

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

FEBRUARY 1985

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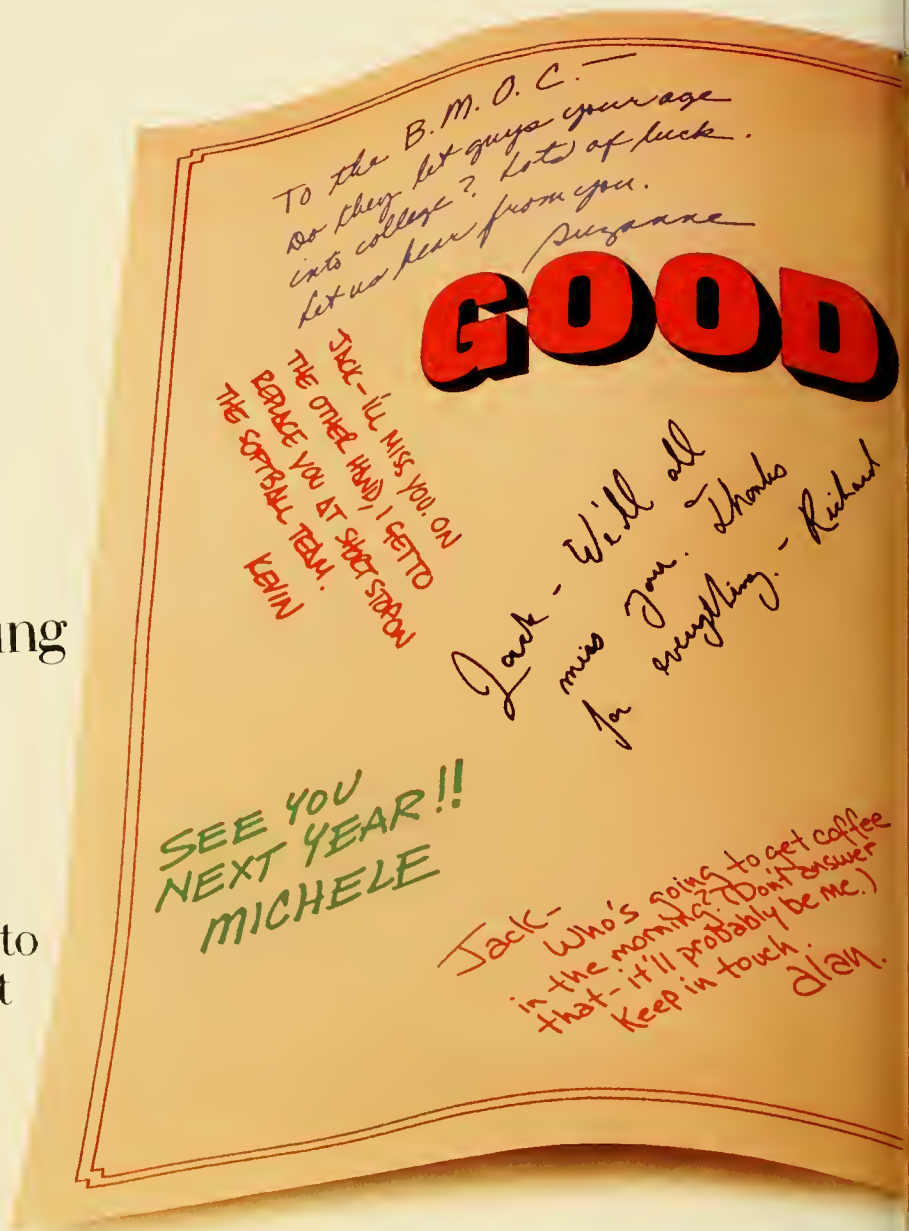
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Ed

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Alice

Jack
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learn more from this? them
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"Academic Freedom is Indivisible"

The disruption of a CIA recruiting session last fall resulted in disciplinary action for fifty-eight students. The disruption also elicited these words from President Howard Swearer on academic freedom, and how easily a violation of this freedom can destroy university integrity.

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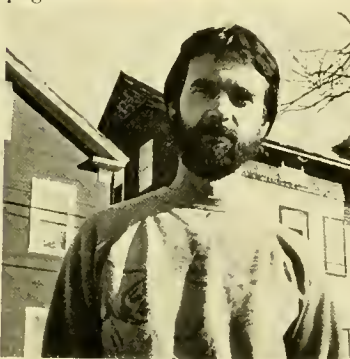


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Lincoln's Evolving View of Freedom

John Hope Franklin, a pre-eminent historian of the American Civil War, came to Brown to speak as part of the John Hay Library's year-long celebration of Abraham Lincoln's 175th birthday. Here is his look at the political maturation of Lincoln.

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Looking at the Brown campus through John Foraste's lenses: a photo essay that provides glimpses into the life of the University.

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Abandon Chips!

If you've never encountered hedgehog-flavored potato chips, you've never been to Wales. Pam Petro '82 has been, and she reminisces about Welsh cuisine with affection.

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The House on Friendship Street

For a while, Amos House was the only temporary shelter for men in Providence. It feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, shelters the homeless. Jim Tull '76 is one of the directors of Amos House.

Cover: Abraham Lincoln being greeted by a newly-freed slave. A hand-colored etching, it is part of the Lincoln Collection in the John Hay Library.

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CARRYING THE MAIL

Suicide pills

Editor: I was dismayed to see so much negative response to the student referendum on the University storage of suicide pills. I thought it was a good idea. It showed how seriously students take the threat of nuclear war and its aftermath—world suicide. Shocking yes, but a shock necessary to overcome the general apathy about the consequences of nuclear war. I think those who face up to uncomfortable reality are more courageous than those who mouth pieties about character.

I would also like to comment on the University's decisions to approve the South African divestiture and the non-participation of the ROTC. Both are excellent decisions—the first because it opts for the dignity of man over the avarice of man and the second because it opts for the flexible mind which offers many opportunities over the inflexible mind of the military which offers only the "final solution."

DAVID ALDRICH '29

Providence

Editor: Enclosed is the letter which we have sent to the parents of all Brown undergraduates. Our letter is not meant to be a rebuttal to the letter sent by President Swearer that explained the position of the administration on the suicide pill referendum; it is merely a clarification of our views regarding the issue. We hope that our letter will do a better job of explaining the issue than the media has up to this point.

"Dear Parents:

"Recently you received a letter from President Swearer clarifying the administration's position on the suicide pill referendum. We, the Undergraduate Council of Students, wish to clarify our position. We hope to catalyze informed discussion and action, shift the focus from suicide pills to the nuclear threat, and shift the burden of responsibility from the administration to the elected politicians.

"Our referendum requesting suicide pills was a serious attempt to make people realize what a nuclear war would mean. The suicide discussion has personalized the inconceivable—nuclear war. Students voted for it both as a symbol and as a literal request. We feel it is time to ponder the seriousness of the nuclear threat. As a first step towards prevention, we must overcome our collective denial. Equating nuclear war with suicide has helped accomplish this. We share the administration's sensitivity to the issue of suicide, regret any embarrassment, and share the concern that our vote has been twisted to mean that we want to commit suicide.

"Clearly, our message is exactly the opposite. We want to live. We are scared and want to prevent nuclear war from happening.

"Already the positive effects from the suicide referendum are visible. More students voted in these elections than in any other for a decade. Brown initiated pre-election anti-nuclear rallies at fifteen colleges nationwide. Our student newspapers are flooded with letters. Our campus is alive with political debate and honest discussion about the nuclear arms race. Campuses and peace groups across the country have contacted us and supported our action. We are dedicated to the cause of peace. Our vote is a cry for action from a sleeping force—the campuses. We urge you to use Brown's newfound notoriety to pressure your elected representatives to end the arms race. We suggest requesting a copy of *Voter Options on Nuclear Arms*, and initiating discussion as well as action. We urge you to dedicate yourselves to peace. We would appreciate your suggestions, inquiries, and responses.

"We are proud that we took the lead among college campuses in the United States to speak out so strongly. We think all people associated with Brown should be proud. We must now choose which way we will live for a peaceful future. Albert Einstein stated that 'the unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes

of thinking and thus we drift toward unparalleled catastrophes.' We hope this referendum has begun to alter our modes of thinking. Now we must *act* to secure a peaceful future for us all."

THE UNDERGRADUATE
COUNCIL OF STUDENTS

Campus

Editor: Enclosed is one of several news articles we have read. Subject: death pills.

It is difficult to determine the motivation, but it seems as though there are only two possibilities: 1) A thirst for cheap publicity. 2) Profound ignorance. Either way it is as dangerous as the threat of such war itself.

Undergraduates seem to go through phases of foolishness. In the past—swallowing goldfish, flagpole sitting, etc. Foolish but doing no great damage. But this current business is a cowardly way of really promoting what is feared may happen.

Not the Russian people—but the self-perpetuating leadership respect nothing but strength. It is their well-publicized purpose to spread their philosophy throughout the world *by any means necessary* to accomplish their purpose.

Hopefully, these young people will awake to reality and direct their efforts to the source of the problem and that all nuclear-freezers do likewise. In the meantime, they are making a fine and venerable institution look like it does not deserve.

ALLYN CROOKER '28

GERTRUDE S. CROOKER '29
Worthington, Ohio

Editor: The suicide pill plan at Brown described in recent editions of newspapers around the country is yet another reflection of collegiate degeneracy that contaminates our campuses today. It goes with the reports of drug addiction, pornographic displays at football games, crime on the grounds, permitted licentiousness in dormitories, etc.

1

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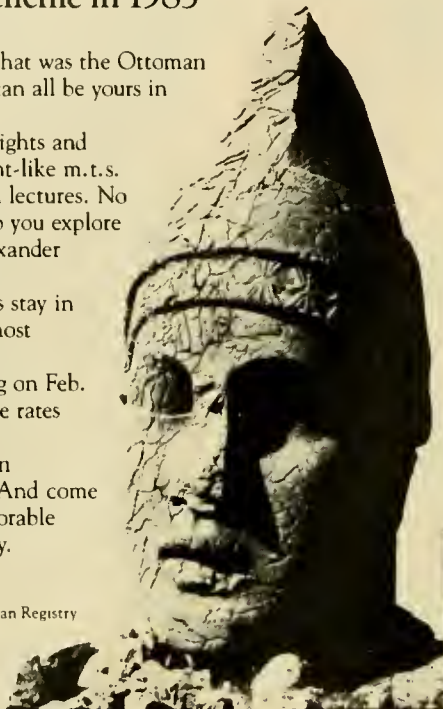
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That jerks like Jason Salzman and his 700 odd "we are scared" followers were ever admitted to Brown is a sad reflection on the admission department.

Why didn't someone in the faculty or administration stand against the "referendum" and explain that unilateral disarmament means ultimate enslavement by our enemies? Surely someone at Brown could have branded Salzman and the other wimps for what they represent—the ultimate in cowardice—those who would self-destruct rather than to fight for their country. No wonder there's no ROTC program at Brown.

Under these conditions there can be no satisfaction or inspiration to give money to a college where expenditures are made for the aid and comfort of long-haired, scruffy, left-wing creeps described and pictured regularly in the *BAM*.

DAVID N. VIGER '34
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

Editor: Those who have voiced the loudest criticisms of the "suicide pill" referendum seem to have the least understanding of the threat of nuclear war. On "the day after," there would indeed be a straightforward, rational, and humanitarian need for poison. For most of the few who survive the first hours, horrible and protracted deaths would await. Most would die from sustaining severe burns over most of their bodies. Many of the rest would linger over the span of a week, succumbing to dehydration from diarrhea caused by irradiation of their intestines. Most of the remaining survivors would die in another week from bleeding and infections caused by having their bone marrows destroyed. There would be no medical care for these people, not even painkillers. Is it a violation of "the values of life" to want to provide a humane and relatively dignified death for oneself? Is it "copping out?"

Actually stocking the poison, however, would not be necessary. The pills, like everything else in Providence, would be destroyed in the event of nuclear war. The referendum was nevertheless laudable in that it told the world (quite effectively, it seems) that Brown students know something of the unacceptable threat we all live under, and that they will make a loud fuss until it is eliminated. Bravo, students! I'm proud to be an alumnus.

STEVE COULTER '83
Chapel Hill, N.C.

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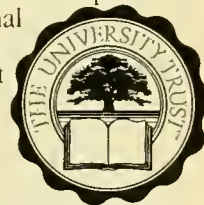
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Editor: I am sympathetic to those who make social statements that call attention to the threat of nuclear war. But the recent movement at Brown to require the infirmary to stock cyanide suicide pills for distribution in the event of nuclear war cannot be taken seriously, and so does a real disservice to the cause it is meant to promote.

No administrator could reasonably accept responsibility for making the poison available on the mere rumor or first report of impending attack. And with Quonset Point and other strategic locations on the Eastern seaboard nearby, and Providence itself a ground zero target for Soviet ICBM's, an escalated nuclear exchange would leave no administrators alive to deal out the lethal tablets, or students to take them. To suppose otherwise is to betray a profound ignorance of the realities of a nuclear holocaust.

Anti-nuclear activism requires sound informed judgment, not point-less, badly thought-out existential charades. If the pills could never be used, there is no point in stocking them. And if there is no point in stocking them, there is no point in demanding that

they be stocked. The petition is unconstructive, and ineffective and inappropriate as propaganda; it calls down ridicule, and distracts from legitimate efforts to reduce the risk of nuclear catastrophe.

DALE JACQUETTE '83 Ph.D.
Lancaster, Pa.

Editor: I have followed with keen interest media coverage of the issue of stocking suicide pills at the University. As I live within range of a potential ground zero, it is damn frustrating that so little is being done to reduce the threat of nuclear war. I commend the students at Brown who have caused people to give serious thought to this very real problem. In my view neither a solution nor a cowardly alternative has been offered. The message is clear: Progress on reducing the threat has been so dismally slow (particularly in recent years) that individuals are starting to consider nuclear war a stronger possibility, and they are evaluating the available options.

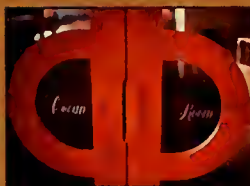
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issue in their classrooms, Brown students have demonstrated their concern and in so doing have captured the attention of the nation. The choice of suicide in a holocaust need not be an act of cowardice. We are not talking about giving up when we are behind by two touchdowns in the fourth quarter. This would be a situation where the playing field is at the bottom of a crater and the goalposts have been vaporized. Obviously, no one gets to play the game again. The surviving spectators who sat in the outer-lying seats would not be too interested in discussing the plays that occurred before the bombs were thrown.

There certainly is value in life and value in hope. A day could come, however, when disaster beyond imagination strikes and chaos reigns. If the flesh is ever burning off my body and there is no relief in sight, I'm not sure how long my hope could hold out. As hard as it is to think about and admit, I can envision a situation in which suicide would be my choice and then a cyanide pill would be preferred over other household means at my disposal. While I and other individuals could stock our medicine cabinets with the necessary supplies, such action does not serve the purpose of bringing attention to this issue. That we have not done so is indication that we still have hope.

A referendum on the choice of suicide in the event of a nuclear catastrophe does not send forth a message of hopelessness. It shows that many individuals are facing the possibility of the unthinkable. The consequences of a nuclear war could be far more dismal than our society or its leaders are willing to openly admit. Now more than ever in the past few years, people want to hear the good news.

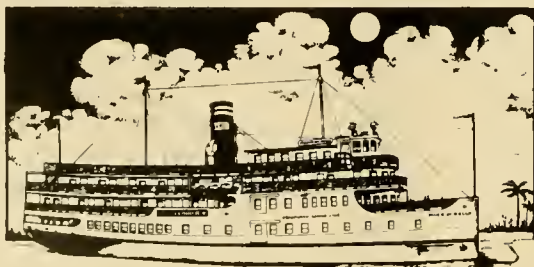
Who believes that Brown students would take suicide pills at the first detonation of a nuclear weapon in an act of war? I believe that the Brown student body is composed of men and women of the best character and intelligence. I cannot imagine that the students who supported the referendum have given up on the discussion of this issue and have resigned themselves to the inevitability of war and suicide.

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BRADLEY D. SCHWARTZ '76,
'82 Ph.D

Brewster, N. Y.

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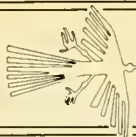


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Editor: It has been wonderfully heartening for me to have a ringside seat on the Brown undergrads these days. In the acquisitive, selfish, and reactionary 1980s, the Brown campus is filled with those who refuse to cut their conscience to this year's fashion.

The brilliant theatrics of the suicide pill referendum, the tireless and successful lobbying for divestiture, and the recent citizen's arrest of a CIA recruiter belie the stereotype of today's gray-flannel-suited preprofessional college student.

I believe they display an extra measure of courage since political action is currently so out of vogue. Despite what you hear, the kids are alright!

AIMEE GRUNBERGER '75
Providence

Editor: I greeted the news that Brown students have voted to "pop" cyanide capsules in the event of nuclear attack with strong feelings of sadness and revulsion. I am saddened because the Brown students who voted for this absurd referendum appear to have learned no lessons from the history of modern warfare.

Are Brown students really breaking new ground by approving this mass-suicide pact? I think not. In 1939, the young English students at Oxford University resolved in their debating forum, "Not to fight for King or Country." What happened after that is well known. Adolf Hitler became so encouraged by this and other signs of British and American pacifism, that he felt impelled to embark on a total annihilation campaign against Poland, Russia and Eastern and Western European Jewry.

The Brown referendum question on the distribution of cyanide capsules was sheer idiocy at its utter worst and lacks any connection with the real world. At what point, for example, would the authors of the referendum recommend that the citizens of Lawrence, Kansas ingest cyanide in the sequence of events that led up to the nuclear attack in the movie *The Day After*. I saw a movie about a city clearly devastated by atomic war, but still endeavoring to treat the sick, not a Masada-like resignation to defeat and death. With apologies to the Rev. Jim Jones of Jonestown, Guyana, I wonder what the creators of this idea have been drinking with their coolaide?

In any event, Providence is a coastal city with a large enough harbor



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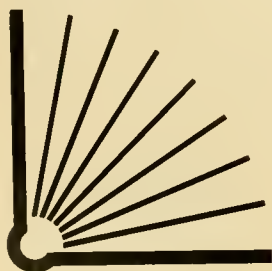


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to make it suitable for targeting by at least one (and maybe several) submarine-launched thermonuclear missiles. Brown students will never know what hit them if war comes. There will be no warning horn (as in Lawrence, Kansas) nor time to make it from Pembroke campus to the Brown clinic at Wriston Quadrangle in the six short minutes between U.S. satellite detection of a submarine launch and obliteration of Providence, R.I. So, Brown students, I suggest you use your time learning about ways to solve the world problems rather than dwelling on the "Suicide is Painless" tune all day.

I am not one to object to those "concerned" Brown students who can't come to grips with the Reaganite "Into the Valley of Death rode the 600" extremists, but nor have I any time for the sheepish buffoons at Brown who can't wait to utilize Hitler's "final solution," just to make a trendy point with the news media. Although I shudder to mix politics and religion (lest I incur the wrath of that famous actor turned politician Martin Sheen), I hasten to add this warning to those Brown students who might be contemplating cyanide-induced suicide as an escape path in the event of nuclear attack.

These Brown students may be *temporarily* delaying the pain caused by nuclear holocaust, but they will be condemning themselves to a place of eternal fire, where the flames will dwarf those caused by all the Soviet, American and Chinese nuclear stockpiles combined.

It is food for thought, Brunonians! Such is the price you may pay for taking your own lives.

I urge all students at Brown to study the lessons of modern history, and to learn the full facts before voting any more cop-out referenda. Clenching down on a cyanide capsule may seem a romantic end, but, as Bella Lugosi, the actor who portrayed Dracula once said, "Remember, there are worse things than death ... Mr. Renfield."

STEPHEN R. KEEFE '78
Arlington, Va.

Editor: So, Brown students who voted in the referendum opted for the University to supply them with cyanide pills in the event of nuclear war. Wonderful! Can't you see those disciplined Brunonians lined up for their pills after a nuclear attack.

However, one ought not to blame these students for being either simplistic or naive. They are just echoing, in

their own way, the thinking of many of their elders who seem to believe that if the West just abandons nuclear weapons the threat of nuclear blackmail will somehow go away. It is so much easier to decry nuclear war, or to blame (falsely) the alleged warmongers in the Pentagon, than it is to come to grips with the extremely tough questions of national security policy. Those questions, as I see them—and others may formulate them with greater precision—are as follows: How do we preserve what's left of free society in this world against the designs of a power that seems determined to destroy that form of society? What policies do we pursue, including military policies, to thwart the expansive thrust of Soviet totalitarianism, motivated as it is by a sense of historic mission, without engaging in nuclear war?

I would be a little more hopeful about the future if students and faculty across this country, and at Brown in particular since I am a Brown man, seemed as concerned with these issues as they are with endlessly hectoring the general public about how nuclear war will destroy us all—as if we didn't know.

ALLAN S. NANES '41
Silver Spring, Md.

South African history

Editor: I wish to differ with the interpretation of South African history offered by Arthur Kaplan '29 in your September issue.

The empty parts into which the Boers trekked in 1836 were empty as a result of intertribal wars caused mostly by Shaka, king of the Zulu. People who had formerly lived spread out across the country retreated into smaller enclaves for protection and so left large amounts of land open for the relatively small number of Boers to claim as their own.

Notwithstanding why the land was empty, can any interpretation of history possibly justify the treatment of blacks in South Africa? Try finding Bophuthatswana, Transkei, or Venda on a map. Do they look like real countries? The KwaZulu homeland represents 2.7 percent of the land for 17 percent of the people. Most of the so-called homelands are desolate backwaters which have their origin in the enclaves into which many fewer people temporarily retreated to escape the Zulu wars of the early nineteenth century.

South Africa is a wonderful place for white people to visit and live. The

white people are warm and friendly. Why must they be so cruel to their own countrymen? I applaud Brown's divestiture policy and hope others will follow.

GEORGE H. HOGEMAN '79
Windsor, Conn.

The CIA protest

Editor: The process of obtaining a liberal education includes listening to, and carefully examining, the arguments of those with whom one might disagree. Most Brown students pride themselves on recognizing this fact. Most Brown students respect the rights of their classmates. We debate, argue, and circulate petitions when our rights are threatened. We protest when we perceive an inadequacy in our system. That is good. It keeps the people in charge honest.

Each Brown student has a right, a basic right of great importance, to be able to collect information concerning career opportunities. This information is essential to the career decision. No one has the right to impede this process. This right should be protected. From what I have seen this fall, it is not.

In November a group of Brown students showed their ignorance. They effectively stopped a Career Planning information meeting. They proved that some Brown students are arrogant, closed-minded, and intolerant. They refused to respect the rights of their classmates to pursue a particular career option. They should be punished.

I am really glad that people chose to protest the CIA. They have that right. I disagree with what the CIA is doing in Central America. It is wrong. The Agency's actions are counterproductive to the goals and ideals of our country. However, I recognize the necessary evil of the existence of such an agency. I want intelligent, well-informed people to work for our government. The Brown students who attended the meeting in search of information fit this mold. The Brown students who attended the meeting in search of publicity broke it for all of us.

Individual CIA operatives who deny the human rights of innocent people should be punished. The Brown students who illegally attempted to carry out a citizen's arrest on an innocent CIA representative should be punished. This group of self-righteous, self-appointed, thought police played judge and jury. They lorded it over our interested classmates. They got their



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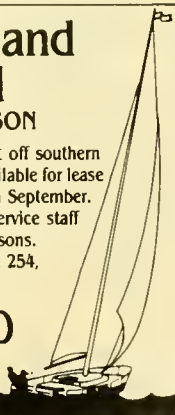
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publicity. They made their statement. They should be subject to the full extent of University disciplinary action. Brown students seeking employment deserve respect and protection. Brown students should demand this protection. I demand this protection for them.

THOMAS J. SILVA '85
Campus

Editor: Can you imagine a Brown University at which:

1) Ku Klux Klansmen prevent a recruiter from interviewing black seniors from applying for journalist positions with *Ebony* magazine because they were offended by the publication?

2) Pro-Life activists shout down a Health Services counselor who is speaking on the options available to women with unwanted pregnancies?

3) New Right Fundamentalists disrupt a biology class on evolution because it failed to support their views on creation?

Of course we view each of these scenarios as outrageous and yet, if the University fails to act quickly and forcefully with the disrupters of the CIA information meeting, we will be giving tacit approval to illegal activities of the aforementioned type. Freedom of speech and expression must be preserved on this campus at all costs. If we are not all dedicated to this principle we might as well close up shop and stop calling ourselves a "hot college."

PETER A. GUDMUNDSSON '85
Campus

Editor: Brown is again in the news these days, not for cyanide pills or athletic exploits, but for a CIA connection, the first since Watergate days. If *The New York Times* account is true, at least sixty-seven students protested nonviolently at a CIA recruitment session, their names were collected by the Brown administration under false pretenses, and they now stand to be suspended or dismissed.

Times have certainly changed. Back when I was at Brown, an agency which subverted elected foreign governments, spied on Americans, and published terrorism manuals, was considered *bad*, while thoughtful, nonviolent protest was considered *good*, or at least permissible. In those days, the University encouraged lively dialogue, even at the expense of decorum (and sometimes even smooth University operation). I guess I was born just in

time.

I have two suggestions. First, the students in question should be praised rather than punished, since by all accounts their broad social concerns and personal risk-taking place them in a distinct minority of modern students. In fact, maybe they should get academic credit for this! After all, a mere decade ago, many of us learned as much in our campus political work as in our courses.

Second, if members of the Brown administration feel duty-bound to fill CIA ranks from the campus, they themselves should join. Judging by their sneaky use of the student "petition," they already know the tricks which other new agents probably have to be taught. And from Brown's point of view, isn't it better to lose bureaucrats who draw salaries than students who pay tuition?

HOWARD FRUMKIN, M.D '77
Cambridge, Mass.
The Times story was incorrect. For the details of what happened, see Under the Elms in the December/January issue and this issue.—Editor

Ionesco's message

Editor: Having read the article on playwright Eugene Ionesco's address at opening convocation [BAM, October], I'm left with the impression that he was making an unfavorable comparison between artists and businessmen, between art and politics.

Apparently Ionesco advised students to "return to art, to literature. It is literature and not politics, literature and art alone that are capable of rehumanizing the world Art is the human activity that is closest to the spiritual." He also cast businessmen as "disagreeable" albeit "indispensable."

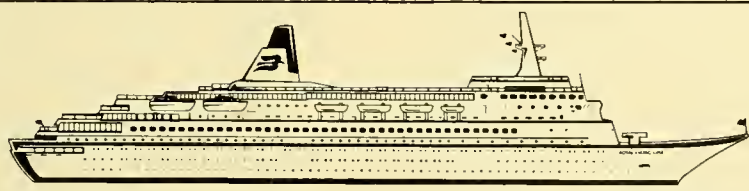
The question I trust Ionesco was raising is not whether the arts are "better" than business but whether, in all our endeavors, we can become artists of living.

Thoreau presents this aspiration in *Walden*: "It is something to be able to paint a particular picture, or to carve a statue ... but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look, which morally we can do. To affect the quality of the day, that is the highest of

arts."
Paraphrasing Malraux, Ionesco suggested that we must learn to live spiritually if we're to survive at all. The four years in which I've been living and working in a spiritual community have taught me that every human activity—when performed with conscious awareness and gratitude—can be art, can be spiritual. No gesture is inherently "sacred" or "mundane." For me, living spiritually means living with a continuing reverence for life, with the sense that the whole world is one family.

"The basic changes of our time lead us towards confronting the environment as artifact," observes Marshall McLuhan in *Counterblast*. "In a non-literate society, there is no art in our sense, but the whole environment is experienced as unitary. The Balinese say: 'We have no art. We do everything as well as possible.'"

Perhaps as our own culture continues to evolve and takes on a global awareness we will be able to say: We see no difference between artists and businessmen or politicians. We do everything we can in the spirit of whole-



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LISA SARASOHN '72
Lenox, Mass.

X-rated

Editor: I suspect Ferd Jones's discussion of pornography [*BAM, November*] may have opened up the proverbial can of worms. While reading "X-Rated," several issues came to mind in light of Mr. Jones's basic assumptions and conclusion about pornography.

First, what right does one segment of society have to limit the private behavior or personal habits of another segment? As an often-cited point of comparison, non-smokers seem justified to limit the smoking minority, since noxious smoke is distressing and dangerous to the respiratory well-being of the entire community. Do the opponents of pornography lay such claims about its effects? One is rarely distressed by pornography, unless of course one actively seeks it out, pays for it, and exposes oneself to it. Is it dangerous to the welfare of society? Rape comes to mind; rape, however, is an act of violence, not of sex. Non-violent erotica are likely to be uninvolved in such sick crimes of personal violation.

The article's preface asks, "Can you expect a marriage that may last fifty years or more to be like reading a porn magazine? It's impossible." Why, of course! There is nothing intrinsic to pornography which prevents its producers, participants, and audience from enjoying stable, loving, more than ephemeral relationships. After all, no one who enjoys the fleeting arousal offered by an erotic image would seriously expect to translate such an effect into more than a few hours. Pornography consists of depictions devoid of intellectual purpose and statement, presenting no other content or value per se. The effects, therefore, exist solely "in the eye of the beholder."

In any case, the issue concerns mature adults who are responsible for their own thoughts, actions, and moral judgments, regardless of which magazine they pick up in the barber shop. Admittedly, typical male perceptions of women often do great injustice to a wide range of women's needs, jeopardize relationships, and may damage a man's own self-image, but such popular perceptions pervade our society. Let's not sweep the "dirt" under the carpet: pornography is symptomatic, certainly not causal. There are more blatant, objectionable stereotypes transmitted

by prime time's "Three's Company" (which is available to impressionable toddlers) than in our former Miss America's unfortunate cause for dethronement.

Ironically, we are generally less offended by pop star Prince's somewhat pornographic depictions of Woman as Gadget blaring over our car radios than we are offended by magazines that we seldom, if ever, chance to see. A talented, young musician, Prince has become a star by pandering to the tawdriest fantasies of millions of adoring men and women, realizing the stuff some dreams are made of, no matter how "dehumanizing" they appear. His allure is the allure of a dehumanizing but seductive Forbidden.

I do not support the commoditization of sex because, aside from a strictly personal moral judgment, it always seems so silly: The fact is, the only people who take pornography seriously are the ones who are galvanized into vehement opposition. As for the potentially deleterious effects of porn on the Brown man's psyche, one would hope that his "Brown experience" would enable him to critically evaluate implicit and explicit sexual attitudes, including just plain old trash, disseminated by the truly meretricious media.

JAMES (ACE) GIANGOLA '83
Irvine, Calif.

Editor: I would like to know whether the "study group" of which Dr. Ferdinand Jones was a member actually obtained any evidence of connections between the proliferation of pornography and antisocial behavior—either on campus or anywhere else. Since the group's purpose was not really to study pornography at all (even constructing a plausible definition was seen as something that would detract from this purpose), I must suppose that empirical evidence connecting the viewing or reading of pornography and rape or other forms of violent behavior was known in advance by the members. If so, Dr. Jones might have shared some with his readers.

Dr. Jones claims that the group had no interest in censorship, but voices concern that video cassettes and cable television may make the Brown Film Society's (smiled upon) decision to ban the public showing of pornographic movies purely symbolic. Perhaps if the society could have barred private showings—and the sale of certain magazines as well—Dr. Jones's worries would dissipate. But which movies and

magazines? Dr. Jones says that everyone knows what he means by "pornography," but I would not have thought that "the best selling men's magazines" were pornographic, simply because they convey messages Dr. Jones does not find "useful or accurate." Neither, frankly, did I realize that women in such magazines "are invariably depicted in the midst of, or on the way to, orgasm."

But let's not quibble with experts. Let's suppose that *Penthouse*, *Playboy* and even *Esquire*, along with the rest of those ghastly men's slicks, are fostering myths about male and female sexuality and imply (heaven protect us) that it is alright to masturbate while looking at the pictures. Let's also suppose with Dr. Jones that the best examples of "real relationships" are marriages that last fifty years or more—something for which these publications prepare us not at all. Does any of this mean that it's harmful to have them on campus? The vast majority of books and periodicals in every library contain mostly falsehoods, and many of them actually *instruct* us to engage in various evils. Shall we purge the Brown libraries of old "Dear Abby" columns?

I suggest to the entire study group that you stay home and read the *Wall Street Journal*. (I was going to send you to *Mary Poppins*, but then I recalled the absolutely deranged sexual stereotypes therein.) Oh, and no TV tonight except McNeil-Lehrer—but don't let me catch any of you ogling Judy Woodruff again.

WALTER HORN '78 Ph.D.
Allston, Mass.

The Jabberwocks

Editor: As my son, Richard Jr., read through the November issue, he came upon a 1955 photo of the Brown University Jabberwocks. We were surprised and delighted to see the picture and BAM's request for names of the people in the photo. I enjoyed my involvement at Brown, including the Jabberwocks, the football and baseball teams, and the general college atmosphere. Brown is a magnificent college experience and I remain a very appreciative Brown alumnus.

The Jabberwocks rehearsed constantly and performed at Brown functions and alumni gatherings. The singing group also sang at area girl colleges and other universities. It was great fun and good music.

Today the Bayramshian clan

includes my wife Janet (Brophy) Bayramshian, Kathe (attending Framingham State College), Kellie Ann (attending the University of Massachusetts at Amherst), and Richard Jr., age 14. We have lived in Duxbury, Mass., for fifteen years where I am a police sergeant and training director for the Duxbury Police Department along with doing consulting work with ODS (Organizational Development Services, Inc.).

In 1971 I re-entered Brown to complete my degree requirements. 1973 witnessed my graduation from Brown with a A.B. degree in psychology/sociology and in 1975 Brown awarded me a M.A. degree in education. This college commitment and experience, as a much older student, was fun and totally motivating. It has opened my horizons to many different involvements and rewarding experiences. I believe everyone should make time to return to college to matriculate in the youthful college community. It puts life in a better perspective.

If a photo negative exists of the 1955 Jabberwocks I would greatly appreciate a copy along with the identification of all the members of the singing group. I have no personal photos of the Jabberwocks.

RICHARD JOSEPH
BAYRAMSHIAN '58

Duxbury, Mass.

We still have not been able to identify all the members.—Editor

ROTC (continued)

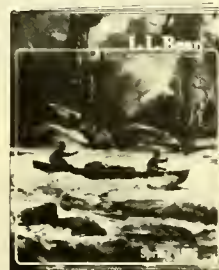
Editor: The ROTC programs formerly on the campus at Brown provided two often-overlooked functions. First, the scholarship program enabled students from middle-class America, who otherwise did not qualify for financial aid, to attend Brown. Secondly, the program supplied a cadre of intelligent young officers who helped create a military that was representative of a cross section of American life. Clearly it must be recognized that the ROTC contributed to a military that was well-balanced and less prone to polarization or military coup.

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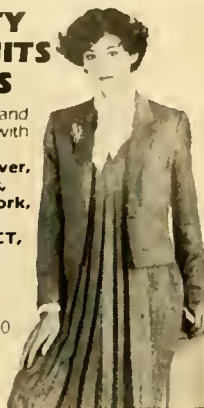
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The faculty's refusal to allow the reestablishment of ROTC programs is shortsighted. As a former member of the NROTC at Brown, I have vowed to withhold financial support until the ROTC is back on the campus. I encourage other former ROTC members to express their concerns.

EVAN GOST '63
Saratoga, Calif.

Editor: The two letters in your November issue opposing ROTC at Brown are even dipper than usual.

The question is straightforward: Do you concede the need for a military? If you do, you must then ask what kind of officer corps is best to lead this military force. You can have one exclusively from the military academies whose graduates are likely to have a narrow focus. Or you can leaven this officer corps with graduates from liberal institutions like Brown. Seems to me the conduct of something as important as the military establishment calls for the best people, including graduates of the academies and of our best colleges. Bring the ROTC back to Brown.

JOHN SHUNNY '47
Albuquerque, N.M.

Editor: Just a brief note of rebuttal to Bruce Clark '70 (November *BAM*):

I certainly intended no insult to the faculty. By and large they are eminently qualified in their fields and are single-minded in their efforts to make Brown's faculty one of the finest in the nation. But I do have the feeling that some of them may be rabid in their opposition to ROTC—as is Mr. Clark. Whereas, I believe the administration would be more objective in their evaluation of the overall merits of ROTC.

Mr. Clark points out that "The military has its own schools for training soldiers." This is, of course, true; but the purpose of our military academies is to train officers for the peacetime military establishment and to provide a nucleus of trained officers for the vast expansion required in the event of a national emergency.

The purpose of ROTC is to provide basically trained officers whose primary function is to pursue their civilian careers with a secondary function of being prepared for a call to the colors at a moment's notice in the event of a national emergency.

I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Clark that the funds in our military budget are not being spent as wisely as we could wish. Fortunately little, if any,

of our military budget is spent on "killing people in weak countries."

Mr. Clark is certainly entitled to his views on ROTC and I am sorry that so many people share his views; but I hope that this will clarify my previous letter to his satisfaction.

STEPHEN G. STONE, JR. '41
Coupeville, Wash.

Who killed the Greenhouse Compact?

Editor: I could not let your recent profile of Prof. Allan Feldman [*BAM*, October] go by without comment. By crediting his group, Common Sense, for the defeat of the Rhode Island Greenhouse Compact, Professor Feldman greatly exaggerates the impact he had on voters.

The Greenhouse lost because of its complexity, because of Rhode Islanders' distrust of leadership groups in the state, and because of a poor communications job and a faulty process of assembling the proposals on the part of the Greenhouse supporters.

The activities of the small numbers in Common Sense hardly led to the proposal's defeat. For example, Professor Feldman is fond of recalling the small picket line he participated in at the Greenhouse fundraiser. Making up the majority of the picket line members were followers of local fundamentalist, Father Cugini, who opposed the Greenhouse because it did not repeal the law allowing stores to open on Sundays (the real cause of Rhode Island's economic decline, in his view). This was not a view representative of the voting public.

Although various groups in the state did oppose the Compact, the distinctive feature of Common Sense's efforts has been the extent to which they have engaged in self-promoting attempts to persuade the media of the importance of their roles. In this regard, Professor Feldman is clearly miles ahead of the others.

TRACY FITZPATRICK '76
Providence

Slanted advertising

Editor: Three cheers for your publication of the letter from Steven Salemi '80 in the October issue For the past several years, the increasing content of the bulk of advertisements appearing in the *Monthly* has been completely slanted towards the "afflu-

entials."

Many if not most of us who graduated in the depression era have never been able to secure relatively high-paying positions in private industry; many like myself had no alternative but to find employment in the U.S. Civil Service, and other non-profit organizations. Our modest annuities are even now threatened by "new wave" economies, although well-financed even since the 1920s. We have had little opportunity to amass savings to take \$5,000 to \$10,000 cruises, stay at \$100/night hotels and resorts, etc., etc. Might I add: "Ad infinitum et ad nauseam?" Please, how about some down-to-earth commercials, here and there?

DAVIS P. LOW '33
Hyattsville, Md.

Faunce House

Editor: It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that I congratulate Brown for making the financial commitment to the revitalization of Faunce House as a true student center [Under the Elms, *BAM*, September]. As we Brunonians know, it has long been a focal point physically and spiritually for us, and its rich history has earned it a facelift.

Having worked on this project three years ago, I want to commend all those whose input and perseverance went into this plan. I know how much time, thought, and aggravation went into it. Many committees comprised of faculty, alumni, and students had input into this project.

Congratulations! I am certain that two friends and co-workers on this project, Kristin Allen '82 and John Peracchio '82, join me in my best wishes on such a project.

AMY GOODBLATT '82
Atlanta

Public Speaking Team

Editor: We were extremely pleased to see Stephanie Brommer's article about the award-winning Brown Competitive Public Speaking Team [*BAM*, November].

For the record, we would like to add the following correction. Eight team members qualified for the National Forensic Association tournament—Désirée Ratner '84, David Bickford '87, Mark Evans '85, Linda Segal '85, David Marshall '85, Cameron Gordon '84, Katya Lezin '87, and Erik

Stetler '85. Of these eight, the first four competed for Brown at the Nationals.

This year, we have already qualified three members for Nationals: David Bickford '87, David Marshall '85, and Linda Segal '85. We expect several more teammates to also qualify.

In addition, for the first time Brown is hosting an invitational tournament on February 2 and 3.

LINDA SEGAL '85
Campos

The Venture program

Editor: After reading the "Time Out" article [*BAM*, May 1984], there's certainly nothing lost—and plenty gained—for those in the program. I wish that the College Venture Program was available before I decided to leave Brown after my freshman year.

Keep up the good work.
DAVID M. LEVINE '76
Forest Hills, N.Y.

Brown football's future

Editor: There we go again! Brown's 1984 football season was over long ago. Rather Brown's two varsity schedules were over. One schedule, non-Ivy opponents, was W 0, L 2. Ivy schedule was W 4, L 3. The non-Ivy results speak for themselves. The Ivy results are respectable and competitive.

With the help of articles in the *Providence Journal*, *Boston Globe*, *Brown Sports News*, *Bruin Grid Weekly*, and Brown home game programs, we have peered into the crystal ball for a look at the future of Brown football. The following are some things we see:

1) For future non-Ivy opponents, if they are Yankee Conference opponents, specifically URI and/or newly-formed Colonial League opponents, Brown can look forward to a series of losses with only an occasional win (maybe). The Colonial League consists of Colgate, Holy Cross, William & Mary, Lehigh, Lafayette, and Bucknell.

2) Brown's director of athletics stated in print that Holy Cross and William & Mary will appear on future Brown schedules more frequently than other Colonial League colleges.

3) Holy Cross, already seemingly a fixture on Brown's schedule, has stated through its sports information director that it will continue on its present path of athletic scholarships, fifth-year red-shirts, spring practice, use of freshmen,



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and eleven-game schedules, contrary to previous indications by the Colonial League to adhere to Ivy League standards.

4) Which brings us to URI, another fixture on Brown's schedule. Brown's director of athletics stated in print that starting in the 1990s, URI may not appear annually on the schedule, and when it does may be placed at a later date.

5) In '85, '87, '88, Brown will play the University of Richmond, which has joined the Yankee Conference. The Yankee Conference is very strong football-wise, as shown by two of its members beating Holy Cross in '84, namely Boston University and New Hampshire. The Yankee Conference gives athletic scholarships, uses fifth-year redshirts, has spring practice, uses freshmen on varsity football teams, and plays eleven-game schedules. Hence it starts fall practice two weeks before the Ivies start. This resulted in Brown playing its second game in '84 versus URI, which started practice two weeks before Brown, and then URI played its fifth game versus Brown's second game. The result—a big defeat for Brown, not fair to players and coaches.

6) The *Providence Journal* printed two lengthy articles in the fall of '84. One was headed "Power Shift Leaves Ivies as Underdogs," the other by Brown alumnus Bill Reynolds '68 was headed "The Ivy Has Fallen—Athletic Era in Demise." The former article was pointed only at football, the latter was directed at all Ivy male sports with major emphasis on football.

7) In non-Ivy football competition this year, the Ivies were W 3, L 13, and in the past four years, W 21, L 51.

8) In 1983 Brown played Penn State and did very well. Then Brown decided it should cancel the 1985 game with Penn State, and it did for obvious reasons.

9) The question now, since Brown is subjecting future football teams to a series of almost certain defeats in non-Ivy games, is "Should similar action be taken with Yankee Conference opponents and Holy Cross?" We leave it to you readers to decide what you think should be done.

10) In closing, we'd like to refer to a couple of unusual items concerning Brown's football programs in '84. One was that there was no JV schedule. Since all or most of the other Ivies have JV teams (Harvard JVs even played Boston College JVs in '84), it would appear that a) Brown is not utilizing the talent on its varsity squad to the fullest,

failing to develop future varsity material as do the other Ivies, b) a number of players on the varsity squad didn't get to play at all because of no JV schedule, and c) possibly most important of all, these young men, all who are paying much or all of their way at Brown, unlike players at athletic scholarship schools, are denied the right and/or privilege of playing despite attending practice. Likely some will drop football altogether because of this lack and, equally important, future varsity teams may not be developed fully.

The second unusual item was Brown's use of freshmen football players. In '84 they practiced as part of the varsity. The coaching staff felt both the staff and the players would benefit. The other Ivies don't do this. Brown's usage has possibly resulted in losing several games which might have been won under conditions set by other Ivies. The question we raise is whether it could be an advantage to build the winning spirit starting with the freshman year, plus the fact that adding fifty players to the varsity squad would seem to dilute the coaching of the more important varsity. In conclusion, unless the *BAM* has written on much of the above, we feel the *BAM* has been derelict in not covering these items well, or not at all, in its coverage of Brown football.

JOHN CHILD '29

Del Mar, Calif.

LOU FARBER '29

Tucson, Ariz.

TED GIDDINGS '29

Pittsfield, Mass.

Moral standards

Editor: Was the letter headed "Hypocrisy" in the November issue, and which defined the "moral and fiduciary responsibility" for Brown's endowment funds, written by the same Howard Hunt whose moral standards provided Brown with its Watergate connection?

PAULINE KLEINBERGER

RADOM '36

New York City

The same.—Editor

GALA ad

Editor: I feel the ad concerning gay and lesbian alumni in the November issue of the *BAM* was inappropriate.

I am disappointed that the editors of the *Alumni Monthly* did not have the

strength to resist acceptance.

LEO SETIAN '55
Siloam Springs, Ark.

Editor: What will you do with your thirty pieces of silver?

The ad on page six of the November issue is a betrayal of generations of Brown alumni/ae and a disgrace for the University.

EDWARD W. HALE '40
Oak Harbor, Wash.

Editor: I was thoroughly disgusted with the ad about the "gays."

There has been too much publicity about these people. I think this subject should be subdued—not advertised.

Please take my name off your mailing list. I do not wish to be associated with Brown University any more.

WARREN M. HOOK '47
Tucson, Ariz.

Editor: Congratulations and thank you for running the Brown GALA (Gay and Lesbian Alums) ad. I wholeheartedly support this step.

ROBERT D. SCHWARTZ '70
Atlanta

P.S. I sent in my subscription check a month or so ago; now I'm doubly glad that I did.

The advertising pages of this magazine are open to all Brown alumni and alumnae.

—Editor

Author's query

Editor: I am a freelance writer conducting extensive research on the anti-Vietnam War protest movement of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Anyone who participated in anti-Vietnam war activities during this period is asked to contact me.

EUGENE E. PFAFF, JR.
3109 Shady Lawn Drive,
Greensboro, N.C. 27408.

Choosing life and hope

Editor: Your articles describing the Brown University student body's grappling recently with the ethical issues which are an integral part of life in the nuclear age, including the very debatable and controversial option of stocking suicide pills, were very balanced, honest, accurate, and thought-provoking in the highest traditions of serious jour-

nalism long identified with the *Brown Alumni Monthly* in the country and internationally.

To add one further dimension to discussions of life and death issues, I would like to share with you and your extensive readership the wonderful, humanitarian, courageous, and inspiring participation by more than 100 Brown University undergraduates in the Life International Hospital Ship Project. This project is a tangible, practical, providential force for world peace (a meaningful step in moving the world back from the nuclear war precipice toward international friendship co-operation and goodwill) whose goal is the launching of a renovated former U.S. Navy Hospital Ship from Providence harbor in 1986 to provide vitally-needed medical relief and education in the Third World nations, beginning with Haiti.

Strengthening our bonds and ties with the people of other nations in the health, education, and other fields is always a significant step toward world peace, even if early efforts seem small at the outset. These efforts by private citizens solidify and strengthen the tapestry and mosaic of human life, emphasizing that we are all brothers and sisters on the Spaceship Earth, our inter-dependent global village. Confucius said that "the journey of 1,000 miles begins with one step."

It seems to me that this Life International Hospital Ship Project represents choosing life and hope rather than voluntary death and futility. This project, benefiting from the unselfish participation of more than 100 Brown undergraduates, better typifies, I believe, the highest standards of humanism and transcendent higher education long identified with Brown University in the eyes, hearts, and minds of the entire world.

EDWARD G. TOOMEY, M.D.
Concord, Mass.

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UNDER THE ELMS

Swearer's sabbatical: work and play in the Far East

In eight years as president of Brown, Howard Swearer had been away from campus for no longer a period than ten days—until this fall, when he took a two-month leave from the University to travel in Asia, Indonesia, Australia, and Hawaii, accompanied by his wife, Jan.

The trip, however, was more of a busman's holiday than a retreat. After leaving Providence on October 14, Swearer spent ten days as part of a fifteen-member Rhode Island delegation that visited Japan to encourage Japanese investment in the state's biomedical, fishing, and marine industries. And nearly everywhere he went, the president also met with alumni and parents, helped formalize Brown Clubs abroad, and investigated exchange arrangements with foreign universities.

Joining Swearer in the Rhode Island delegation to Japan were Dr. Pierre Galletti, vice president, biology and medicine, at Brown; Brown Fellow Vernon R. Alden '45, chairman of Associated Japan-American Societies of the U.S.; and James R. Winoker '53, president of B. B. Greenberg Co. The group was led by then-Governor J. Joseph Garrahy.

In recent years, the Japanese government has begun encouraging its businesses to make American investments. To date there has been no direct investment by Japanese companies in Rhode Island, although Governor Garrahy noted that some forty-five European firms have invested here, putting the state ahead of the rest of the U.S. in per-capita foreign investment. About 50 percent of Japan's investments are in California.

"The Japanese have concentrated, naturally enough, on the West Coast," says Swearer. "We hope to attract them to Rhode Island." Such a development, he notes, would be beneficial not only for the state, but also for Brown. "In a general sense, improvements in the state's economy are good for Brown, too. And you never know: There may be some Japanese companies interested in supporting some of our research."



During their visit to Japan as part of a Rhode Island trade mission seeking to lure Japanese industry to Rhode Island, President Swearer, Governor Garrahy, and Norton Berman (right), director of the Rhode Island Department of Economic Development, visit the Tsukiji Fish Market at 5:30 a.m. This tuna is sold by auction to local retailers.

The Rhode Island delegation made two major presentations, in Tokyo and in Osaka, consisting of a slide show and addresses by members of the group. "My role was to talk about higher education in the state," Swearer says. "I stressed the partnership between the state and higher education."

The Japanese were particularly interested in Dr. Galletti's area, Swearer notes. "Pierre got many inquiries on biotechnological research at Brown. People just swarmed around him after the presentations. There was agreement that it is desirable to build a greater research base in the biotech area in Rhode Island in order to attract Japanese investment."

It was important to the Japanese, Swearer feels, that higher education was represented in the delegation. And, "everybody among the delegation

agreed it was a major plus to have Brown there. Brown is widely recognized in Japan. We have parents and alumni in Japanese corporations that are looking into investments here. Vern Alden was particularly helpful," Swearer adds. "He helped establish a business school at Keio in the late 1940s, and he has a good set of business contacts in Japan."

While the delegation received no firm commitments from the Japanese, "there are signs," says Swearer, "that several firms are going to send survey teams to the state. It will be critical for the state to follow up on this effort." As of January 1, Rhode Island has both a new governor, Republican Edward DiPrete, and a new economic development director who has replaced Norton Berman, one of the Japan mission's chief organizers.

His stint with the economic delegation over, Swearer visited Keio University to discuss a planned expansion of Brown's exchange agreement there. He also formally inaugurated the Brown Club of Tokyo at a meeting attended by nearly 100 alumni, and saw Ken Munkata '82 installed as president. In Korea, another alumni meeting drew between thirty and forty people, many of whom did graduate work at Brown. Swearer also visited Korea University, Seoul National University, and Yonsei University. "Yonsei is clearly interested in an exchange agreement," he notes.

In Hong Kong, Swearer again launched a formal alumni club with Aubrey K. S. Li '71 as president, and established a relationship for Brown with the Chinese University of Hong Kong. From Hong Kong, Swearer went to Thailand, where his brother is a university scholar and where a small alumni dinner had been organized in Bangkok; to Indonesia, Australia, and New Zealand for sightseeing; and to Hawaii for a week. "We had a nice alumni reception in Hawaii at the home of David Gray [55]; about sixty or seventy people attended. The stay in Hawaii was partly alumni work and partly relaxation."

Swearer extols the "warm hospitality and generosity of alumni and parents everywhere we went. It made *all* the difference. The nice thing about tapping into that network is that you get a quick exposure to another society, at a deeper level than a tourist would." Alumni had questions for Swearer, too: "They asked about suicide pills—there were a lot of questions, because by the time a story filters over there, it becomes truncated and confusing." Other questions centered around the possibility of expanding East Asian studies at Brown, the admission of Asian students, financial aid, and various people and programs at Brown. Meanwhile, the campus was simmering with activism, from the continuation of discussion about "nuclear suicide" to the disruption of an information session given by CIA recruiters. "I didn't call the University until I got to Hawaii," Swearer says. "I figured there was nothing I could do about any of this from way out there."

Asked if he would like to break away from Brown more often than he has in the past, Swearer smiles. "I think I should do it every six months." More seriously, he says, "It was very useful for me to get a perspective on the University. I've been hard at it for eight

years without a break."

Swearer's travel expenses during his two-month leave were paid by the Braitmayer Foundation of Marion, Massachusetts, which supports colleges in New England and has a special program for college presidents who take sabbaticals. *A.D.*

Swearer rejects appeal in CIA disruption case

When a large group of students stood up during a CIA recruitment session last fall, they accused the CIA of a list of crimes and attempted to place the recruiters under citizens' arrest (*BAM*, December). Sixty-eight students voluntarily submitted their names as being responsible for the disruption. They were brought before the University Council on Student Affairs (UCSA), which found fifty-seven of them guilty of disruption.

Under UCSA regulations, the students have the right to appeal the decision to the president of the University. The president has the authority to affirm, reverse, or modify the decision, or to remand the matter to the UCSA for further consideration. He does not have the authority to increase the severity of the punishment. In a statement issued late in December, President Howard Swearer rejected the students' appeal. His decision means that the punishment of "University sanction" will stand for the fifty-six undergraduates in the group, as will the punishment of reprimand for the one medical student found guilty.

The president made his decision after reviewing the findings of the UCSA and pertinent documents and recordings. He also consulted with linguistics professor Sheila Blumstein, chairman of the UCSA, and various deans involved in the case.

"The disruption and interference with rights of others did take place," Swearer wrote in his decision statement. "You have articulated your grounds for preventing a guest of the University from speaking, but I find myself in agreement with the UCSA that your actions clearly exceeded the dimensions of orderly protest and violated the regulations of the University."

Although the students had maintained that they were serious in their intent to conduct a citizens' arrest, and were not simply "disrupting" a University function, President Swearer re-

sponded: "My review convinces me that the UCSA gave this defense the consideration it merited as it carried out its deliberation.

"Suffice it here to say," he concluded, "that the breach of University regulations about disruption is a serious matter and the sanction imposed did not err on the side of being too severe."

K.H.

Study reveals campus attitudes towards computers

Brown has its own computer store now, located in the basement of Rhode Island Hall. A sign of the times is that at least once a day, a station wagon will pull up and park on the sidewalk of George Street, and will be stuffed with several boxes of personal computerware; or a student and two friends will be seen trudging slowly across the Green, laden with high-tech purchases.

Since the "Scholar's Workstation" project was launched at Brown in the spring of 1983 (*BAM*, September 1983), computer awareness and acquisition has burgeoned. The project is attempting not only to oversee the placement of 10,000 computers on campus, but to track how the arrival of these "workstations" will affect social and psychological life on campus. The first part of that study, a baseline documentation of current attitudes toward and uses of computing, is now complete.

"Computing at Brown University: A Survey Research Report" was compiled and organized by Mark Shields, a graduate student in the sociology department, at the invitation of an interdisciplinary faculty study group chaired by Professor of Psychology Russell Church. The report includes data from 1,622 respondents (students, faculty, and staff) gathered through mailed questionnaires and telephone interviews. Carefully designed to gather information from users and non-users alike, the study provides a cross-sectional look at current computer use, including correlations for age, sex, previous computer experience, and attitudes.

A majority (70 percent) of survey respondents seem to believe that computers will be as common as telephones in our homes and offices within the next decade. Perhaps because of this acceptance of the new technology, "computerphobes" aren't nearly as prevalent as usually thought. Nearly 85 percent of respondents—users and

non-users—want to learn more about computers, and almost 80 percent believe computers help them work (or could help them work) more effectively. One telling result is that of the 1,622 respondents, only thirteen said they “don’t expect to use a computer” in the future.

One reason Brown took on the workstation project was to keep up with students who were acquiring computer proficiency at ever-earlier ages. The study bears this out: While half the current junior and senior classes arrived at Brown with computer experience, that figure increased to more than two-thirds for the freshman and sophomore classes. Although a large majority from all three groups—faculty, staff, and students—are enthusiastic about using computers, the students, oddly, tend to be less favorable than faculty and staff. Student computer users are less likely to describe their past experience as positive and more likely to report negative or ambivalent experiences—a pattern that holds for future expectations as well. The study suggests that these differences may be attributed to the current shortage of computer terminals on campus. Many students complained about long waiting lines, crowding, a lack of privacy, and intense competition for available terminals during peak periods of each semester.

As students use the computer more, they become more enthusiastic users—or, as the study notes, “familiarity breeds contentment. Looking at students as a whole, we found that men, graduate and medical students, and students in the physical sciences are significantly more likely than women, undergraduates, and students in disciplines other than the physical sciences to express favorable views of computing. But if we look at active student users only, we find that these differences between groups become small and insignificant.” Even among active users, the study found that those who use computers often and who used them before coming to Brown are more likely than less frequent users to regard their own experience as “positive” and to express more favorable views of computing.

When the workstation project was announced, many people were concerned that having computer terminals in every dorm room would limit social interaction among students. According to this study, there is little evidence to suggest that increased computer use will be detrimental to social relation-

ships. The most frequent users tend to view computers as tools, not as “magical machines that remold personalities and interpersonal relationships.” Half of all the active computer users estimate that they use a computer for five hours or less a week, while only about a fifth said they use a computer for fourteen or more hours a week.

Computing at Brown is seen as becoming more routine. At the same time, respondents to the survey have high expectations for Brown computing facilities and services. People are concerned that the University meet their expectations, and they are also concerned about the cost. “I am interested in computers as tools in education,” one faculty member wrote on the questionnaire. “My question is: Can they be used to *improve quality*?”—a question that no survey may be able to answer for years to come. *K.H.*

More women, minorities in record-setting medical class

The seventy-three students who entered Brown’s Program in Medicine in September comprise the largest class in the Program’s history. In past years, only sixty students have matriculated, but this year there was a wealth of qualified applicants—so many, says Dr. Stephen Smith, associate dean of medicine for student affairs, that no one from the waiting list could be accommodated.

The class also is the first to have more women than men. “We’ve been actively seeking women,” says Dr. Smith. Women comprise 50.7 percent of the class—an increase of about 15 percent over last year, and a figure well above the national average for first-year medical classes (33 percent).

“About half of the class entered directly from the Brown continuum,” Dr. Smith adds. “Of those, sixteen were women and nine were men.” Four more women entered through special Brown programs—two from Providence College, one from URI, and one in the Early Decision program. Applicants from other colleges added another seventeen women to the class, for a total of thirty-seven.

In addition, the new class has an exceptionally high enrollment of minority students: 34.2 percent. “This is a tremendous increase for Brown,” Dr. Smith says. “Using last year’s statistics, when Brown had a first-year minority

enrollment of 16.4 percent, *New Physician* magazine ranked Brown number sixteen in the country in enrolling minorities.” If the poll were based on this year’s Brown statistics, he adds, the University would rank number four.

Adding extra significance to the statistics on minority enrollment is the fact that they do not include Asian-Americans. Brown’s Program in Medicine follows the guidelines of the American Association of Medical Colleges in listing as minority groups only those that are underrepresented in the medical professions. Brown’s large first-year minority contingent, therefore, includes ten black Americans, five mainland Puerto Ricans, five Mexican-Americans, one American Indian, and four Portuguese-Americans. “If we included our Asian-American students,” notes Dr. Smith, “more than 50 percent of our first-year matriculants this fall would be minority students.”

Dr. Smith and other officials of the medical program are “very pleased” about the admission results this year. The class looks so good, he admitted to the *George St. Journal*, “we are somewhat embarrassed by our riches.” *A.D.*

How to succeed in marketing by really trying

A floppy hat shades Michael Rubin’s (’85) forehead; a coarse, black beard covers his pale skin. Gone are his usual oxford shirt and v-neck sweater. On an August morning in Salt Lake City, the amiable senior—sporting flannel shirt and faded overalls—looks more like a country farmer than a pre-professional Ivy Leaguer.

There’s an easy explanation for Rubin’s costume. He is in a television studio to promote his book, *Computer Gardening Made Simple*, a thirty-two-page spoof of the computer industry.

“Computers are as organic as this green earth we live on,” Rubin draws in a contrived Southern accent, while glancing from the talk show host to the camera. He is disguised as Charlie “Chip” DeJardin—his pseudonym—in what may be the most clever marketing scheme since adoption papers for Cabbage Patch kids. Sure, it’s a “joke book,” but the creator is serious about promoting it.

“I’m here to tell you that today’s computers are grown in huge greenhouses and on modern farms,” continues “Chip.” “Computer gardening is so



Michael Rubin—and his tools—at the Brown Computer Center.

simple to master that even the most inept junior computer hacker can do it. Start now, and soon you'll be programming away on your very own fresh, healthy, personal computer."

This was the gimmick Rubin used last summer on a twenty-five-state tour that brought him television appearances in cities from St. Louis to San Francisco, a book review in the *Los Angeles Times*, and national attention through a "PM Magazine" segment. Next came humorous reviews in *Savvy* magazine, *Playboy*, and *PC World*. In December, a United Press International reporter visited Brown to interview the twenty-one-year-old entrepreneur.

Rubin, who considers himself an "ideas man—not an author," still can't believe the media hype over *Computer Gardening*, which he promoted without paid advertisements.

"I sent copies of the book, along with notes, to editors at twenty-five target publications. I just hoped for some publicity," he says. When I decided to take a cross-country road trip, I contacted producers at local television studios. They really went for the 'Chip DeJardin' concept. He's supposed to be a middle-aged farmer sharing a major discovery."

Rubin owes his book to a midwinter night's dream. "During intercession

last year, I had mononucleosis and hepatitis. Recovery was boring. I needed a project to keep me busy," recalls Rubin, a neural science major from Gainesville, Florida. "First semester, I had Engineering 163—Digital Electronic Circuitry Design. Professor [Dick] Bulterman used to call microchips the 'seeds' of computers. One night, I dreamed about computers growing in a garden, flowers sprouting keyboards and terminals. The images were all in my head—luckily, I kept a notebook by my bed. The idea was so silly, I just had to publish it."

So Rubin went back to his parents' word processor, where in 1982 he had composed *Defending the Galaxy: The Complete Handbook of VideoGaming*, a witty guide to winning in today's electronic games arcades. It took him only ten days to write, photograph, design, and order 3,000 copies of *Computer Gardening*, using \$2,400 of profits from *Defending the Galaxy* for printing costs. A manufacturer donated computer chips ("seeds") that Rubin taped into each \$2.99 book. Then he paid a distributor to handle mail orders, which arrived at the Gainesville post office box mentioned on television and in magazine pieces.

"I've sold 300 copies, but the number doesn't really matter. *This* is how I

keep score," Rubin says, reaching for the looseleaf binder that contains articles on *Computer Gardening*. "I've had success marketing it, and for me, that's what is most important. Completing a tangible project. Seeing it through from start to finish. Right now, I'd like to sell the book to a publishing house. If I ever publish again, I won't do everything by myself. Once is enough."

Rubin is taking his time with his next project: a full-length play about seven people in a bomb shelter. He already has written two dramas for English classes, one called *Premeds: Not a Love Story*, and the other, a one-act play on computers and artificial intelligence. Someday Rubin hopes to publish a serious work. In the meantime, he'll try to impress personnel directors—with pure Michael Rubin and no gimmick.

"I'd like the opportunity to be creative, whether in sales or photography, editing or promotions. Until then, I'm just an unpublished author and a 'not-yet-discovered' playwright ... who happens to publish funny books."

C.H.

Alumni to elect new officers

Ballots are being mailed to all alumni so they can vote for a president-elect of the Associated Alumni and nominate three Brown trustees (two alumni and one alumna).

All ballots must be received at the Maddock Alumni Center by 5 p.m. on April 5.

The president-elect serves for four years, two in the role of president-elect, and two as president of the Associated Alumni. Candidates for president-elect are:

Martha Clark Briley '71, Newtown, Pennsylvania, vice president and treasurer of Prudential Insurance Company of America. She has done extensive volunteer work for Brown, including serving as director-at-large, treasurer, and regional director of the Associated Alumni. Briley was the tenth reunion co-chairman and secretary for the class of 1971 and was a Commencement marshal in 1981 and 1983. She has been active in Brown Clubs in New York and Philadelphia, and has been a NASP volunteer (1976-82) and a class agent (1976-80).

William J. Brisk '60, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, former teacher and administrator at the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, the University of New Mexico, and Harvard and currently a partner in the Boston law firm of Marullo & Barnes. He has served as director and executive committee member of the Associated Alumni, director and clerk of the Brown Club of Boston, and has worked for NASP.

J. Richard Chambers '69, Nashville, president of Nashville CityBank & Trust Company, president of Nashville Life & Accident Insurance Company of Tennessee, and president of American Sunbelt Credit Union. Chambers was chairman (1984) and co-chairman (1983) of the Brown Fund, and he served on the Brown Fund Executive Committee from 1980-83. His work for the Associated Alumni includes serving on the board (1979-84), regional director (1983-84), and volunteering for NASP from 1970 to the present.

Candidates for alumni trustee (vote for two) are:

Michael K. Evans '60, Washington, D.C., president of Evans Economics, an economic forecasting and consulting firm, and founder and former president of Chase Econometric Associates, Inc., now a wholly-owned subsidiary of

the Chase Manhattan Bank. Evans, who writes the syndicated UPI column, "Dollars and Trends," is a member of the *Los Angeles Times* Board of Economists and contributing editor to *Industry Week*. A consultant to the U.S. Treasury and the Bank of Israel, Evans's Brown service includes working as a NASP interviewer since 1981.

Richard C. Holbrooke '62, Washington, D.C., a Foreign Service officer from 1962-72, who served in Vietnam, the White House, the State Department, and as Peace Corps Director in Morocco and was Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs from 1976-81. Holbrooke was an editor of *Foreign Policy* magazine (1972-76), and a contributing editor for *Newsweek International* (1975-76). He is a managing director of Shearson Lehman/American Express. His service to Brown has included being president of the Brown Club of Washington, D.C., a member of the Brown International Studies Committee, and a faculty member of the Continuing College Seminars in 1979.

Byron K. Lichtenberg '69, Wellesley, Massachusetts, president of Payload Systems, Inc., a space flight consulting firm, and the first non-NASA crew member to fly in Space Lab 1. Lichtenberg was previously on the research staff of MIT, engaged in space biomedical research, and he was an ANG fighter pilot in Vietnam.

George A. Newell '61, London, executive director of Kerr, McLeish Limited, an international management and financial consultancy providing services to developing countries and the petroleum industry. He was the founder and executive/managing director of several London-based merchant banks. Newell has worked closely with NASP, as regional director-international, and chairman of NASP for the United Kingdom and Ireland.

David F. Remington '61, Boston, vice president, investment banking, Goldman, Sachs & Co. Remington is on Brown's Corporation Committee on Development and the Brown Annual Fund Executive Committee. He has helped with Brown fund-raising since he graduated, serving as head class agent in 1972 and 1973.

Lee L. Verstandig '70 Ph.D., Washington, D.C., assistant to the President for intergovernmental affairs at the White House, serving as the President's liaison with the nation's state and local elected officials. In early 1983, he was appointed acting administrator of the Environmental Protec-

tion Agency during the transition between Anne Burford and William Ruckelshaus. Verstandig, a former associate dean of academic affairs at Brown, was appointed last September to serve on the Corporation Committee on Legal and Governmental Affairs.

Candidates for alumnae trustee (vote for one) are:

Barbara Shipley Boyle '58, Chico, California, owner of Matsuoka Farms, a special-crops grower and exporter. Boyle is chairman of Pacific Gas & Electric Company's residential conservation project, a referee for the State Bar Court, and a trustee for Superior California Enterprises and for Enloe Hospital. She has served as president of the Hospice of the North Valley and as campaign chairman for United Way of Butte County, as well as president of the Butte County League of Women Voters. She is on the Brown Corporation Committee on Development.

Eleanor Hess McMahon '54 A.M., Pawtucket, R.I., Commissioner of Higher Education in Rhode Island, responsible for the state system of public higher education. McMahon was formerly provost and vice president for academic affairs at Rhode Island College. She is a member of the College Board Academic Council, the Steering Committee of the Education Commission of the States, and the New England Board of Higher Education and was recently appointed to the University of Maine Visiting Committee.

Ann Sherman-Skiba '66, Dusseldorf, Germany, consultant to the European vice president of Elizabeth Arden, Inc. Previously, Sherman-Skiba was an area advisor for Elizabeth Arden, responsible for coordination and planning of marketing activities in Japan, Southeast Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. As a European director for the firm, she developed a computerized forecasting and information system. A former board member of the Pembroke Club of New York, she co-organized the effort to start a Brown Club in London.

University decides not to modify non-discrimination clause

Last year, the Lesbian and Gay Students Alliance (LGSA) and other students asked the University to consider modifying the non-discrimination clause that is carried in all official Brown University publications. The

statement currently reads: "Brown University does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, color, handicap, status as a veteran, national or ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, or other school-administered programs." The LGSA and others asked that the words "sexual orientation" be included in the statement.

In a decision issued this fall, President Howard Swearer declined to change the statement, suggesting that there are other means of accomplishing the desired ends. "I have discussed this issue with many members of the Brown community," Swearer told the Corporation. "There is a broad and firm consensus that discrimination and harassment against someone because of sexual orientation cannot be tolerated. At the same time, many people question whether the University statement should be modified. I share this view." The reluctance to amend the statement "stems from a concern over the precedent of singling out yet another category of persons for special attention. Already the categories included in the current statement encompass over two-thirds of the American population. Has not the time come to state what the University will do rather than what it will not do?"

Instead of including the words "sexual orientation" in the current non-discrimination policy, Swearer provided, as an alternative, a supplemental sentence which, "in a broader, positive manner, indicates what criteria should be used to make decisions about a person's status at the University rather than adding to the list additional groups against which the University does not discriminate." The sentence to be used in conjunction with the official University anti-discrimination statement is: "The University also affirms that judgments about admissions, education, and employment at Brown are based on merit, qualifications, and performance, and not on personal attributes or convictions unrelated to academic or job performances."

Members of the LGSA had called for the change in the statement following the 1983 publication of the report by the Committee on Campus Community (BAM, September 1983). "Brown is not distinct from the general society in harboring individuals who are intolerant and capable of behaving in repugnant and unacceptable ways," the report said. "The continuing task for all members of the community is to

make such behavior unattractive and painful to potential perpetrators, while implementing ways to educate people away from those attitudes and practices." The committee, established by President Swearer, affirmed the "commitment that exists among all members of the Brown community to treat each other with the respect, consideration, and caring which are essential." Throughout 1983, the LGSA analyzed the situation of sexual minorities at Brown "both with respect to the problems addressed by the CCC and with respect to certain special problems of lesbian and gay people not yet addressed by the University," according to an LGSA statement.

The LGSA position paper concluded that faculty, staff, and students who are members of sexual minorities suffer from overt harassment and covert or indirect discrimination. Examples of overt harassment that have taken place over the past few years include a physical assault on, and verbal abuse of, a male, gay undergraduate in a University residence; burning of the symbolic pink triangle that is placed on the College Green every year during Gay Awareness Week; and vandalism of the LGSA office in the fall of 1982. The less tangible forms of indirect and covert discrimination enumerated by the LGSA include offensive remarks and "jokes" by both faculty and students, design of curricula and classroom interaction on the assumption that all present are heterosexual, and condescension by majority-group faculty and students toward sexual minorities that trivializes their contributions and accomplishments.

The LGSA position paper proposed that the University could "bring the problems of bigotry and anti-social behavior toward sexual minorities into the open and deal with them" by including the words "sexual orientation" in the non-discrimination clause. During Gay Awareness Week last year, more than 3,000 student signatures were collected on a petition asking the president to consider the proposal. The proposal was then officially endorsed by numerous student organizations as well as the Faculty Policy Group and the faculty. Swearer considered the issue and came to the conclusion that the sentence mentioned above be used in conjunction with the official University anti-discrimination statement.

"This sentence clarifies and specifies what, in fact, has been the practice of the University," he said in reference to the sentence that will be

added. "It should reassure not only those concerned about discrimination based on sexual orientation but also others who may hold views contrary to majoritarian opinion."

When Swearer's decision was announced, the LGSA "respectfully submitted" that the positive, general statement he recommended does not serve the same purpose as the specific statement they support. "Brown should specifically renounce discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation for the ostensible reason that it renounced discrimination on the basis of religion, sex, and color; because such discrimination has been institutionally pervasive, and only an institutional remedy can redress the situation."

All parties agree with what Swearer told the Corporation when he announced his decision: "As I have said regularly in my talk on diversity and tolerance to the new freshman class ... intolerance and harassment based on such characteristics as race, sex, and religion—and including sexual orientation—have no place at Brown."

K.H.

PEOPLE

Katherine Patterson Hall is Brown's new registrar, succeeding **Milton Noble '44**, who retired at the end of September. Hall, who has been at Brown since 1973, has served as assistant to the dean of academic affairs (1973-74), assistant dean of the College (1974-77), associate dean, and associate director of the Learning Assistance and Assessment Bureau, an educational evaluation office. Formerly an instructor of sociology at El Paso Community College in Colorado Springs, Colorado, Hall holds a bachelor's degree in sociology and a Ph.D. in the sociology of education, both from the University of Kansas. She previously held research and teaching-assistant positions at UCLA and Stanford.

Succeeding Hall as associate dean of the College is **Kathryn Mohrman**, who came to Brown last year as a fellow of the Association of American Colleges (AAC). She had been a member of the AAC's executive staff since 1975. Her doctorate in public policy is from

George Washington University. She also holds a master's in American history from the University of Wisconsin at Madison and a bachelor's degree from Grinnell College, where she now serves as a trustee.

Matthew McGarrell is the new director of bands, succeeding **John Christie**. He directs the Wind Ensemble, the Brown Band, and the Jazz Ensemble. In addition, he is responsible for auditioning and placing students in the applied music program. A jazz aficionado and trombonist, McGarrell received a master's degree from the University of New Hampshire.

Professor **David Pingree** of the history of mathematics department has been named head of the Association of Members of the Institute for Advanced Study (AMIAS), a group he helped found at Princeton ten years ago. Its goal is to "encourage, foster and support the scholarly work and interest of the Institute for Advanced Study and its members—past, present, and future."

Last May, Brown and **Tougaloo College** in Mississippi marked the twentieth anniversary of their formal association. Tougaloo also saw the departure of its president of twenty years, **George Owens**, and this year welcomed a new president, **Herman Blake**. Blake comes to Tougaloo from the University of California at Santa Cruz, where he was the founding chief academic and administrative officer of that university's Oaks College.

Frank Rothman, professor of biological sciences, was appointed dean of biology last summer, succeeding **Richard Goss**, who resigned to return to full-time teaching and research. Rothman, a distinguished molecular and developmental biologist, has been a member of the biology faculty since 1961. From 1976 to 1982 he was director of the Graduate Program in Molecular and Cell Biology. His Ph.D. in chemistry is from Harvard (1955).

There have been some changes in the chaplain's office. **Flora Keshgegian**, an Episcopal priest, was appointed associate chaplain on August 1. She will have special responsibility for women on campus. From 1974 to 1978, she was Episcopal Campus Minister at Temple University. She helped create the Well-Woman Project, which ministers to women in Philadelphia. Last year

Keshgegian taught theology at Boston College.

Mary Lomax is the office's new Catholic chaplain, and **David Inman** returns to his role as Catholic chaplain after serving as acting director of student activities for two years. **John Henry Scott** has joined the chaplain's office part-time as an intern, taking over some of **Darryl Smaw's** responsibilities until a permanent replacement for Smaw is hired. Smaw left Brown last June in order to finish his doctorate at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Tom Forsberg is the new director of student activities. He comes to Brown from Indiana University of Pennsylvania, where he directed student activities and organizations. Forsberg will be involved in effecting Faunce House's renovation into an updated student center. He advises the Undergraduate Council of Students and the Student Union, and provides leadership training for student groups.

There is a new director of development support services, a position that includes responsibility for accounting, research, word-processing, personnel, and budget. **Eugene W. Lyman II**, who previously was director of development services at Yale, is in charge of all administrative and management systems in support of the development office's field workers. He also has supervisory responsibility for alumni and development information services.

Rabbi Baruch Korff of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, has donated his papers and other memorabilia to Brown and has inaugurated an endowed scholarship fund for seniors majoring in history and government. Korff, a personal friend of former President Richard M. Nixon, is remembered by many as a staunch supporter of Nixon during the turbulent days of Watergate. His archives include not only correspondence and documents from the Nixon presidency, but also papers spanning more than a half-century on Nazi and Soviet persecution, the Holocaust, the revival of Israel, Middle East relations, and European Jewry's struggles for survival. President Swearer has appointed The Right Rev. **George N. Hunt**, Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, to chair an advisory committee to aid in the establishment of the Korff Archives and funds related to their support.

By Peter Mandel

Men's hockey on the rebound

After a long vacation with plenty of opportunities to mull over its 2-7 early season record, **men's hockey** returned to action at the Downeast Classic in Portland, Maine in early January. The opponents seemed not terribly threatening: Bowdoin and Colby are ECAC Division II, and Air Force is perhaps weaker than either of them.

Still, Coach Herb Hammond wanted another crack at these teams. "We were invited a year ago and lost in the finals," he says, "so we wanted to come back."

The Bruins needed a boost of any kind, and got one by defeating Bowdoin in double overtime in the championship game. A goal by Karl Burns '88 at 3:19 of the second sudden-death overtime period wrapped up the 3-2 victory.

Mike Rechan '87 scored with only 16 seconds left on the time clock, putting the game into overtime. This was Brown's first tournament title since the Brown Holiday Tournament in 1967.

Last year, Bowdoin's Polar Bears outskated the Bruins in a similar deciding match, so the win meant more than it might have to Coach Hammond and returning players. Hammond points out that the competition was tougher than some people thought. "Bowdoin and Colby are tough competitors," he says, "even if they are Division II. They're usually a step above the rest of the Little Ivies. And they can certainly compete in the lower echelon of Division I."

In the first game of the Classic, Brown beat Colby ("one of the best teams in the East," according to Hammond) as Bobby Jones '86 and Al Randaccio '86 scored two goals apiece. Randaccio, whom Hammond calls "the best golfer at Brown," showed he could play hockey as well, as he was named All-Tournament along with freshman Bruce McColl.

With the 5-3 victory over Colby, the Bruins broke a four-game losing streak; in addition, Brown picked up its 500th hockey victory. Asked if this made for extra pressure or tighter con-

centration, Hammond says no: "Very frankly, we didn't even know about it. We played as hard as we can—as we always do. Brian O'Friel, assistant director of sports information, had told me several months ago that we were getting close [to 500], but I forgot about it in the heat of preparing for individual games. Then I saw it in the *Boston Globe*."

Men's varsity hockey has been played at Brown since 1927. From 1933 to 1954, Brown had the best winning percentage among Ivy teams that played ice hockey: Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, and Princeton. Since the Ivy League was officially formed in 1955, Brown has the third-best record after Harvard and Cornell.

The 1984-85 Bruins kept up their momentum on January 9 by beating Providence College, 4-3. This was the first time that Brown had won three straight since 1980. Kelly Burns '88 scored what turned out to be the winning goal after taking a pass from his twin brother, Karl. This and another goal by Steve Climo '87 put the Bruins ahead in the opening minutes of the third period, and Brown held off the Friars for the rest of the game. "This is a big win for our program," commented Hammond.

As far as the rest of the season is concerned, Hammond is cautious. "Mid-January will be a crucial time for us—if we want to get in the playoffs. Several of the slots are already locked up so we'll have to work hard."

Comeback for men's squash

When people think of Ivy League athletics, many think of such "gentlemen's sports" as sculling, tennis, sailing, or squash. While not ubiquitous, as at Harvard or Princeton, these sports have been played at Brown in various forms over the years, with occasional success. None, with the exception of tennis, has been truly institutionalized here, but have waxed and waned according to the changing whims of the student body.

This year men's squash has been reintroduced as a "club-varsity" by two juniors, Dan Jonas and Steve Fern. According to Jonas, this means the team receives a sum of money from the student government to cover expenses. It does not get funding from the athletic department, nor are its match results reported by the sports information office.

"Because of Title IX," says Jonas,

"to start a men's varsity team would require the athletic department to start some other women's team. And women's squash is already a varsity sport." (This year women's squash enters its tenth year as a varsity sport at Brown. Coached by Paul Moses, its season runs from December to March.) Title IX stipulates that, at universities, the number of women's teams and men's teams must be the same, or the funding for each must be equal.

"It's frustrating," says Jonas. "Few alumni or students know that we exist. We have to spend a lot of our 'squash time' raising money. We have to find a coach. We need more courts, too."

As for publicity, there is currently very little. "The *Brown Daily Herald* usually doesn't cover club sports besides rugby," comments Jonas, "and occasionally something on sailing or ultimate frisbee."

Jonas, the squad's first seed, played at Germantown Friends in Philadelphia and in the Rhode Island Squash League (in which men students competed until this year). Fern played squash at Andover and is ranked second. Only one member of the team is a senior.

The squash season began in late November, and intercollegiate matches are scheduled into early March, when the National Intercollegiate Championships will be hosted by Army.

In December, the club played—in the words of Jonas—"two of its most difficult matches," losing to Tufts, 5-4, and falling to the Harvard JV, 4-3. January and February matches are scheduled with traditional squash powers such as Williams, Amherst, Trinity, Dartmouth, MIT, Connecticut College, Vassar, and Columbia.

Jonas expects to do well. "We should beat Columbia," he says, "as well as Connecticut, Vassar, and MIT. We'll probably lose to Dartmouth, and Amherst I don't know about." He hopes the team will earn a final ranking between 15th and 20th from the National Collegiate Squash Rackets Association, which ranks all of its member clubs.

"Next year," notes Jonas, "since we won't lose many seniors, we can be in the top ten if we get some good recruits."

SCOREBOARD

(November 28-January 12)

Men's Hockey (7-7)

Brown 4, Vermont 1
RPI 4, Brown 3
Boston College 9, Brown 3

St. Lawrence 4, Brown 3
Clarkson 6, Brown 3
Brown 5, Colby 3
Brown 3, Bowdoin 2
Brown 4, Providence 3
Brown 6, Army 3
Brown 1, Princeton 0

Men's Basketball (3-8)

Brown 81, Holy Cross 68
Seton Hall 73, Brown 66
Brown 79, Boston College 74
Providence 71, Brown 67
Dayton 88, Brown 65
Brown 69, Air Force 59
Manhattan 74, Brown 64
Central Florida 51, Brown 50
Stetson 71, Brown 68

Women's Basketball (4-7)

Brown 77, Rhode Island 74
Florida 85, Brown 67
Providence 76, Brown 60
Brown 69, St. Peter's 61
Northeastern 64, Brown 53
Brown 76, Stetson 72
South Florida 77, Brown 52
Cleveland State 56, Brown 53
Brown 85, Southern Connecticut 74
Maine 67, Brown 55

Women's Hockey (4-2)

Brown 4, Bowdoin 1
Colby 2, Brown 1
Brown 3, Yale 2
Brown 6, Princeton 5

Women's Swimming (6-0)

Brown 82, Dartmouth 56
Brown 74, Boston University 66
Brown 91, Harvard 49
Brown 79, Princeton 63

Men's Swimming (2-2)

Brown 63, Springfield 50
Brown 62, Navy 51
Harvard 70, Brown 42
Princeton 73, Brown 39

Wrestling (4-1)

Brown 34, New Hampshire 12
Brown 27, Lowell 21
Brown 26, Hartford 21
SUNY Albany 39, Brown 5
Brown 33, Boston College

Men's Indoor Track (5-0)

1st of 6 in Brown invitational

Women's Indoor Track (5-1)

New Hampshire 53, Brown 50
1st of 6 in Brown invitational

Women's Squash (1-1)

Brown 8, Tufts 1
Harvard 9, Brown 0

'Academic Freedom Is Indivisible'

A statement by the president of Brown

By Howard R. Swearer

In view of a chain of events at Brown, especially the disruption of a Career Planning Services informational meeting on November 26, I find it necessary to address again issues of academic freedom and the norms that govern academic institutions. That these matters are not unique to Brown is evident by the public statements issued by other university presidents within the last year in response to disruptions on their campuses and by the "Call to Action" issued in March 1983 by the American Council on Education (in co-sponsorship with the American Association of University Presidents and three national student groups) deploring the "hecklers' veto."

One normally couches such observations in diplomatic circumlocutions—it is the prudent thing to do! However, I am impelled after so many years of thinking, discussing, and writing about this subject to use more forthright language.

It seems to be the common wisdom among some that senior administrators and members of governing boards are upset by disruptions because they are simply conservatives who naturally reject liberal causes or because these events may alienate alumni and undercut efforts to raise funds for university

activities. Let me be clear about this: Disruptions strike at the integrity of the university by preventing free and open inquiry and the exchange of views and cannot be tolerated in university communities. Second, administrators and trustees hold a wide range of views on political, social, and ethical issues; but they do share a common duty to maintain an environment in which ideas can be heard without intimidation by any partisan group.

Finally, there is a tendency for all too many students and faculty members—busy with their learning, teaching, scholarship, and other professional concerns—to leave it to the administrators and governing boards to handle these disturbances because they consider them minor, and not disruptive of the main functions of the university. On the contrary, while administrators and governing boards do have a major responsibility to shape and enforce university policies and rules, students—and especially faculty members (all faculty members)—also share this community responsibility to deal with issues that are, in truth, at the heart of the nature and functioning of the university.

A brief historical perspective may shed light on our current situation. The university is a web of norms and values that govern or influence every aspect of the lives of its members. These institutional values, or understandings, many of which have been codified in universities' policies and regulations governing the conduct of members of the university community, have evolved over many decades—indeed centuries. They are not arbitrary rules dictated by one or another person or group, but an evolutionary response to the perceived "collective" good.

The extraordinary freedom of expression that the academy now enjoys in the United States, necessarily accompanied by a great deal of institutional autonomy, was not accomplished without struggle. The history of the expansion of the boundaries for the pursuit of truth and free expression is dominated primarily by the efforts of faculties to fend off constraints imposed by external authorities, or by governing boards and, yes, even college presidents. The Association of University Professors was founded in 1915 pri-

marily to promote "the right of professors to speak their minds freely as teachers and scholars."

In the early 1950s, the concept of academic freedom was challenged by McCarthyism. At the opening convocation of Brown University in 1954, the speaker was the president of Yale, Whitney Griswold, who began by saying: "Conversation in this country has fallen upon evil days. The great creative art whereby man translates feeling into reason and shares with his fellow man those innermost thoughts and ideals of which civilization is made is beset by forces which threaten its demise."

And, some of us are old enough to remember the "loyalty oath" issue, which rocked many universities in this period. As a young faculty member in the early 1960s, I was criticized by a community group as being subversive for suggesting in a public talk that Fabian Socialism had been quite different from Soviet Communism (a proposition with which both the Fabians and the Soviets would have agreed). Fortunately, I had a department chairman who defended well his department members.

During the 1960s, the "free speech" movement, which started at Berkeley as a protest against restrictions on inviting speakers considered subversive, resulted in the extension of freedom of expression to students and student organizations.

Thus, by the 1970s at most colleges and universities a broad grant of freedom of expression and debate had been established, endorsed by governing boards and generally supported by the society at large. This is not to say that institutional autonomy and academic freedom were totally secure from external intrusions, but its foundation was broad and strong. This tolerance of academic freedom by the larger society, however, was based on an explicit understanding that a university would be open to a wide range of ideas, and that opinions which might be unpopular both on and off campus would get a fair hearing. The 1968 "statement on the rights and freedoms of students" drafted by the AAUP and endorsed by several national associations, including the U.S. National Student Association, stated:

"Students and student organizations should be free to examine and discuss all questions of interest to them and to express opinions publicly and privately. They should always be free to support causes by *orderly means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operations of the institution*" (emphasis added).

The course of academic freedom during the last fifteen years has been quite different from that of its previous history. While there have been some sporadic instances of attempts by external groups to limit freedom of expression on campuses, the major instances of attempted censorship have come from within the academy. There have been numerous instances when speakers have been harassed beyond the bounds of "orderly protest," or even silenced.

In March 1983, the American Council on Education, joined by other national groups, issued a "call to action" to urge institutions of higher education to guard against activities which might stifle academic freedom. The "call to action" began:

"As representatives of students, faculty members, and administrators of American colleges and universities, we have witnessed with great dismay recent events on a few of our campuses. Because of the tumult created by some people from within the university itself, duly invited individuals have been kept from speaking or forced to do so under impossibly difficult conditions. So far these events have been few. We hope that they will not be repeated."

It is time to face the continuing problem of disruption and intimidation within the University squarely. Academic freedom is indivisible. The bargain struck by higher education with the larger society over the years was that external censorship would not be exercised so long as campuses were open to wide-ranging freedom of expression and debate. If the academic communities do not keep their part of the bargain, in the long run society may well come to believe that the agreement is void. In my position, I necessarily deal extensively with the University's external publics; and am increasingly called upon to explain why the University should be granted so much autonomy if the University cannot itself use

it responsibly. Moreover, it is a shorter step than many may think from the harassment of a duly invited speaker to the disruption of a classroom in which views are expressed that are distasteful to some group.

Unfortunately, over the last few years there have been all too many instances when a duly invited speaker to a university has been silenced or harassed beyond the commonly accepted canons of academic freedom. Less well known, and knowable, are the number of persons who either have not been invited to speak, or have declined an invitation, for fear of disruption or acute embarrassment. The irony is that the great struggle for academic freedom until the last fifteen years was to permit those of unorthodox and anti-establishmentarian views to be heard on campuses. The situation is now seemingly reversed.

Of course, academic freedom is not unbounded. It does not, for example, protect the knowing or malicious libeling of a person or group. At the same time, it seems to me that it is somewhat broader than traditional freedom of speech in that it implies an environment in which there is a serious effort to exchange and debate ideas. Actions during a lecture or discussion that distract a speaker or the audience and inhibit the exchange of information are, in my opinion, violations of academic freedom—in the case of either a faculty member or a duly invited guest of the University. There are many forms of legitimate protest, but those actions that interfere with the exchange of information and opinions are not part of them. Actions which intimidate either speaker or audience or are designed to exclude certain people and certain views from the marketplace of ideas are destructive to the long-standing mission of the University to encourage the development of independent views based on reason, evidence, and exposure to the widest variety of perspectives.

On the other hand, academic freedom cannot be taken to such lengths that it would undermine its very meaning. It most certainly does not imply that any invited visitor to the campus must be required to give his or her opinion about subjects beyond their competence or assigned topic. The visit of a recruiter

to the campus is not the occasion to press questions about which he or she has neither the knowledge nor authority to speak.

What I would term breaches of academic freedom and the generally accepted norms of University governance are often justified by overriding appeals to social and ethical concerns. And, indeed, the university is concerned to cultivate ethical and social sensitivities, for it cannot be insensitive to the moral and ethical issues of the day, whether they be poverty, the nuclear threat, population control, or hunger, to name just a few. However, its role, with rare exception, is not to make *institutional* pronouncements on these issues but to foster research and education, and the cultivation of individual ethical sensitivities. The University is not a value-free atmosphere whose oxygen supports only technical proficiency and moral illiteracy. We have many faculty, as well as research and teaching programs—some of them recently established—that deal in depth with many of these critical issues.

If many of these political, social, and ethical issues generate deeply held convictions, depth of feeling is not sufficient to put the University in a partisan position. We must maintain an environment in which individual members of the community can develop, test, and confirm their convictions on the major issues of our time without intimidation.

In most instances, the real target of protest is some governmental policy, and the disruption of University procedures is a means to dramatize an issue. The University is being used as a means to an end. But, the very openness and academic freedom of the University are also important end values and they can be damaged by the means employed.

How many times have I heard that the University must respond to some appeal or another having to do with national policy because of the passion and sincerity of the individuals advancing it. It is not always so easy to generate passion for process and procedure in defense of openness, academic freedom, and institutional integrity. However, for the well-being of American higher education, we must.

By JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

Lincoln's Evolving View of Freedom

One of the world's preeminent historians of the American Civil War era, John Hope Franklin ('73 Hon.) came to campus on November 17 as part of the John Hay Library's year-long series of events honoring the 175th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. He spoke in List Auditorium about Lincoln's early conviction that slavery was wrong, and the adaptation of that conviction to the politics of the time so as to secure freedom and suffrage for blacks in the United States.

*Franklin, now James B. Duke Professor of History at Duke University, taught at the University of Chicago from 1964-82. He was a President's Fellow at Brown in 1952-53. He holds sixty-six honorary degrees and has written extensively on the black experience in such books as *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*, *Land of the Free*, *Racial Equality in America*, and *The Emancipation Proclamation*. Franklin's appearance at Brown was funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.*

Illustrations are from the collections of the John Hay Library.

In 1858 Abraham Lincoln was deeply troubled. He faced a dilemma that threatened to destroy his political future. He believed something that he did not want to believe: that the Constitution of the United States protected the institution of slavery. Even a cursory reading of the document would reveal that slaveholders had the Constitution firmly on their side. Had there been any doubt of that, the Supreme Court had dispelled it the previous year in its decision in the Dred Scott case. If Lincoln had dared say that slavery was illegal and unconstitutional, the wrath of all the slave states and many of the free states would have descended on him. He was such a constitutionalist himself, however, that he could entertain no such thoughts. He *could* say, and he *did* say, that he thought the decision in the Dred Scott case was erroneous; and since the Court had often overruled itself, he hoped it would do so in this case. He was revolted by the Court's insistence that Negroes were not citizens, could not become citizens, and that Congress could not prohibit slavery, even in the territories. He was sufficiently shrewd as a politician not to belabor these points, for national sentiment seemed to favor some kind of peaceful settlement of the slave question. If he exhibited no dis-

position to compromise, the public would have none of him. His ambitions counseled him to go easy, for he very much wanted a political future.

Lincoln's real problem was that he hated slavery. He always had, and he always would. On a trip to New Orleans in 1831, when he was twenty-two years old, he saw a slave auction. It was so distasteful to him that he is reported to have said, "If I ever get a chance to hit that thing, I'll hit it hard." In his first term in the Illinois legislature, he spoke of the injustice of slavery and expressed the view that Congress should do something about slavery in the District of Columbia, if the people of the District requested it. In a speech in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1856, he said, "Slavery is an insidious and crafty power, and gains equally by open violence of the brutal as well as by sly management of the peaceful." Then, in his own inimitable way, he said, "Although volume upon volume is written to prove slavery a very good thing, we never hear of a man who wishes to take the good of it by being a slave himself."

Despite his hatred of slavery, Lincoln was not an abolitionist, and he could not possibly become one. The abolitionists believed that since the Constitution was a slaveholding document, they were perfectly justified in



"Come and Join Us Brothers," urged this Civil War poster published by the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments.

making war on it if that served their goal to destroy the institution of slavery. While not yielding to the abolitionists in his own hatred of slavery, Lincoln parted company with them in the manner in which they sought to bring an end to the institution. He would not make war on the Constitution, nor would he burn a copy of it in public as the abolitionists did on one occasion. Rather, he would seek to prevent the spread of slavery, in the hope that it would thus be strangled to death. He would also continue to seek to build up sentiment in the free states. In such a way, perhaps even some constitutional restraints could, in time, be exercised against it.

Fretting about finding ways to prevent the spread of slavery was not only frustrating but it was also pointless. Indeed, if Lincoln were to seek to prevent the spread of slavery, the supporters of the institution would immediately classify him as an abolitionist. If he wanted a slow death for slavery, he was no less antislavery, the proslavery element would argue. Under the circumstances, then, it was difficult if not impossible for Lincoln to put any distance between himself and the abolitionists.

One should not confuse Lincoln's hatred of slavery with a belief in racial equality. He did not believe in it, and most abolitionists felt the same way. In 1854, while speaking on the future of blacks in the United States, Lincoln asked his audience in Peoria, Illinois, "What next? Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this, and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of whites will not We cannot, then, make them equals."

Four years later, in the debates with Stephen A. Douglas, he was forced many times by his adversary to renounce racial equality. "Douglas tries to make capital by charges of negro equality against me. My speeches have been printed and before the country for some time on this question, and Douglas knows the utter falsity of such a charge." We do not know if Douglas kept a "book" on Lincoln, but in 1842, when he was *not* running for office, Lincoln made a speech in Cincinnati which suggested that he might be in support of political equality among the races, at least. He said, "I embrace, with pleasure, this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation of that clause of the Constitution which denies to a portion

of the colored people the right of suffrage I regard, therefore, the exclusion of the colored people as a body from the elective franchise as incompatible with true democratic principles." In view of those remarks, Douglas might well have accused Lincoln of not knowing his own mind.

In surveying the racial landscape in the United States in the 1840s, Lincoln saw enough inconsistencies and contradictions to wonder what a wise and just racial policy should be. He was not advocating extending the suffrage to slaves, of course, but he began to wonder if there was anything wrong with giving it to free Negroes. After all, even in Tennessee and North Carolina they had voted until the mid-thirties. In some free states, they still voted. In some others they did not. Why not be consistent, at least? There was more logic in taking this stand than in having no policy on the subject at all. If this was evidence of not knowing his own mind, then Douglas and his kind would have to make the most of it.

It was not that Lincoln did not know his own mind. It was that Lincoln

was quite capable of changing his mind and demonstrating a flexibility that was both an asset and a liability. In this regard he shifted ground, from time to time, frequently out of political considerations. Neither he nor any other politician relished being cornered by his adversary or being caught off guard by the electorate. He, therefore, tried with all the resources at his disposal to take a position that would not be too damaging in the long run. In the heat of the political canvass of 1858, he would make no points and win no support in arguing for racial equality. Indeed, it would merely make an important issue out of a problem on which he was not absolutely certain anyway.

One must live with the fact that Lincoln was a politician of consummate skill who was unwilling to fight and lose for a *small* principle when he could possibly win and put into effect a larger principle. Why lose a fight for the elusive principle of racial equality when one might win a fight for human rights and thereby contribute significantly to ending slavery, and in the process do something to establish racial equality, in the long run!

Meanwhile, it is Lincoln's flexibility more than his shifting ground that makes his positions on important public questions attractive and even exciting. When he spoke in favor of suffrage for Negroes as early as 1842, he was giving evidence of an evolving view of freedom that was much more radical than anything for which the abolitionists stood. When he vowed a decade earlier that he would hit slavery hard if he ever had the chance, he doubtless had not thought of the ramifications and implications of freedom for the slaves. By 1842, however, he had begun to think about such things, and he reached the view that suffrage for the freedmen was one logical consequence of emancipation.

Lincoln would not yet hold fast to the position in favor of suffrage, for there were other problems that freedom for the slaves created. One was whether whites and blacks could live together peacefully as free persons. After searching both history and his conscience, Lincoln reached the conclusion that Thomas Jefferson and many others had reached, namely, that they could not live together. He believed that it was morally right, therefore, to colonize Negroes outside the United States. It was, he said in 1857, favorable to "or at least not against" the

This engraving portrays "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet." A note at the bottom says, "From the original picture painted at the White House [by F. B. Carpenter] in 1964." The engraver was A.H. Ritchie.

interest of the United States to "transfer the African to his native clime." "You and we are different races," he told a group of blacks in 1862. "We have between us a broader difference than exists between any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to both of us If this is admitted, it affords a reason ... why we should be separated."

Lincoln worked hard to launch a program of colonization for Negroes. He hoped to build on what Henry Clay, Bushrod Washington, James Monroe, and other slaveholders had begun when they founded the American Colonization Society in 1817. He explored anew the possibility of settling some in Liberia and others on two sites in Central America. He even wrote the colonization scheme into the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862. With the opposition of most blacks and with the failure of the feeble schemes that were launched, he reached the conclusion, somewhat reluctantly, that colonization was impracticable.

Much more important than abandoning the idea of colonization for blacks was his conclusion that he must look toward a program of racial adjustment *within* the United States. He did not even mention colonization in the final Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863. This delighted the abolitionists, who had always been opposed to the scheme. At the celebration in Boston, Wendell Phillips said that on the 22nd of September the President had said to the four million slaves, "May I colonize you among the sickly deserts or the vast jungles of South America?" And on the first day of January, he had said to the same four million, "Let me colonize you in the forts of the Union, and put rifles in your hands! Give us your hand to defend the perpetuity of the Union!" Once again, in the course of American history, the abolitionists had made the more dramatic statements; but once



again, Abraham Lincoln had made the more critical decision.

Lincoln made the decision to abandon the notion of colonization some time between September 22, 1862, and January 1, 1863. It was momentous not because he gave up on colonization. He could have pursued that matter in South America, other parts of Africa, or even Asia. It was momentous because the President had reconciled himself to seeking solutions to the so-called Negro problem here at home. Since the President had invited Negroes to enter the armed services to fight for the Union, it would have been both an incongruous policy as well as an ungracious act to invite them to leave. They were to be free persons, perhaps even equal persons, with some 190,000 fighting for their country, led by a



President who was now willing to permit them to remain in the Union they helped to save.

Not only had the President finally rejected colonization as a solution to the problem of race relations in the United States, he had also moved closer to a new view of what freedom actually implied. Once he made the hurdle of issuing a proclamation of freedom, he was prepared to embrace the notion that there was only one kind of freedom. That was a freedom shared by equals. An opportunity to put that concept into practice was not long in coming. On April 30, 1863, the Confederate Congress decreed that Negro soldiers captured by the Confederate Army would be dealt with according to

the laws of the state in which they were seized. This meant, of course, that they would be seized and treated not only as runaway slaves but as insurrectionists as well. This could mean summary execution. The President was outraged and insulted by this refusal on the part of the Confederacy to deal with black soldiers according to the rules of war. Black soldiers, he reasoned, must be treated by the enemy in precisely the same way that white soldiers were treated.

The President, consequently, took steps to protect the black soldiers. On July 30, he issued an Executive Order of Retaliation that was sent out the following day from the office of Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas. In the order the President asserted that the law of nations and the uses and customs of

war as carried on by civilized powers "permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies." He notified the Confederates that if they sold or enslaved any persons because of color, they would have lapsed into barbarism and would be committing a crime against the civilization of the age. He then warned that "for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works"

It was clear to the Confederates as well as to the Unionists that the President was determined to secure for Negro soldiers equal treatment with white soldiers. This was a part of his

[illegible]

the Confederacy possessed. That is why he required only one-tenth of those in a given state who were eligible to vote in 1860 to take an oath of allegiance before the state could return to the Union. That is why he pardoned all Confederates except the highest-ranking officers in the armed forces and the civilian government. It was a most attractive offer that would doubtless appeal to many who were already broken in body and spirit to return to the Union. Once they were back, he would try to persuade them to appreciate the implications of freedom for their former slaves and to recognize that things could never again be what they had been before the war. On one occasion he said that he hoped the several states would adopt some practical system "by which the two races could lift themselves out of their old relations to each other, and both come out better prepared for the new."

This statement clearly recognized the urgent necessity of adopting new approaches to race relations. If there was any doubt about what Lincoln meant, one needed only to refer to a statement he made early in 1864, a few weeks following the issuance of his Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction. In a message to General James S. Wadsworth, who would be mortally wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness the following May, Lincoln wrote, "The restoration of the rebel states to the Union must rest upon the principle of civil and political equality of both races" Here one sees no suggestion of the inequality of the races that Lincoln stated so unequivocally in his debates with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858 and at which he hinted even in his interview with a group of blacks in 1862. Rather, one sees evidence of a flexibility, a willingness to adjust to new conditions in the light of significant and rapidly changing circumstances. The statement recalls an earlier position that Lincoln held and expressed before he got into the thick of political battle. In 1842 he said that "all legal distinctions between individuals of the same community founded in any such circumstances as color, origin, and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions and incompatible with the true history of American liberty." Now that the pressures of political battles were coming to an end and now that the goal of the war had been elevated to that of freeing the slaves as well as saving the Union, Lincoln felt free to take the lead in outlining the objectives for post-war American society.

Lincoln knew that the franchise would be one of the blacks' most valuable possessions

In 1864, President Lincoln agreed with several visitors who suggested that with the war drawing to a close, the government should assume a major responsibility in assisting the former slaves' adjustment by setting up some kind of bureau of emancipation. The President, in turn, urged Congress to take steps to establish such a bureau. In due course, Congress passed a bill establishing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands on March 3, 1865. Lincoln signed the measure the very same day. He was particularly interested in the educational features of the new Bureau. As early as 1832, he had said, "I desire to see the time when education—and by its means, morality, sobriety, enterprise and industry—shall become much more general than at present, and should be gratified to have it in my power to contribute something to the advancement of any measure which might have a tendency to accelerate that happy period." Often he had emphasized the importance of education in a democracy. Now, he wanted education for the new citizens of the democracy. In 1863, for example, he wrote to General Banks, the commander in New Orleans, urging that education for young blacks should be a part of any plan that he was formulating for the reconstruction of the area.

One of the true tests of a fair-minded public servant, as well as a genuine statesman, lies in the extent of his willingness to have the people—all of the people—share in the responsibilities of government. Abraham Lincoln had always given much thought to this problem, and he was always committed to what he was pleased to term self-government. "No man," he once said, "is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent. I say this is the leading principle, the sheet anchor, of American republicanism." So that there would be no mistake in anyone's mind regarding the scope of his observation, he also said, "When the

white man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also another man, that is more than self-government—that is despotism If the negro is not a man, he who is a man may as a matter of self-government do just what he pleases with him. But if the negro is a man, is it not to that extent a total destruction of self-government to say that he, too, shall not govern himself?" The freedman was indeed a man and was entitled, therefore, to govern himself.

One of the ways that Lincoln hoped the two races would work out a new relationship with each other was in the extension of the franchise to blacks. That would be the most concrete expression possible of self-government. Lincoln also knew that the franchise for blacks would be one of their most valuable possessions and, at the same time, one of the most difficult things for most white Southerners and many white Northerners to concede. The franchise, however, was wholly within the power of the state, not the federal government, to extend or withhold. While Lincoln respected the power of the states in this regard, he hoped that he could wield some influence among the states of the collapsing Confederacy. He hoped, therefore, to be able to persuade whites to accept the idea piecemeal, if not all at once, especially where slaves were becoming free. That is why he omitted the proposition from his Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction in 1863 and then broached it quite gingerly the following year. It was to the new governor of Louisiana, Michael Hahn, that he sent the following message in 1864: "Now you are about to have a convention which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in—as for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty within the family of freedom." One suspects that he would have spoken more boldly to the governor of, say, Illinois. As it was, he did not even receive the courtesy of a reply.

The failure of Louisiana even to consider the matter of Negro suffrage was doubtless a source of considerable embarrassment and anguish to Lincoln. Delegations of blacks from North Carolina, Washington, and Louisiana had called on the President to urge him to

seek the franchise for blacks. Petitions had come from the national convention of Negroes meeting in Syracuse, New York, and from groups of Negroes elsewhere. The President received the delegations and petitions courteously and sympathetically. He believed, however, that the franchise was a matter properly left to the states, and he had said so on several occasions. He wanted the states, as he told Governor Hahn, to confer the franchise on blacks. If, however, a state was unwilling to extend the franchise, he was unwilling to penalize the state.

Lincoln was not only flexible, but also resourceful and imaginative. For the moment, he was stymied on the question of the franchise, which the states were rejecting, as he indeed was with his larger Reconstruction plan, which the Congress was rejecting. In his last public address on April 11, 1865, he said that he would shortly have some suggestions to make regarding the impasse of Reconstruction. It is not too much to believe that he was also giving some thought to the matter of the franchise for blacks and that he would have another try at it before long. Since he made no further comments on it in the next four days, he would never have the opportunity to do so.

In the last half-dozen years of his life, as indeed in his earlier life, his concept of freedom was evolving. It began as a simple revulsion to slavery when he saw the auction in New Orleans in 1831. Gradually there was the most serious consideration of the numerous factors that were the components of freedom. Among these components were the divestiture of all the attributes and trappings of slavery, the respect and dignity due a citizen of equal standing before the law, economic opportunity, political and social equality, and the enjoyment of the franchise. By 1865, Lincoln had come to regard all these as important for the freedmen if they were to live among other freemen. "As I would not be a slave," he once said, "so I would not be a master." In his view, a society should be without both slaves and masters. This is the essence of a free society; and this is the essence of a society of equals.

There are lessons to be learned in 1984 from Lincoln's evolving view of freedom. In the midst of slavery and the almost universal view that blacks were inferior, he was able to move resolutely toward a view of freedom that had an essential element of equality as a part of



John Hope Franklin was in Washington last fall to receive the Jefferson Medal, awarded by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education to a college graduate who has made extraordinary contributions to society.

it. More than a hundred years later, we should be able to do as well. There is no longer any slavery *per se*. The view of Negro inferiority has been significantly dissipated by scientific findings and by the performances of members of that group. And yet, there are clear signs that racism is rampant and continues to thrive on appeals, in high places, to the baser impulses and instincts of people who themselves seem insecure. An attempt was made two years ago, for example, to secure tax exemption for educational institutions that segregate and discriminate on the basis of race. The attempt, though unsuccessful, raised the hopes of those who would return to the views that prevailed in the 1850s. It seems clear that the gains of a century ago or a decade ago are ever being challenged.

On the morning following his first debate with Walter Mondale, President Reagan told an audience in Charlotte, North Carolina, that "busing takes innocent children out of the neighborhood school and makes them pawns in a social experiment that nobody wants We have found out it failed." One reporter said that there was chilly silence following those remarks. If the President wondered why, he could have found out in an editorial the next day in the *Charlotte Observer* under the heading, "You were wrong, Mr. President." The writer reminded the President that Charlotte was the scene of the

case that went to the Supreme Court that tested busing. This led to the first ordered busing as a remedy for a segregated school system. Charlotte proceeded to desegregate its schools under that order. A decade later the *Observer* pronounced its fully integrated school system "one of the nation's finest" and Charlotte's "proudest achievement." The newspaper expressed the fear that in a second term the President would force the dismantling of the city's integrated school system "thereby forcing a tragedy on future generations of our children." If that city is resolved to resist the drift toward social and racial divisiveness, how many other communities have a similar resolve? How many other communities will succumb to the appeals to their baser instincts?

A few days later, when a black family moved into a so-called white neighborhood in Chicago, they were met with gangs of white brick-and-pipe-throwing thugs who hounded them out of the neighborhood. There has been no outcry from Springfield, Illinois, or Washington, D. C., similar to the outcries we make against such acts when committed in Poland or Nicaragua or North Korea. This conduct shows what a thin veneer covers a basic disrespect for human rights and how far we must yet travel to arrive at a consensus regarding fundamental human decency.

Lincoln made his pilgrimage toward an acceptance of the principle of freedom and equality in a few short years. Surely in the century and a half since Lincoln's achievement, we should at least have done as much. If we are thus persuaded, we can move closer to the elusive goal of a society of equals.

Semester Scenes

Some recent images of Brown by photographer John Forasté



Professor of Mathematics Thomas Banchoff is a world-renowned wizard of the fourth dimension. In October, 700 hyperspace aficionados came to Brown for the first world conference on 4-D, organized by Banchoff. This photograph of Banchoff and a computer-generated four-dimensional image appeared in the December 17 issue of *Newsweek*.



A chat ... a cat ... a game of touch football: Marcus Aurelius watches an autumn afternoon unfold on Lincoln Field.



The late-summer sun bathes students at Opening Convocation on the Green.





The landscaped esplanade between the Sciences Library and the Geo-Chem building is a fine spot for reading. Across Thayer Street stands Soldiers' Arch.



All aboard: After losing to Penn on Homecoming, the football team heads for the fieldhouse and hot showers.

Dr. Margaret Parker '73, '77
M.D., pores over patient
records during her residency
at Roger Williams General
Hospital.





He's a Brown man born ... Last fall, Brown celebrated the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Maddock Alumni Center. At a reception after the Homecoming game, primary benefactor Paul L. Maddock '33 of Palm Beach, Florida, received a crystal Brown bear in appreciation of his contributions to the Center and his continued munificence.

Abandon chips!

*An American savors
rare bits of variety
in Welsh cuisine*

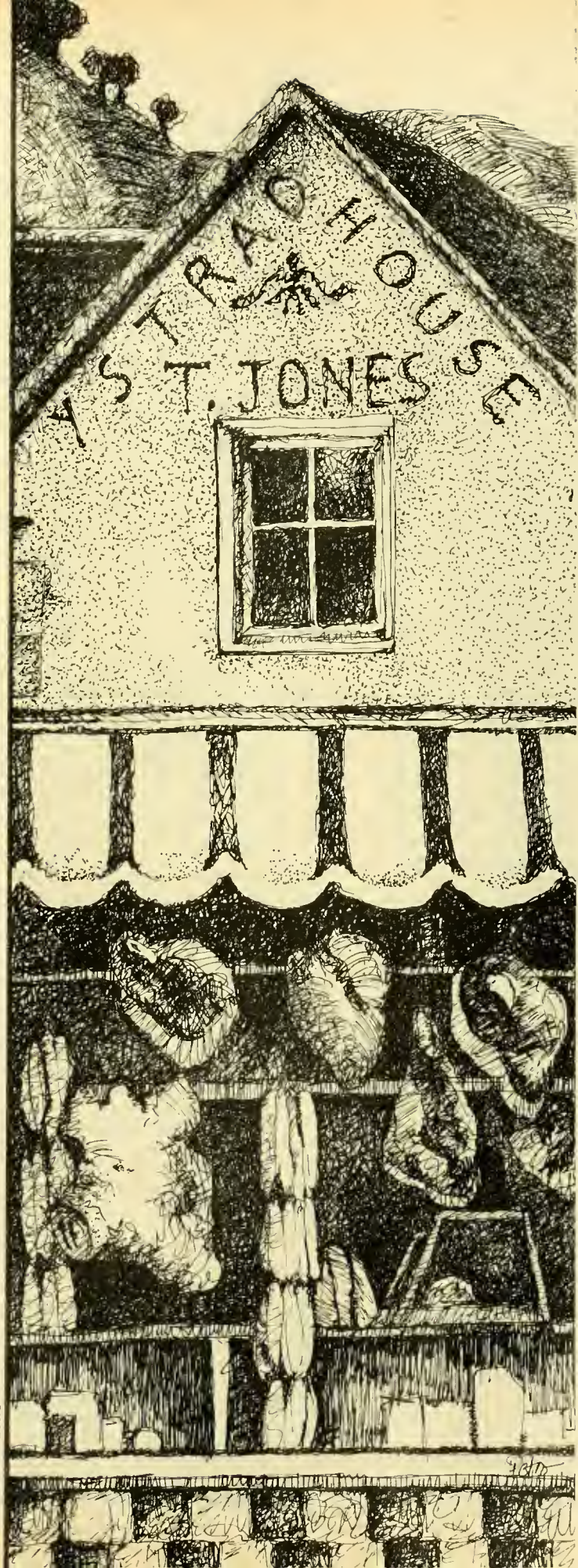
By Pamela Petro '82

An item in *The New Yorker* caught my eye. A publican in the town of Welshpool, in northern Wales, had been reprimanded for marketing hedgehog-flavoured crisps—not for health or environmental reasons, but because, his customers claimed, the crisps tasted more like chicken than hedgehog.

I acknowledged this as a knotty, but thankfully distant problem. I lived in Lampeter, a university town in central Wales at least fifty miles south of Welshpool. Lampeter seemed excessively well-stocked in sausage-and-tomato, cheese-and-onion, and salt-and-vinegar-flavoured potato chips—or crisps, as the British call them—as to require no further varieties for some time.

Unfortunately, my sense of security proved shortlived. A shipment of hedgehog-flavoured crisps followed *The New Yorker* into Lampeter by a matter of mere days. They appeared one evening at the Union Bar, the students' on-campus pub, as a featured item displayed on a little cardboard rack next to a splashy arrangement of individual plastic packs of "scampi fries." I was

PAMELA PETRO



unacquainted with the taste of fresh hedgehog and so found it difficult to be critical of the crisps, although some nearby students got into a fierce debate about false labeling, coming to the considered conclusion that the Welshpudlian pub owner must be a "real wally," on the evidence that "any fool would recognize rabbit when he tasted it."

Personally I found the crisps too salty. But my biggest problem was that with every crunch the same mental image flashed before my eyes, of a traffic safety billboard in London that advised in large letters, "Don't be a human hedgehog." I found both the association, and the crisps, distasteful.

As a post graduate student at St. David's University College in Lampeter, one of the five member colleges comprising the University of Wales, I encountered all the surprises and made all the adjustments necessary to the well-being of any foreigner living in a tiny, Welsh-speaking community of sheep farmers. My most immediate, confounding, and ever-plaguing dilemma, however, was the same one I consistently faced as an undergraduate at Brown: where, when, and what to eat.

Refectory charges were out of the scope of my tuition; as a place to eat, "The Refec" itself was out of the question. While I avoided it myself, many of the other foreign students did not—namely a group of Californians in fruitless pursuit of a Mexican meal, who later returned to me with strange, but oddly repetitive, tales of beans and chips on toast. As I understood it, The Refec's one outstanding quality was without question consistency: Like every other aspect of British life, the refectory was intimately concerned with chips.

Chips, or french fries, as we call them, appeared everywhere: hanging from the mouths of uniformed high school students on lunch break; in the food bowls of well-behaved dogs, as a special treat; or growing happily soggy under a steaming mound of spaghetti. I avoided The Refec, but I could not humanly avoid chips. Unlike Americans, the British do not use ketchup on their fries, but prefer vinegar on their chips—until, of course, the unthinkable occurs, and a household runs out of frying oil at tea time, necessitating a last resort to the aptly-named "jacket potato."

Should this happen, the odds are that one of the deprived family members would be seen early next morning at Lampeter's "superstore" shopping for more cooking oil. As a "self-catering

'Avocados in: we're out,' proclaimed the English department bulletin board

individual," I frequented the superstore as well. Food came and went in this place with the predictability of the tide. On Tuesdays it would be groaning with fresh leeks (the Welsh national vegetable); new, spongy loaves of bread; and delicious, though frustratingly crumbly, Welsh cheeses, like Caerphilly. This last I persisted in buying to the unspeakable scorn of one of the elderly cashiers, who would grab my arm each week as the offensive item rolled past us on the conveyor belt and ask me if I realized that the stuff was now made in some suburb of London, and if so, how could I buy it and still sleep at night?

On Friday evenings, the store was devastated. The meat counter would be empty but for telltale brown puddles where huge shoulders of mutton had rested on Wednesday, and the refrigerated dairy section stripped of all but a few hazelnut yougerts, six weeks out of date. On weekends, only the "vice counter" remained well-stocked, brimming full of cigarettes and bottles of Pernod, Yugoslavian Reisling, and tiny, individual cartons of Muscadet, packaged like fruit juice with a hole at the top and a straw taped to the side.

Despite its tide-like, hence anticipated fluctuations in stock, the superstore did maintain a few mysteries. For example, while it was often difficult to find chicken breasts and "loo" paper, there were almost always supplies of canned mangos and the imported Chinese fruit, lychees. And then there were the startling disappearances. Once tomato paste simply vanished for three months. Another time a particularly tasty variety of Norwegian crackers, shaped like tiny warships, appeared out of nowhere for four months, sold well, and afterward were never seen, much less crunched, in Lampeter again.

Looking back on all these deprivations, the shortages and oddities in the superstore may be simply explained by the demands of a captive and carnivorous public. The hungry in Lampeter broke down into two distinct groups: mutton-consuming locals and starving academics. The discrepancy was not a matter of Margaret Thatcher's education cuts or discrimination, but rather one of man-

go chutney and bamboo shoots. Most people at the university, both students and lecturers, were displaced city-folk whose tongues longed to be coated in sweet-and-sour sauce, and who were accustomed to reserving the spaces between their teeth for homeless bits of sushi.

These people were brave, but desperate. Many tried to acclimate themselves to "laverbread," a black, vile-smelling Welsh concoction primarily concerned with boiled seaweed, having nothing whatsoever besides its name to do with yeast or dough. Others made the best of frozen turkey fillets (pronounced FILL-ets) and minced meat, the British equivalent-plus-filler of chopped beef. But most waited. They waited and waited. Then one day, unexpectedly, Lampeter would suddenly break out in a frenzied excitement comparable only to that of a fishing village blessed by a school of hungry tuna swimming fifty feet offshore.

I recall one such occasion well. Avocados arrived at both the superstore and a small but intriguing dairy named Edgar's. Hungering for guacamole dip, the academic community went wild. I arrived at about ten in the morning for a meeting in the English department, and discovered much to my surprise that I was the only one there. A note on the bulletin board proclaimed, "Avocados in: we're out." As I made my way down to the superstore, I passed the archaeology department returning to the college, each member juggling three or four of the coveted, hand-grenade look-alike vegetables in their arms, happily arguing about the ingredients of guacamole dip and planning weekend parties. (The avocados were not juggled out of excessively good spirits on the part of their purchasers, but rather because food stores in Britain do not supply sturdy brown bags for carrying groceries. Shoppers are expected to bring their own, buy plastic carrier bags, or most likely, rifle through the empty cardboard boxes littering the checkout area, in hopes of selecting one sturdy enough to support canned peaches and Campbell's soup.)

That weekend Lampeter was ripe with the sort of "all's well with the

world" feeling that only comes from repeated swallowing of one's favourite food. But it was not the only time a food item caught the gustatory imagination of the college. One day in March a similar incident occurred when Smudge's, the health-food store, stocked whole wheat pita bread; There also was the day the superstore introduced spinach noodles; and, happiest moment of all, when the price of French wine all over Britain fell by twelve pence. On such occasions the lecturers and students forgot their ongoing complaints. No one griped about the personnel in the International, another smaller "supermarket," who often refused to wait on customers if a good song were playing on the radio; or the fact that Ralph's Bakery sold out of egg-and-cream "baps" (sandwich rolls) long before anyone was hungry for lunch.

In addition to the food one purchased to prepare, however, there was another, equally important side to food consumption in Lampeter, and that was the selection of one's personal café. Whether by choice or unconscious habit, it developed that everyone in Lampeter, both academics and locals alike, had their own pub, and likewise their own café. Lampeter is a very small town, consisting of only two commercial streets; yet crowded behind the sidewalks of those two streets are an astonishing fourteen pubs, five cafés, two chip shops, and in a glorious category all by itself, a new Chinese takeaway.

At first I didn't comprehend the importance of returning time and again to the same place, or seemingly worse yet, the same table. Seeking variety, I'd rotate between the five available hangouts, playing no favourites. Then, slowly, I began to look for something I couldn't put my finger on, but which I knew was missing. It took some months for the clue to take shape. I finally guessed it while there was still time.

For me, ordering a sandwich at a café was different from ordering a stamp at the post office in a more crucial way than the obvious: At the post office, people knew my name. Very often I couldn't even ask for airmail stickers without having to divulge how much weight I'd lost on a recent diet, or the grade of my latest essay. I shared the same kind of warm familiarity with the tellers at my local bank ... but never with the staff of any of the Lampeter eateries. I often noticed that other people were greeted by name, and put this

down as an attribute of the locals. It finally dawned on me that this was not a privilege bestowed upon the men and women of Lampeter, but rather upon regulars of all nationalities. So, having mastered this concept, I made the rounds for the last time, seeking a spot to rest my coffee cup once and for all.

Of the five cafés in Lampeter, Conti's was by far the most popular. It offered five flavours of Italian ice cream, an entertainingly mad dog that only bit people who called him by name, and what seemed like hundreds of delicate and dusty glass jars, filled with individual pieces of toffee and chocolate in pastel-coloured foil wrappers. Most people in town recognized a good thing when they smelled it, and went to Conti's; some, however, persisted in going to The Mile End, some to The Mark Lane, and others to The Newbridge. I, however, went to The Aeron Dairy, which means "The Berry Dairy" in Welsh. The Aeron had only one large room, graced by mushroom-coloured kitchen linoleum and a 1960 advertisement over the counter, featuring a felt-tipped drawing of a woman in a beehive hairdo, who recommended with her index finger the words, "Children Adore Flavoured Milk."

The room was happily framed at one end by a giant picture window, complete with a handy ledge on which, throughout the duration of my patronage, lay someone's forgotten red umbrella, which had a wooden handle carved and painted to resemble a stout Japanese child in a kimono. All in all, the café looked very much like a movie set for one of those "agony of reality" films about the gritty side of life in a 1950s sweet shop.

It was run by three or four middle-aged-to-elderly women, who bustled about behind the counter with efficiency and care, and the sort of contentment that comes only from routine. There was one singular object of beauty in the Aeron Dairy: an enormous silver machine that buttressed the customer's edge of the counter. I believe it was some sort of European coffeemaker, but I was little enough concerned with its function to have forgotten repeatedly to inquire. The women were proud to own such a fantastic trophy, and polished their side of its stainless steel plating till it reflected the brightly coloured bags of crisps on the shelf opposite; while the customers, who all shared the same habit of tracing their names in the machine's silver condensation while awaiting cups of hot choc-

olate and coffee, kept their side shining as well.

After placing my order of a cheese sandwich, white coffee, and a bag of cheese doodles, I'd watch the women disappear into their back kitchen. Every few minutes they'd scurry past the doorway, laden with old-fashioned and homey, but useful, items—oven mitts, a standard kitchen kettle, pints of whole milk, or a silver toaster shaped like a zeppelin—all surprising sights at 4 p.m., long after one has left one's own complementary items locked in another kitchen, two miles away.

The food at the Dairy was unremarkable, and equally unimportant. My friends and I regarded it not so much as a restaurant, but as a safe haven from work. We went to speculate on the chances of receiving our degrees and to discuss the miner's strike. Food, for once, was merely an incidental excuse. At the Aeron Dairy there was no compromise. People never left early, never brought a good book in case the conversation got dull. We'd arrive each afternoon just as the sturdiest of the women had decided it was time to mop the floor, and talk until we all had orange cheese-doodle dust under our fingernails.

In Lampeter, food was an event, and a social as well as a dietary necessity. Whether it came to rest under one's nails or in one's stomach did not much matter. Both were honourable homes, and tell-tale signs of a year's worth of eating in Wales.

Pam Petro returned last fall from a year in Wales, where she received a master of arts degree in "The Word and the Visual Imagination" from the university at Lampeter. Now living in New Jersey, she is looking for interesting job prospects and enjoying American food.

The House on Friendship Street

Jim Tull '76 and
life at Amos House:
a special place in
the heart

By Katherine Hinds

Photographs by John Forasté

L unchtime. The room is permeated by the universal sounds and smells of the cafeteria—the tinnabulation of trays and silverware, the moist smell of food lying over a steam table, the high-pitched babble of children yammering at each other. A woman's voice rises sharply over the hubbub: "Aaron, come back here and finish your grilled-cheese sandwich!" Young Aaron winds his way back to his table, dodging and darting through the other patrons, some waiting in line for food, some sitting at tables eating with single-minded purpose, and others jawboning with one another. The sounds and smells are instantly familiar, but the patronage here is vastly different from most cafeterias. This is Amos House, a shelter for the homeless, a place of sustenance for the hungry.

A slight, dark-haired, bearded man is walking through the dining room, stopping to pick up a tray and say hello to a family that has come in for lunch. "Hey, Jim!" an old, rumpled man yells to him from across the room. "I'm not speaking to you, Jim!" Jim Tull '76 calls back good-naturedly, "You're not? That's too bad," and moves on through the room, greeting people and making sure that everything is in order. He fills a tray with a grilled-cheese sandwich, fries, corn, and green salad, and makes his way to a quiet corner where he can keep his eye on the room while he talks about his work. Tull is one of the directors of Amos House, living in the shelter and attending to the needs of the needy. As he talks, it becomes clear that Tull traveled one of the less-worn paths following his graduation from Brown. Many alumni have gone into social work; few do what they do for little or no income.

"I started working at Amos House as a volunteer on weekends the year after I graduated from Brown. But long before I started coming here, I had developed an interest in peace and social concerns. And I've always been interested in people like Dorothy Day and Mother Teresa, who did works of



justice.

"I was teaching religion and human values courses at Moses Brown School in Providence and would bring the students with me on weekends. Then I left Moses Brown for several reasons in the spring of '81 and was cultivating a subsistence farm in Pomfret, Connecticut. I had built a solar house and was growing blueberries in the summer, and I would spend the winter months at Amos House. One day I got a call that Sister Eileen Murphy, who founded Amos House seven years ago, had died. Her death left a tremendous vacuum. I was asked if I would take over the job. I stared at the wall for about five minutes and realized how much my life was about to change. It became very clear that I was the per-



son to run the house—not necessarily because I was most qualified, but because I was most available. I couldn't run away from it."

Amos was an Old Testament prophet who berated his contemporaries for social and economic injustice: "Hear this word that the Lord hath spoken against you, O children of Israel. Assemble yourselves ... and behold the great tumults in the midst thereof, and the oppressed in the midst thereof" (Amos 3:9.).

"We make the point," says Tull, "that Amos House is not just a charity. We're not just helping the poor. We cry out against the sources of inequality, and challenge those who *have* to rethink

the structures that make up their world."

The most visible part of Amos House is the meals that are served six days a week. "We feed about 100 people for breakfast, and 200 for lunch. There is a great disparity in that figure over the course of the month. At the beginning of the month, people get their welfare checks. There is a real indication of need, because as the month goes on, they run out of money and come here to eat.

"Some people are really quiet and don't want you to know them. Others are passing through, or just come once in a while.

"We make a conscious effort to affirm the individual's value. People of low or no income have a history of be-

Jim Tull stands near the corner of Friendship Street; behind him (left to right) are the old dining hall, now used for storage, the men's shelter and staff residence, and the women's shelter.

ing rejected. They come here after going through ten job interviews, and ten rejections, and we try to relate to them as friends."

The dining room is filled with butcher-block tables of varying sizes and shapes. The walls are painted with vivid murals illustrating Scriptures. "I was bewildered when I first started coming here that money was spent on getting nice furniture. It didn't resonate with me that Sister Eileen would do all this elaborate stuff. But her philosophy was that nice, comfortable surroundings are another way of giving

affirmation. We're not just giving food."

In addition to the meals served at Amos House, there is a men's shelter that can accommodate twelve men a night. A women's shelter is being built. "We allow people to stay three weeks. We look at this place as a temporary shelter, and we have someone here to help relocate these men. Some of them go from shelter to shelter.

"The number of people coming through here doesn't fluctuate as much as you might think. There is a whole sub-class of people not affected by the economy—they're on the bottom looking up at President Reagan's 'safety net.' When I first started working here, I was surprised that eight out of ten men in the shelter were young. I had thought we would see a lot more of the stereotype—the older, alcoholic, down-on-his-luck man. Mostly the men coming through this shelter are out of work, or deinstitutionalized."

Tull says that there is a strong connection between alcohol and unemployment. "I can watch these men get into alcohol abuse. After two weeks of being turned down on job interviews, they'll start coming in here glassy-eyed. If they go to Alcoholics Anonymous, they can start receiving welfare.

"I know that Reagan will hold up pages of want ads to prove that there are jobs to be had. I agree that someone like Reagan could find a job. But a lot of those ads represent people changing jobs—and there are usually two or three applicants for each job.

"I'm actually amazed that there aren't more crimes committed by these people—out of despair and anger. The demeanor of the people coming through here is often startling. I'd say 90 percent of them are pleasant, grateful, and smiling.

"We try not to be judgmental. These people are not just clients. We want to contribute to several dimensions—the spiritual, personal, and emotional. For some people, this means letting them help us out around here," he says, pointing to a man who is cleaning some of the tables. "Like J.R. there. He has severe brain damage caused by alcohol. He helps us clean up around here, and it makes a real difference in his life."

Tull had a comfortable upbringing, he says, in Metuchen, New Jersey. He has three sisters and a brother, "all of whom are sort of unconventional. Two are trying to make a living as

actors, and one is a disciple of a Hindu teacher, working in an ashram. The fourth one is in banking—in my family this is the unusual sibling." Asked if it seems incongruous to have an expensive Ivy League education under his belt, he says, "I had that feeling of incongruity when I was at Brown. I was lucky that my parents could afford to send me there, and they told me that they didn't think I'd waste the education no matter what I did. I once asked my father if he'd give me the money he spent on my college education so I could drop out, go to work, and give the money to charity. Well, my dad didn't go for that idea."

A loner at Brown, Tull spent most of his time studying philosophy and religion. "My years at Brown were very solitary. They were good years, but I was just interested in doing the academics. I remember once I was talking to Dean [Barrett] Hazeltine and he asked me if I did anything but study. I don't think I did. I came to Brown originally because it seemed a little more progressive than most schools, and it also offered me an academic challenge. I also like the trees at Brown. I used to space out a lot when I was studying in the library, and would just stare at the trees. It was important what I was staring at. I remember there was a great tree at the corner of Prospect and George that would change the most amazing colors in the fall. I spent a lot of time watching it change."

Because he had been interested in politics for years—he campaigned for George McGovern when he was still in high school—Tull thought perhaps he might go to law school. "My dad had also convinced me that I would get a doctorate. I thought about teaching philosophy at the college level, but at the end of my four years in college I was still interested in philosophy but not in teaching." He called several schools and asked if he could teach a course in ethics, and ended up at Moses Brown. "I had the lucky opportunity to be involved in teaching what I wanted to teach in my heart. I was fortunate. Philosophy can be a very academic subject when it's taught at the college level. I had more of a desire to put things in front of students in a way that showed them different ways of living their lives and looking at the world."

Tull taught his classes at Moses Brown by getting the students to talk to each other. "I wanted them to share their views and debate. It's possible to facilitate moral growth and reasoning in the classroom. It's more than just

looking at right and wrong as being the difference between something you get punished for and something you don't.

"Gradually I got frustrated with the perspectives that were brought to class. The change was in me. I had gotten more active in the community, in peace activities, nuclear disarmament, opposing United States intervention in Central America. And this personal activity made me impatient as a teacher. There seemed to me to be a contradiction in teaching at Moses Brown. Those students need to be educated, yet there are 500,000,000 people on the verge of starvation in the world."

Tull believes so strongly in the mission of Amos House, that he does not earn a salary. "I get \$20 a week to spend," he says, "and I also get food and shelter here. You quickly feel uncomfortable working in a place like this when you make more money than most of the people you are working with. And you can't last long around here with a lot of 'things.' Once we had a refugee from Vietnam here, and about all he really had in the world was a pair of boots. While he was staying here his boots got stolen. I couldn't let him leave here without boots, so I gave him mine. We have a basement full of old clothes here, so I can always go down and pick out what I need to wear. I don't have a lot, but I never did for other reasons. The maldistribution of wealth in this world has always bothered me.

"Actually, one reason I left my teaching job at Moses Brown was because I didn't want an income. I didn't pay income taxes while I was working there because of my moral objection to my money being spent on the military. I have a file this thick from the IRS," he says, gesturing about a foot wide. "Of course they eventually got their money."

Tull says that he "lives a tremendously comfortable life on a world scale. I live like a king, and I have to keep reminding myself that. With some money in my pocket I can go see a Marx Brothers' movie. I have a guitar so I can make music. And we have a radio in the shelter—with a little fiddling with it we can tune in to a classical music station in the morning.

"When you're dealing with people, especially in a community situation, you can share. It's one thing that used to bother me about my neighborhood in Metuchen. If you flew over it, you'd see five empty swimming pools in one block, all separated by fences. And



The lunchtime crowd at Amos House.

you'd notice that they are all empty nine hours out of ten. Our society is so individualistic that people go their own ways all the time.

"We find that people give us stuff here all the time. A guy gave me a bicycle so I can get around. As long as you don't have a problem of attachment, and as long as you don't feel vulnerable with no income, you get by. My mother feels more vulnerable about me than I do, to the point where she's purchased health insurance for me. But you become accustomed to not earning anything."

Funded almost entirely from private donations—"four-fifths of our income is from those \$10 and \$15 checks"—Amos House also applies for small grants from foundations. The cinder-block building that houses the kitchen and dining room was built from the proceeds of a grant Sister Eileen sought. "Grant-writing was totally new to me when I took over," Tull says. And now it's someone else's primary responsibility. "There are five people sharing responsibility for different areas. I work in the shelter, someone runs the kitchen, someone runs the women's shelter, we have one social worker, and someone in charge of the clothing."

The people who live and work at Amos House are given time, Tull explains, to get involved in community activities. "I take part in the pledge of resistance, which is a network of people prepared to oppose the U.S. invasion of Nicaragua by occupying Congressional offices. I'm also actively supporting

Trident II Ploughshares."

Amos House also sees its mission as being one of education and outreach. "We sponsor Friendship Street Forums, which help us clarify our thoughts. These forums are more for sharing our thoughts than just presentations.

"Our message is not an easy one. We believe that the fruits of God's world should be shared according to need. We don't recognize the rights of one to have an undue share. It goes beyond a simple quest for compassion. Our society is very insulated. The famine in Ethiopia appears on the television screen for a few days, and people are interested for a while. People do respond, though. Their hearts are good. At the height of the recession a few years ago, generosity was high. Now that the economy is improving, though, we see a lessening of that."

Although no overt preaching goes on at Amos House, it's obvious that its roots are Christian. "We have a community of faith here," says Tull. "The sustenance of the house comes from the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, and we have prayer and meditation twice a day. In the morning I wake everyone in the shelter up, get the sheets off the bed and out to the laundry, and get them off to breakfast. It's very clear then that I get thirty minutes for meditation, quiet time for myself. And we get a great deal of sustenance from each other in terms of spiritual and emotional support."

In a life of hard work spent succoring the neediest element of society, Tull says the hardest part is when he is forced to look within himself. "It's hard when we can't help people. We hear a lot of sad stories. People will come to us and say they need a couple of hundred dollars to pay the rent, and we just can't help them. We don't have the resources. And it's hard when we have to tell someone not to come back, if they have hurt someone here, or the house itself." But the self-awareness brought on by the work is the most difficult aspect. "There have been instances here that have brought out the meanest elements in me that I was never aware were there before. The work itself is a challenge, and it contributes to my spiritual life by bringing self-awareness. We're challenged here to look within ourselves and see all the grime there.

"It's very easy to succumb to the temptation of treating the people who come in here as bodies," he continues. "This is especially apparent when people come here for help, move on and create new lives, then come back to work here as volunteers. All of a sudden you discover that you're relating to them differently than you were before, and it drives the point home. We have to treat the people coming through here as we would want to be treated if we walked into a shelter."

Lunch is over, and the dining hall has emptied out. Tull walks out the kitchen door and a dog leaps up eagerly and trots over. "Hey, Suzy! How ya doin'? This is Suzy," he says by way of introduction. "She's one of twelve dogs in the area that we feed. It's amazing how domesticated these wild pack dogs become when they are fed regularly."

A man walks by looking for the custodian, who had promised him a pair of boots. "Are you driving down to Warwick, by any chance?" he asks a visitor, who responds negatively. "Guess I'll have to catch a bus. But I don't have any change."

"Don't worry," Tull answers. "We'll get you there somehow."

THE CLASSES

By Peter Mandel

17 Col. *Elmer E. Barnes* writes that, at age 90, he is "managing to survive the aging handicaps." He lost his wife, Dorothy (Risk), in 1983, the result of a massive stroke. He attended his 65th reunion at West Point in May 1983 and marched in the first line of the "old grads' parade." He would like to hear from any surviving Brown classmates at 1585 Evergreen Ave. NE, Salem, Oreg. 97301.

24 Class Secretary *Randolph Flather* has received the following communication from a classmate: "I intended to submit two resolutions at the class meeting last May, but in the excitement forgot to do so. If it is not too late now I would like to propose passage of the following: 1) Resolved, that a new class office, that of class chaplain, be and it hereby is established. 2) Resolved, that Rev. *Gordon E. Bigelow* be and he hereby is elected to the position of chaplain of the Brown class of 1924." The secretary replied: "Like the British Empire, the sun never sets on the class of '24 and your proposed resolutions are not too late." Members of Brown '24 are invited to vote on the above matters by communicating, orally or in writing, with *Randolph Flather*, 200 Wampanoag Trail, East Providence, R.I. 02915.

Dr. *Anthony V. Migliaccio*, a surgeon for more than half a century, was presented with the annual distinguished service award of the Italian-American Historical Society on Oct. 14. The award to Tony, who is consulting surgeon to Miriam, Rhode Island, Roger Williams General, Women & Infants of Rhode Island, and Westerly Hospitals, highlighted the society's annual dinner at Belmont Castle, Newport, R.I. This piece of news was reported in the *Providence Evening Bulletin* of Oct. 15. Tony completed his medical training at Harvard Medical School.

25 The annual fall meeting of the class of 1925 was held at the Brown refectory on Oct.

13, programmed by *Dick Ballou* '66, and his assistant, Dianne Gallagher. In attendance were President *Ben Roman* and Sandy, Eleanor and *Lawrence Hadley*, *Bill Wagenknecht*, Vice President *Richmond Sweet*, and Secretary-Treasurer *Walter Whitney* and Maxine. President Roman suggested that our class giving for the ensuing year be aimed at increasing the 1925 Class Scholarship Fund. *Alan Maynard* '47, in charge of student financial aid, enlightened us with a talk on current practices in that program. Plans for the 60th reunion were discussed with the assistance of *Nan Tracy* '46 from the alumni relations office. The plans are essentially complete and a preliminary notice will be mailed shortly. Following the meeting, there was a social hour and lunch, after which some attended the Penn game. After the game we all gathered at *Dick's* place for a computation and delightful buffet and were happy to have as our guest Prof. Bryce and Mary Lyon and their friends, Dr. Ray Trott and his wife, Doris.

Comdr. *Erwin Aymar* and Frances are residents in Carl Vinson Hall, a Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard retirement residence for widows of officers, single officers, and officers and their spouses. Their address: 6251 Old Dominion Dr., McLean, Va. 22101.

Lt. Col. *Horace S. Mazet* (USA, Ret.), Carmel, Calif., won third prize in the Ina Coolbrith Circle's Sixty-Fifth National Poetry Day Contest in October for his poem, "The Joseph Conrad Sails."

27 *Donald C. Brewer* writes: "Oct. 17, 1984—trying to dig out from a real early blizzard—one reason we are referred to as 'Colorful Colorado.' Other than that, things are going well in Colorado Springs. As I approached 10/25/84 for my 80th, I gave special thanks to Brown for its sincere attempt to prepare me for a successful career—which I have enjoyed."

William C. Horn notes: "Retired in 1971, and moved from Darien, Conn.,

to Osterville, Cape Cod. Just celebrated my 78th birthday and enjoy golf and tennis as well as a good measure of travel and business activities."

Dr. *Samuel Pritzker*, Providence, writes: "Retired eleven years ago. Have two sons and one daughter—all married—and three grandchildren. I spend winters in Florida and enjoy golfing, fishing, and oil painting. Haven't shot my age yet (80 in January) but have come close on many occasions."

28 *Jack Heffernan*, who spent nineteen years teaching and coaching at Green Mountain College in Vermont, was recently honored by that institution with an honorary doctoral degree in humane letters. He has also been awarded the Green Mountain Gold Medal and the Alumni Association Distinguished Service Award.

Loring Litchfield, a former class president, has been on the move during the past year. From his home in Kingston, N.C., he has travelled to visit brothers in Florida and a daughter in Syracuse, N.Y. Loring spent a good part of the summer in New Hampshire. As an undergraduate, he was captain of the swimming team, and he says he is very pleased with the aquatic set-up at Brown.

29 *Paul A. Babcock, Jr.* reports: "I see *Raymond Chaplin* (classmate and fraternity brother) at least once a year when we exchange visits. He now lives in Hendersonville, N.C., formerly in Florida. All is well at our home in Ossipee Lake, N.H."

30 Dr. *Harold Ribner*, Fairfield, Conn., writes: "We just celebrated our 50th wedding anniversary and my 50th reunion from Tufts Medical School. Also, my wife's 50th from Radcliffe."

31 The sympathy of the class is extended to *Ruth Mann Freeman* on the death of her hus-

Ivy League

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7. **CORAL REEF CLUB/SANDPIPER INN**—in Barbados offers large, well-planned cottages in a garden of jasmine, hibiscus, ginger. All at the water's edge on stylish St. James Beach. It is complimented by Sandpiper Inn, whose super innkeeping combines with the intimacy of a West Indian resort. Circle No. 7.

8. **EXPRINTER TOUR OPERATORS**—cruise the Turkish coastline and discover the legacies

of three empires and 12 civilizations. Combined with dazzling natural endowments, they create an unequalled cultural mix. Eminent lecturers breathe life into history. Circle No. 8.

9. **HIGH HAMPTON INN & COUNTRY CLUB**—once the summer home of Dr. William Halsted, this distinguished Inn and resort high in the Blue Ridge Mtns. is famous for its clientele and gracious hospitality. 1200 scenic acres. Golf. Tennis. Fishing. Trails. Children's programs. Circle No. 9.

10. **HOPE ISLAND MAINE**—a tranquil 85-acre private island retreat off the southern Maine coast in Casco Bay offers the luxury of total privacy. 13-bedroom lodge with full service staff accommodates your group of 10-20 people. Available for lease June through September Circle No. 10.

11. **HORIZON CRUISES**—start in Paris, then cruise the beautiful French canals on a hotel-boat. Enjoy superb French cuisine. Visit picturesque villages and chateaux. Relax on sundeck or cycle alongside while floating thru Burgundy. Circle No. 11.

12. **LONG ISLAND RESORT**—discover a private tropical island. A 300-acre resort two miles from Antigua. Superb beaches, just 28 secluded cottages. Relaxed. Circle No. 12.

13. **MARBELLA CLUB**—at Dragon Bay is the essence of the Caribbean. No other setting captures so much of the true Caribbean at one location. This is evidenced by the comfort and decor of your accommodations, the excellent cuisine, and in the quality of the amenities and activities on the lush private estate that overlooks the scenic hideaway cove. Circle No. 13.

14. **JACQUELINE MOSS MUSEUM TOURS**—special art, architecture and archaeology tour of CHINA, September 21—October 15. Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Guilin, Beijing, Urumqi, Turpan, Dunhuang, Lanzhou, Xi'an and Shanghai. Visit the fabulous Magao Grottoes, the army of lifesize terra cotta warriors, ancestral temples, the Great Wall, Buddhas and pagodas, Neolithic villages, trace the Silk Route, see imperial palaces, museums, the Xin-

jiang Autonomous Region. Expert guiding, limited size group. Circle No. 14.

15. **NANTUCKET RENTALS**—the people to call for guest house and hotel advance reservations; cottage, apartment, house rentals; residential and investment properties. Call (617) 228-9559 (reservations), (617) 228-3131 (rentals), or Circle No. 15.

16. **PONTE VEDRA INN & CLUB**—miles of gorgeous Florida beach, 36 great holes of golf, and 15 all-weather tennis courts. Stay in Golf Cottage accommodations overlooking the famous island ninth hole, or in ocean-front rooms along the beach. Circle No. 16.

17. **ST. JAMES'S CLUB**—the essence of European elegance and traditional British understatement in a beautiful Caribbean setting. 90 deluxe air-conditioned accommodations on 100 acres. Water sports, private yacht club and marina, 5 tennis courts, horseback riding, elegant restaurants, and a European-style gaming room. Circle No. 17.

18. **SETTLERS BEACH**—spacious, luxurious seaside apartments on a sparkling white sand beach. Freshwater pool surrounded by trim green lawns and flowering gardens. Quiet low-key atmosphere with shopping and night life just minutes away. Circle No. 18.

19. **STEVENS YACHTS**—luxurious, private sailing vacations aboard 47-to 56-foot yachts. Sail the islands, swim at isolated beaches, explore and shop ashore. Expert crews, 3 meals a day, diving, windsurfing, fishing, at prices that rival hotels ashore. Depart Tortola or St. Lucia for the Virgins or the Windwards. Circle No. 19.

20. **SUGARBUSH INN AT CLUB SUGARBUSH**—a premier mountain resort for the discriminating guest who wants all the amenities and services a first class hotel has to offer. Delightful restaurants, indoor pool, jacuzzi, saunas, on-premise Rossignol Ski Touring Center. one minute from the lifts at Sugarbush—the perfect winter vacation. Circle No. 20.

21. **TIMBER CREEK**—expansive townhome condominiums with a host of year round amenities. These perfect hideaways offer panoramic views of Mount Snow, Vermont, and come tastefully furnished with a distinctive attention to detail found only at Timber Creek. Circle No. 21.

22. **TRAVELINE, INC.**—combine the Greek experience with Traveline's 27 years of experience for the most glorious vacation. You may choose among entire package tours, partial tours, combination tours, or any tour. Circle No. 22.

23. **YOUNG ISLAND**—a private island...30 acres...30 cottages, beach, pool, tennis, sailing, windsurfing, snorkeling, superb food and service. Circle No. 23.

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band, *George Freeman '33*.

Francis D. Gurll, Del Mar, Calif., tells us: "In justification of the two years of basic Spanish I took in my first two years at Brown, my wife, Eileen, and I toured Spain, Portugal, and Morocco recently. To our dismay, we learned that the Castillian Spanish over which I had labored was not being used in Barcelona, where Catalan is spoken. Nor was it useful in Seville, where Andalusian Spanish is in vogue. Even in Madrid, there were hardly any natives able to understand my 'pronunthiation.' So I am hoping for a refresher course when I return in 1986 for our 55th reunion. Hasta la vista."

John O. Prouty, Warren, N.H., "had a wonderful time marching and playing with the Brown band at its 60th birthday celebration at the Penn game. Sorry no classmates were there."



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32 *John B. Rae*, Claremont, Calif., notes: "My latest book, *The American Automobile Industry*, was published in September by G.K. Hall and Co. in Boston. It is one of a series of texts in business history."

33 Dr. *Simon J. Copans*, Paris, was named *Chevalier de la Legun d'Honneur* in 1957 by the French government. He was promoted to the rank of *officier* for services rendered to Franco-American cultural relations.

J. Morton Ferrier, Jr., Santa Fe, N.M., writes: "My granddaughter, Emily Jennison, became New Mexico's leading woman rider by winning high point in both the Four H Division and the New Mexico Quarterhorse Association Division at the state fair horse show in Albuquerque in September. My grandson, David, was a member of the Olympics Band in Los Angeles last summer."

35 *Weldon L. Seamonds*, Dover, N.H., helped *Jim Christopher* celebrate his marriage to *Lib Hammond* on July 21 at a party at the Concord Country Club in Concord, Mass., on Oct. 6. Also there was *Weldon's* wife, *Gainal*, and *A.B. Cole* and his wife, *Connie*.

36 Our election is over, all ballots are in, certified and counted. The results are official. The new officers for our recently merged men's and women's classes are as follows: President, *Gordon E. Cadwgan*; First Vice President, *Moe P. Margolies*; Second Vice President, *Naomi Richman Brodsky*; Co-Secretaries, *Marion Hall Goff* and *Howard D. Silverman*; Treasurer, *Joseph Olney*; Assistant Treasurer, *Louise O'Brien Owens*; Reunion Co-Chairmen, *Annette Aaronian Baronian* and *Alfred J. Owens*; Class Agents, *Beatrice Minkins* and *C. Warren Bubier*; Executive Committee (at large): *J. Gerald Dunn*, *Robert W. Kenyon*, *John P. Despres*, *Walter G. Barney*, *Clarence D. Hawkes*, *George E. Burke*, *Esther Kuldin Adler*, *Marjorie Denzer Flesch*, and *Alice Van Hoesen Booth*.

The revised constitution and by-laws were approved and are now in effect. Our new class officers and executive committee will serve five-year terms or until successors are elected and qualified.

The secretaries are already planning a newsletter with details of the elections and lots more. *Al Owens* and *Annette Baronian* have already talked on

the telephone in regard to plans for our 50th reunion next year. Our treasurers report that, contrary to rumors, there are no plans to raise the class dues. If you haven't heard from our class agents, you soon will. President *Gordon Cadwgan* cannot thank you enough for your efforts on his behalf and thanks the nominating committee and the executive committee for their work during the past year. We will soon be together again.

37 The class of '37 (women) had its fall dinner get-together on Oct. 23 at which all recent events and news of members was exchanged. The class looks forward to the early spring lunch or dinner in '85.

John M. Exton, New York City, notes: "Classmates who are in St. Thomas, January-April, or Martha's Vineyard, June-August, consult the phone book and say hello."

Charles J. White, Unionville, Conn., was recently elected first vice president at *Drexel Burnham Lambert*. He's an investment banker and stockbroker.

38 *James Ramsbottom*, North Myrtle Beach, S.C., reports: "Retired from *Curtiss Wright*, after thirty-nine years, in 1978. Moved to South Carolina in 1979 to enjoy the golf, fishing, and activities in our community, which is primarily oriented to retirees. Any Brown transients or vacationers are welcome for overnight lodging and a guided tour of our wonderful area."

39 *Philip J. Feiner*, Daly City, Calif., writes: "I am enjoying retirement. Playing tennis three times a week at Golden Gate Park and taking a course in German at San Francisco State. My wife and I had a great time at the '39 reunion."

Kenneth L. Frank, Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla., reports: "Now fully retired. I travel a lot, just took thirty days in China. Last year, Kenya and Portugal."

Gertrude Levin Pullman, Dallas, notes: "New granddaughter, *Elyssa Hannah Benklifa*, born July 25, 1984, on my husband's birthday."

40 Plans for our 45th reunion, the weekend of May 24-27, are well underway. The reunion committee is co-chaired by *June Purcell Beddoe* and *Jean Bruce Cummings*. *Ruth Campbell*, *Polly Tirrell English*, *Gladys Chernack Kapstein*, *Anne Keenan McCaffrey*, *Phyllis Riley Murray*, and *Betty Hunt Schumann* joined June for 2

dutch-treat lunch at the Faculty Club on Oct. 17 to formulate plans for the luncheon and class meeting for the women of '40 on Saturday, May 25, and to share ideas for stimulating enthusiasm to ensure a large turnout. Headquarters for the class will be on the Brown campus in close proximity to the sites of planned activities. The Faculty Club will be the setting for the luncheon and meeting. *Phyllis Murray* substituting for *Jean Cummings*, who left with Stan on Oct. 26 for a sixteen-day Brown alumni tour to Egypt, met with *John McLaughry* and *Harold Pfautz*, co-chairmen of reunion activities for the men of Brown '40, and committee members *Russell Field* and *Kenneth Clapp* for lunch in the Carberry Room of the Faculty Club on Nov. 9. They coordinated plans for combined activities. Several special activities to bring all together and renew old ties have been planned. Save the dates, Memorial Day weekend, and plan to celebrate the 45th participating in a full weekend of festivities with all returning classmates. More news and details of our combined activities will be forthcoming.

G. Edmund Blood, Wellesley, Mass., reports: "I am semi-retired, but I work as a sales engineer two or three days a week for Flexco Microwave Cable. I also play a lot of golf."

E. Howard Hunt, Miami, Fla., writes: "My fifty-seventh book will be published in the spring of '85. *The Kremlin Conspiracy* is a sequel to *The Berlin Ending* ('74) and depicts the rescue of a renowned 'refusenik' from the USSR. Stein and Day is the publisher."

Joe Parnicky, Columbus, Ohio, reports: "This past May, I was a member of a delegation of twelve to the People's Republic of China, arranged with the China Association for Science and Technology. Our group made presentations, conducted workshops, and consulted on programs for exceptional children and adults in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou."

41 *Dr. Earle F. Cohen*, Providence, has retired from the practice of medicine. "Devoting full time to real estate development and operating Hotel Viking in Newport, R.I."

Wallace Davis, Jr., Oak Ridge, Tenn., reports: "I have now retired from Oak Ridge National Laboratory but continue to consult in several phases of nuclear energy."

42 *Aldo S. Bernardo*, Johnston City, N.Y., tells us: "I have just completed the third and final volume of a translation from the Latin of Francis Petrarch's 350 *Letters on Familiar Matters*. It is the first time all the letters have been translated into English. The Johns Hopkins Press has scheduled the volume for early next year."

Stephen H. Dolley, San Miguel, Calif., notes: "Bailed out of the mortgage banking dodge a couple of years ago. Now divide my time between our ranch in middle California (San Miguel) and our home in Carmel. My first book, a cookbook, is with an agent in New York."

Henry S. Hardy writes: "Our new address is P.O. Box 536, Townsend, Mass. 01469. Had open heart surgery in October '83 and a triple bypass. Now retired, but sub teaching at Nashoba Tech High School in Westford, Mass."

Edwin E. Nelson, Upland, Calif., has been promoted to president of Packaging Systems and Materials Corporation, in Upland.

43 *Phil Bradford*, Columbus, Ohio, a travel agent for thirty-five years, has been appointed by the American Society of Travel Agents to be on its site selection committee. This group of eight selects cities that wish to host the ASTA World Congress of some 7,000 agents, airline managers, cruise lines, hotel owners, etc. Phil has visited Rome, Israel, Singapore, and Seattle in the past year. "Not a bad committee—even if you do work those few days."

Marguerite Connelly Carroll, Wakefield, R.I., notes: "Our son, Mark J. Carroll, CPA, received his law degree from Fordham University in May. He passed the Connecticut bar exam."

44 *Bob Berry*, New York City, reports: "After several years as national director of fund-raising for the United States Olympic Committee and vice president for development and public relations of the New York Botanical Garden, I am now manager for development and public relations (North America) of the American University of Beirut, based in New York City."

Irving R. Levine, NBC News' chief economics correspondent in Washington, D.C., delivered the keynote address last October at the University of Alabama Business Hall of Fame ceremonies in Tuscaloosa.

45 *Dora D. Anjoorian*, North Kingstown, R.I., reports that her daughter, who is graduating from law school at Santa Clara University, will also be receiving her M.B.A. degree.

Bernice Turnbull Bueler, Hannibal, Mo., is the librarian at Hannibal Junior High School. Her husband is assistant superintendent for instruction in the Hannibal Public Schools.

Marjorie Byam Cribb, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I work full-time as music specialist for handicapped children, ages 2 months to 6 years. Husband Tom is vice president at Surface Research Corporation. A son, David, is in Minnesota, and the other, John, is in Townsend, Mont."

Jean Tanner Edwards, Providence, notes: "I am still librarian at Lincoln School, still very involved in volunteer work for the United Church of Christ." Jean and husband *Knight '45* have two grandsons, children of daughter Barbara. Son Bill works in Boston, and son John in St. Paul.

Mary Santee Harris has moved to Durango, Colo. She writes: "We moved to what certainly must be one of the most beautiful spots on earth—the Animas River Valley, twelve miles north of Durango. We're living on three-plus acres of rural land surrounded by picture-postcard beauty. New address: 11029 County Rd. 250, Durango 81301."

Dr. Jeanne Jaspan writes that she is in the practice of gastroenterology in New York City and has two grandchildren, Steven, 4½, and Joseph, 1.

Nancy Kernan Lichtenfels reports that since she lost her husband, Carl, three years ago, she has made many changes in her life. In June 1983, she retired from her teaching position in East Greenwich, R.I. She sold her large home and bought a condominium at

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110 Pine Glen Dr. in East Greenwich. She has also purchased a condominium in Florida. Her address there is 423A Meadowlark Ln., Naples Bath and Tennis Club, Naples, Fla. 33942. Nancy writes: "Bessie Rudd would be happy to know that I am still active in swimming. Down here I'm into synchronized swimming, which is a lot of work but a great deal of fun."

Katherine Nevins McManus, Grand Island, N.Y., notes: "I have been a human rights specialist for the New York State Division of Human Rights for almost ten years now." She has a son in Denver, three in Portsmouth, Va., and one in Binghamton, N.Y. Also a daughter graduating from the University of Pennsylvania Law School this year. "I have also collected four wonderful daughters-in-law and two beautiful granddaughters," Kay writes.

Roberta L. Wheeler, Great Barrington, Mass., has become a columnist for the newspapers of Berkshire Media, Inc. "My subject has been 'house for sale,' similar to *Yankee* magazine. Houses are multiple-listed through Berkshire County Board of Realtors, of which I am a member."

Arlene Wood Wiener, Westport, Conn., is a school social worker in New Canaan, Conn.

46 *Harold Demopoulos*, an attorney in Providence, is serving this year as president of the Rhode Island Bar Association. A resident of Bristol, R.I., he is a trustee of the Brown Club of Rhode Island and a past director of the Brown Football Association.

Betty Baird Nickerson, Peacham, Vt., is teaching art a half day per week in Peacham schools. She has twenty-six years' experience and most recently taught art at St. Johnsbury Middle School.

47 *Richard H. Bube* was on sabbatical last spring from his position as chairman and professor of materials science and engineering at Stanford University and spent it at the University of Neuchatel in Switzerland. He gave a Troisième Cycle de la Physique de Suisse Romande course on "The Materials Science of Photovoltaic Solar Cells" at the Polytechnic University in Lausanne, and visited photovoltaic research laboratories in Freiburg, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Konstanz in Germany.

The Rev. *David T. Cross*, Mill Valley, Calif., writes: "I enjoyed a brief look at Brown and at the Jenckes house

on Benefit Street (belonged to an ancestor) at the tail end of a 15,000-mile sabbatical leave, doing research on education for elders and volunteers."

48 *George F. Heckler* has retired as president of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, in Media, Pa., but remains a trustee of the school. He and his wife, *Marion Heim Heckler* '50, are now living at 115 Sourwood Dr., Hatboro, Pa. 19040.

Robert W. Phillips has been appointed a vice president of Irving Trust Company in New York City, where he is manager of data security in the Computer Operations Group. He joined the bank in 1957 and was appointed an officer in 1970.

49 *Stephen A. Greene, Jr.*, East Greenwich, R.I., is serving his second year as president of the Roger Williams Family Association and alumnus advisor to Beta Alpha Chapter of Kappa Sigma fraternity at Brown.

Helvi Olen Moyer and her husband, *Robert A. Moyer* '50, Vernon, Conn., report: "Our elder son, Jim, and his wife, Toni, have presented us with our first grandchild, Emily Lynne, born June 10, 1984."

William T. Slick, Jr., Houston, retired from Exxon U.S.A. as a senior vice president on Dec. 1, 1983, after more than thirty-five years of service. A trustee emeritus of Brown, he has recently been elected a trustee of St. Thomas University in Houston.

50 *Joe Adams*, Westlake, Ohio, is now secretary of the steering committee of the Gas Appliance Technology Center of the Gas Research Institute.

Marion Heim Heckler and her husband, *George Heckler* (see '48), now live at 115 Sourwood Dr., Hatboro, Pa. 19040.

E.J. Lownes, Lyme, N.H., writes: "Had a great time at the off-year reunion. Especially glad to see *Charlie Jackson*. Looking forward to June '85 and hope many more 50-ites can come back."

Robert A. Moyer and his wife, *Helvi Olen Moyer* '49, Vernon, Conn., report: "Our elder son, Jim, and his wife, Toni, have presented us with our first grandchild, Emily Lynne, born on June 10, 1984."

51 *Gay B. Rose*, widow of the late *John S. Rose*, would like to thank *Charlie Casey* for the "very special support he gave to me as one of John's pall bearers. Charlie was John's first friend at Brown when they both started in as ex-GI's. He was one of our ushers at our wedding thirty years ago. Brown friendships run deep."

Duncan C. Gray, Great Falls, Va., married *Maxine Shaw*, a graduate of Cambridge University in England, in 1981. "Children all through college. Happily living with an English accent."

Joanne Kunz White, Knoxville, Tenn., has been elected president of the Tennessee Artists Association, a statewide fine-arts group of professionals and non-professionals.

52 *Mary Williamson Crawley*, Norman, Okla., notes: "It was great to talk over old times at West House with classmate *Jane Hensyl Johnston*, when she and her husband, *Tom* '53, came to Oklahoma City in October. Would like to hear from roommate *Betty Gentry Sherman*."

Annette Barabash Leyden, Irvington, N.Y., reports: "My husband and I had a fascinating trip to Israel in August, led by the rabbi who married us thirty-one years ago! We are now experts in Herodian architecture. This was followed by a stay in France and seven days in London, where we managed to see six plays!"

Hilary Masters, Pittsburgh, says: "So far, so good in Pittsburgh. New novel due in January from *David R. Godine*, Boston. I am associate professor, English department, at Carnegie-Mellon University. Pittsburgh, city of champions, is the new Paris, says Mitterand of the old Paris."

Mary Ann Burrows Nye and *Mason W. Nye* have just moved into a new home at Suffield Academy in Suffield, Conn., where he is director of studies. "We would love to see any classmates who are driving through our town."

Alan Young has transferred from Prudential's New Jersey office to its office in Fort Washington, Pa.

53 *Charles A. Carpenter*, Madison, Wisc., notes: "Daughter *Connie Carpenter Phinney* won the first gold medal of the Los Angeles Olympics in bicycle racing."

55 *Bill Condaxis* has moved to Mervyn's Department Stores Texas headquarters in Plano after a year in San Francisco.

56 John H. Golden reports: "Presently in Atlanta operating Medical Marketing Group, Inc., manufacturing disposable medical supplies. Great area to live in but miss getting home more often. Phone: (404) 981-2591."

Richard A. Strickland, New Britain, Conn., tells us: "I am still a director in the Claims Department of the Employee Benefits Division of Aetna Life and Casualty. My daughter, Liz, was married on Oct. 5. My other daughter, Tracy, is a recent graduate of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania."

Henry A. Vandersip, Cranston, R.I., writes: "The former Phebe P. Young and I were married on April 16, 1983, at Trinity Church in Newport, R.I. We are now weekend commuters to our home in Cranston from York, Pa., where we recently acquired a small manufacturing company, Heatron, Inc. Other participants in this adventure are our 15-year-old daughter, Phebe D. Young, and our golden retriever, Cutty."

Peter Von Stein, Guilford, Conn., reports: "I am living in the East for the first time in twenty-five years, having recently started Access Medical Systems, Inc., in Branford, Conn. The company has established a national distribution network, which sells diagnostic products to physicians. I am chairman and CEO. Stephanie, the oldest of our three children, is a freshman at Brown."

57 The November *Brown Alumni Monthly* reported that Gus White was the first recipient of the William Rogers Award, given by the Associated Alumni. The award is intended to recognize "an outstanding alumnus whose service to society in general would be representative of the words of the Brown Charter: living a life '... of usefulness and reputation.'" Three other members of the class, Art Pickard, Mary Pickard, and Morris Zucker, received the new Alumni Service Awards, given for "distinguished, continuing volunteer service to Brown in any field of alumni activity."

Theodore D. Colangelo, Weston, Conn., notes: "Recently relocated my company, Ted Colangelo Associates (marketing and corporate communications), to Greenwich, Conn., to an exciting restored 1881 mill complete with waterfall and stream—an ideal environment for creative people. Also completed a happy and prosperous decade as partner company with Ben-

ton and Bowles, a major New York ad agency."

Jerry Hanley, Albany, N.Y., is the new chairman of the theatre department at SUNY Albany. His daughter, Kate, is Brown '87. Jerry is looking forward to his 30th reunion when she graduates.

Betty Kilgore Hoadley is teaching English at Rundlett Junior High School in Concord, N.H. Her husband, Chet, is the city water superintendent. Their daughter, Lynn, is a mechanical engineer working for Public Service of New Hampshire and a new mother. Son Jeff is a senior at West Point, and son Jon is a sophomore at the University of Maine.

58 If any members of the class of '58 failed to receive the class book published for our 25th reunion, you can get a copy by contacting Paul H. Johnson, c/o Connecticut Savings Bank, 55 Church St., New Haven, Conn. 06510.

John M. Courtney, Chevy Chase, Md., reports: "Our trip to the Aegean Coast this spring was an unexpected delight—no tourists and exquisite ruins, beautiful handiwork. Blake, 9, stayed behind with the horses and lazy days on the ocean. We hope to return to Turkey this spring, and take him with us."

Edward S. Flattau, Washington, D.C., writes: "I continue to write the only nationally syndicated environmental column in the country. The column appears in more than 100 newspapers throughout the nation."

Ronald J. Offenkrantz, Brooklyn, N.Y., tells us: "Just marked 20th anniversary as member of Spitzer and Feldman in New York City. My youngest son, Jonathan, is in his second year at Brown."

Patricia Patricelli has been appointed director of promotion for the Sheraton Corporation, a subsidiary of ITT Corporation. She is on the board of directors of the Padua (Italy) Sister City Association, Fashion Group of Boston, and Public Action for the Arts in Boston.

59 Dante G. Ionata, North Providence, R.I., a policy assistant for Rhode Island Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy, spent fourteen days in Japan in October as part of a Rhode Island trade mission, headed by Governor Garrahy and President Swearer.

Yvette Greifer Kahn, Greenwich, Conn., writes: "I am now the administrative assistant at Stamford Historical

Society in Stamford, Conn. Son Adam is Brown '88."

Lt. Col. Russ Prouty, Alexandria, Va., will complete twenty-six years in the Marine Corps ("a long trail a' winding") in 1986. He acquired the family homestead on Booth Hill Road in North Scituate, Mass., in 1979. He has recently purchased the old Morris Pond property (Echo Lake) across the street. He plans eventually to move back to Scituate, landscape the pond, and spend his winters ice skating, trekking for holly, and keeping up with English literature by the fire.

60 Thomas J. Dunleavy, North Salem, N.Y., writes that his daughter Anne is a senior at URI; son Tom, a junior at Villanova; and daughter Peg, a freshman at Villanova.

Jane Webbink Goldman and Ann Rogers Phillipoff found themselves together in an eight-student class last summer at the Bank Street College of Education in New York City. "We last met twenty-four years ago but hope to see everyone at next spring's reunion."

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Jane is an assistant second-grade teacher at the Brearley School in Manhattan, and Ann is teaching pre-school children at the Berkelye-Carroll Street School in Brooklyn.

Bruce A. Homeyer has been transferred to Charlotte, N.C., with Du Pont Textile Fibers Marketing.

61 Walter McCarthy, Wayzata, Minn., reports that "our son, Richard, 19, is at New England College. Sarah, 21, is living in New York City. I am still a photographer, and Lucy is still a psychiatric social worker."

Joseph D. Steinfield, Needham, Mass., has been elected to a three-year term on the Council of the Boston Bar Association. He is a partner in the firm of Hill & Barlow, where he specializes in trial practice. He was previously a member of the executive committee of the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts and chairman of the Governor's Drug Program Review Board.

62 John P. Bassler has been elected a partner and member of the board of directors of Heidrick and Struggles, an international executive search firm. He holds an M.B.A. from George Washington University and has been an associate in the New York office of the firm since 1982. During those two years he has been in contact with many Brown alumni through his search activities for middle- and senior-level executive management. He lives in Darien, Conn., with his family.

Dale Burg, New York City, is now freelancing full time with a contract from *The Star* to ghost-write a humor and hints column for Mary Ellen Pinkham ("the second-best read feature in the tabloid") and a cooking column for *Family Circle*, geared to working women ("I'm seeking quick and easy recipes"). "Have my own office (a one-time maid's room) to write in next to the Russian Tea Room. Alden passed that peculiar New York ritual, the nursery school interview, with flying colors, and at 2½ is enrolled—a first step toward Brown, I hope."

Barry Walter writes: "I am now a project manager for Applied Data Research in Princeton, N.J. My product is a courseware development system (i.e., computer-based training) that runs on the IBM PC."

63 Joseph K. Fisler, Staten Island, N.Y., notes: "Last June, I was promoted from the princi-

palship of Tottenville High School to the position of superintendent for Brooklyn and Staten Island high schools. I am now responsible for fourteen schools with a population of approximately 40,000 students."

Gail Caslowitz Levine and her husband, William A. Levine (see '64), Chestnut Hill, Mass., write: "Our daughter, Jane, is a member of the class of 1988. Our son, Dan, is a sophomore at Brookline High School. We are NASP area chairmen for central Boston. Gail is head class agent for '63."

Joanna E. Rapf, Norman, Okla., reports: "I continue as associate professor of English and film at the University of Oklahoma. My son, Alexander, is 8 and pursues interests in acting, piano, soccer, and karate."

64 Mara Gailitis Koppel and her husband, Bob, of Chicago, announce the birth of their second child, Nicholas, in June.

William A. Levine and his wife, Gail Caslowitz Levine (see '63), Chestnut Hill, Mass., write: "Our daughter, Jane, is a member of the class of 1988, and our son, Dan, is a sophomore at Brookline High School. We are NASP area chairmen for central Boston. Bill is also a member of the Brown Annual Fund Executive Committee. He is a member of Goulston & Storrs, a Boston law firm."

Mickey Manicattide and Barbara Dabb Manicattide are now living in Fairfield, Conn. Mickey is assistant to the president of George B. Buck Consultants, in New York City. Liz is a junior at Yale.

Arnold H. Selengut, Landing, N.J., writes that "son Jeremy, 18, attended the New Jersey Governor's School in the Sciences at Drew University last summer. Son Jesse, 17, is living in Orange, France, and attending high school in association with Wooster Academy's 'Year in Provence Program.' Daughter Becky, 14, is a freshman at Blair Academy this year. I'm still project manager for Singer-Kearfott on the Trident Program."

65 Bruce E. Langdon, Lakewood, Ohio, moved to Ohio in July to become director of libraries at Cleveland State University.

Dr. Thomas P. Sculco, New York City, reports: "My textbook, *Orthopedic Care of the Geriatric Patient*, was to be published in December. Have been promoted to associate clinical professor of orthopedic surgery at Cornell Medical College."

66 Perry C. Abernethy writes that he is a partner in the law firm of Franklin, Dunn & Abernethy. He and his wife have three children: Heather, 8, Alicia, 6, and Brian, 3. The family lives in Albuquerque, N.M.

Paul F. Kelly has joined Georgetown/Washington, D.C.-based International Commerce Consultants, Ltd., as vice president and director of U.S.-China Trade Operations. He continues to live in Falls Church, Va.

Jane Lamson Peppard, Temple Terrace, Fla., was recently promoted to research manager of the *St. Petersburg Times* and *Evening Independent*.

67 Richard F. Brennan, Houston, is still Houston-area NASP chairman. "I recently traveled to Providence for the admission/NASP leadership conference. Reveled in revenge on Yale."

S. Jane DeSolms, Norristown, Pa., received her Ph.D. in chemistry from Bryn Mawr College in May 1984.

Janet Levin Hawk and David Q. Hawk report: "The Hawks have been in Chatham, N.J., for four years now. Dave continues as regional vice president of Prucapital in Newark. Janet works at home, supervising Wendy, 13, and Amanda, 9."

Bruce I. Noble, Emerson, N.J., tells us: "I am now working at Towne Office Supply in New York City. My children, Danielle, 10, and Joshua, 7, both list Brown as their first choice."

Helen Spector, Evanston, Ill., recently celebrated her first anniversary as president of Spector & Associates, Inc., organizational process consultants. After five years in consulting with Touche Ross & Co. in Chicago, she formed her own firm to help companies that want to increase organizational effectiveness.

68 Lawrence Z. Markosian, Menlo Park, Calif., is a senior computer scientist with Reasoning Systems, Inc., in Palo Alto, a recent start-up that will develop and market applications of artificial-intelligence-based automatic programming technology.

Judith Coughlin McNerny writes: "Our third child, Catherine, was born on July 16, 1984. I am practicing law as a partner in the firm of Morrato, Beiging, Burrus and Colatuno, in Englewood, Colo."

Dr. Stephen M. Sagar and Susan A. Semonoff moved in June to San Francisco, where Steve is doing research at the

VA Hospital and teaching at UCSF Medical School. Susan is assistant to the director of finance at UCSF hospitals and clinics. "We welcome all visitors to our new home."

69 Lt. Comdr. Roger S. Dewey (USN), Burke, Va., graduated from the Air Force Institute of Technology in March 1983, receiving a master's in nuclear science. His wife is Helen Wolfe Dewey (see '70).

Paul E. Dunn notes: "Sandy and I brought our first child, Adam, into the world in January 1984. One of his first trips was to visit the campus for our May reunion. Also, I was named president of McNeil Securities Corporation, one of the nation's largest real estate syndicators. Home: 830 Cabot Ct., San Carlos, Calif. 94070."

Michael V. Elsberry, Atlanta, writes that his wife, Sally Blackmun, gave birth to their second child, Elizabeth Blackmun Elsberry, on Oct. 8.

William M. Flook, Crownsville, Md., writes: "My daughter, Margaret McGuigan (Maggie), was born on May 21, 1984. Moved from Rhode Island this past summer—now living near Annapolis, Md., and working as a school psychologist at a program for emotionally disturbed teenagers."

Dr. Allen H. Heller, Dedham, Mass., notes: "The entire family, including David, 4, and Richard, 1, just returned to Boston after two months in Zurich, Switzerland, where I worked at the university supported by the Roche Foundation for Scientific Exchange with Switzerland."

Dr. Joan M. Ruffle, Hummelstown, Pa., presented a paper at the American Society of Anesthesiologists' annual meeting in New Orleans in October.

Robert C. Sloan, Jr., California, Md., has been appointed assistant director/head of public services at the library of St. Mary's College of Maryland. "Sue is a technical assistant, Division of Arts and Letters, at the college."

70 Helen Wolfe Dewey, Burke, Va., is a part-time graduate student at the University of Maryland, College Park, working on a degree at the College of Library and Information Services. Her husband is Lt. Comdr. Roger S. Dewey (see '69).

Lawrence M. Gordon has recently joined the law firm of Leland, Parachini, Steinberg, Flinn, Matzger, and Melnick at 333 Market St., San Francisco 94105. (415) 957-1800.

Robert D. Schwartz, Atlanta, reports: "I was starting pitcher for Pharr Li-

brary softball team, which was Atlanta's representative once again in the Gay Softball World Series. With my lover, Richard Robinson, I bought a house and now live at 850 Boulevard S.E., Atlanta. Looking forward to 15th reunion."

Craig Van Nostrand and Laura Taylor, of Rochester, N.Y., announce the birth of their first child, Elizabeth.

David P. Whitman, Providence, spent three weeks visiting the Pacific Northwest last August and caught up on recent events with Bill Cronin in Seattle and David Philbrick in Salem, Oregon.

71 Dr. John Jentzer has recently joined a group private practice doing both invasive and non-invasive cardiology in eastern Maine. Northeast Cardiology Associates is based in Bangor. "John, Carolyn, and son, Jacob, are doing well."

Armen Shahinian reports: "I was married to Brenda Dabaghian on June 23, 1984. My brother, Steven '69, was best man. Brenda and I are living at 20 East 9th St. in New York. I am a member of the Roseland, N.J., law firm of Wolff and Samson."

Robert B. Tolles and Hannah Erb Tolles report the birth of their second daughter, Juliana, on Aug. 21, 1983. Bob continues to work toward his Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the University of Detroit, while maintaining his private practice in psychology. They live in Ann Arbor.

72 Kathe M. Anderson writes: "1984 has been a year of significant changes. I now work for First Virginia Banks, Inc., Virginia's second largest bank holding company, in their corporate law department, doing real estate and litigation. I got married on Oct. 7 to Larry Phelps, a lawyer in the Fairfax County Attorney's Office. We recently moved into a new home with lots of empty rooms in Falls Church."

Clifford M. Brown, La Mesa, Calif., notes: "I have had a very busy summer! I married Wendy Fay, who is a native of San Diego like myself. I also began my own CPA practice in San Diego."

James W. Gronefeld reports: "Living in Golf Manor, Ohio, with wife, Kathy, and two children, Michelle and Chris. Recently promoted to supervisory associate with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati."

Dr. Jeffrey T. Darnall, Media, Pa., writes: "I would like to report the birth of our third child, Emilie Elizabeth, on

Dec. 14, 1983. Other children are Seth, 5, and Jordan, 3."

Judith Henshaw Gray, Bedford, Mass., reports the birth of her second child, Lauren Christine, on Aug. 20.

Joanne K. Hilferty has moved from "the public to the private sector and from the East to the West Coast." She is director of new business ventures with Home Health Care of America. Her home address: 2516 Alder Ln., Costa Mesa, Calif. 92627.

Clare L. Rabinow, Boston, writes: "After enjoying eleven years of rent control, I moved to a Beacon Hill condo in March and joined the ranks of the house-poor. New address: 3 Spruce St. #4, Boston 02108."

Steven N. Robinson, Alexandria, Va., notes: "I'm now out of the Navy and practicing law with Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton in Washington, D.C. My wife, Shelley, is an attorney with the chief counsel of the IRS. Our son, Gregory, is 2."

Christopher G. Wren, Madison, Wis., reports: "I recently left private practice to join the Wisconsin Department of Justice as an assistant attorney general handling criminal appeals. *The Legal Research Manual*, a book I co-authored with my wife, has gained rapid acceptance as a textbook and has been adopted as a required text at nearly thirty law schools only a year after its publication."

73 Dr. Richard S. Basuk, New York City, writes: "I am currently in my final year of plastic surgery training at NYU Medical Center with plans to practice plastic surgery and hand surgery in Bergen County, N.J. My wife, Philomena, is completing her final year of law school."

Dr. Joel S. Betesh, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., reports: "I am leaving my position as director of the Internal Medicine Residency Program at Hahnemann University in Philadelphia to take a position as a physician with Health America Health Maintenance Organization. Joan D. Katz and I have three children, David, 7, Hannah, 4, and Rachel, 1. Our address is 403 Bala Cir., Bala-Cynwyd 19004. It would be great to hear from friends at Brown that we haven't been in close touch with."

Eric L. Davis, Middlebury, Vt., writes: "I was promoted to tenure at Middlebury College last May, and am now an associate professor of political science. I am engaged to be married, in June, to Kathleen Jesseman of Stowe, Vt., and I am completing a book, *The*

Changing Federal Budget, which is scheduled for publication by Pergamon Press in late 1985."

David Duhaime and *Dr. Claire Flanagan* '75, Bridgewater, Mass., announce the birth of their first child, Jacob Thomas Duhaime, on July 13, 1984.

Katharine Foote Howland and *Richard James Howland*, of Princeton, N.J., report the birth of a son, Chase Barclay Howland, on March 30, 1984, in Princeton.

Gary Melillo and his wife, Sharon, of Basking Ridge, N.J., report the birth of their third child, Daniel, last May 27. He joins Michael, 5, and Christiana, 4. Gary is district sales manager for Hewlett-Packard Company in Piscataway, N.J.

Carolyn Walker Simmons, Beverly Hills, Calif., notes: "I married David Simmons, a film editor, on July 31, 1984. I'm working as an assistant vice president in airlines/aerospace at the Bank of America in Los Angeles. I'm a commercial lending officer to large aerospace companies across the country. I got my M.B.A. from Penn's Wharton School last June."

Darby Warner and his wife, Pam, of Scituate, Mass., recently celebrated the birth of their second son, Christian Morrison Warner. Darby is director of worldwide asset and liability management for the Bank of Boston.

74 *Barbara T. Andrews*, Boulder, Colo., notes: "Currently beginning my third year as an associate with the Denver law firm of Davis, Graham, & Stubbs, specializing in Western water and environmental law. I am a member of the California and Colorado bars. Recently published a book (1983, Stanford Environmental Law Society—400 pgs.) on federal-state water projects and water law conflicts in the West, with a forward written by Senator Moynihan (D-N.Y.)."

L. Leighton Armitage, Ossining, N.Y., "happily reports that, despite some close calls, he still has no children, never wants any, and continues to seclude himself in the protected world of secondary education, calmly awaiting the Apocalypse."

Dr. Marc C. Blum and *Kathleen Bersch Blum*, of Oshkosh, Wis., announce the birth of their daughter, Ashley Madeleine Bersch Blum, on July 16, 1983.

Faye Dion and *Michael Feldman*, West Hartford, Conn., write: "Faye is an administrator in the systems department of Aetna Life and Casualty in Hartford. Michael is vice president of

development for Ibidinc, a computer software company. He recently authored and published *The Alpine Encounter*, a computer adventure game for the Apple and IBM personal computers. We now have two daughters, Rachel Feldman, 5, and Jessica Eve Feldman, born Dec. 19, 1983."

Dr. Frank D. Caporusso, Philadelphia, notes: "Finished fellowship in pulmonary disease at Temple University and in solo private practice in Philadelphia. New address: 97 Goodwin Pkwy., Sewell, N.J. 08080."

Jeremiah J. Davis is working as executive director of United Family Farmers in Aberdeen, S.D., a grassroots farmers' organization that supports domestic water development and opposes large irrigation projects.

Dr. Lawrence I. Golbe and *Devra Lifshitz Golbe* (see '75), Somerset, N.J., report the birth of their first child, Jonathan Charles, on Jan. 25, 1984. Larry is at the Rutgers Medical School.

Dr. Thomas P. Gushurst, Huntington, W.Va., writes: "I am a gastroenterologist in a group practice in Huntington. My wife, Colette, is a pediatrician at the Marshall University Medical School. We are the proud parents of Eric, almost 3 years old, and Claire, who was born on Valentine's Day, 1984. Our home phone: (304) 529-4399."

From *Gene L. Gussis*, Plano, Texas: "I'm a principal research engineer for ARCO Oil and Gas Company in Dallas. My wife, Jerri, and I have a son, Dane, and we're expecting our second child in April."

Robert W. Hopson married *Bernadette McDade* (Alabama A&M '78) on June 23, 1984. They continue to make their home in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where they are employed by IBM.

Art Italo, Marietta, Ga., is president of Itarco of Atlanta, Inc., operating the Atlanta franchise of Together, the nation's largest dating service. Itarco operates three Together offices in metropolitan Atlanta, and Art says that business is "fantastic."

Gayle A. Kaplan, Lisle, Ill., was promoted to the position of market research manager in August 1984.

Jeffrey A. Lester and his wife, Laurie, of Haworth, N.J., report the birth of their second son, Jonathan David, on March 28, 1984. Their first son, Adam, is 3.

Richard B. Schlenger, New York City, is working at Salomon Brothers in New York in real estate finance.

75 *Rigby Barnes* notes: "I have taken a position as sales/marketing manager at New England Printing in Woonsocket, R.I. I am still living in Swansea, Mass., with my wife, Nancy, and daughter, Rachel."

Joan B. Chamberlain, Redwood City, Calif., writes: "After taking the California bar exam in February 1984, I began working for the Redwood City/San Jose firm of Williams, Kelly, Polverari & Skelton. Coincidentally, *Joe Scott* '72 has a law office the next floor up! Married life is terrific..."

Thomas O. Childs is a designer-builder in Andover, Mass., and specializes in custom residential homes. New address: 244 South Main St., Andover 01810. "See you at the 10th."

Chalmers C. Congdon and *Amy Richardson*, Hamilton, Mass., report: "We have two children, Chal, 3 1/2, and Meryl, 6 months. Chal, Sr., works as a systems analyst at Quadex Corporation in Cambridge; Amy has been working at the Northeast Animal Shelter in Salem, Mass."

Dr. Claire Flanagan and *David Duhaime* '73 announce the birth of their first child, Jacob Thomas Duhaime, on July 13, 1984. They live in Bridgewater, Mass.

Dr. Harold K. Gever, Holland, Pa., reports the birth of his first child, Evan Samuel, on April 27. He has been named physician-in-charge of Health America's Bucks County office.

Devra Lifshitz Golbe and *Dr. Lawrence I. Golbe* (see '74), Somerset, N.J., report: "Our first child, Jonathan Charles, was born on Jan. 25, 1984. Devra is in the Rutgers University economics department."

Dr. Ronald P. Grelsamer, New York City, is "spending a year specializing in hip and knee joint replacement at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City."

Marian Heom writes: "I am living in Sudbury, Mass., with my husband, Jim, and my two children, Diana, 3, and Andy, 10 months."

Thomas A. Kavazanjian writes: "After spending six years in the Chicago area, my wife, Jan, daughter, Kim (now 3), and I moved to the New York metropolitan area in June 1983. We had very mixed feelings about the relocation as we loved the Chicago area and found it difficult to leave our friends, but were eager to be around more familiar surroundings and family once again. Our second child, Laura, was born on Aug. 3, 1983, and is now charging around the house, also. I've been with Shearson Lehman/American

Express since January 1984, as a financial consultant working out of the Melville, N.Y., office, (516) 753-8871. We are now living at 338 Ferris Rd., Seaford, N.Y. 11783 and would love to hear from any friends. See you at the 10th!"

Ross I. Krummel, Denver, was married last July 22 in Golden, Colo., to Marilyn Louise Kinney, of Denver. Several Brown graduates were in attendance. "I am still involved in oil and gas exploration with Phillips Petroleum and recently left our Alaska exploration group to join the California group."

Kathryn Kavazanjian Leonard and her husband, Daniel J. Leonard, write that their son, Gregory, just celebrated his second birthday. They are expecting their second child in March. They are still living in Syracuse, N.Y., and "loving it." Kathy works part-time as a program specialist for the New York state Disabled Children Program, and Dan is with CIS Leasing Corporation.

Peter G. Piness, Washington, D.C., notes: "I recently received my master's in international administration from the School for International Training, of Brattleboro, Vt. I left the Office of Recruitment at the Peace Corps in August to accept a position with the Field Services Branch of the American Republic Division of the Voice of America in Washington."

Dr. *Randal M. Rockney* writes: "I'm doing a fellowship in ambulatory pediatrics at The Children's Hospital in Boston. My address: 19 Brook St., Brookline, Mass."

David B. Sholem and his wife, Jan, of Champaign, Ill., announce the birth of their first child, Jamie Alan Sholem, on May 2, 1984.

Helayne Oberman Stoopack is an associate with the law firm of Kramer, Levin, Nessen, Kamin and Frankel. Dr. *Paul Stoopack* completed a residency in radiology at New York Hospital/Cornell Medical Center and is now a senior resident in internal medicine at NYU/Bellevue Hospital. He plans to specialize in gastroenterology. They live in New York City.

Dr. *Barry S. Taney* completed his fellowship in vitreo-retinal surgery at the Mayo Clinic last June and is a retinal surgeon in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Barry and his wife, Amy, are living in Boca Raton, Fla., with their 2-year-old daughter, Lauren.

Michael J. Walach and Jean O'Loughlin report the birth of their second child, Madeleine O'Loughlin Walach, on April 19, 1984. The family is living in Sunnyvale, Calif.

Brent Weaver is vice president of Vestek Systems, Inc., which provides computer software for institutional investors. *Suzanne Garber Weaver* has joined Visidata Corporation, a manufacturer of computer terminals and power supplies, as controller. They live in Oakland, Calif.

Elizabeth Lareau Whitcomb is living in Northfield, Mass., with her husband, James, and two children, Joshua, 4, and Katheryn, 1. She is teaching high school math in Hinsdale, N.H.

Cynthia Wilson, Beverly Hills, Calif., writes: "My husband, Jim Thompson, and I ecstatically announce the birth of our first child, Glenna Louise Thompson, on Sept. 4 in Los Angeles, where we're both pursuing acting with intermittent success."

76 *William P. Barboesch* notes: "I am practicing law at the New York City law firm of Haythe & Curley, where I specialize in trusts and estates."

John Carton and *Wendy Rowden*, Scarsdale, N.Y., report the birth of Pamela Nicole Carton on July 20.

Ted Dane, Jr., has assumed field representative responsibilities for servicing and developing The Andover Company's (insurance) agency plant in eastern and southwestern Massachusetts. A 1982 CPCU designate, he brings to his new position several years' experience in both underwriting and field work acquired with another agency.

Ken Day tells us: "My wife, Diane, and I had a precious little girl, Adrienne Michelle, last March 15. Our bubbly baby is certainly keeping us busy. Another big event in my life has been to change jobs. After being employed with Frito-Lay here in Dallas for five years, I accepted a position as director of purchasing with Neiman-Marcus in September. My responsibilities include buying all those shopping bags which I hope you will use when you shop at Neiman-Marcus."

Ethan E. DuBois and *Linda Lou Borges-DuBois*, Bristol, R.I., report: "We had our second son on Jan. 23, 1984: Timothy Ensign, born in Newport, R.I. Timmy joins Tommy, 3 1/2, at our new house at 24 Manchester St., Bristol."

Michael I. Ford has moved to Marietta, Ga., where he is developing real estate.

Tammi Hauck, Delafield, Wis., is now brand manager of Lowenbrau at Miller Brewing Company. "Anyone wishing a tour of the Milwaukee brewery is welcome. Tasting room is great!"

Dr. *Jonathan M. Kolodny* and his wife, Paula, of Braintree, Mass., report the birth of their first child, a son, Aaron David, on April 4, 1984.

David Levine and his wife, Pam, of Forest Hills, N.Y., are "delighted to announce the birth of their first child, Daniel Harris, on March 16, 1984."

Eric M. Oey, Berkeley, Calif., notes: "Just received my M.A. in Malay/Indonesian philology and linguistics after spending all of 1983 studying Javanese language in Surakarta, Central Java, under a Fulbright grant. Now beginning work on a doctorate at the University of California."

Serafino (Sandy) Posa is now a product group manager at Quaker Oats. *Yvonne Chao Posa* is doing commercial real estate lending at Continental Bank. They live in Chicago and are expecting their first child in February.

Abby Resnick and *Roger Day*, of Belmont, Mass., announce the birth of their first child, Benjamin Todd Resnick-Day, on June 10, 1984. Abby is taking time off from biostatistical consulting. Roger is a postdoctoral fellow in biostatistics at Harvard. "We'd love to hear from friends," they write.

Dr. *Joan E. Shook* and Dr. *Jeffrey R. Starke*, Houston, are married.

Michael J. Silverstein reports: "Living in Chicago. A manager at the Boston Consulting Group. Married with 3-year-old daughter, Heather."

Michael Snouffer and his wife, Christine, announce the birth of their first child, Katrina Elise, last July 14. The Snouffer family lives in Arlington Heights, Ill.

Catherine Laskowski Winkowski and *Chester Winkowski* report the birth of their daughter, Julia Christine, on Oct. 4. "We would love to hear from our Brown friends—our address is 341 Beacon St., Boston 02116. Phone: (617) 536-3833."

David O. Zenker, Jr., Morristown, N.J., joined Bear, Stearns & Company in New York City as institutional salesman in the High Yield Corporate Bond Department. Office phone: (212) 952-7991.

77 *Dirk Q. Allen* is the executive sports editor of the *Journal-News* in Hamilton, Ohio.

George Barrett and *Debbie Neimeth* announce the birth of their first child, a daughter, Kate Lynn, last May 20. Their address: 530 East 90th St., 5-D, New York, N.Y. 10128.

Stuart A. Billings notes: "After five years in Houston, I have returned to Zion (Salt Lake City), where I am a

practicing architect. Graduated from Rice University in 1982 with a M.Arch. Please tell *Tony Fiorello* to give me a call at (801) 359-7047."

Heidi Boghosian, Boston, reports: "I'm working at the Big Sister Association of Greater Boston as director of development and public relations. If any Brown women living in Boston want to become a 'Big Sister' to a little girl, call me at 267-4406! Also working at the Boston Public Access Station (cable TV) as a producer."

Robin Chandlee writes: "I am resource development coordinator for Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc., of Baltimore, which is helping revitalize neighborhoods in Baltimore. In my spare time I'm singing with the Baltimore Symphony Chorus and enjoying rowhouse living."

Lawrence Allan Heller has been promoted to the position of administrative consultant at Kwasha Lipton, an employee benefits consulting firm in Fort Lee, N.J. Larry has been at Kwasha Lipton since 1978. He became an associate of the Society of Actuaries in 1981 and an enrolled actuary in 1983. He now lives in Hackensack, N.J.

Seth H. Jackson, Framingham, Mass., tells us: "I have received my M.B.A. in marketing from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and am now medical sciences market manager for Digital Equipment Corporation in Marlboro, Mass."

Evelyn Segal Lipton, New York City, writes: "Our first child was born on June 26, 1984: David Matthew Lipton. I am teaching mathematics on a part-time basis but am mostly enjoying motherhood. My husband is Mark Lipton."

Eugene Mahr and *Jody Levine Mahr* announce the birth of their first child, Christopher Lewis, on Oct. 14. The Mahrs live at 159 Irving Ave., Providence 02906.

Steven E. Milone, Fairfax, Va., writes that "since graduation in 1980, I have been involved in my family's new business. We are in the sporting goods business with a concentration on the soccer market. We are operating out of the Northern Virginia area, doing both retail and wholesale work."

David Notkin, Seattle, has completed his graduate program at Carnegie-Mellon University and has joined the faculty of the department of computer science at the University of Washington.

Dr. *Fred Procopio* writes: "Now back in Burlington, Vt., as a pediatric resident after spending internship year at

Yale-New Haven Hospital. Worked there with many Brown alums. Have new addition to family—Andrew Michele, age 2 months."

Maurice N. Ross, New York City, writes that after a glorious summer in Cherry Grove, Fire Island, he is happily practicing law as a litigator at Shereff, Friedman, Hoffman & Goodman. "I've also been playing the piano around Manhattan. Give my regards to Broadway."

Jill A. Schreiber, Baltimore, was recently promoted to a senior clinical nurse at the children's center of Johns Hopkins Hospital, with a specialty on the infant in the intensive care setting. She spent three weeks in the land Down Under, visiting *Deborah Roseman Hopkins* and her husband, Michael, in Australia—traveling from Sydney to Canberra to Melbourne.

Elizabeth D. Schrero is living in New York City and is a litigation associate with the law firm of Mandel and Resnik, P.C., in New York.

Alan D. Schrift, Lafayette, Ind., and *Jill Jaekle* were married on June 2, 1984, in a park outside West Lafayette, Ind. "After a four-week 'working honeymoon' in France and Britain, I'm back teaching philosophy at Purdue University and working on a book on theories of interpretation. Jill is a potter working in porcelain, and a part-time drawing instructor."

Bob Wahlberg, Manchester, Conn., notes: "I was married to Pamela Jean Bergeron on Oct. 6 in Manchester. Ushers included *Wayne Lucky* and *Jim Love* '78. After a honeymoon vacation in California, we are making our home in Manchester, Conn. I continue working at Gas Turbine Corporation as engineering and repair manager."

78 Dr. *Valerie Harmon Collymore* writes: "My husband, Dr. Victor A. Collymore, and I moved to L.A. three months ago. My husband is an attending physician with the Southern California Kaiser Permanente in internal medicine. I am in my final year of pediatric residency at Children's Hospital of L.A., the first two years of residency having been completed at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City. We are *thrilled* to announce the birth of our adored daughter, Jane Elizabeth, who is quite alert and already a barrel of laughs at three weeks of age. I have run into quite a few Brown alumni in L.A. (*Erroll Southers*, *Carolyn Jones*) and have heard through the grapevine that many other members of the class of 1978 are

in California. Hope we're able to get together!"

Dr. *Robert I. Golomb* reports: "My wife, Shelley (RISD '81), and I have recently moved to San Francisco. I am a resident in emergency medicine at Highland Hospital in Oakland, and she is working for Fieldgruzen Architects in San Francisco. We would love to hear from any alums in the Bay Area."

Judy Kaye and Dr. *Bruce Phillips* (Brown 1976-7; Wesleyan '78) were married on Sept. 16. "We still live in central Massachusetts; we like it here, though we're finding it hard to meet other folks interested in living in a co-operative household out here. If any of you like-minded Brown grads are out this way, let us know! Our address: 191 Maple Ave., Shrewsbury, Mass. 01545. Judy is still a staff attorney in a legal services office in Worcester, and Bruce is a second-year resident in family practice. Judy also sings and performs with the Boston-based women's chorus, Libana."

John Michael is vice president of Michael-Walters Industries in Louisville, Ky. Also, he has entered the Executive M.B.A. Program at Indiana University. "Harriet and Trapper are fine; second child is due at Christmas."

Marjorie A. Smith reports: "I have been living and working in New York City since graduation. I started out with Bankers Trust Company, where I stayed for five years as a commercial lending officer and until I became assistant vice president. Finally, my senses caught the better of me, and I left banking last year in pursuit of my biology interests. I have been working at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons as a lab technician in two different research labs and taking courses at Columbia."

79 *Johanna A. Bergmans*, Norwalk, Conn., notes: "I finished my M.B.A. at the Amos Tuck School of Dartmouth in June 1984. This summer I traveled to Los Angeles for the Olympics before settling in Norwalk, Conn. My new job is with General Electric as a marketing consultant."

Elizabeth A. Castelli, Claremont, Calif., has just returned from a year of research and study in Paris. She's now finishing the Ph.D. program in religion at Claremont Graduate School.

Nathaniel D. Chapman, Charleston, W.Va., writes: "After graduation in June from the University of Virginia School of Law, I started work as clerk to Chief Justice Richard Neely of the

West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. Next year, I am planning on starting practice in New York City."

Sean R. Cherry is enrolled in the M.B.A. program at the University of Texas at Austin. He may be contacted at 4000 Ave. A #303, Austin 78751.

Dr. Lars C. Erickson, San Francisco, is "alive and well in sunny northern California."

Dr. Cornelius J. Jansen, Baltimore, is a second-year resident in surgery at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Elizabeth A. Johnson has been named the staff reporter for Pelham and Windham, N.H., by the *Salem (N.H.) Observer*.

Michael Knight and *Maryellyn Knight* are parents of their first child, *James Joseph*, born last March 19. They live in East Chicago, Ill.

Bennett R. Machtiger is an account supervisor on the AT&T International account at the advertising agency of Young & Rubicam in New York.

Dr. Kathleen A. MacIsaac, West Quincy, Mass., is completing her second year of surgical residency at Boston University Surgical. She plans to go on to head and neck surgery at the University of Florida in July. "I'm living in West Quincy and would love to hear from fellow Brown folk."

Robert Parson has received a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Michigan. He has also done graduate work at MIT. He will continue his research work at the University of Washington in Seattle.

John F. Ruh, Buffalo, N.Y., writes: "I have been selling pacemakers and buying/rebuilding old houses in Buffalo for the past couple of years. Although they are 0-7 now, I still have great hopes for the Bills—in '85."

Richard Sedano and *Susan Youngwood* (see '80) were married in New York City on May 5, 1984. Richard received a degree in engineering management from Drexel University in 1983 while working for Philadelphia Electric Company. He is now a planning engineer for the Public Service Department of the state of Vermont in Montpelier. They live in Burlington, Vt.

Craig Waters is in his second year of law school at the University of Florida. He is working as a research assistant developing legislation to deal with domestic violence and "spouse abuse." Friends can write to 1923 N.W. 23rd Blvd., #224, Gainesville, Fla. 32605.

80 *Thomas A. Carr* notes: "Leslie and I have recently moved to Dallas, where people still think Brown is a color. I am executive assistant to the president at Cadillac Fairview Urban Development, a Canadian commercial real estate developer."

John R. Ettelson, Chicago, tells us: "I graduated last June from the University of Chicago, where I received my J.D. degree cum laude and was elected to Order of the Coif. I also received my M.B.A. from the University of Chicago at the same time. I am working in the corporate finance department at William Blair & Co., a Chicago-based investment bank."

Matthew Quigley and *Nina Bogosian* (see '82) were married on July 2, 1983 in Rumson, N.J. "Many Brown alumni were there to help us celebrate. Matthew is a vice president at Paine Webber, Inc. We are living on the Upper West Side of Manhattan."

Steven Salemi and *Nancy M. Settle* were married at their home in Boxborough, Mass., on Sept. 8. "Helping in the celebrations," writes Steven, "was best man *Frank 'Biff' Burt* and several others from my class and from the class of '82." Steven owns and operates a consulting firm, Bottom Line Communications, in Boxborough; Nancy is a marketing communications manager for Digital Equipment Corporation. "Regardless of how people feel about the institution of marriage," says Steven, "weddings are a great excuse to get all your pals together and party."

Medina Sampanis, Stamford, Conn., was married on June 23, 1984. She is an attorney with Cummings & Lockwood in Stamford.

Dr. Russell Settippone, North Providence, R.I., received his medical degree from New York Medical College in Valhalla, N.Y., last June 4. He is completing his postgraduate training at Rhode Island Hospital.

Julie A. Shapiro notes: "I recently moved to New York and, after a trip to India, started work as an attorney with Debevoise & Plimpton. I would love to hear from anyone around. My new address: 359 East 62nd St. #9A, New York, N.Y. 10021. (212) 308-3648."

Allison C. Weiss, New York City, is working in the advertising department of American Express in New York.

Sharon A. Weiss, Manhattan Beach, Calif., reports: "I am still enjoying Los Angeles and working for First Chicago as a commercial banking officer in the Real Estate Group."

Don Wineberg married *Katherine McLaurine Willams* in Washington,

D.C., on June 9, 1984. Several Brown graduates attended the wedding. Don will join the law firm of Adler, Pollock & Sheehan in Providence when he completes law school at Washington & Lee in June.

Susan Youngwood and *Richard Sedano* (see '79) were married in New York City on May 5, 1984. Susan graduated from Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism last May and is now working as a reporter for the *Burlington Free Press* in Burlington, Vt., where they live.

81 *Claire Bloom*, Brookline, Mass., reports: "I'm in the home stretch at Harvard Medical School, and applying for residencies in primary-care medicine in the Boston area. I've also managed to keep singing through it all and have been with the Boston Cecilia Society for going on four years. I'd love to hear from friends up here or coming up to Boston!"

Alex Cohen is in Europe "brushing up on German and studying the greats," according to *Wally Niquette* (see '82).

Jacki Cullen, Gainesville, Fla., writes: "I'll be an M.D. in May (University of Miami Medical School), so I'm searching the Northeast for a residency in ob/gyn."

Gary Curhan and *Sharon Greenblatt* *Curhan* '83 are "very happily married and we love living in Brookline, Mass. Gary is in his fourth year and Sharon is in her second year at Harvard Medical School."

John W. Evans is living in New Haven and "hitting Providence" as often as possible. "More class of '81 folks here than I can count. Give a call to (203) 776-0625 if you're in town."

Ronald P. Gaal reports: "I am alive and well in Berkeley, Calif., working as an energy conservation dude for everyone's favorite utility, Pacific Gas and Electric. Come and visit."

Cynthia H. Jenson, Brooklyn, N.Y., is a management associate for Citibank in Manhattan.

Beth J. Lipoff, New York City, tells us: "I'm living in a large but fashionable closet on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. A number of people on 'Wall Street' believe I'm a manager of programming for a securities firm. I'm currently having a bout with shin splints, culture-excess, and wanderlust."

Tomoo Misaki is doing computer science research at IBM's T.J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, N.Y.

Pamela Phillips was awarded a J.D. degree at Harvard last June. She was an editor of the *Harvard Journal on Legislation* and is now an associate with the New York law firm of Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, and Casey.

David L. Rome is still managing the Ski Shack in Killington, Vt.

Sally Rudney has just moved to New Haven, where she is attending the Yale School of Organization and Management. Her address: 753 Orange St., New Haven 06511.

Betsy Allen Sinnigen was married on Sept. 15 to Jack Sinnigen, a 1984 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. Betsy is in the vet school class of '85. Jack is practicing at the Sanatoga Animal Hospital in Sanatoga, Pa. Betsy is commuting to school in Philadelphia from their home in Royersford, Pa.

Charles E. Taylor writes: "I am working for Trotter, Smith and Jacobs, a law firm in Atlanta. *Mike Trotter* '58 is a Brown trustee emeritus. I recently attended a Brown Club function in Stockholm with *Henrik Von Sydow* '82. Friends are always welcome when passing through Atlanta."

Ellen Lowenfeld Walker has moved. "I now live at 1017 Mirror St., Pittsburgh 15217. I am still working towards my Ph.D. in computer science at Carnegie-Mellon University."

82 The class of 1982 is deeply saddened to announce the death of *Joan A. Backman*, suddenly, on Dec. 7. Remembrances may be made to the Combined Jewish Philanthropies, 72 Franklin St., Boston 02111.

Ann Campbell and *Todd Hampson* '83 were married Sept. 1 in Oxford, England. Several Brown friends were present. Ann and Todd are now living in Providence.

Shawn G. Clarke, Shaker Heights, Ohio, is a student at Case-Western Reserve Law School in Cleveland.

Eric R. Cohen notes: "I am busy at the New England Medical Center on my clinical clerkships of my third year at Tufts Medical School. Although I am working hard academically to master the enormous amount of medical knowledge, I am taking the best possible advantage of the social benefits of living in Boston."

Bill G. Frank, Manchester, Conn., writes: "I am working as a financial analyst for The Travelers in Hartford, Conn., making financial forecasts and projecting profit."

Chris Golde reports: "After receiv-

ing an M.A. in higher education/student personnel administration from Teachers College-Columbia University, I have started a terrific job as director of student activities/Campus Center at Beloit College in Beloit, Wis. I would love to see friends passing through O'Hare (only two hours away). I can be reached at (608) 365-3391, ext. 301 or ext. 747, home."

Diane B. Gordon, Brighton, Mass., is now the staff director of the Massachusetts Tenants Organization. "We are a statewide coalition of tenant groups fighting for better laws to improve tenants' rights."

Brendan Magauran and *Ellen Hilsinger* '83, Providence, are both in the Brown Program in Medicine, class of '87, and are engaged to be married in June.

Katherine B. Miller, Jamaica Plain, Mass., notes: "Joining me in struggling through the first year at Northeastern University Law School ("the Brown of Law Schools") are *Vasiliki Canotas* '81, '84 Sc.M., *Bill Kolb* '68, *Emily Muslin* '80, and *Jonathan Schuler* '81."

Wally Niquette is alive and well and living in "Little Rhody and working with a chronic population of adult schizophrenics in the East Bay area. I have interests in antique autos, restaurants, music/drama. Please SP, JK, and anyone else write: 89 Wilson Ave., Rumford, R.I. 02916. Hope you are all well."

Nina Bogosian and *Matthew Quigley* (see '80) were married on July 2, 1983, in Rumson, N.J. Many Brown alumni were there to help them celebrate. Nina is in the third year at Columbia Law School in New York City. They are living on the Upper West Side of Manhattan.

Douglas G. Russell, West Lebanon, N.H., writes: "In May I married *Mary Thomson* (University of Vermont '80). Currently I am working as I have never before. I am a first-year student at the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth. Beautiful country but lots of work."

Carolyn Akaishi Stannard and *Jim Stannard*, Charlottesville, Va., are expecting their first child in February. Jim is now in his third year of medical school at the University of Virginia. Carolyn is teaching biology at Western Albemarle High School. "We would like to spend Jim's residency in either Hawaii (Tripler) or El Paso, Texas (Beaumont)."

Sara Stavis has been living in Manhattan and works as an assistant buyer for Bonwit Teller.

James R. Vernon is working on his doctorate in public policy analysis at the Rand Graduate Institute in Santa Monica, Calif.

83 *Joyce E. Barbour*, Natick, Mass., has recently been promoted to traffic manager of Maridyne International Corporation. She would love to hear from any classmates in the Boston area.

Cole M. Fauver is in his second year of teaching physics and coaching at the Lawrenceville School in Lawrenceville, N.J.

Sharon Greenblatt and *Gary Curhan* '81 write: "We are both very happily married and we love living in Brookline, Mass. Gary is in his fourth year and Sharon is in her second year at Harvard Medical School."

Todd Hampson and *Ann Campbell* '82 were married Sept. 1 in Oxford, England. Several Brown friends were present. They are now living in Providence.

Ellen Hilsinger and *Brendan Magauran* '82, Providence, are both in the Brown Program in Medicine, class of '87, and are engaged to be married in June.

Jeffrey A. Holman and *Hilda C. Hsieh* were married on May 20, 1984, in Manning Chapel. They are now living in Dallas: (214) 941-1628. "Stop and visit it out this way!"

Mildred M. McLaney, Chicago, is a student at Northwestern University Law School.

Margaret N. Percesepe, Bethesda, Md., is a first-year student at American University Law School.

Walter Smetana, Campbell, Calif., writes: "I am in my first year of law school at the University of Santa Clara and welcome any and all Brown folks who care to drop in, write, or phone (408) 370-6643."

84 *George G. Coates*, Los Angeles, is a first-year medical student at the University of California at Irvine.

Roselyn E. Eppe is a freshman at the College of Medicine at Howard University.

Marc S. Fleishhacker reports: "I am living in Berkeley, Calif., and selling wine. Some things never change."

John A. Gnassi writes: "I'm in my first year at Rutgers Medical School with *Leo Santamarina*, living at home, and commuting with a '68 Beetle that has an electrical system about as reliable as BROWNVM a week before everyone's final paper and program is due. Mail appreciated at 126 Ainsworth

Ave., East Brunswick, N.J. 08816."

Christine Grant is pursuing a master's degree at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta under a full GEM Fellowship.

Gwendolyn F. Kane, Philadelphia, notes: "I was married this past June in Boston to David Wanger. Among the bridesmaids were Maureen Mulligan and Alison Dana '82. I'm now living in Philadelphia and working as a research assistant at Jefferson Medical College."

Steve Keyes is pursuing a master's in industrial and labor relations at Cornell University. "Will emerge from the jungles of Ithaca, N.Y., in two years," he writes.

Eiji Kobayashi writes: "I finished my M.B.A. at the University of Chicago this past June and started my investment banking career at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in New York in September. New address: 212 East 47th St., #29G, New York, N.Y. 10017."

Michele E. Osterfeld, Massapequa, N.Y., has received a two-year scholarship to study in Japan and then teach in a university there.

Paula M. Sabustio notes: "I'm working for Polaroid Corporation in Cambridge, Mass., as an electrical engineer and am enjoying the location and the job very much. My address: 12 Alton Pl., Apt. #4, Brookline, Mass. 02146. P.S. I miss Brown!"

Keith H. Stein is working in New York City for an investment banking company as a financial analyst in the public finance division.

GS Otis E. Fellows '36 Ph.D., New York City, is the Avalon Foundation Professor Emeritus in the Humanities at Columbia University. He was the French government's "invité d'honneur" for *La Promenade Diderot* celebrating the 200th anniversary of the *philosophe's* death. Professor Fellows is founder and co-editor of the series, *Diderot Studies*, now in its twenty-first volume.

Wilfred M. Kincaid '46 Ph.D., Ann Arbor, Mich., reports: "I have retired from the University of Michigan and was named emeritus professor of mathematics as of July 12, 1984."

Stanley A. Berger '59 Ph.D. is a professor of engineering science at the University of California, Berkeley.

Chao-Han Liu '65 Ph.D., Urbana, Ill., writes: "One interesting aspect of the (part-time) job (since 1981) as the scientific secretary of the Scientific Committee on Solar Terrestrial Physics, an international organization under the auspices of the International Council of

Scientific Union (ICSU), is that I get to visit many nations and meet many fellow scientists throughout the world. I am looking forward to my visits to China later this year and to the USSR next year."

Eileen Silverman Sadof '67 M.A.T. is teaching English at the Broad Meadows Middle School in Quincy, Mass. She lives in Randolph, Mass., with her husband, Harold, and her son, Alexander.

Jane Donahue Eberwein '69 Ph.D., Birmingham, Mich., notes: "I have been promoted to the rank of professor of English at Oakland University in Michigan. My book, *Dickinson: Strategies of Limitation*, will be published in the spring of 1985 by the University of Massachusetts Press."

Sr. Charlotte Downey '71 A.M., '78 Ph.D., Riverside, R.I., has been invited to participate in the International English Grammaticology Symposium at Freie Universitat Berlin in Germany in July 1985 because of her series, *American Linguistics 1700-1900*, of which fourteen volumes have been published so far.

Baruch M. Bokser '72 Ph.D., Merion Station, Pa., has recently published *The Origins of the Seder* (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1984).

The Rev. Thomas I. Anderson '74 A.M., Richfield Springs, N.Y., is now the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Richfield Springs. Address: 61 West Main St., Box E, Richfield Springs 13439.

John E. Kelly '76 Ph.D. reports: "I have moved to Texas and opened an Austin office of JK Associates, an eclectic consulting firm. We also have offices in Massachusetts and New Mexico, and soon, Washington, D.C. The pace is fast, but I'm having a good time."

Sarah Christian O'Dowd '76 Ph.D. is in private practice in Riverside, R.I., as a speech and language pathologist.

Dr. William H. Martland '79 Sc.M., Bethesda, Md., has just started a four-year program in diagnostic radiology. He writes: "Got back from Okinawa, Japan, after a year as a GMO for the Marines. During my tour overseas, I was able to visit Singapore, Malaysia, Bangkok, Hong Kong, China, Korea, the Philippines, and Macao."

George W. Ogar '82 Ph.D., San Francisco, tells us: "On September vacation in Boston, Providence, New York, and New Jersey, I visited many alumni and stopped in at Brown to see my thesis advisor, Dr. William Risen. Thanks to all for their hospitality."

Thomas M. Mitchell '81 A.M., '84 Ph.D., Carbondale, Ill., reports: "My

wife, Clare, and I are anxiously awaiting the arrival of our first child this winter!"

Rebecca Wakefield '84 M.A.T. is teaching creative writing and English literature at the Commonwealth School in Boston, where she is the recipient of the Dodge Fellowship for 1984-85.

MD Richard G. Livernois '76 M.D. is an eye surgeon in Newport Beach, Calif.

W. Jeffrey Long '82 M.D., Boston, is finishing his internal medicine residency at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Boston.

OBITUARIES

Mary Catherine McMahon '11, Pawtucket, R.I., retired head of the English department at Tolman High School and a teacher in the Pawtucket school system for more than 40 years; Nov. 21. She taught briefly in the Fall River, Mass., school system before coming to the Pawtucket schools. She leaves a sister, Anna C. McMahon, 100 Park Pl., Pawtucket 02860.

Philip Raymond Sisson '17, Hope Valley, R.I., professor emeritus at Columbia University, after many years spent administering the French department there and the School of General Studies; Oct. 29. He served with the Army during World War I as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, Narragansett Bay. He taught English at the Michigan College of Mines for two years following the war. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Graziella, Woodville RFD, RR2, Hope Valley 02832.

Norman Stewart Watson '19, Providence, purchasing agent for the Buffington Box Company, Attleboro, Mass., for many years and a self-employed printer and photographer; Sept. 28. He was a photographer with the U.S. Army Air Service in World War I and graduated from Harvard Business School in 1926. During World War II, he was a planner at the Government Printing Office. Survivors include his wife, Selma, 30 Congdon St., Providence 02906.

John Robert Dorer '21, Easton, Md., retired treasurer of H.J. Ruesch Machine Company, Springfield, N.J., for many years; July 22, 1983. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, William Hill Manor, 2 Chadwick Terr., Easton 21601.

Mason Brown Merchant '25, Barrington, R.I., retired partner in the Providence law firm of Hinkley, Allen, Tobin, and Silverstein; Nov. 20. He joined the law firm, then known as Hinkley, Allen, Salisbury and Parsons, after graduation from Harvard Law School in 1928. He was a director of or counsel for Arnold Hoffman Co., Metals and Controls, B.I.F., General Fittings, Manchester and Hudson, Worcester Pressed Aluminum Corporation, and the Worcester Textile Company. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, *Helen Leavitt Merchant* '25, 12 Woodford Rd., Barrington 02806; two sons, *David M. Merchant* '59 and *John S. Merchant* '50; and a brother, *George R. Merchant* '28.

Clarence Frederick Andrews '26, Westport Harbor, Mass., retired manager and partner of E.R. Davenport & Co. (investments) in New Haven, Conn.; Oct. 17. A resident of North Haven, Conn., for many years, he was a representative in the Connecticut State Legislature from 1941-1947 and commissioner of New Haven County from 1947-1951. He was former vice president and treasurer of Stiles and Sons Co. in North Haven. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his wife, *Musette*, 26 Hillside Rd., Westport, Mass. 02790; and two sons, including *Graham D. Andrews* '51.

Harold Goodell Towne '26, Westboro, Mass., retail manager for the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass., before retiring in 1969; Oct. 11. He also attended Clark University in Worcester. Survivors include his wife, *Gertrude*, 58 South St., Westboro 01581, and four daughters.

Nathaniel Ridley Underdown '26, Peterborough, N.H., owner of the Monadnock Shop in Peterborough; Aug. 22. Mr. Underdown received one of the highest awards in the Boy Scout movement when the Silver Beaver was conferred on him at the Scouters Dinner of the Narragansett Council in 1949. He was scoutmaster and district commissioner of the Marvel District (named for Brown's late athletic director). Psi Upsilon. Surviving are his

daughters, including *Joy Underdown*, 1 Acushnet Rd., Mattapoisett, Mass. 02739.

Harold Everett Conrad '27, High Point, N.C., retired dean of the college and professor of history at High Point College for many years and a specialist in Canadian history; Sept. 10. He received his A.M. from Clark University in 1929 and his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto in 1935. He taught at other universities, including Michigan, Urbana College (Ohio), Alfred University (N.Y.), Ottawa University (Kansas), and Washburn University (Kansas). He was visiting professor at the University of Kansas in 1942, at Boston University several times during the 1940s, and at Plymouth State College (N.H.) and the University of New Hampshire in 1977. During World War II, he was the Kansas representative to the British War Relief Association. Survivors include his wife, *Elizabeth*, 805 East Fariss Ave., High Point 27262, and two sons.

Dr. Arthur Richard Faubert '28, Bedford, Va., a retired self-employed dentist; July 17, 1977. He received his D.D.S. from Georgetown University in 1931 and, in 1932, served in the U.S. Dental Corps. Phi Kappa Psi. There are no immediate survivors.

Frank Joseph Kelly '28, Holmes Beach, Fla., retired advertising sales executive with *Time* magazine; July 21. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. Survivors include his wife, *M. Louise*, 617 Key Royale Dr., Holmes Beach 33509, and a son.

Reginald Gage Lacount '28, Wellesley, Mass., retired chairman of the physics department at Northeastern University; Nov. 2. His undergraduate studies included courses at MIT, and he received his bachelor's degree from Boston University. He completed his master's and Ph.D. in physics at Boston University in 1936 and was a member of the American Physics Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers. Mr. Lacount was responsible for organizing the current graduate program in physics at Northeastern. Survivors include his wife, *Irlene*, 11 Cleveland Rd., Wellesley 02181, a son, and a daughter.

Frances Barry Lynch Anderson '29, Delray Beach, Fla.; June 3. Her business career in Rhode Island included her association with Gladding's in

Providence and with the Child Real Estate Agency in Barrington. She also held positions as buyer with Filene's at its stores in Northampton and South Hadley, Mass., before moving to Florida. She is survived by her sister, *Catherine Wilson*, of Holliston, Mass. She was the sister of the late *James M. Barry* '26.

Raymond Alfred Balkcom '29, Sun City, Ariz., retired service superintendent with the Remington Arms Company, in Bridgeport, Conn.; Sept. 5. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include his wife, *Miriam*, 9713 Brokenstone Dr., Sun City 85351.

The Rev. *Forrest Richardson Gilmore* '29, Peabody, Mass., retired minister of the First Baptist Church in Salem, Mass., and former minister of the First Baptist Church in Leominster, Mass.; Nov. 12. He graduated from Gordon College of Theology and Missions, Gordon Divinity School, and Pittsburgh Theological Seminary. Survivors include his wife, *Marjorie*, 4 Essex Ln., Peabody 01960.

Harry Kay Voelp, Jr. '29, Pittsburgh, president of Harry K. Voelp Advertising in Pittsburgh; Aug. 18. Survivors include his wife, *Mrs. Harry K. Voelp*, 138 Yorkshire Dr., Pittsburgh 15208.

Edmund Bruce Wetzel '29, Boca Raton, Fla., a retired executive with First National City Bank in New York City; Sept. 7. He served in the Navy during World War II and lived for many years in Westfield, N.J., and Brielle, N.J. He was a former president of the Central New Jersey Brown Club. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, *Elizabeth*, 6557 Burningwood Dr., Boca Raton 33433, and a son.

Albert Howard Rogers '30, West Hartford, Conn., a sales manager with Copperweld Steel Company in New York and, later, manager of the bookstore at the Hartford Graduate Center; Sept. 23. He received a master's degree from Trinity College. He had also served as a volunteer at Hartford Hospital. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, *Louise*, 16 Foxridge Rd., West Hartford 06107, a daughter, and a son.

Harold Henry Galligan '31 A.M., Middleboro, Mass., retired Taunton (Mass.) school superintendent and principal of Hopewell School and Cohannet School; Oct. 9. He received his bachelor's degree in 1921 from Holy

Cross. He was named superintendent in 1949, and during his tenure, four new schools were built in Taunton and plans for another were completed. He was a member of the Park Commission and the Substance Abuse Commission in Taunton. In 1979, the former St. Joseph's School in the town was named in his honor. Survivors include his wife, Grace, 22 Fayette Pl., Taunton 02780, and a son.

Lester Eisenstadt '32, Cranston, R.I., a salesman with the Brewster Lumber Company in Providence; Oct. 24. Survivors include his wife, Rose, 52 Sunset Terr., Cranston 02905.

Charles Jerome Jones '33, Providence, department truant officer with the Providence School Department and a teacher and administrator for many years until retiring in 1972; Oct. 21. A Coast Guard veteran of World War II, he was awarded a certificate of advanced studies by the Harvard Graduate School of Education. He was a past member of the board of Meeting Street School and a former president of the board of the Federal Hill House. Survivors include his daughter, Deborah Steele, 37 Winchester St., Boston, and a son. He was the brother of the late *Frank J. Jones* '28.

Fanny Lofman Morris '34, Hamden, Conn., a social worker with the Connecticut State Department of Welfare; Sept. 17. Survivors include her husband, Robert Morris, 760 Mix Ave., Apt. 5C, Hamden 06514.

Dr. Frederick Walter Pobirs '34, Beverly Hills, Calif., an internist in Beverly Hills; May 21. He served in the armed forces during World War II and received his M.D. from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Sigma Xi. Survivors include his daughter, Terry Jo Pobirs, 935 North Whittier Dr., Beverly Hills 90210.

Dr. Daniel David Alexander '35, Swampscott, Mass., a psychiatrist at the Danvers and Gardner (Mass.) State Hospitals; Nov. 27. He received his master's degree in psychology from the University of Michigan and received his medical degree from the Middlesex Medical School in Boston. He was former president of the New England Society of Psychiatrists and of the North Shore Brown Club. Before retiring, he was director of the Lynn Unit at the Danvers State Hospital and was also the staff psychiatrist at Lynn Com-

munity Health Center. He was a former area chairman of the Brown Fund. Among his survivors are three sons, including Lawrence R. Alexander, 54 Longview Dr., Marblehead, Mass. 01945; and Dr. *Paul Alexander* '67, Providence.

Wayne Ernest Billings '35, Hayesville, N.C., vice president of the former Worcester Stamped Metal Company before retiring in 1960; Oct. 24. He lived in Worcester, Mass., and Shrewsbury, Mass., before moving to Florida in 1961. He settled in North Carolina in 1979. Survivors include his wife, Helen, Chateau Village, Route #3, Hayesville 28904, a son, and a daughter.

Francis William Erickson '35, Springfield, Mass., a retired engineer with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft (United Technologies Corporation) in East Hartford, Conn.; Sept. 2. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth, 139 West Allen Ridge Rd., Springfield 01118.

James Lawrence Garen Kavanagh '37, Providence, retired comptroller of ITT Grinnell, which he had served more than forty years; Nov. 20. He entered the Navy in 1941 and, after World War II, remained in the reserves, retiring in the 1970s with the rank of captain. He studied business at Babson College and at the Harvard Business School and taught in Brown's extension program from 1961-71. He was president of the Providence chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants in 1956. Survivors include his wife, Mary, 30 Laurel Ave., Providence 02906, and a daughter.

Hosea Dexter Hyland, Jr. '38, North Franklin, Conn., vice president of the New London County Mutual Insurance Company, in Norwich, Conn.; Oct. 31. He was secretary of the Eliza Huntington Memorial Home in Connecticut. Survivors include his wife, Arlene, RFD #1, North Franklin 06254.

Helen Thomas Borst '40, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif., a customer representative with the General Telephone Company, Torrance, Calif.; Aug. 29. Survivors include her husband, *David Borst* '40, 2104 Chelsea Rd., Palos Verdes Estates 90274. She was the daughter of the late *Alma Stockard Thomas* '02 and sister of *Alma Thomas Aldrich* '34.

Evelyn Borgeson Brunell '42, Shrewsbury, Mass.; July 24. At one

time, she was a freelance radio actor at NBC in New York and a model for various advertising agencies. She was also a service representative for New England Telephone and Telegraph in Worcester, Mass. Survivors include her husband, Arthur, 2 Hunter Cir., Shrewsbury 01545.

Richard Montgomery Field '43, Barrington, R.I., president and treasurer of Autocrat, Inc.; Nov. 5. Mr. Field served in the U.S. Army. He was a director of Old Colony Co-operative Bank, Amica Mutual Insurance Company, Dine-Mor Foods, Inc., of St. Louis, and of the National Coffee Association. He was a past president of the Tea Association of the U.S.A. and of the Audubon Society of Rhode Island, and was a former member of the Barrington School Committee. He served as a director of the Associated Alumni in 1958-60. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his wife, Janice, Hoffman Lane, Barrington 02806, and a son, *Edward H. Field* '68. He was the brother of *Russell W. Field, Jr.* '40.

Rosemary Connolly Lyon '43, Barrington, R.I., former treasurer for L.W. Lyon Company in Barrington; Nov. 15. Among her survivors are three sons, including *James Lyon*, 12D Village Green North, East Providence 02915; one daughter, *Julie Lyon Newton* '69; and a sister, *Roberta Connolly Coyne* '48. She was the daughter of *James Connolly* '09.

Allan David Gulliver '44, Riverside, Conn., retired vice president and manager of the Foreign Department at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in New York; Aug. 8. Mr. Gulliver served in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Mary, 59 Indian Head Rd., Riverside 06878; two sons; two daughters, including *Susan Gulliver* '84; and three stepdaughters. His father was the late *Francis Daniel Gulliver* '04.

George Rich III '44, West Palm Beach, Fla., an investor and a former director of the Chicago Cubs; Sept. 25. He served in the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II and was held prisoner of war for eight months after being shot down over Germany as a pursuit pilot. Later, he was a captain in the Illinois National Guard. While living in Chicago, Mr. Rich was a vice president and director of advertising and sales promotion for Charles A. Windle Company, a frozen food broker, and

later was an account executive in the Chicago office of Decora, Inc., and Olian Advertising Company. An enthusiastic fisherman, he was captain of the U.S. Marlin Team and Sailfish Club. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, Janice, 1701 South Flagler Dr., #1204 Rapallo North, West Palm Beach, Fla. 33401, four daughters, and four sons.

William Burton Gilbert '45, Glendora, Calif., supervising engineer with the Machinery Sales Company in Los Angeles; July 15, 1982. Survivors include his wife, Irene, 538 West Fernpark Dr., Glendora 91740.

Natalie Messinger Jenkins '48, Rumford, R.I.; Nov. 4. Survivors include her husband, Walter, 4 Harlem St., Rumford 02916. She was the sister of *Shirley Messinger Round* '43 and *Robert S. Messinger* '47.

Winifred Finch Cunningham '50, Bethesda, Md.; Aug. 3. She was a graduate of the Norwalk (Conn.) Hospital School of Nursing and served for several years in the Navy Nurse Corps, where she was a lieutenant. During her husband's career with the CIA, she spent more than four years with him in Southeast Asia. Sigma Xi. Survivors include her husband, *James A. Cunningham, Jr.* '41, 10209 Tyburn Terr., Bethesda 20814, and a daughter.

Raymond Thomas Silva '50, New Bedford, Mass., a mechanical engineer for Revere Copper Products of New Bedford and Plymouth, Mass.; Oct. 25. Mr. Silva was an Army veteran of World War II. He was former supervisor of methods engineering with the Aerovox Corporation in New Bedford. Survivors include his wife, Patricia, 16 Exeter St., New Bedford 02740, and two daughters.

John Standish Rose '51, Acton, Mass., project manager in the Water Division of Metcalf and Eddy, Inc., in Boston; March 10. He received his master's degree in civil engineering from Northeastern University. An expert in water supply, distribution, and treatment, he was responsible for the design of a water treatment plant for the state of Rhode Island. He was also responsible for the design of a wastewater filtration plant for the District of Columbia. Mr. Rose was registered as a professional engineer in six states. He is survived by his wife, Gay, 6 Paul Revere Rd., Acton 01720, and

three daughters. He was the brother of *Franklin O. Rose, Jr.* '51, *Alexander J. Rose* '54, and *Betsy Rose Roberts* '44. His father, Franklin O. Rose, was a professor of engineering at Brown.

Ira Eugene Getchell, Jr. '54, Independence, Oreg., former liaison engineer with Kwik-Kold, Inc. in Missouri and earlier with Lycoming Division of Avco Corporation in Connecticut; Oct. 27. He received a bachelor's degree in engineering from the University of Massachusetts in 1958. Survivors include his wife, 432 South A St., Independence 97351.

Daniel Roger Whitehouse '55, Bellingham, Mass., a teacher for twenty-nine years at Uxbridge (Mass.) High School and head of the English department there; Oct. 23. He received his master's degree from Harvard in 1956 and began teaching at Uxbridge High that year. He also served as adviser to the school newspaper. In 1962, he was awarded a fellowship to the Summer Institute for Teachers of English at Harvard. Survivors include his wife, Claire, 21 Stockholm St., Bellingham 02019, a son, and a daughter.

Herbert Sheldon Gochberg '51 A.M., '56 Ph.D., Greensboro, N.C., a professor of romance languages at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro and former head of the department there; Sept. 11. He graduated from City College of New York and joined the UNC-Greensboro faculty in 1977 from the University of Wisconsin, where he had been a professor of French for three years and chairman of the department of French and Italian. In the 1950s, he received a Fulbright to Paris and, in the early 1960s, he was awarded a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship by the University of Pittsburgh. He was the author of *Stage of Dreams: The Dramatic Art of Alfred de Musset, 1828-1834* and was co-editor of several widely used French-English dictionaries. Survivors include his wife, Mary, 2510 Wright Ave., Greensboro, four sons, and two daughters.

Louise Morgan Cool '59 M.A.T., Providence, a Latin teacher at the Lincoln School, at Warwick Veterans

James Thomas Koetting, Providence, a professor of music at Brown for nine years and an expert in the music of Latin America and of sub-Saharan Africa; October 20, of a heart attack, in Los Angeles. The evening before his death, he gave a paper to the annual conference of the Society of Ethnomu-

sicology, of which he was national treasurer and editorial board member. He received his B.A. at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee and his master's and Ph.D. at UCLA. Professor Koetting joined the Brown faculty as an assistant professor in 1975 and was named an associate professor in 1980. He had taught at Indiana University and the University of Pittsburgh and had been a visiting lecturer at the University of Ghana. He wrote several reviews and articles and was co-author of a book, *Worlds and Music*. He was a member of the Minority Faculty Hiring Resource Committee here and was the husband of Jan Kleeman, an assistant professor of music at Brown. Besides his wife, he leaves a stepdaughter, Ellen. In tribute to Professor Koetting, Brown has instituted the James T. Koetting Memorial Fund. The annual proceeds from the endowment will be awarded to a student in the Brown graduate program in music. Gifts (payable to Brown University) should be sent to: The James T. Koetting Memorial Fund, c/o Mr. Steven Oliveira, Development Office-Box 1893, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912.

Alison Goddard Elliott, Providence, associate professor of classics at Brown and a scholar of Ovid, the poetry of the Augustan period, Medieval Latin, and among other topics, the literature of early romance languages; September 18, of cancer. Alison Elliott received her B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. in comparative literature at the University of California at Berkeley. From 1965 to 1973, she was an associate in classics at Berkeley. She came to Brown as a Mellon Fellow in 1977, became an assistant professor, and was promoted to associate professor with tenure last year. Along with many articles, she published an English translation of *Seven Medieval Latin Comedies* and an edition and commentary of the *Vie de Sainte Alexis in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries*. She organized many conferences; the last one she helped to plan, "From Novel to Romance: Ancient and Medieval" was held in November at Brown and was dedicated to her. She organized the First Annual Graduate Student Medieval Conference at Brown and planned the inaugural issue of the *Brown Classical Journal*. Survivors include two sons, Mark and Richard. The University has set up an Alison Goddard Elliott Memorial Fund in order to endow a graduate fellowship in classics. Contributions may be sent to Box 1877, Brown University, Providence 02912.

Alumni Gatherings from Coast to Coast

FROM THE ALUMNI STAFF AND ASSOCIATED ALUMNI OF BROWN

A sampling of coming events for alumni and friends of Brown — on campus, across the country and around the world. For information on these listings, and to make inquiries about other programs, phone the alumni mentioned in the listings or contact the Alumni Relations Office (401-863-3307), Brown University, Box 1859, Providence, R.I. 02912.

Coast to Coast

PRESIDENT'S TOUR

President Swearer will speak at an event in each city to which alumni, parents, and friends will be invited. Contact area club presidents for details.

APRIL

- 16 Seattle, Washington
- 17 San Diego, California
- 18 Orange County, California
- 20 San Francisco, California

ALUMNI LECTURE TOURS

An outstanding member of Brown's faculty will speak at an event in each city.



MARCH

Theodore Sizer, Chairman of Brown's Education Department

- 7 Houston, Texas
- 8 Dallas, Texas

Thomas F. Banchoff, Professor of Mathematics. Professor Banchoff will present his renowned lecture on "The Fourth Dimension and Computer Animated Geometry".

- 26 Toronto, Canada
- 27 Cleveland, Ohio
- 28 Chicago, Illinois

Elmer M. Blistein, Professor of English

- 25 Palm Beach, Florida
- 26 Miami, Florida
- 27 Sarasota, Florida
- 28 Naples, Florida

Gerald M. Shapiro, Associate Professor of Music. Professor Shapiro will speak in Salt Lake City, Phoenix, San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco during the period March 14-22. Dates for specific cities to be confirmed. Contact club presidents for further details.

APRIL

21 Westchester County

"The Art And Business of Medicine" presented by faculty of the Brown Medical Program and a local panelist.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

In each city there will be a general invitation event for all alumni with an outstanding member of the Brown faculty and Lacy Herrmann '50, president of the Associated Alumni. A workshop for all volunteer leaders in NASP, Development and Field Activities will be held either in the afternoon or the morning following the general invitation alumni event. Contact club presidents for details.

MARCH

- 4 Atlanta, Georgia
- 5 Washington, D.C.
- 6 Baltimore, Maryland
- 7 Wilmington, Delaware
- 7 Williamsburg, Virginia
- 8 Raleigh, North Carolina

STUDENT PROGRAMS

MARCH 24-APRIL 1 Spring Break Tour

Company '85, a Brown student cabaret group, will tour several cities with a cabaret production featuring the jazz classics of Duke Ellington, Fats Waller, and many others from the '30s and '40s. Cities to be visited are Minneapolis, Des Moines/Iowa City, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Denver.

Student Alumni Network Events

The Brown Student Alumni Network offers Brown alumni a chance to share their experiences with undergraduates and get an inside view of what Brown is like today. For information on how to join the Network, contact Maria Rothman '82 at 401-863-3380.

FEBRUARY

1

Career Forum. Alumni will be talking to undergraduates about careers in Sales and Marketing. 3:30 p.m. at the Maddock Alumni Center. Co-sponsored with Career Planning Services.

MARCH

1

Career Forum. "Running With Your Imagination." Alumni professionals will be speaking about the creative process in a variety of career fields. 3:30 p.m. in the Crystal Room.

15

Career Forum. "Eaters, Drinkers, Travelers, and Lodgers." 3:30 p.m. in the Maddock Alumni Center.

23-29

Spring Break Apprenticeships. Brown students test their career interests by spending a week on the job with alumni sponsors. If you would like to sponsor an apprenticeship, call the Network office at 863-3380.

APRIL

10

Seminars on Survival. Brown alumni will discuss lifestyle and career issues at 3 p.m. in Maddock Alumni Center.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST

Summer Apprenticeships. Undergraduates gain valuable experience by working in their desired career fields under the direction of alumni sponsors.

National Alumni Schools Program

APRIL 10-MAY 1

NASP Acceptance Parties. Congratulatory gatherings for accepted students and National Alumni School Program volunteers. Information available from local NASP Area Chairpeople.

APRIL 19

A Taste of Brown: A Day on the Hill. For prospective members of Brown's Class of '89. Sponsored by NASP and the undergraduate Bruin Club, this fact-filled day gives all accepted candidates a chance to see what life on the hill is all about. For further information on this event and other NASP activities, contact Heidi Janes '78, Director of NASP, at 401-863-3306.

Continuing College

Plan this year for academic adventures that provide excitement to keep you thinking for the rest of the year. Brochures are mailed to arrive in host cities three weeks before programs. For further information call 401-863-2474, or write Bill Slack, associate director of University Relations, Box 1920, Providence 02912.

FEBRUARY

3 National Gallery, Washington, D.C. Degas: The Dancers
Exhibition organizer George Shackelford and Art Professor Kermit Champa of Brown team up to provide a background seminar and narrated tour of this exhibition on the occasion of Degas' 150th birthday.

MARCH

22-25

Twin Dolphin, Baja, California Stress/Burnout
Psychiatrist and Brown Professor Andrew E. Slaby MD, and Margo Inglese RN, MPH lead a weekend-long seminar investigating causes of and strategies for dealing with stress and burnout at the beautiful Twin Dolphin resort in Cabo San Lucas, Mexico. Limited enrollment; \$575 inclusive from Los Angeles. Deposit required.

APRIL

20

Landmark Center, Minneapolis/St. Paul Architecture
Brown Professor of Art William Jordy joins Brown graduate Dennis O'Toole, vice president of Colonial Williamsburg, to review the elements that make urban planning successful — whether it be a colonial restoration or construction of a twentieth century skyscraper among Victorian townhouses.

21

Trinity Church at Copley Square, Boston H.H. Richardson
This seminar will review the life and accomplishment of Boston architect H.H. Richardson whose firm designed Trinity. Following the lectures and tour of the building, the Brown University Chorus under the direction of William Erney will perform.

MAY

5

Goodman Theatre, Chicago Theatre
Tony Award-winning set designer John Lee Beatty '70 joins Brown Managing Theatre Director John Lucas and Stan Miller '54, President of Rosco, Inc., one of the world's largest manufacturers of products for the theatre, to offer an insider's look at the Goodman theatre. The program offers optional tickets for David Mamet's "Water Engines" featuring Mr. Beatty's set design.



SEPTEMBER

6-14

Danali National Park (McKinley), Alaska Geology
Brown Professors of Geology Jan and Terry Tullis lead this week-long journey through the heart of Alaska. The trip includes travel by air, train, boat and horse with a three-day stay in the Alaskan bush at a wilderness lodge. Limited enrollment; \$1850 inclusive from Seattle. Deposit required.

On Campus Events

MARCH

11-13

The fifth annual Providence Journal/Brown University Public Affairs Conference, this year examining American Health Care, will be held in Sayles Hall on the Brown Campus. Among speakers featured are Dr. Jonas Salk; Dr. Carl Eisdorfer, head of Montefiore Hospital, New York; economist Burton Weisbrod and Canadian economist Robert Evans; health policy analyst Theodore Marmor; Gail Wilensky, vice president of Project Hope; Dr. John L.S. Holloman, Regional Medical Officer for Region One, FDA; and Sarah Rosenbaum of The Children's Defense Fund. The conference is free and open to the public.

APRIL

20

Association of Class Officers Annual Meeting in conjunction with **Reunion Workshop** for Activities and Gift Reunion Chairmen for Reunion '86. List Art Center. For information, contact Alayne Todd or Nan Tracy at 401-863-3307.

MAY

3, 4

Club Leaders Workshop. Club Leaders from around the country return to the campus for a session designed to help them plan and promote their club activities.

24

Reunion '85. Classes ending in a "0" or "5" celebrate 5-year reunions. All alumni are welcome. Check the festive events, only part of the total show, then make your travel plans.

M.D. Classes of '75 and '80 will hold their 5-year reunions. Watch for additional information.

All-College Reception. Meet your friends under the tent in Wriston Quadrangle from 5 to 7 p.m.

Brown Bear Buffet. Strolling musicians, a sumptuous buffet and overflowing cafes, coupled with the Brown Bear and blossoming balloons, spell a gala affair 6-8:30 p.m. at Sharpe Refectory.

Campus Dance. Japanese lanterns transform the College Green and Lincoln Field into a dancer's delight, an extraordinary extravaganza from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Ralph Stuart's Band and The Blind Dates return!

25

Reunion '85 Continues Commencement Forums. A potpourri of lectures, panel presentations and discussions involving faculty, distinguished guests, alumni, and students — a chance to be part of the intellectual excitement of Brown again. Full details in the March *George Street Journal* mailing.



Alumni Field Day. Fun and games for all ages. Bring your children and grandchildren for the sporting action. From noon to 5 p.m. at Aldrich Dexter Field.

The NCAA Division I National Lacrosse Championship Game. Brown Stadium, 2 p.m.

Brown Medical Association Wine and Cheese Reception. For friends and alumni of the Medical Program. Details to follow.

Pops Concert. Co-sponsored by The Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke Club of Providence, this traditional event presents the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra and guest artist from 9 to 11 p.m. on the College Green.

26 Reunion '85 Continues Associated Alumni of Brown University. Annual Meeting and Board of Directors meeting. For information, contact Sallie K. Riggs, associate vice president, University Relations, 401-863-2785.



Hour with the President. A State of the University talk by Howard R. Swearer at 10 a.m. at Hughes Court in Wriston Quadrangle.

Brown Medical Association Board of Directors Meeting. Arnold Lab at 3 p.m.

Seventh Annual Commencement Cup Regatta. Co-sponsored by the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Brown Sailing Association. Alumni race against undergrads as spectators cheer their team from a nearby boat. 12:30 to 4 p.m. in Newport, R.I.

Brown Medical Association Eleventh Annual Banquet. To honor the graduating M.D. Class of '85, and the reunion M.D. Classes of '80 and '75. Cocktails on the Andrews Terrace at 6:30, dinner at 7:30 p.m. in the Andrews Dining Hall, Pembroke Campus.

Commencement Concert.

27 Commencement. Join the alumni procession in honoring the graduating Class of '85. For information on Commencement and Reunions, contact the Alumni Relations Office, 401-863-3307.

JUNE

23-29

Summer Alumni College — On Campus
Week-long "eduvacation." Two courses: "The Biology and Ethics of Medicine" and your choice of workshops on book-binding, computers, jazz or journalism.

To reserve space or request more information: Summer Alumni College, Box 1920, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912.

Brown Travelers

To reserve space or request more information: Brown Travelers, Box 1859, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912 (401) 863-1946.

April 19-29

The Waterways of Holland and Belgium

Faculty: Bryce Lyon, Professor of History
Three nights in Brussels with visits to Ghent and Bruges; four nights aboard the M/V Diana with visits in the daytime to Gouda, Hoorn, and other cities; two nights in Amsterdam. Cost: \$1,996 per person, double occupancy; single supplement, \$450. Registration deposit: \$500.

June 20-July 4

Côtes du Rhône/Côte d'Azur Passages

Faculty: Henry Majewski, Professor of French
Three nights in Paris; two nights in Lyon including a visit to the University (with which Brown has an exchange agreement) and discussions with students and faculty; six nights on the M/S Kroes with visits in the daytime to Vienne, Valence, Viviers, Orange and Avignon; and three nights in Cannes. Cost: \$2,575 per person double occupancy; single supplement, \$600. Registration deposit, \$350.



July 14-27

Florence, Tuscan Hill Towns and Mediterranean Cruise
Faculty: Anthony Molho, Professor of History
Five days in Florence, Italy, planned by Professor Molho, precedes a seven-day cruise in the Mediterranean from Venice, Italy, to Nice, France, aboard the Ocean Princess. Cost: approximately \$2,600 to \$3,400 per person, double-occupancy; single supplement, \$475 to \$700. Registration deposit, \$500.

July 30-August 13

Voyage to the Lands of the Norsemen
Faculty: Trygg Engen, Professor of Psychology
Two nights in Copenhagen precede a nine-night cruise aboard the Illiria visiting Oslo, Bergen, Gudvangen, the fjords of the Setland and Orkney Islands on the way to Edinburgh; three

nights in Edinburgh; with Professor Engen, a native Norwegian. Cost: approximately \$3,000 to \$5,700 per person, double occupancy, depending upon cabin choice. Registration deposit: \$500.

August 12-26

The Danube
Faculty: Henry Kucera, Professor of Slavic Languages
A nine-night cruise on the Danube aboard The Ukraina with visits to Olitenta, Bulgaria; Bucharest, Romania; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; and Budapest, Hungary. Begins with two nights in Istanbul, Turkey, and two nights on the Black Sea; concludes with three nights in Vienna, Austria. Cost: approximately \$2,500 to \$3,000 per person, double occupancy, depending upon cabin choice. Registration deposit, \$500.

September 11-24

Passage of the Masters
Faculty: Duncan Smith, Professor of German
Three nights in Prague, Czechoslovakia; two nights in Dresden, one night each in Weimar and Leipzig, three nights in East Berlin, and two nights in Warnemünde, East Germany, including a visit with Brown's exchange university, the University at Rostock. Cost: approximately \$2,300 per person, double occupancy. Registration deposit: \$350.

October 10-17

The Glories of Vienna
Faculty: Norman Rich, Professor of History
Six nights in Vienna, Austria; continental breakfast each day; a cocktail party, city sight-seeing tour. Cost: \$1,199 per person, double occupancy; single supplement, \$165. Optional extras will include concerts, the Vienna Boys Choir, visits to the Riding School, The Vienna Woods, a Danube cruise and Salzburg, for approximately \$100 additional. Registration deposit, \$300.

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BOOKS

By Peter Mandel

**HOW TO GRADE YOUR
PROFESSORS** by Prof. Jacob Neusner.
Beacon Press. 1984. 159 pages. \$18.95.

Brown professor Jacob Neusner, a strong-willed and prolific speaker and writer, has contributed his own thoughts on colleges and universities in *How to Grade Your Professors*, a guidebook full of "unexpected advice."

Neusner writes as a professor and as a parent of college-age children, hoping to share some of what he has learned in twenty-five years of college teaching. "What are these places (universities)?" he asks. "Who works in them? What purpose do they serve?"

One accomplishment at college makes it all worthwhile, he writes. "You should learn to ask questions and to find the answers to them. Everything else is frivolous, peripheral, for the shouters and the headline chasers." Neusner asks more of his students than some professors, a tendency that has stirred up controversy when expressed—as in his essay of a few years ago that appeared in the *Brown Daily Herald* and took "nice guy professors" to task for "demanding not enough."

After the asking of questions and the finding of answers, the student has to be able to express himself, to say what he thinks, and say it lucidly. "You should have mastered three skills that mark the educated man and woman: How to listen attentively, how to think clearly, and how to write accurately."

Neusner neatly avoids discussion of particular colleges, leaving that to Barron's and Birnback. However, he does take a few pot shots at the over-inflated reputations of certain Eastern colleges. "Universities that claim distinction—such as the football clubs known collectively as the Ivy League—do not in fact differ significantly from universities that claim, or enjoy, much less distinction."

There is no "right" college, he believes, but many wrong ones for a particular student. If you are rejected from the college of your dreams, Neusner advises you not to regard your life as

tainted. "Let me say with deep feeling," he comforts. "No school is worth your anguish."

**RUGG'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON
THE COLLEGES** by Frederick E. Rugg
'67. Whitebrook Books. 1984. 66 pages. \$6.

Rugg's Recommendations on the Colleges is billed as "the most concise guide to selecting colleges in America." Few would argue with this claim—noting that the thin volume contains about four pages of actual text. It is the perfect counterpart to Professor Neusner's compendium of personal advice.

What fills up the guidebook are lists of colleges that are considered (by solicited students) to have high-quality programs in particular academic disciplines. While it may not be the best idea to derive nationwide academic ratings from the opinions of students, this slim book fills a large gap on the shelves of college placement counselors (of which Rugg is one). There are stacks of reference books that rate colleges in terms of their admissions selectivity (Peterson's, Barron's, Lovejoy's, to name a few), but until now, no reference that dared comment on a particular college's academic strengths and weaknesses.

To use the book, readers look up the majors they are interested in. If the subject is English, for example, top-rated departments are to be found at Bowdoin, the University of Chicago, and Harvard, among others. If the subject is chemistry, high school students would do well to consider Dartmouth, MIT, Johns Hopkins, or Brown. Oddly enough, departments of highly regarded "alternative colleges" such as Hampshire and Antioch are left out of the book. Rugg insists that "the jury is not a unanimous one on these progressive schools."

In each case, colleges are grouped by admissions selectivity and the relative size of the student body is noted. Rugg, who is director of guidance at Hampshire Regional High School in Westhampton, Mass., has selected 336 of the best colleges in the country for inclusion in this very helpful, though admittedly unscientific study.

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