rather modest) literary genre. While researching a novel set in the Ohio Valley area, Scott Sanders came upon brief references to the men and women who settled there in the late 1700s and early 1800s. The Indiana University professor became intrigued, and instead of working on his novel, he began to write short, four-or-five paragraph tales that centered on an event, or on the life of a person or family—usually “the unmemorialized common folks, the carpenters and farmers, the fierce parents and moon-struck lovers.” These are collected in *Wilderness Plots*.

Sanders explains in his forward that, though based on historical facts, they are stories rather than histories: “When, in my reading, I turned up a character whose exploits or sufferings touched me, I wrote a narrative about him or her. Often I had no more than a sentence to work from, rarely more than a paragraph, because the people who appealed to me most were the obscure ones, whose names show up only in out-of-the-way chronicles . . .”

Many of the stories are like tiny biographies. “Cutting Road” tells in less than two pages how Ebenezer Zane and his seven grown sons hacked a bridle path through an Ohio forest for the government. “And how many hundred miles of chopping is that?” demands his skeptical wife. “I won’t know till I walk it,” says he. Ebenezer has the ability to see roads where there are only trees, so he and his sons begin chopping. “They rose each morning to wrap callused hands around the hickory handles. They swung the blades in time to songs Ebenezer sang.” In the end, the government (which remains a rather mysterious presence in the tale) rewards him with a grant of 100 acres of land.

Despite Ebenezer’s hardiness and



his good fortune, one mustn't come away with the idea that these are all inspiring legends about Paul Bunyan-like pioneers. In “The Cold,” the first white child born in Pilgrim County starves to death on the sixtieth day of snow. Benjamin Bigsby, in “Getting There,” finds that the land he bought from a speculator in New Hampshire is a good deal more remote than he had anticipated. “When the weather cleared he picked his way through ice to Cleveland, which consisted of one log cabin at the mouth of the Cuva-hoga River. The resident of Cleveland advised him that the river, where it was not frozen, was treacherous with rapids.”

Several of the “Wilderness Plots” are essentially catalogues. “The Naming of Names” is a collection of anecdotes that explain the origin of the names of Ohio’s rivers and towns. “Asked to name the village into which she had just moved, Widow Amariah Wheelock called it Freedom, to signify that she and most of her new neighbors had escaped debts or jail terms by settling there.” The final story in the

book, “The Manner of Their Dying,” reports in short sentences how some of the settlers died: “While his brother was stealing honey, Israel Coe diverted a swarm of bees, which stung him to death. Samantha Frazer died from having her tooth extracted by the blacksmith. Eliakim Goss drank too much tanglefoot whiskey while out surveying, and that dire liquid, plus the heat, finished him off.”

Obviously relishing these, Sanders saves his best for last: “On her way to church, Jemima Palmer was surprised by two calves jumping from the bushes, and she fell down on the spot, dead of wonder.”

We are told that Sanders’s “plots” are not histories, but it’s clear that they have a strong historical element. Should they be called stories or story fragments? Prose pieces or, perhaps, prose poems? None of the labels seem quite right, as if the book itself is stubborn about its territory. In its simple fashion, it manages to break some new ground and does so without seeming gimmicky or, in any way, “avant garde.” *Wilderness Plots* gives us what we want—stories about people—and Sanders has crafted these stories with skill. In this sense, it is a perfect collection, whether we can think of a name for it or not.

THE CHEECHAKO by Lawson M. Aldrich '33. Down East Books, 1982. 183 pages.

The Cheechako, subtitled “A Restaurateur’s Reminiscences,” is a collection of recipes and Lawson Aldrich’s favorite anecdotes from his long career as owner of The Cheechako restaurant in Damariscotta, Maine. The restaurant’s motto is, “We do not serve, nor are any of our foods prepared with, ketchup.”

Aldrich provides several good reasons for this decision, both serious and humorous, and explains how to prepare those dishes that *are* served in The Cheechako as well as a number of other “old favorites.” At the end of the book, he is gracious enough to give away two of the restaurant’s secrets—recipes for a champagne punch and for the Cheechako Special cocktail.

Brown's Continuing College brings the riches of College Hill to your doorstep... Here's where we are traveling this year:

January 21, 1984

9 am – 3 pm, including lunch
Brown graduates and staff will lead an exciting overview of the Space Shuttle Program with an insider's look at the Johnson Space Center. Astronaut Byron Lichtenberg '69, Brown Professor of Planetary Studies Richard Grieve and NASA Scientist Chuck Wood '77/'79 will illustrate their lectures with *Views of Earth* from the late November shuttle flight. The day includes a tour of the JSC. Contact: Barbara Sunderland '77, 713/526-0202.

January 23–30, 1984

The most spectacular reefs in the Northern Hemisphere occur off the coast of Belize (British Honduras). This week long adventure will move twelve Brown alumni to a solar powered research station on the coast. Guided by Marine Biologist and Brown Professor Mark Bertness, this group will investigate the Great Barrier Reef firsthand. Professor Bertness will lecture in the classroom at the station and on-site at the reefs for a once-in-a-lifetime snorkeling experience. \$995/all expenses included from Houston. Contact: Wm. J. Slack, 401 863-2474.

February 5, 1984

1 pm – 5 pm including a tour of the exhibit
This seminar at the De Young Museum will give you the fascinating historical story of the Papacy as it is symbolized in this collection of artifacts and works of art from the Vatican. Barneby Keeney Professor of History Bryce Lyon and Professor of Art Catherine Zerner will give life and meaning to the exhibition. Contact: Rob Moore '76, 415/885-1700.

March 3, 1984

Brown's popular Professor of Art Bill Jordy and Brown Graduate Dennis O'Toole, Vice President for Historic Area Programs and Operations at Colonial Williamsburg, team an inquiry into the architectural merits of yesterday's and today's buildings. These experts will use examples from the past and present to illustrate their lectures. Contact: Elaine (Nancy Gillespie) Luxemberger '59, 404/874-0634.

March 17, 1984

Three theatre experts collaborate to bring you a unique perspective on the business of producing theatre. Brown Managing Theatre Director John Lucas, Stan Miller '54, President of Roscoe, Inc., the world's largest manufacturer of theatre equipment, and Tony Awarding winning set designer John Lee Beatty '70, will present at the Arena Stage, the capital's leading repertory theatre company. The day will feature a backstage tour of the theatre, optional matinee tickets for Simon Gray's *Quartermaine's Terms* and a special post performance cast reception. Contact: Colman Levin '55, 202/223-0716.

April 7, 1984

Brown Professor of Computer Sciences Andries Van Dam and Associate Provost Bill Shipp spearhead a day long investigation into computers – their genesis and continuing importance in our lives. This seminar will give you a comprehensive look at what has become *Everybody's Business – Computers*. Our site is the Wang Laboratories in Lowell close to Boston. Contact: Richard Mertens '57, 617/523-1238.

When it is available, please send me further information on the program in my city.

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Registration brochures are mailed in individual cities to arrive approximately three weeks before programs. Call your local contact or complete the above coupon and return to the Continuing College Office, Brown / Box 1920, Providence RI 02912 for more information.

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