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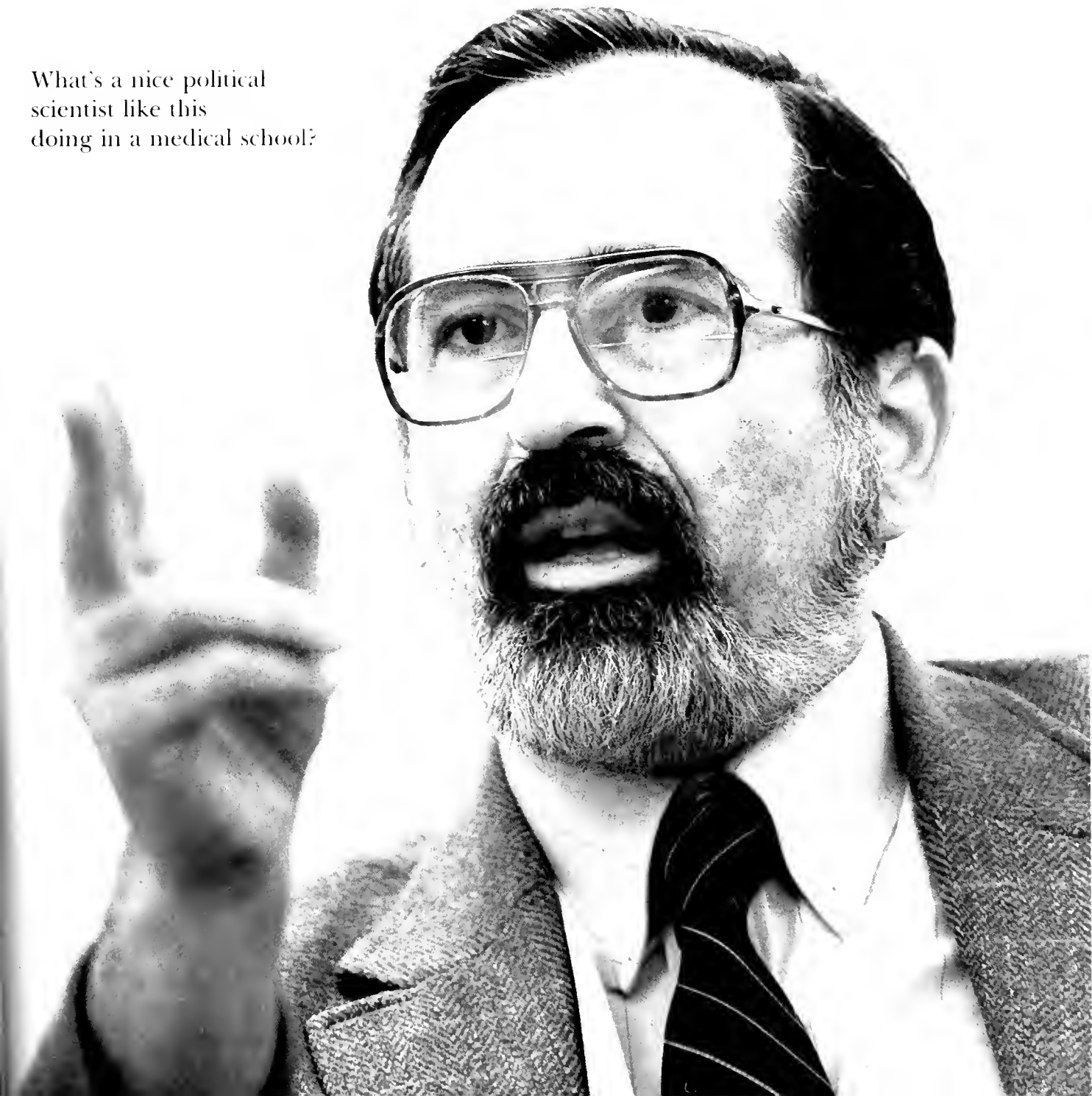
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BROWN

IN THIS ISSUE

19 'In Loco Parentis': Gone But Not Forgotten?

It used to be that a Brown dean would act as judge and jury when a student had broken faith with the University and disobeyed accepted rules of conduct. No more. What happens today if a student is charged with an infraction of the student code?

25 Dean Edward Beiser, Esq.

Yes, that's Ed Beiser—lawyer, former director of Brown's Center for Law and Education, professor par excellence. He's now *Dean* Ed Beiser, responsible for helping to chart the course of the new Program in Liberal Medical Education.

30 A Trunkful of Perelmaniana

The legacy of humorist S.J. Perelman '25 is laughter, a condition he sought to induce in others by producing a lifelong profusion of short stories, drawings, essays, and scripts. Part of that legacy has returned to where all the funny business started—College Hill.

34 The Fishbowl Lives of Presidents' Wives

Nancy Reagan has been in an uncomfortable position the last few months—pinned under the scrutiny of the national media. As Lewis Gould '61, professor of American history at the University of Texas, reminds us, it's never been easy to be married to the First Man.

Departments

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**Cover photograph of Edward Beiser
by John Forasté**



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Brown in the Bronx

Editor: A belated valentine of appreciation to you for the feature story about the young people building human relations along with the mini-park in the South Bronx.

I smile at the alumni who "belly-ache" about some of your subject matter. Congratulations on being well-balanced. As the saying goes, "warts and all."

When I taught science to adolescents, I used to use the metaphor that there were more than two sides to a question. They also had to learn to say, "I doubt it."

EUNICE E. SHARP '26
Middletown, R.I.

Editor: Thanks for a great article. Thought you might like to know what we've been up to. This summer, the Center for Public Service will sponsor the second South Bronx Summer Project. A team of eight Brown students will assist the 1325 Lafayette Avenue Tenants Association in the development and operation of a one-acre neighborhood farm on Bryant Avenue, in the Bronx. As for myself, I currently have no plans to build a \$4-million community center in Hunts Point, as your article suggested. Perhaps the error will inspire someone else to pursue that very worthwhile goal.

PAUL LIPSON '87
Project Coordinator, South Bronx
Summer Project, Campus

Where Watts is

Editor: Being a Los Angeles native, it always amazes me to see the East Coast view of all land west of the Mississippi River as one great blur. In your February Thayer Street article, you wrote that "Watts is part of the University of Southern California."

From the map which I have enclosed, you can see that Watts is at least four (4) miles, "as the crow flies," from USC.

Please take better care in your geography, since you write for a prestigious national magazine. Though it has been over a year since I have been to campus, and Thayer Street has changed, I hope it is still within four miles of campus.

ROOSEVELT ROBINSON III '78
Los Angeles
It is.—Editor

Taking a stand on the right

Editor: Re "Taking a Stand on the Right." Hooray! Maybe Brown will eventually join the national trend. Now if only the faculty included individuals also willing to make a stand.

Should this occur I predict the legions of us who can and should financially support education at Brown would then do so.

GENE GRUMMER '46
New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Thayer Street

Editor: I enjoyed your article on Thayer Street. Over the past six years, I have seen a great deal of change on the street, much of it happening in between weekly visits.

I thought I would send along a Brown Daily Herald article I wrote less

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than two years ago. In it, I try to show the perspective of a sentimental student. However, the prose may not evoke the saddest response: Savoy Liquors, Thayer Hardware, the Alba Run- ci barbershop, and E.P. Anthony, all referred to in the article, have left Thayer Street since the piece appeared.

CHRIS AMIRALTY '86
Providence

Editor: How sad that the security on and around Thayer Street has not kept up with the rest of the development there. I lived with friends in a house behind Store 24 my senior year. At the time we had to contend with broken glass on the stairs and break dancers on the porch. From your article it sounds as if security forces have remained as inactive in the area today as I remember them then.

I'm sorry to see that the situation has not improved in the three years I've been gone. And more sorry to see that the merchants who now frequent the area are the kind that blatantly attempt to attract a more material crowd. Unfortunately, they are advertising not

their wares, but their ability to draw big spenders to the area. Where there is wealth there is filth.

I don't know if I'd choose to live behind Store 24 if I were given the choice again. I never thought I would say that about anything I did in my years at Brown. How sad.

PENNY FEINBERG BAUERSFELD '85
Rochester, N.Y.

No money from Washington

Editor: Some politicians and lobbyists have been complaining that the administration of President Reagan is not prodigal enough with financial aid to college students, while Education Secretary William J. Bennett has stated that the federal government already spends too much on educational assistance.

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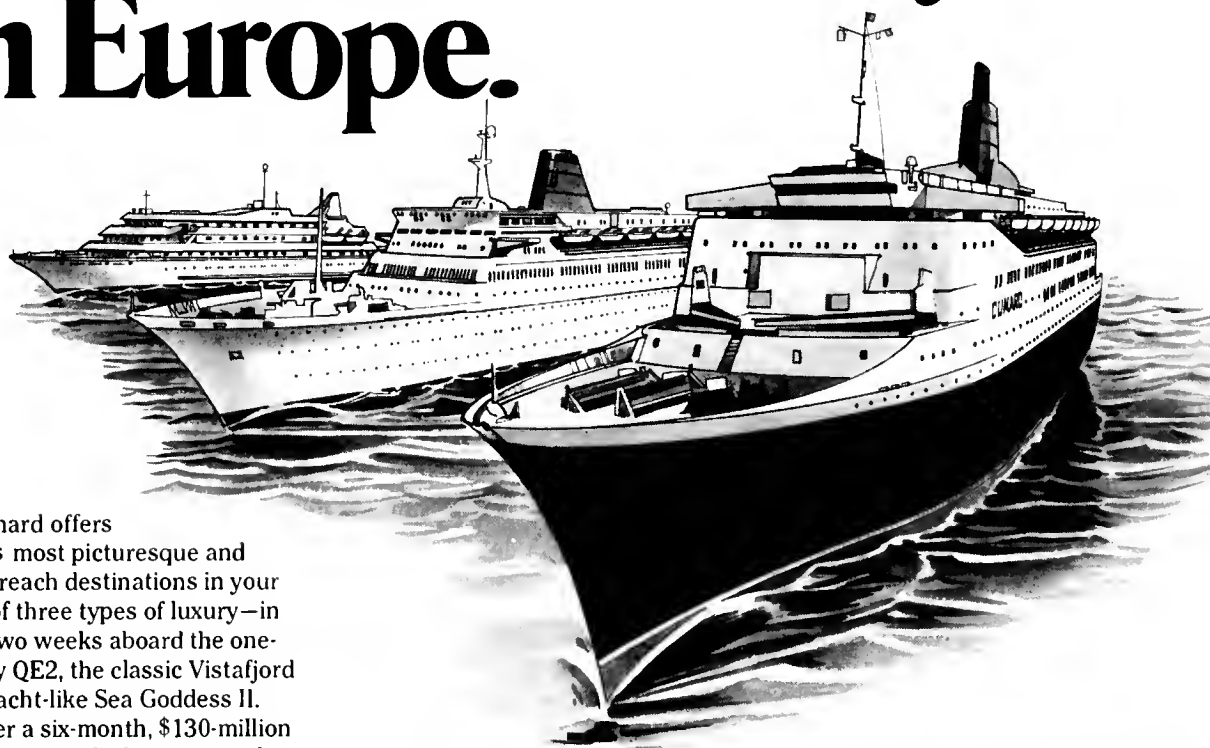
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the right to a college education—or to any education. This is one of those matters to which the Tenth Amendment pertains, for it states, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

I grew up poor in New England and went through Brown University by working hard to merit scholarships, and after being out a decade in a cold, unegalitarian world, I worked there as a graduate assistant for my M.A. Finally, I received my Ph.D. at the University of Virginia as a Teaching Fellow through Dupont money. No one in Washington gave or lent me a cent.

ARTHUR KAPLAN '29, '40 A.M.
Raleigh, N.C.

Advertising

Editor: The juxtaposition of the Dewar's Scotch ad and the lead article struck me as I opened the February issue. Made me thumb through just looking at ads. Are you deliberately not taking cigarette ads? I hope so with the evidence of their effects so obvious. Was pleased with the Coalition for a Nuclear Test Ban ad—appealing to high mindedness, not just high-on-the-hogness of most of the others.

SALLY CAMPBELL '63
New York City

The Ivy League magazines do not solicit cigarette advertising.—Editor

Clinical leadership

Editor: Once again, the Brown University Medical Program, and, in this instance, Dave Lewis, has shown the kind of clinical leadership which represents real quality in health care ("Doctor, Why Are You Asking Me About My Drinking?," February BAM).

Recognition of alcohol and drug

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abuse as a primary medical problem has been moved forward substantially through Brown's Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies. The view that "nothing can be done for these people" and the denial of third party insurers in recognizing the impact of alcohol and drug abuse will only be overcome through the work defined in this excellent article.

Sincere congratulations to BAM, Dave Lewis, Dean Greer, and all at Brown University who are willing to "stay in front of the pack." This is an example where education and research actually bridge the gap into the service arena.

The Rhode Island Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals, which has the opportunity to work with the late stages of alcohol and drug abuse, remains grateful to Brown University, since the early impact of these clinical teams makes our work easier.

THOMAS D. ROMEO
Cranston, R.I.

The writer is director of the Rhode Island Department of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals.—Editor

Eric Nordlinger

Editor, Although fly fishing hardly becomes the man, I must say I enjoyed the article on Professor Eric Nordlinger that appeared in the October edition of BAM.

I recall the several courses I took from Professor Nordlinger as a Brown undergrad with a great deal of pleasure.

I recall his windblown hair, his stubby little cigars, the charming drawings his young daughter would do that he used to post around his office.

I recall how visibly angry students would occasionally become during class because they could not get him to accept their point of view during the often free-flowing discussions.

At one point, word got out that a Nordlinger paper was being used quite successfully as a model for conflict resolution in Northern Ireland. Asked about this, Nordlinger shrugged it off quickly while saying, "Something like that."

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Although Nordlinger was a bit of an intimidating presence, his courses were always fascinating.

Ten years removed from academia now—and missing it more every day—I think back on people like Nordlinger and Beiser and Kirkpatrick and Zuckerman and many others. They made being smart worth the trouble.

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A celebration of volunteerism ushers in a new center

Should Brown require all of its students to engage in some form of public service during their college years?

"Yes," suggested one student who tutors in the Providence public schools. "It would send a signal to people applying to Brown that you don't just come here to further your career goals. People coming here should *expect* to serve the community."

"No," objected another student, also a community volunteer. "The decision to do volunteer work has to come from the heart. I'd rather see 1,000 students volunteering who *want* to do it than 5,000 who have to."

No one actually has proposed that Brown institute such a requirement, but in other ways the University has begun to act on President Howard Swearer's long-time advocacy of public service. The inauguration at Brown of the Center for Public Service on March

12-14 was the latest, and most visible, affirmation of an institutional philosophy that supports the work of Brown's Resource Center, which connects students with a wide variety of off-campus volunteer opportunities; that has helped to engender a participation rate among Brown undergraduates of nearly 20 percent in community service; and that since 1982 has awarded sixty-eight Starr Fellowships to undergraduates who take time off before or during their Brown years to do volunteer work.

Included in the inaugural festivities, collectively entitled "Habits of the Heart and Mind," were an address by Peace Corps Director Loret M. Ruppe; the announcement by U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) that he was introducing a bill to establish a voluntary national service program; a panel discussion moderated by Frank Newman

Jeanne Madden '87 tutors two students in English at Project Persona in Providence, a center where English is taught to immigrants.

'49, president of the Education Commission of the States; and a number of workshops and forums—including one on the topic of whether service should be required for Brown students.

Established in 1986, and directed by Susan E. Stroud, the center will work toward expanding and strengthening the public-service efforts of students by cooperating with community organizations and connecting Brown to public service efforts nationally. "At the core of the center," says Stroud, "is the belief that a university should foster a sense of individual responsibility to the communities in which one lives."

The center's presence at Brown will complement the work of a nationwide coalition of leaders representing 121 colleges and universities, called the Campus Compact: The Project for Public and Community Service. Chaired by Swearer, President Donald

UNDER THE ELMS

Kennedy of Stanford, and President Timothy S. Healy, S.J., of Georgetown, the compact attempts to consolidate information and programs related to public service on a national level, and to integrate college education with public needs. A project of Frank Newman's [47] Education Commission of the States, the Campus Compact has its headquarters at Brown.

Students who volunteer, said Peace Corps Director Ruppe in her March 12 address in Sayles Hall, "teach us an important lesson: that it is not strange to care. Rather, it is strange not to care." Ruppe outlined some of the achievements of the Peace Corps in the years since its founding in 1961, and noted that changing demographics are mirrored in the Corps' volunteer ranks: their average age has climbed from twenty-three at the program's start to thirty today, with 11 percent of them over fifty years old.

The Center for Public Service, Ruppe said, "shouts out a dual challenge—a 'no' and a 'yes.' No—we refuse to believe in (a) totality of noncommitment [among today's young, career-oriented college graduates] ... [And] yes! [The center] recognizes that it is critical for the health and vigor of our society both to know of the service of others and to join in such service. Such knowledge and participation liberates and enriches each individual [and it] liberates and enriches the whole of society—our nation, the world."

During a question-and-answer session following her remarks, Ruppe noted that the Peace Corps received 200,000 inquiries from potential volunteers last year, and processed 13,000 applications for 2,600 openings. (There are currently a total of some 6,000 volunteers.) She also repeated the words of a government official in Honduras, who told her: "To have art, you must have artists. To have philosophy, you must have philosophers. And to have peace, you must have peacemakers. The Peace Corps volunteers are the peacemakers of the twentieth century."

Some in the audience at a panel discussion the next day questioned whether Senator Pell's proposed bill might encourage non-peaceful volunteerism by rewarding military as well as civilian service through the granting of educational benefits. "Can we come up with a consensus definition of public service that presents us with no ideological problems?" one audience member asked Pell. The Senator conceded that his was a "pretty rough definition," taking into account "any occupation



Peace Corps director Loret Ruppe helps inaugurate the new center.

that is needed, any job in which you're putting more into the country than you're getting out of it."

Crime in America: Will we all be victims?

The experts came to campus in March to take part in the seventh *Providence Journal* Brown public affairs conference, entitled, "Crime in America: Is Anybody Safe?" Participants and some of their viewpoints included:

[] Rudolph Giuliani, U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, who announced there is good news and bad news about crime in America. Giuliani, who is well-known for prosecuting the Mafia and Wall Street insider-trading cases, said, "I don't believe the Mafia or La Cosa Nostra will be an organization that means anything to us a decade from now." He credited three factors—the federal Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act, court-authorized wiretapping, and the federal witness protection program—with helping law enforcement fight organized crime during the past three decades.

Giuliani believes that RICO makes it possible for entire Mafia families to be prosecuted simply for engaging in a pattern of criminal activity, as opposed to trying to stop individual mob leaders by charging them with specific crimes, such as tax evasion (the method the

The panel discussion, entitled "Opportunity or Obligation: Service and Education for a Complex World," featured, in addition to Senator Pell, B. Jae Clanton, executive director of the Urban League of Rhode Island; Professor of Education Theodore Sizer; and moderator Frank Newman. Their remarks and responses were preceded by an address by President Swearer, who reflected on "The Academy and Public Service" and emphasized the importance of relating public service directly to the educational enterprise.

The Center for Public Service's inauguration continued well into the evening of Friday, March 13, with a series of forums, including presentations by students currently involved in volunteer work through Brown Community Outreach, Greek-letter organizations, and their own initiative. On Saturday, March 14, the events concluded with a speech on "Careers in the Public Interest" by U.S. Rep. Claudine Schneider (R-R.I.), and a series of workshops led by alumni and guests who are pursuing public-interest jobs.

A.D.

federal government used to indict Al Capone). Electronic surveillance is necessary, according to Giuliani, because it's difficult to get inside an organized crime family, and the witness protection program helps encourage witnesses to testify.

That's the good news. The bad news, Giuliani informed his audience, is that the drug problem is overwhelming this country, and we aren't doing enough to combat it. He outlined five steps he thinks would help: Make our war on drugs an integral part of U.S. foreign policy; "deal more effectively with the drugs coming in at our borders"; crack down on domestic drug use; do a better job of treating people who have substance-abuse problems; and educate people to the dangers of using drugs.

[] Elliott Currie, a criminologist and visiting scholar at the Center for the Study of Law and Society at the University of California at Berkeley. Currie, who is the author of *Confronting Crime, An American Challenge*, was debating whether or not unemployment causes crime. He argued that without the prospect of stable, "meaningful

work," young people will turn to crime. "Most of us don't choose robbery over work," he said, and cited a study of youths in three New York neighborhoods: a low-income housing project composed largely of blacks, an Hispanic community, and a white, blue-collar neighborhood. In the two minority neighborhoods, Currie said, there was a great deal more serious juvenile delinquency than in the blue-collar neighborhood, although there were problems in that neighborhood as well. By the time the youths in the blue-collar neighborhood had reached their late teens or early twenties, they had "matured out of their delinquency," which was not the case in the minority neighborhoods. Currie attributed the difference to the fact that more adults in the blue-collar neighborhood had stable employment and could provide a reasonable standard of living for their children. Currie's debate opponent was

□ William G. Tucker, a freelance journalist and author of *Vigilante: The Backlash Against Crime in America*. While Currie proposed the creation of broad-reaching programs that would offer education, social services, and jobs to those in communities where chronic unemployment is a problem, Tucker thought that solution was "simplistic at best." He asserted that the weak family structure among blacks, who he said are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime, is a more likely cause.

□ Mark H. Moore, professor of criminal justice, policy, and management at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, who discussed the connection between drugs and crime and how it might be broken. The solution, Moore argued, lies in local communities working together, rather than large-scale government efforts, which are largely ineffective. "The complicity or powerlessness of foreign governments prevents international efforts from being successful."

Instead, Moore suggested a three-pronged community solution. Communities must create partnerships between schools, parents, local police, and treatment centers to combat drug use. They must try to eliminate heroin and cocaine markets on the streets. "There has long been a theory that street-level enforcement is a waste of time. We now have both a theory and some evidence that, under some circumstances, when well-designed, it can have an impact." Communities must also invest in treatment programs so that drug users can seek help on their own, or be referred there if arrested.



U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani was the keynote speaker for the seventh Providence Journal-Brown Public Affairs Conference.

The reason drugs and crime are connected, Moore concluded, is that drugs are illegal. But the solution is not to legalize drugs, which he believes would be poor public policy. There are three types of crime Moore associates with drugs—predatory crime, which involves drug users who must raise money to supply their habits; organized crime, which prospers because the illegality of drugs creates a good business climate for it; and "quality of life crimes," in which low-level drug dealers and users affect our quality of life. In all three types, crime flourishes because drugs are illegal. But, legalizing drugs would mean sacrificing an objective that is more important than curbing crime—and that's curbing drug use, according to Moore.

The conference was highlighted by a role-playing panel of thirteen experts who were piqued and goaded by Fred Friendly, the director of Columbia University's Media and Society Seminars and former president of CBS News. In an attempt to explore the question of how well our criminal justice system works, Friendly constructed three scenarios and asked panel members to take different roles as they "acted" their way from crime to punishment. Friendly's panel included Kevin Cullen, crime and law enforcement reporter for *The Boston Globe*; Alan Dershowitz, defense attorney and professor at Harvard Law School; Reuben M. Greenberg, chief of police

in Charleston, South Carolina; Dennis W. Luther, warden for the Federal Correctional Institution in Danbury, Connecticut; William M. Mackenzie '31, former associate justice for the Rhode Island Superior Court; Diane McGrath, commissioner of the New York State Victims Board; Norval Morris, professor of law and criminology at the University of Chicago Law School; Bruce M. Selva, a judge for the U.S. First Circuit Court of Appeals; Thomas Szasz, professor of psychiatry at the State University of New York Health Science Center, Syracuse; Anthony P. Trivisono, executive director of the American Correctional Association; author William G. Tucker; Jack White, investigative reporter, WPRO-TV, Channel 12 in Providence; and LeRoy S. Zimmerman, the attorney general for the state of Pennsylvania.

Other participants at the conference included: Arthur Nehrbass, director of the Organized Crime Bureau for the Metro-Dade County Police Department in Florida; Raymond L. Flynn, mayor of Boston; Joseph Carter, superintendent of the Boston police; Michael Oreskes, urban affairs correspondent for the *New York Times*; George L. Kelling, professor of criminal justice at the College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, and chief author of *Kansas City Prevention Patrol Study*; and Crisley Wood, executive director of the Neighborhood Justice Network in Boston.

JOHN FORASTÉ

Students found guilty of disrupting Corporation meeting

When the Corporation gathered in the Corporation Room in University Hall for their February 13 meeting, they discovered some uninvited guests had joined them. Approximately thirty to forty students belonging to the group Students Against Apartheid (SAA) had arrived to demand that the Corporation place at the top of their agenda the issue of total divestment. The students were subsequently charged with violating University regulations—"behavior which disrupts or materially interferes with the exercise by others of the basic rights to which they are entitled on University property"—and, after a lengthy hearing before the University Council on Student Affairs, were found guilty and put on probation.

After the students entered the Corporation room, one student took the microphone and read a statement. He said the students would not leave until the Corporation voted to divest. Dean of Students John Robinson '67 passed around a paper and twenty students signed it, taking responsibility for the action. The trustees left the room and reconvened the meeting in Manning Chapel. Some students tried to enter that building, but were prevented from doing so by security officers. One student climbed a fire escape and tapped on a window of the room where the meeting was taking place. He refused to leave the fire escape, and security officers stayed with him until the meeting concluded.

The twenty students who signed the paper provided by Robinson were charged by the Disciplinary Review Board with violating two offenses outlined in the Student Handbook. The first offense deals with interfering with the rights of others, as quoted above; and the second offense, of which the students were found not guilty, is described as behavior "which causes or can be reasonably expected to cause physical harm to person or property, or is unreasonably disruptive of the University community, or shows flagrant disrespect for the well-being of others."

According to the UCSA, in a written statement explaining its decision, "the majority of the Council felt that its interpretation of that Offense had a character of violence, personal belligerence, or physical coercion that was not present in this case While some members of the Council felt that clauses

of Offense 2 were relevant, the feeling of the Council as a whole was that the tone and intentions of the Offense were not."

Nineteen of the twenty students were placed on limited probation, which means that any repetition of a similar action could bring the students before the UCSA again. The student who took the microphone, and spent the duration of the meeting on the fire escape, was placed on full probation. According to Thomas Bechtel, dean of undergraduate counseling and UCSA administrator, "full probation is somewhat harsher. A breach of any non-academic code will result in immediate UCSA action." Both forms of probation are accompanied by an entry in the student's file, parental notification, and public record. The file entry is removed at the conclusion of the probationary period.

K.H.

People

Professor of Geological Sciences **James W. Head III** has been invited by the Soviet Space Research Institute to join a multinational team of scientists participating in the U.S.S.R.'s "Project Phobos" in the summer of 1988. The project will involve delivering landing craft to one, and possibly both, of Mars's moons, Phobos and Deimos, for the purpose of sending data back to scientists on Earth.

Provost Maurice Glicksman has announced the appointment of Professor of Psychology **Julius Kling** as associate dean of research, reporting to Dean of Research Phillip Stiles. In his new half-time position, Kling will work closely with faculty in all disciplines in determining their research needs, and will serve as a liaison with the development office in identifying particular research needs to be addressed during the current "Challenge Years" fund-raising effort.

Associated Alumni to meet May 24

The board of directors of the Associated Alumni of Brown University is holding its annual meeting on Sunday, May 24, 1987, at 11 a.m. in the Mad-dock Alumni Center. All members of the Associated Alumni are invited to attend.

Last month, President Swearer testified before the House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor, which is considering legislation designed to improve the nation's competitiveness in international trade. His testimony, in part:

Between 1960 and 1984, the nation's share of the world's export trade declined by one-third. For more than twenty-five years, foreign imports have been cutting into the markets of the American steel and textile industries. Now foreign competition threatens even the pioneer American high-technology industries of California's Silicon Valley. Six years ago, we exported \$59.6 billion in high-technology goods, and imported \$31 billion worth of the same goods. Last year, the comparable figures were \$68.4 billion and \$64.8 billion; the imports had more than doubled. In 1986, the United States' share of world markets for high-technology goods declined in seven of ten sectors. The damage caused by foreign competition has been especially severe in the semiconductor area. The American firms that manufacture semiconductors have collectively lost half a billion dollars in the past two years. Over the past five years, these one-time "growth companies" have been forced to lay off 65,000 workers.

What can we do to reverse these trends? ... I would like to propose an educational initiative in the area of graduate education—specifically, an initiative that will strengthen the nation's capacity for advanced training and research.

Permit me, drawing on the 1983 report on graduate education of the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance, to discuss the importance of graduate education and research to the nation. For decades, they have been the engines of the nation's progress. Investments in graduate education have helped to unleash the remarkable creativity of our citizens, and the entire nation has been the beneficiary. Graduate research and education were major springboards for the extraordinary

Swearer in Washington: The future of the nation lies in its graduate schools

period of economic growth that followed World War II, and they will be critically important to the nation's future economic strength.

The American Society of Engineers, for example, estimates that by 1990, 50 percent of the manufacturing positions available will be held by the highly skilled engineers and technicians who service and maintain the computers and robots that actually produce the nation's durable goods.

And the National Science Foundation believes that technological innovation based on research and development will be "an important—perhaps the most important—factor in the economic growth of the United States in this century."

Graduate education and research is equally important to the national security, including its foreign policy and intelligence interests. The Department of Defense purchases equipment, services, and research and development from 238,000 different contractors. Without this industrial base, its effectiveness would be severely curtailed.

The Departments of State and Defense themselves have voracious appetites for graduate-trained personnel. More than 30,000 positions in the federal government require foreign-language competence, and half of those require advanced analytical skills as well. The Department of Defense alone employs more than 100,000 scientists and engineers, many of them graduate-oriented.

National security experts, including Cabinet officers and former directors of Central Intelligence, have repeatedly stressed the importance to our security interests of advanced expertise in the history, culture, religion, politics, and economics of other nations. In their informed judgment, the maintenance of a healthy graduate enterprise is an essential "insurance policy against the future."

But that same report on graduate education of the National Commission on Financial Assistance uncovered severe problems in the graduate education enterprise. It

found, for example, serious shortages of adequately trained scientists and engineers. Moreover, fully half of the graduate students in our schools of engineering are from foreign countries. The rate of technological change in the American work place is accelerating, and will bring with it a crisis in the technical competence of American workers. Experts estimate that within the next decade and a half, the nation may need, and will not have, an additional 15-million engineers, scientists, skilled mechanics, and semi-skilled workers.

The shortfall extends to other areas as well. High educational costs, reduced financial-aid levels, and uncertain job prospects have led thousands of students with the capacity to undertake doctoral studies to forego graduate school. Even now, the nation lacks the scholars it needs for an adequate understanding of the cultures, economies, and international policies of many other countries. In the humanities and the social sciences, an entire generation of scholars may be lost.

Moreover, because of the age profile of the faculty in higher education, we are just beginning to experience an increased rate of retirements, which will jump dramatically over the last decade. These retiring faculty members will need to be replaced; and our current levels of graduate education simply will not suffice. In fact, shortages already exist in some disciplines. We must take a long-range view of our graduate educational institutions and set in place mechanisms that will enable us to replace our present faculty with our best young minds.

Unfortunately, even as these patterns have been developing, the level of federal support for graduate fellowships and research assistantships has declined from the 80,000 federal stipends available in 1969.

The Commission's positive recommendations with respect to fellowships were designed to alter these patterns. It called for: 1) a substantial increase in the number of science and engineering fellowships spon-

sored by the agencies of the federal government; 2) continued federal support for biomedical and behavioral scientists, through the National Research Service Awards Program; and 3) 750 additional fellowships annually for graduate students in the arts, humanities, and social sciences.

The Commission made recommendations in a number of other areas as well. With regard to research and training assistantships, it urged that increased federal support for research be accompanied by an increase in the number of research assistants in all fields, and it called for an increase in the College Work Study program that would permit colleges and universities to increase their own support for graduate students engaged in research or teaching in their academic specialties.

I urge the committee to give careful consideration to all of the Commission's recommendations. In particular, I commend to the committee the Commission's suggestions that federal programs designed to encourage graduate study in the sciences and engineering give special attention to women and minorities.

Minorities make up 21 percent of the nation's population but receive only 11 percent of the doctoral degrees; black Americans account for 11 percent of the population but receive only 4 percent of the doctoral degrees. Of the latter, about 70 percent are in education and social science/psychology. In the decades ahead, if the energies and abilities of these groups are lost to graduate education, the loss will be the nation's, too.

In a very real sense the future of the nation lies in its graduate schools. They are the intellectual infrastructure on which both our national security and our ability to compete in international markets depends. This committee and the Congress could make no wiser investment than to provide our young people with the support they need to take full advantage of this great national resource.

SPORTS

By James Reinbold

Outlook for spring: Men's lacrosse, baseball, crews have high hopes

Baseball Coach Dave Stenhouse believes that this year's team could be one of the best he has fielded, and capable of winning the EIBL crown. Any coach, of course, is going to sprinkle his optimism with at least a few "ifs," and Stenhouse has three: If he solidifies his infield at second base and shortstop; if the team stays injury-free; and if the pitching staff has the stamina to hold up for the entire season. Stenhouse has nineteen lettermen returning, including ten pitchers—five starters and reliever John Lee '87. Last season, that staff ranked third in the nation with a combined ERA of 2.74. The outfield is strong and deep, and All-EIBL catcher John Plansky '87 is among the returning lettermen.

The team ran its Florida record to 5-1 with a 17-2 win over Lincoln Memorial of Tennessee. All nine starters had hits. In previous games, Scott Simpson's '87 homer and Eric Kimble's '89 three hits led a 12-hit attack in a win over Adelphi, and Tom Klaff '88 and Dave Salomon '90 homered in the victory over Illinois.

Women's softball, also playing in Florida, is currently 3-1. Theresa Hirschauer '89 and Jean Essner '90 each had two hits and scored two runs, and Kathy Silva '90 homered as the Bruins defeated the University of Western Florida, 5-1, in the first of two games. Western Florida, ranked second in the NAIA national poll, defeated Brown, 2-1, in the second game. Hirschauer had a hit and drove in the only run.

Men's lacrosse will rely on 1986 All-Ivy Bernie Buonanno '88 to anchor an attack unit that has lost Tom Gagnon and John Keogh, Brown's number-one and -four all-time scorers, to graduation. Jamie Munro '89 and freshman Vin Mavinelli are expected to replace them. An improved midfield will feature co-captain Reed Overby '87 along with co-captain Walt Cataldo '88, Tom Towers '88, and Greg Rogers '88. A lack of consistent midfield play hurt last year's team. The defense, led by Bill McComas '88, hopes to compensate for the loss of two-time All-American Dar-



Brown's Dave Katowsky (42) and Steve Ayers (31) protect the cage against Army during the Bruins' only loss in lacrosse.

ten Muller '86. Other defensemen include Duncan McCuang '89, Pete Zidlicky '87, and Kent Voltz '87. The net will be guarded by Paul Heck '89, who saw action in six games last year, playing behind Scott Lohan '86.

The team opened the season with a major upset over Virginia, the first victory for Brown in eight meetings with the Cavaliers and then shocked fifth-ranked Adelphi, 11-6, upping their record to 4-1. Buonanno had four goals, and Munro and Overby each scored three times.

Currently ranked eighth in the nation, Brown has lost only to Army, in four overtimes. After toppling highly-ranked Virginia, the Bruins also defeated Hofstra and Boston College.

Brown led Virginia throughout the game. Eric Bylin '89 scored the first goal of the season at 4:27 of the first period. Buonanno and Munro each had two goals and two assists. Seven players scored for Brown.

Tom Dwver '90 scored three times in the first quarter in the win over Hofstra. Buonanno had two goals and

two assists, and Munro had two goals and one assist. Against Boston College, Munro scored four times and added four assists, and Buonanno had two goals and three assists.

Women's lacrosse, 8-4 last year, has high hopes. Coach Candi Russell, in her sixth year, has lost only three players. Among those returning are Lauren Becker '87 and Sue Cutler '88, last year's leading scorers. The entire midfield, led by Erin Maguire '89, is back. League-leading goalie Mara Spaulder graduated, but Kirsten Rendell '90, who played every game in the net for the ice hockey Pandas last winter, is ready to take over.

Expectations are high for **women's** and **men's crew**. A strong group of sophomores will add depth to a lineup of eight returning varsity women. In addition, this year's schedule has Dartmouth, Penn, Cornell, and Yale competing against Brown on the Seekonk. Last year the women qualified for all six grand finals at the Easterns. They are hoping to duplicate that performance and also send a women's eight to the

nationals.

Ever since Steve Gladstone took over as head coach of the men's crew, the team has ranked among the top in the East. Last year, the Bruins won the IRA title in Syracuse and finished a close second to Wisconsin at the nationals. They have lost four men from the varsity and four from the second varsity boat.

Winter wrapup

Women's swimming, host of this year's Eastern Women's Swimming Championship, won the event for the third consecutive year, finishing well ahead of rivals Harvard and Penn State. The Bruins amassed 765 points in the three-day meet. Harvard was second with 659 points, and Penn State was third with 509 in the twenty-nine-team event.

Rookie Coach Mark Johnston's swimmers captured seven firsts in individual events and four of five relays. They set EWSL records in one individual event and in each of the relay wins. Three of the relay times were good enough to qualify for the NCAA Championships.

Darci Lanphere '90, the second highest individual point scorer in the meet with 56, won the 200- and 400-yard individual medley and placed third in the 200-yard breaststroke. Classmate Jenny Norton won the 500-yard freestyle. Jennifer Boyd '89, third leading scorer with 55 points, was first in the 100- and 200-yard freestyle. Aimee Montague '89 set an EWSL record (16:50.10) in winning the 1,650-yard freestyle. Senior Wendy Reinhardt won the 200-yard butterfly for the third straight year.

The improvement in diving, under Coach Dave Sias's guidance, was shown by Sue Lofgren's '89 second-place finish in the three-meter and fourth-place finish in the one-meter competition. Sharon Cleary '90 finished fifth in the three-meter.

Early in the season (*BAM*, February), Mark Johnston talked about the importance of making the program his own, of not working in Dave Roach's shadow. He has done that, and he has kept the winning tradition alive.

Dave Amato has made it possible to talk about winning and **wrestling** in the same breath. Although they lost their final match of the season to Columbia, 21-16, the Bruins finished the season with seventeen wins. And despite the somewhat disappointing Ivy finish of

3-3, the overall record of 17-6 was a school best, surpassing last year's mark of sixteen wins. Against Columbia, Bob Hill '88, who moved up a weight to 158, Jim Dayton '89 (150), Dave Smith '89 (126), and heavyweight Rob Murphy '90 were winners.

The team finished tenth in the Easterns held at Princeton, and were third among the Ivies. Bob Hill became the first Brown wrestler to win an EIWA title when he defeated opponents from Army and Princeton in the 150-pound weight class. Hill, who finished the regular season with a 25-1 record, advanced to the NCAA championships at the University of Maryland at College Park.

Unseated in the NCAA's, Hill lost his first-round match to the fifth seed, Amaro Lamar of Appalachian State. In the consolation round, he met his Ivy League rival, Mike Novograntz of Princeton, whom he defeated en route to his Eastern Championship. This time, Novograntz had the upper hand, and Hill was eliminated.

Men's basketball lost to Dartmouth, beat Harvard, and then lost two close games to Penn, the eventual league champion, and Princeton. The Bruins' final Ivy record was 4-10, a mirror opposite of last year's 10-4.

Despite those season-ending losses, the Bruins did provide the faithful with two thrilling games. They battled back against Penn after being down by nineteen points to force the game into overtime. The Quakers prevailed in the extra period, 95-92. Pat Lynch '87 was high scorer with 32 points. The game the following night against Princeton went down to the wire. A three-point play by the Tigers with five seconds gave them a 72-70 win. Again Lynch was high scorer with 20 points. Dave Visscher '87 added 18, and Todd Murray '87 had 16 in the final game of their careers.

Women's basketball ended its season on the road with losses to Penn and Princeton. For the last six games of the season, the Bruins were without two of their top scorers, Janice Huwe '89 and Kerry Kelley '87. Both were sidelined with lower-back stress fractures.

Carol Kozar, who with Kelley were the only seniors on the team, scored 22 points against Penn and 16 against Princeton. She scored 587 points in her career and had 406 rebounds. Kelley is the all-time assist leader with 549. She scored 745 career points and grabbed 340 rebounds in her four years. Single-season scoring honors went to Huwe, who averaged 12.9 points a game. Kri-

sta Butterfield '89 averaged 11.9.

It was a tough year for **women's ice hockey**. The 1985 and 1986 Ivy League champs struggled all year. Their final-game loss to Cornell, 2-1, in overtime, left them with a 2-6-2 Ivy record and without a post-season play-off invitation. It was a young team with no seniors. The graduation last year of Mardie Corcoran and Lisa Bishop, the all-time leading scorers, and the switch of frontliner Kim Les '88 to defense left the Pandas with little in the way of scoring punch. Whitney Robbins '90 led the team in scoring with 16 points. Kristen Rendell '90 replaced last year's leading Ivy goalie, Mara Spaulder '86, in the nets.

Men's hockey beat Army and Princeton in the final two games of the season to win the eighth and final ECAC playoff berth, their first appearance in post-season play since the 1977-1978 season.

After spotting the Cadets a 5-2 lead, the Bruins scored five times in the third period to pull out a 7-5 victory. The following night, they were tied with Princeton until 16:35 of the third period, when Bruce McColl '88 scored. Mark Rechan '87 then added an empty-net power-play goal. Freshman goalie Chris Harvey had forty saves.

In the opening round of the ECAC playoffs, Brown drew Harvard, the number-one seed and the fourth-ranked team in the nation. The Bruins lost both games. But perhaps more important, the dramatic turnaround from last year's losses to this year's playoff spot was indicative of a genuine team effort. The team featured fourteen players in double-digit scoring.

Men's swimming finished the season by placing ninth in the Easterns. Senior co-captain Rich Russey came in fifth in the 200-yard backstroke and third in the 100-yard backstroke. His time of :51.27 in the 100 was a new school record. John Loveless '90 set a freshman and varsity record (2:05.50) while finishing fifth in the 200-yard breaststroke. Charlie Chester '88 finished third in the three-meter diving event.

Gymnastics gave Ivy powers Yale and Cornell a scare before dropping to a third-place finish at the Ivy League Championships in Philadelphia. The final numbers showed Brown only 4.20 points behind Yale, and .75 points behind second-place Cornell.

Sue Craven '89, second in the all-around, scored 35.50 points, a new Brown record. She won the vault with

continued on page 54

You don't have to be an Einstein to figure out this equation

Over 1,000 companies will match gifts to Brown. Some companies will give two dollars for every dollar. A few will even triple or quadruple a donor's gift. But no company will give to Brown unless *you* do.

Last year, corporate matching gifts accounted for nearly fifteen percent of all Brown Annual Fund dollars received, or \$778,000 of the \$5.3 million raised. That's nice arithmetic.

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'It is strictly forbidden to swear, lye, get drunck, fight, or associate with persons of bad character'

DISCIPLINE HAS CHANGED SINCE 1783

By Katherine Hinds

A sofa is set on fire and pushed out of a window from the second floor of a dormitory during a party. A female student is sexually assaulted in her room. A group of students performs a citizens' arrest of two recruiters for the Central Intelligence Agency, preventing them from continuing their presentation to other students. An incident has occurred, the facts need to be documented, the innocence or guilt of the students involved needs to be ascertained, a penalty may be levied. Some part of the fabric weaving a university to its students has been torn. A disciplinary system swings into operation to repair the damage.

Students enter into a contract when they matriculate at a college or university. They expect the university to render certain services—most notably an education—and the university expects something in return—that the students live up to community expectations and standards. Students clamor for the rights due them; universities attempt to inculcate the responsibilities that are a package deal along with those rights.

The university's power to discipline its students has its roots in the year 1200, in Paris. A group of rowdy clerical students from the University of Paris had been brawling with *les townies*,

and King Philip Augustus took the responsibility for sorting out the conflict. Because at that time, in that city, organized learning was associated with moral development and the church, King Philip Augustus bowed to church pressure—he let the university handle disciplining the students. His decision granted the students their first privilege—and began the tradition of universities taking responsibility for discipline. The king decreed: "Neither our provost nor our judges shall lay hands on a student for any offense whatever, nor shall they place him in our prison, unless such a crime has been committed by the student that he ought to be arrested. And in that case, our judges shall arrest him on the spot, without striking him at all, unless he resists, and shall hand him over to the ecclesiastical judge, who ought to guard him in order to satisfy us and the one suffering the injury."

Some things have changed over the past 800 years, but the responsibility for disciplining students has remained with universities. The concept of discipline—how strict, for what offenses, administered by whom—has shifted throughout the centuries, but one constant has remained: A certain portion of any given student body will need to have their behavior corrected. (Even the good guys may occasionally go as-

tray—one of Brown's most illustrious alumni, Charles Evans Hughes 1881, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a nominee for the Presidency, and one of the great legal minds of this century, confessed to writing and selling essays to his fellow students so that he could finance a pair of ice skates.)

Mostly, though, students behave according to the norms and values expected by the community in which they live. "The reason our society works is that basically people pretty much follow the rules and expectations laid out for them," says John Kuprevich, director of police and security services at Brown. And that's reflected in the University community. "Ninety percent of the community is law-abiding. It's that other 10 percent that you will see all the time."

Questions of discipline are particularly pointed during the college years, when students have moved away from parental authority and may be unwilling to substitute university authority for it. "Students are dealing with questions of authority in a serious way for the first time at college," explains Eric Widmer, dean of student life. "In high school, students rebel against it even while accepting its existence. At college, they're possibly

doubting its need or its legitimacy, and the difference between the student and the people sitting in judgment over them is not so enormous as it might appear in high school. All those issues are implicit in the disciplinary process."

The things authority has required of students have varied over the years. Rules change as society changes. In 1783 at Brown, it was "strictly forbidden to swear, lye, get drunk," along with idling, fighting, or associating with "persons of bad character."

In the 1940s, discipline at Brown was summed up in a quaint little handbill entitled "Gentlemen's Agreement," which was for the "purpose of governing the conduct of the undergraduate students." Students were expected to conduct themselves "in a manner becoming scholars and gentlemen ... Intoxication, disorder, or bad manners arising from the use of liquor are particularly serious offenses." Other forms of misbehavior were specifically disallowed, including throwing "any articles whatsoever" from the windows of University buildings, keeping a dog, and "inciting to riot or participating in a riot."

It would be unlikely today for a student to discover in a handbook on student behavior anything to do with the concept of "good manners." At Brown, for instance, students are told that the "community depends on individual self-discipline and mutual respect to further the well-being of all its members." It's assumed that students can define "good manners" themselves. The last twenty years have seen a redefinition of the relationship between students and their university, a relationship that has matured as students have demanded more—more autonomy, more rights, more freedom—and desired less authority on the part of the University. As alternative lifestyles became more prevalent and accepted, what is considered the "norm" has become less defined—particularly at a place like Brown, where the watchwords are "diversity" and "tolerance."

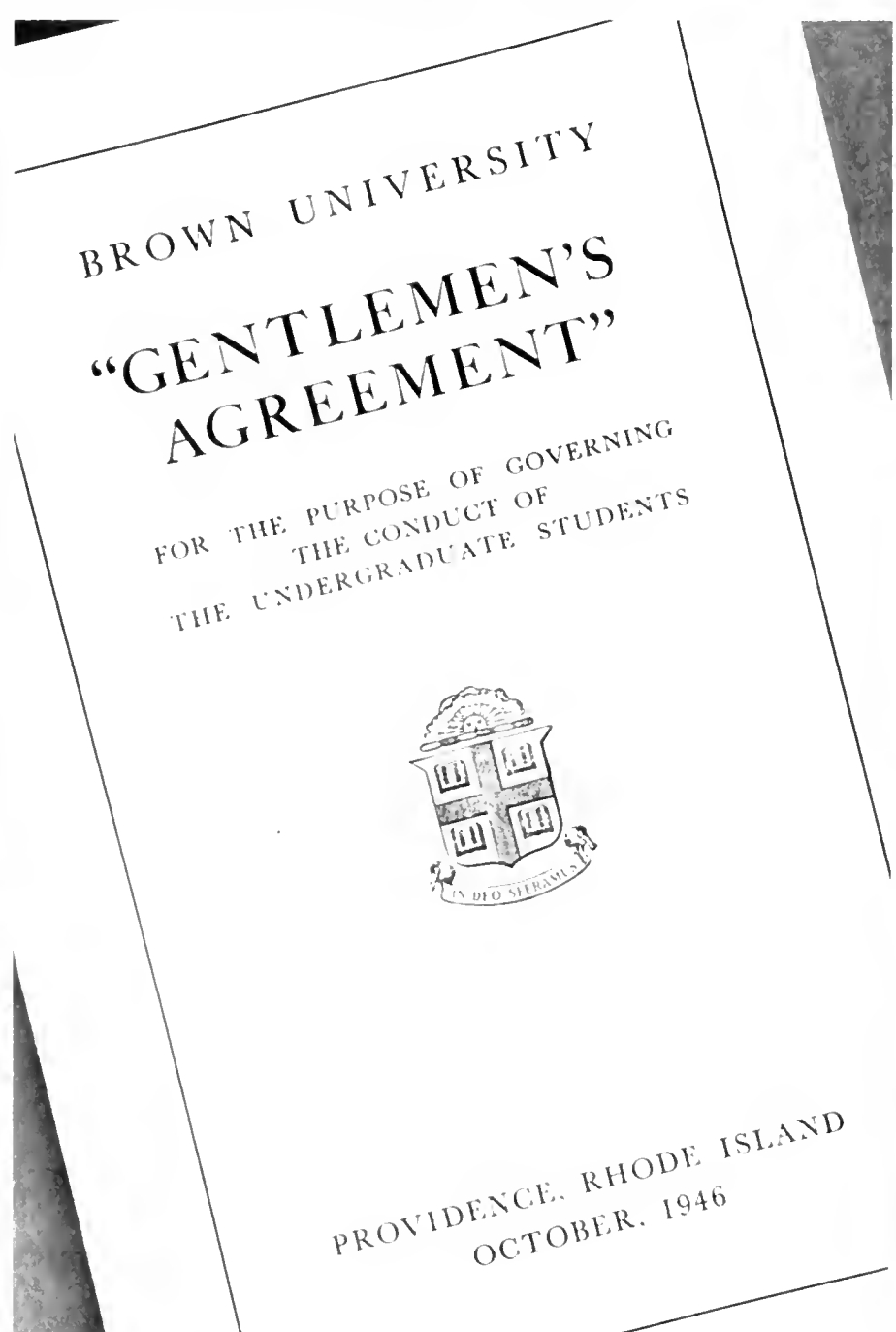
The behavior code today "speaks more to the question of guaranteeing students' rights than it is a list of do's and don't's," Widmer says. "We talk about the commonly held rights that all of us—students, faculty, staff members, and the Corporation—have, and how we attempt to uphold the greatest number of rights. Or, how we try to get everybody to understand that the rights we all enjoy must be protected, and can't be abused for anybody's specific agenda item. In our code, we talk about

the right to protest before we talk about the limits of protest."

Widmer doesn't believe that "the typical Brown student has a very keen sense of what his or her rights are. I think students assume that they have certain rights that they've had all their lives. And that those rights will be continued at Brown. Usually you discover what rights you have or not, when you have some kind of problem, and for some people that's never."

John Kuprevich is more emphatic. "I don't know how we are *ever* going to get students to read the student handbook. They never do until they're brought up on charges, and then they say, 'What do you mean, charges?' If we can get students to understand what the rules are, what the expectations are, they can legitimately expect that if they decide to purposefully violate those guidelines, there is going to be some kind of reaction to their action."

RULES FOR 'GENTLEMEN' IN 1946



In the "olden days," the deans were the arbiters of good behavior. A dean was able to size up a situation, determine guilt or innocence, and mete out justice swiftly and often irrevocably. Kurt Luedtke '61, Oscar-winning author, recently recalled his run-in with Dean Edward R. Durgin over Luedtke's illegal car ownership, which caused Durgin to throw Luedtke out of school peremptorily. (Luedtke appealed to the dean of the College and was granted a stay of execution.) Another alumnus of the mid-60s remembers with strong feeling what it was like to be apprehended on Thayer Street with a fake ID card by then-Dean Robert Hill. Hill flatly suspended this alumnus, who is now a student affairs administrator himself, for an entire semester.

Anne Dewart was a dean of students at Pembroke College in the mid-sixties when students began agitating for a different disciplinary process. "Students possibly thought that the deans' way of meting out justice was less thoughtful and more a whim of the moment," recalls Dewart, currently associate dean of student life. In late 1966, President Ray Heffner appointed an Advisory Committee on Student Conduct and asked it to "examine the relationship between student conduct and the proper atmosphere of a university ... to examine the present rules and codes of behavior in the College ... and to consider the procedures by which such rules and codes are amended and enforced."

The advisory committee, chaired by C. Peter Magrath, then an associate professor of political science who is now president of the University of Missouri, recommended that discipline be taken out of the hands of deans and placed into the lap of a University Council on Student Affairs (UCSA), which would include representation from all parts of the University—the deans, the faculty, the Graduate School, the students. The UCSA would hear cases and make recommendations to the University president, who would then approve or reject their recommendation of guilt/innocence, and penalty.

"I think the creation of the UCSA was due in part to a reaction against the concept of *in loco parentis*," says Dewart. "If one dean made a decision to expel or suspend a student for something, it was kind of an autocratic operation. There was distrust between the students and the administration. Even though there were a lot of student leaders then who had a great deal of

trust and respect for the administration, there was a vocal group that had a tremendous amount of paranoia. Students were demanding more rights."

And the students got them. The UCSA included students on its hearing body and in its legislative process. The council was given the jurisdiction for making student conduct rules and sitting as a disciplinary committee in all cases involving offenses in which the potential sanction was suspension or dismissal. Recommendations by the council were made only by a majority vote, and had to be approved by the president.

The Magrath report gave students representation on the committee that determined discipline and legislated the rules of conduct for students. The UCSA, as created by this committee, is, with some major and minor tinkering, in existence today. Brown fell into step with other universities in this country that were granting their students more of a say in their governance. The Parisian students of the year 1200 would have been flabbergasted.

All went more or less well with the UCSA for the next twelve years. Then the system was reviewed in 1979-80, following a banner-burning incident and subsequent University response that called the process of discipline into question. President Howard Swearer appointed a committee, with Rhode Island Supreme Court Justice Alfred Joslin '35 as chairman, to consider "whether the UCSA and its disciplinary procedures continue to reflect accurately the spirit of cooperation and concern among students, faculty, and administration for an orderly, humane community." There was also a suggestion that the UCSA lacked "clout."

Prior to the Joslin report, students charged with an offense had the option of having their case heard by a dean or by the UCSA. Students could consider getting down on their knees in front of a dean, or going in front of a board of representatives from all over campus. "I've seen 'forum shopping' among students," says Robert C. Ripley '62, an associate dean for medical affairs, who has been involved with the UCSA "one way or the other since it began." Students would weigh the kind of reaction particular deans would have against the less known quantity of the UCSA decision. Professor of Mathematics Thomas F. Banchoff, who was acting dean of student affairs in 1971-72, remembers "not a single UCSA case the whole

year—in every case the student asked for a dean to hear it." He pauses.

"Perhaps I was considered soft." "The UCSA generally got the political cases," says Sheila Blumstein, a professor of linguistics who has chaired the UCSA several times in the past decade. The other, more personal cases, went to the deans. And Beverly Ledbetter, vice president and general counsel for the University, admits that she would "choose a dean every time," if given the choice.

The Joslin committee recommended eliminating the option of dean's discipline because it promoted "forum shopping," which it viewed as unsatisfactory. Deans were not altogether removed from the process, though. Today, deans are responsible for discipline for offenses categorized as "minor"—such as pulling a fire alarm, pet rule violations, and ID-card misuse. Students charged with major offenses, which would receive major discipline, automatically have their cases heard by the UCSA.

"We have steadily moved in the direction where, instead of having students choose an option in terms of the hearing body [deans or the UCSA], the option is now based on whether the offense is major or minor," explains Ledbetter.

More controversial than the elimination of dean's discipline was the Joslin committee's ruling on whether a student is entitled to legal counsel during a UCSA hearing. The committee was evenly divided on this issue, but the decision was finally made that a defendant should be allowed an advisor from within the University community, so long as that advisor does not possess a law degree.

"I was the thorn in everybody's side on the Joslin committee about the lawyer issue," says Anne Dewart. "I was fighting the idea of having a lawyer for the students. What would happen is that all these budding, young lawyers who wanted to fight Brown or show Brown their great legal skills would come up from the city. They would argue cases for hours and hours, and then pick up some technicality and get the whole case thrown out."

"What was happening with the student's lawyer present was that the hearing was no longer a process," Blumstein says. "You'd have a dean present the University case, and then the student's lawyer would present the student's case. The lawyer would get the UCSA so turned around on legalistic matters and procedural questions

that it would interfere with the actual hearing process.

"The whole spirit of the hearing is that we're a group of people trying to find out what happened in a particular situation. And I think we're a lot freer to do that now [without the student defendant having a lawyer]."

There is a lawyer present at UCSA hearings—to guide the council itself on legal issues. Students frequently misunderstand the role that lawyer plays in

ROBINSON: All pieces of the system must fit



the hearings and accuse the University of denying the defense counsel and arming itself. "The presence of that lawyer has never been understood and never will be," Dewart maintains. "He is sitting there to be sure procedures are following the right course. If he feels the University case is being handled improperly to the detriment of the other side, he will speak up. He's looking at both sides. He's there as a resource."

And the lawyer is frequently not there: He or she is there at the discretion of the chairman of the UCSA, who is more likely to request the lawyer's presence at the hearings of political cases—the very hearings for which students will have done their homework and realized that they are not allowed a legal counsel, whereas it appears the University is.

Once the sofa has been catapulted from the dorm window, the woman assaulted, the CIA recruiters disrupted, a major offense has occurred. What happens? Enter John Robinson '67, dean of students.

"The unique aspects of our disciplinary system are that first, it affords a very deliberate approach to giving an accused student adequate defenses against arbitrary actions. Second, the most serious offenses are indelibly recorded on transcripts. Third, the system requires coordination between many agencies on campus, and all the different parts of the system have to work together for it to be effective. If all the pieces don't fit, or the relationships are not trusting relationships, it can get quite screwy."

It used to be more "screwy" than it is today. When something happens on- or off-campus, the incident is documented by Police and Security Services. The police and security officers are the primary enforcers of discipline at Brown—they are generally the first on the scene when an offense has occurred, and they are the ones who will later investigate incidents, gathering the facts and witnesses that will later be presented at a UCSA hearing, if one is held. In recent years, the role of police and security at Brown has been enhanced.

When John Kuprevich first came to Brown in 1981, he perceived a lack of authority on the part of security officers. "There was no system set up for having the officers report back to the dean of students' office then. Officers were individually ignoring things, or making decisions about stopping something, but there was no documentation. I think there was a lack of coordination and direction between the dean's office and security services."

Part of the problem was due to confusion about who was in charge. Security officers would arrive at the scene of an offense—a loud party, a fight, vandalism—and would be required to alert the dean-on-call. "Security officers were out there trying to deal with student misbehavior, and if it got really bad, the dean would have to be alerted. The dean would run out at 3 a.m., or whenever, and have a conference with the students, and a lot of time the dean made the decision not to back up the rules and regulations—or the officer and what he was trying to do by following the rules. The students were getting the message that they could ignore the rules, that they would

be let off. I think the officers ended up getting an attitude that the University was not backing them up. The officers were trying to enforce the rules without authority."

When the police and security department was moved under the dean of student life in 1982, things changed. Coordination and documentation of incidents began to be improved. After his first UCSA hearing, Kuprevich remembers telling John Robinson that

DEWART: Recalling the agitation of the mid-60s



if his officers began documenting all the incidents "the disciplinary process was really going to get cranked up. And we did start to document more. We stopped counting on the deans-on-call at night. Our officers were the ones who said, 'Look, this is the rule, and you're violating it. I'm telling you to stop.' You can't have someone out there enforcing a rule with no power or ability to back it up. You end up making that officer a useless monitor."

Robinson and Kuprevich were interested in tracking offenses and making sure they didn't fall through administrative cracks. They began meeting informally on Monday mornings to go over security reports from the previous weekend (and week). Along with other deans who joined the group, they would decide which offenses were minor and could be handled by a dean, and which were major offenses that needed to be handled by the UCSA. They would also note which students

might require counseling of some kind—alcoholic, psychiatric, for example.

Eventually, this informal group was formalized into the Disciplinary Review Board (DRB), which now acts as a grand jury of sorts in determining, according to the Student Handbook, "whether an allegation, if true, would constitute an offense"; if the offense is a major or minor disciplinary matter; and, finally, how it will be resolved. The

KUPREVICH: Students must understand the rules



DRB, which is chaired by John Robinson, consists of the director of police and security, the dean of the Graduate School (or a designated representative), the dean of the Program in Medicine (or a representative), two associate deans of students, and a representative from the Residential Life Office.

Consistency in response is important in any disciplinary system. Kuprevich thinks that the more formalized process of reacting to alleged offenses has made the University's response to bad behavior more consistent. "When I first came to Brown, and this department started actively investigating offenses, we would ask students why they had done certain things. 'Why did you kick out all the windows in your room?' And the answer we would get would be, 'I've been here three years and kicked the windows out before and no one really cared.' Students were getting the message that the University had lots of money and would rather fix things than

discipline students. I think, through neglect, those signals came through.

"We're better able to handle the volume of reports that come in now," Kuprevich says, "and to get help to those who need it more quickly than we used to. The UCSA was here a long time before I got here. I've been trying to work with the system and make it as effective and as consistent at this level as I can. I really believe that if we take care of a lot of the small stuff, if we can reach out and tap these students and say, 'Hey, that's wrong. Stop it,' a lot of the big stuff probably wouldn't happen. To me, the whole process of discipline is one of correcting the behavior. And we, the police and security, are the primary message senders by what we enforce and what we don't. People gauge their behavior by what gets enforced and what doesn't."

The UCSA is not a perfect system for discipline; even its most devout proponents would not claim that. Students, particularly, are critical of the process.

"I don't know of a system that is totally adequate," maintains Ledbetter. "And I would not characterize this system as being any different from anyone else's. One puts forth the best possible system for the circumstances of the time. The simplest might be the most adequate. The inadequacies of this system have to do with its complexity, in my opinion, but it's complex because of an effort to satisfy everyone. And in an effort to satisfy everyone, you usually satisfy no one."

One of the misperceptions about Brown's disciplinary process is that it is a judicial process. It's not. It's an administrative hearing process.

"The most basic elements of due process are notice and the opportunity to be heard," Ledbetter says. "The rules and regulations are designed to determine the truth of the matter being asserted. The rules and regulations of the hearing procedures are designed to help elicit the truth of that assertion. And it makes no difference if you're talking about a political hearing or some other kind of hearing. The hearing committee, the UCSA, is basically after the truth. Did a violation occur? Under what circumstances did a violation occur? Is a person guilty of that violation? Then they take into account the circumstances, the severity of the violation, and determine if the person is guilty. That's what a hearing process is about. A particular assertion."

Cases heard before the UCSA are closed to the public unless the DRB is given sufficient reason to open the proceedings. Previously, the charged student was given the option of requesting that his or her hearing be open. The issue of whether or not hearings should be open generally is raised when a political case is brought before the UCSA.

"It's not a bad idea for the community to see how the process works,"

LEDBETTER: No system is totally adequate



says Blumstein, who chaired the UCSA when the CIA protestors were brought before the council. "If people don't know what's going on, they assume the worst; they assume that it's a 'hanging court.' And I think that gives the wrong perception of the UCSA, that it's just an arm of the administration. I definitely think hearings should be open, unless there's a reason for them not to be. We should share with the community what the process is, what the views of the accused are, the views of the deans."

"The major focus is not supposed to be what the campus thinks about the action," says Ledbetter. "The focus is whether or not you have violated the institution's codes. That's the whole crux. Obviously certain kinds of cases have more appeal, particularly the cases related to sex, race, protest, anything explosive. These things can turn into a three-ring circus."

One modification of the system that has been suggested is to have a

room set aside precisely for hearings. All hearings might be open, unless there was a reason to have one closed—an issue of confidentiality, or to protect a victim from being victimized again by publicity. The open-versus-closed-hearing debate is not over yet.

Prior to two years ago, the president of the University had to act on each recommendation the UCSA made. He could accept or reject its decisions and had the power to modify the penalty. Two years ago that changed. Today the president doesn't act on *every* recommendation the council makes, but he has the authority to review a case on his own initiative, and affirm, reverse, or modify and increase or decrease the penalty imposed. This new power of review has raised a furor on campus.

"There is reason for outcry concerning the power of the president to review the UCSA's decision and change the penalty ... this renders the verdict of the council meaningless," claimed the campus ACLU newsletter.

"I think this power does raise concerns," says Blumstein, "and it does challenge the integrity of the council. Frankly, though, I have enough respect for Howard Swearer to think that he won't abuse the power. He would review cases only rarely. And it's possible to make errors—even the UCSA can make errors. It's a sticky issue. But I can't buy it whole hog."

Bob Ripley says, "We have always had a positive interaction with Swearer. His power doesn't bother me. I like him and trust him."

Although others aren't quite so sanguine, the bottom line is that the president is the CEO of the flagship Brown. Ledbetter explains some of the reasoning for the new presidential review power:

"Basically, the president said that he really didn't care to review every decision that the UCSA makes. But, since he is responsible for the well-being of this institution, and the day-to-day care of this institution is entrusted to him by the Corporation, he wanted the ability to review if he saw a reason to do so. And the Corporation gave him that power.

"The UCSA wanted control of the complete judicial process, and the president actually gave something up—the power to accept or reject *each* recommendation. The UCSA wanted some assurance that what they did was final, and the only way to do that was to state that their findings were not a rec-

ommendation. So their recommendations are now final, subject to presidential review. It actually gave the UCSA more power. But there are tradeoffs. If you give more power, you have to be able to pull the reins in somewhere. This was discussed with everyone—the UCSA, previous chairmen of the UCSA, the senior administrators, the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Corporation; and all opinions were expressed. The final opinion was that

BECHTEL: Student standards are changing



the University cannot abrogate its responsibility for the disciplining of students." And that final responsibility lies with the president.

Students may not understand the disciplinary process at Brown until they are enmeshed in it. "Nobody wants to talk about it," agrees Anne Dewart. "Discipline is considered unpleasant work," says John Robinson. "As with other unpleasantities, the community would prefer to ignore problems in this area until we are forced to attend to them, until the press or students compel us to action, until parents complain, or until a threat of a law suit is imminent."

Beverly Ledbetter says, "No one sits down with students before things happen and [explains the system to them.] And I am not the person who is in day-to-day contact with those students. There is a tendency to be cuddly and comforting and not to give stu-

dents the realities of life."

Is the UCSA presenting a clear, consistent message to the community of what is and is not acceptable behavior? "I don't know that consistency can ever be something that we're caught up on," Widmer says. "Every single case is different from every other. There is consistency of procedure. We want fair hearings, to get to the bottom of the question. We want the council to be as good and wise and steady as it can possibly be. But that's not going to get you consistency of opinion. It *will* get you consistency of judgment, of thought. But the outcome is going to be as different as every single case."

Tom Bechtel, dean of undergraduate counseling and UCSA administrator, happens "to be a great believer in the value of the UCSA structure here. It allows the council—by its decisions, the questions it raises in executive session, and the cases that it hears—to speak with a broad voice about community issues. And I think that voice has been strengthened in the past few years. Years ago, there were perhaps two or three disciplinary suspensions every year; in the past four years there have been a considerable number of suspensions. That isn't to say that the UCSA has gotten more hard-nosed. I think student standards have shifted. They are saying, by the kinds of charges they are bringing against each other, that they want a more humane community, that certain kinds of offenses—assault, harassment—deserve suspension."

On the other hand, Bechtel says that the council has also taken "a hard look at the individual [who has been charged] and stated that the student should get alcohol counseling and evaluation, if alcohol is an issue, and in other cases recommended other kinds of counseling, for borderline personalities." So the council has become more enlightened in its actions, serving as a kind of safety net—one that protects the community from misbehaving individuals, as well as protecting the individual from himself.

Discipline is still part of the educational process, and as such, will continue to be part of a university's function—a fact that doesn't necessarily mean the return of *in loco parentis*, as recently trumpeted on the front page of the *New York Times*.

"What's happening now is that there is a greater acceptance of the role of the University in one's life," says Widmer. "There is an acceptance of the

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DEAN BEISER (ESQ.)

Long revered as a teacher, Ed Beiser is now a medical-program dean with a lawyerly passion for ethics

By Anne Diffily

At 10:10 a.m., a white-jacketed intern nabs the last sugar doughnut from an open box of "Mother Parker's Old-Fashioned Donuts" in the Department of Medicine Conference Room at The Miriam Hospital. Empty coffee cups and a single orange remain from an earlier meeting at the rectangular table, around which several young doctors now stand casually, talking shop.

In a few minutes there are eight doctors in the room. As they take their places around the table, several of them eye the ninth member of the group, who is spouting hospital patois with the best of them ("He's off that service now. He's at the 'Rodge'"), but who is not a doctor. He is, instead, a Brown professor, a New Yorker gone New England, tweedy in khakis and argyle socks, yet with a smart city kid's intensity still evident on his beard-framed face. It is a face instantly recognizable to almost every student on campus. This is a teacher who at age forty-five is already a legend: Professor of Political Science Edward N. Beiser.

That's political science professor and associate dean of medicine (humanities and social sciences curriculum). Beiser was appointed to the second post (while retaining a quarter-time appointment in political science) two years ago, and charged by Dean of

Medicine David Greer with working with other medical deans and faculty to develop the curriculum for Brown's Program in Liberal Medical Education (PLME), a unique approach to educating physicians that combines all pre-medical and medical education in a single eight-year continuum. It is a new and intriguing twist to Beiser's Brown career, and one that is highlighting the team-player qualities of a man whose faculty image has emphasized outspokenness and independence.

The only non-M.D. in the medical deanery, Beiser has been described as the man "in charge of the 'liberal' in the PLME." He has specific responsibility for PLME students whose major interests lie in the humanities and social sciences. But he also participates in the planning and delivery of courses and seminars for all PLME students, as well as hospital-based programs for interns, residents, and practicing physicians.

Beiser has seemed bent on exploring the professions. Within a few years of coming to Brown in 1968, he had won a reputation for rigorous, exciting teaching among undergraduates who flocked to his courses on public law, the judiciary, civil rights, and political theory. In 1977, he completed his law degree at Harvard, passed the bar exam, and signed on as a practicing attorney with a Providence law firm.

while continuing to teach full-time at Brown. He also directed Brown's Center for Law and Liberal Education, an institution he helped to establish in 1977, which was disbanded—to his profound dismay—when he began the latest phase of his multifaceted career.

"Dean Beiser." It may have been inevitable; academic institutions have a way of skimming their best classroom talent and putting it to work in the administration. But fans of the undergraduate "Beiser experience" may take heart: The professor has no intention of staying sequestered in a dean's cubicle in the Arnold Laboratory Building on Waterman Street, where the PLME is administered. Not only does he continue to teach two undergraduate courses a year—Political Science 116 ("The Politics of the Legal System") and a freshman foundations course on political and ethical theory ("Hard Choices")—but Beiser also is bringing his Socratic teaching style into the Brown-affiliated teaching hospitals. The latter has been invigorating for Beiser, who has pursued interests in legal aspects of medicine since the 1970s. It also has required certain adjustments.

"Teaching in a hospital," Beiser confides, "is not like teaching in the—" (pause) "—world. You're constantly interrupted by beepers going off and people leaving. It's very disconcerting." Beiser isn't accustomed to being the disconcerted party in a class; that role ordinarily belongs to an undergraduate who hasn't kept up with assigned reading and hears his name prefacing a Beiser request for commentary or analysis. Even in a large political science lecture class of more than 150 students, Beiser routinely consults his class roster and calls on people, making an attempt to "spread the wealth," as he describes it, by selecting at random those he will query.

This hallmark of his teaching, he concedes, intimidates some students, but not by design. "It's unfortunate," Beiser says. "One tries to put them at ease. My teaching style is to call on specific people—the issue is to involve students. I want students to come to my class prepared, to be intellectually ready to engage in discussion. If students are busy with other things, they don't have to take my course. Nothing that I teach at the undergraduate level is required."

That is a typical, no-nonsense, logical line of Beiserian reasoning. Time and again he will stand up at faculty meetings and cut through a long and picaresque dissection of an issue with a

blunt, to-the-point observation. Similarly, in distinctive Bronx-flavored cadences delivered at courtroom-level *forte*, he will stop a discursing political science student short: "Does it *matter* if it's an appropriate remedy if you can't give it?" "So what? So what?"

But there is another side of Beiser the teacher. He prods a student, pursuing a point of legal history, then backs off. "You're right on it," Beiser says encouragingly. "I'm just giving you a hard time." This is a man who cares more than anything else about teaching, who—despite his demanding standards in the classroom—sounds almost boastful when he says, "I'm really a pushover for students. Yeah, I am."

Perhaps that is true, in the sense that Beiser will bend over backwards to encourage a promising student who is shy or lacking confidence. He will make himself available at all hours of the week—and often on weekends—to students who seek his help. But his way of giving students a liberal-arts education is the opposite of making their lives easy. Rather, he challenges them.

"Your assignment for Wednesday is *Baker vs. Carr*," he tells his Poli Sci 116 class. "There is lots and lots of original text. You will read it. You will gag on it." The class laughs—apprehensively.

More important than giving lengthy reading assignments, though, Beiser asks questions—hard questions. And, as Brown medical students, interns, and residents in affiliated hospitals have been finding out, Beiser's favorite questions often are those that seem to have no "right" answers.

What Beiser has come to Miriam Hospital for this morning is the first of a series of weekly "ethics rounds" in internal medicine. Ethics is a major component of the medical school's emphasis on the humanities and social sciences—both in the PLME, which has existed for such a brief time that its oldest class is made up of sophomores, and in the hospital teaching environment. PLME students are particularly encouraged to take "Hard Choices," in which Beiser includes some specifically medical material such as issues of privacy, death and organ transplantation, and the question of who should pay for health care. He also moderates ethics conferences for third- and fourth-year medical students doing clerkships in pediatrics, psychiatry, internal medicine, and family medicine. One of his goals, he says, is to expand those programs into all of the clerk-

ships in the Brown-affiliated hospitals.

"I'm *most* excited about the ethics rounds in medicine," Beiser says. These bring together several teams of residents, interns, and medical students with one or more attending physicians on the teaching faculty for round-table discussions moderated by Beiser or his colleague, Professor of Philosophy Dan Brock. Each week a working team chooses one of its interns to present a case that has troubled the team recently, and the group probes the case's handling and the physicians' feelings about it. "We're getting students together regularly with their preceptors to discuss actual cases," Beiser explains. "That's how we want to teach ethics. It's exciting to bring a humanities and social science perspective to bear on an actual medical case."

Today's presenter sits at one end of the rectangular table in the Miriam conference room; he is young and vaguely preppy. His case involves a middle-aged woman who went to her doctor with complaints of weakness in one limb and difficulty in writing. She previously had had surgery for breast cancer, but for five years she had been free of all apparent complications.

"We were worried," the intern says, "about metastasis to her brain." And, indeed, tests revealed several brain tumors. However, the woman's own doctor, the attending physician, chose to tell her only that she had some "swelling," and that he was giving her some medication to reduce it. He did not tell the patient that she had cancer again—but members of the house staff did.

"We told her it was a mass," the intern says. "The hematology/oncology group gave her a more extensive idea of what was in store for her. Then, we heard from the family and the attending"—hospital shorthand for the attending physician—"that the woman couldn't deal with that information, and from now on we shouldn't tell her or her family any more bad news." The patient's family designated one relative who had had experience with cancer to field all information from the hospital staff and to filter it to the family, who presumably would decide on its presentation to the patient.

Christian McTurk, the resident physician who heads this team, adds some details: The patient is intelligent and cooperative. The request to stop giving her information, he emphasizes, came not from the patient herself, but via her own physician and her husband. "I rounded with her on Saturday."

McTurk adds, "Her attending had already examined her, but there was no note on her chart. I had to ask her if her doctor had explained to her what was wrong. And I gave her the diagnosis: She had a tumor."

"What are the issues here?" queries Beiser.

"The issue is, Who should be telling the patient these things?" answers McTurk. "The problem is that the attending doesn't maintain good communication with the house staff. Also, it's partly the fault of the house staff for not trying hard enough to contact the attending."

"There are status and authority issues lurking under this case," Beiser notes. He describes two other case studies of elderly patients from whom cancer diagnoses were withheld by agreement of the families and physicians. In one case, an eighty-year-old woman was led to believe she had ane-

mia, not cancer; she lived happily among her family, took a trip abroad, and some time later died of her "anemia." Terrible; dishonest; unethical. Or was it? Beiser probes, wanting to push past facile assumptions.

"You'd make that woman's life miserable?" he demands of the assembled physicians. "That's ethical medicine?—to zap it to Grandma?"

The intern who has presented today's case sighs. "One way isn't more right than the other," he murmurs. Beiser lets that sink in, then asks the group, "In what sense did Grandma's case work out well?"

"She didn't have to suffer," says Joel Harkow, the resident who heads the other team participating in the discussion. "She didn't have to face her illness."

"It worked out well if the end was tranquility, her peace of mind," agrees Beiser. "Is there any probable way it

didn't work out well?" Harkow suggests that the woman, not knowing that she was fatally ill, might not have had a chance to make peace with someone. "So it worked out well for her *family*," says Beiser. "They didn't have to cope with her distress."

The discussion swirls around the table. The staccato beeps of paging devices punctuate the arguments, sending one white-jacketed physician after another to the telephone for urgent-sounding *salto voce* conferences. McTurk hurries out, whispering to an intern on his team, "His B.P.'s down. It's okay; I'll handle it."

Beiser works the room, throwing out issues of ageism ("Are we more comfortable with the story about the eighty-year-old grandmother than the middle-aged patient?"), sexual politics ("Is it an accident that it is the *husband* who wants to withhold information? —Is this a gender issue?"), sociology

A few words from Dean Beiser

Teaching (1)

When I hand out a syllabus on the first day of class, I have earned half my pay for that semester. The material in my course did not come about because an earthquake shook the library and certain books fell out in some order. Rather, I have theoretical and pedagogical goals in mind when I consciously structure a course.

Teaching (2)

What I really want to do is to teach (please note the active verb) the student to rub two ideas together and make sparks.

Learning at Brown

Education is a participant sport, not a spectator sport. Now, that is very difficult to accomplish given the resources of Brown University. When students sit in big lecture courses, in classes of hundreds, *plural*, it is very difficult to be active learners.

The most basic problem at Brown is that we are significantly undercapitalized. We do not have the resources for students to come into contact with faculty. When a freshman can pass through two semesters without any member of

the faculty ever really coming to grips with his work, it's difficult to train that student to be an active participant in his education. You don't encourage active learning by having a rule. You do it by working one on one with students and encouraging them; you pick up the phone and call another professor and send the student over to see him.

Rigor

[Requiring] twenty-eight credits [for graduation] sends the wrong signal to students. It's a seven-semester degree. I say that because my students tell me.

On being outspoken

Have I ever said anything I've regretted and that I've apologized for? Sure. Are there some number of people who think I talk too much? Yes.

When I was a first-year instructor at Williams College, I went to a general faculty meeting. Then I went back the next month, and I raised my hand and asked a question. At lunch the next day, one of my colleagues leaned across the booth in the coffee shop and said to me, "I've been here five years, and

I've never spoken at a faculty meeting." Was that a warning? I think so.

On balance, I don't regret the public postures I've taken at the University. There is a certain gentility sometimes in universities which is unfortunate; we are not giving each other the courtesy of taking each other seriously.

Popularity

The ability to snow students is not the same as the ability to educate students. There has to be a difference between being a good teacher and being a popular teacher. But sure, it's nice to be popular. If one is a craftsman, one likes to have one's craft appreciated.

Classroom dialogue

It's important to call on students. The issue is *not* to debate with students. The issue is certainly not to put students down. Students must never accept abuse from any instructor.

Some students will not like my style. And some students will feel awkward. But a good teacher can involve a student. You can always throw the student a pitch that he can't miss.

and anthropology ("When, if ever, is it appropriate for us to impose our social judgments on someone else's family? What about a Cambodian immigrant family where the grandparent is in charge?"), and back to medical ethics. "It's okay to lie," he responds to another intern who wants to postpone giving information to a patient, "as long as there's not a potential consequence."

"It's not *really* lying!" several young doctors howl in unison. "What's the big deal?"

Beiser lets this die down, and says, "What we're talking about here is not so much lying, as the management of information. The woman whose cancer has recurred—she thought she was home free ... home free ..." He repeats the phrase several times, putting his voice briefly on autopilot while his mind races to formulate the next question. "You guys"—he gestures to the two attending physicians in the room—"are attendings. These physicians on the house staff are ticked off. What do *you* think?"

"There will always be disagreements between the house staff and attendings," points out physician Chris Lev. "When it comes down to who makes a decision, it's the attending. There's a trust between a patient and his or her attending. The house staff can always appeal to a higher authority if they think the attending's decision is dangerous to the patient."

Attending physician Michael Glick agrees. "The patient should never, never, never be put in the middle," he adds. "That puts the stress in the wrong place. It's our responsibility to slug out our differences in the conference room."

Later, Beiser reflects on the challenge of teaching ethics to physicians. "One obstacle we face is the tendency of medical students and doctors to say, 'There are no answers.' They'll want to treat every case on its own merits. I think that's wrong. Some decisions *are* the wrong decisions—on the basis of accepted medical practice, on the basis of a patient's morality. You as a physician can't say, 'I value the patient's autonomy but I will withhold essential information because the patient may make the wrong decisions.' You *may* want to say, 'There are conflicting values involved in practicing medicine.'"

"We at least try to get the students and the doctors to be aware of those conflicts. What does it mean to teach this stuff? Dan Brock calls it 'being a logical traffic cop.' We've gotten a tremendously warm reception from the

students, and even more from the physicians. I think we've tapped into a vein of real concern. The name of the game is for us to know enough about the concerns of physicians to bring to bear a humanities and social-science perspective."

Ummmmmmmmmm." That is the sound of Beiser responding to a personal question. He is at his best when he has an agenda, when he can identify a problem and engage his quick, scholar/lawyer's mind in bird-dogging it. Introspection is not his bag. Being queried about himself seems to throw him for a loop, and the rapid-fire dialogue slows to a series of high-pitched, drawn-out "umm"s, while behind the thick lenses Beiser's purposeful gaze goes fuzzy.

It's not that Beiser is uncooperative. He supplies helpful details about his education (Bronx High School of Science, City College of New York, Princeton), his family (brought up in the Bronx, married to a planner for the state of Rhode Island, three sons), a few candid confessions about parenting ("My children don't listen to me! It's very easy to be a genius with everybody else's children; not so easy with your own"), his non-academic life (socializing with faculty colleagues; serving on the board of directors of Hillel House).

This line of questioning—"small talk," evidently—doesn't last long before Beiser, with apparent relief, seizes another agenda. He's being interviewed by Brown's alumni magazine? Good. Here's an opportunity to praise alumni generosity to the medical program. Specifically, the generosity of the class of 1951, which in celebration of its twenty-fifth reunion in 1976 created the Class of 1951 Fund for the promotion of "Human Values in Medicine." Beiser is back in high gear, comfortable with his topic again.

"This fund is one major impetus for integrating the humanities with medical education," he notes. "It provides significant resources for some of the things I'm doing here. More important, in the current academic year it supports the quarter-time appointment of Professor Dan Brock, former chair of the philosophy department, to teach biomedical ethics. Also, Dr. Ed Brown, a psychiatrist, was appointed the coordinator of the Human Values Program." The fund also supports ethics instruction for second-year medical students, programming for medical faculty and attending physicians, and

appearances by outside speakers.

He is the best kind of salesman for the PLME: a true believer. For years Ed Beiser has yanked, figuratively, at the University's sleeve to get it to pay more attention to undergraduate education. As he sees it, the New Curriculum of 1969 was successful in eliminating many structures and strictures from undergraduate learning; "Probably a lot of that was good," he says now. But he feels the curriculum did not put into place a system that would enable students to navigate Brown's educational waters to their best advantage.

"What Brown has is essentially the absence of a curriculum," he says, "and a great deal of autonomy. That autonomy," he adds, seguing neatly into his current agenda, "will work very well in the PLME because we do not abandon our students—we have resources in place, and we also have the interest in working intimately with students. A student is left on his own to figure out what he wants to do, but then someone on the faculty, or a dean, will want to talk to him about it."

Beiser speaks proudly of the emphasis on student accountability in the PLME (all sophomores must file—and have approved by the deans—a plan for the rest of their education), of the availability of one-on-one counseling, of regular and specific feedback from faculty and administrators. "We wish to produce active learners," he says, "and we work closely with students to design their concentrations, and their programs after the concentration." He considers for a moment, then adds, "We're doing in the PLME what Brown wishes it could do for every undergraduate, but can't afford to."

Coming from a self-described skeptic, this description of Beiser's new bailiwick in the Brown medical program sounds suspiciously utopian. Is he relieved to be working in an environment that can better support his vision of a viable Brown curriculum?

"This is a good place for me to be," Beiser says circumspectly. "My colleagues here take education very seriously." He refocuses the conversation, seizing on yet another agenda: how all this will look in print. "I'd like a sense to go out in the article that there are *many* other people doing things in the medical school," he adds quickly. "There's an orchestra here, and I'm not the conductor."

Spoken like a political scientist, a private person, and a team player who likes, occasionally, to carry the ball. It's Beiser speaking. *Dean Beiser.* 

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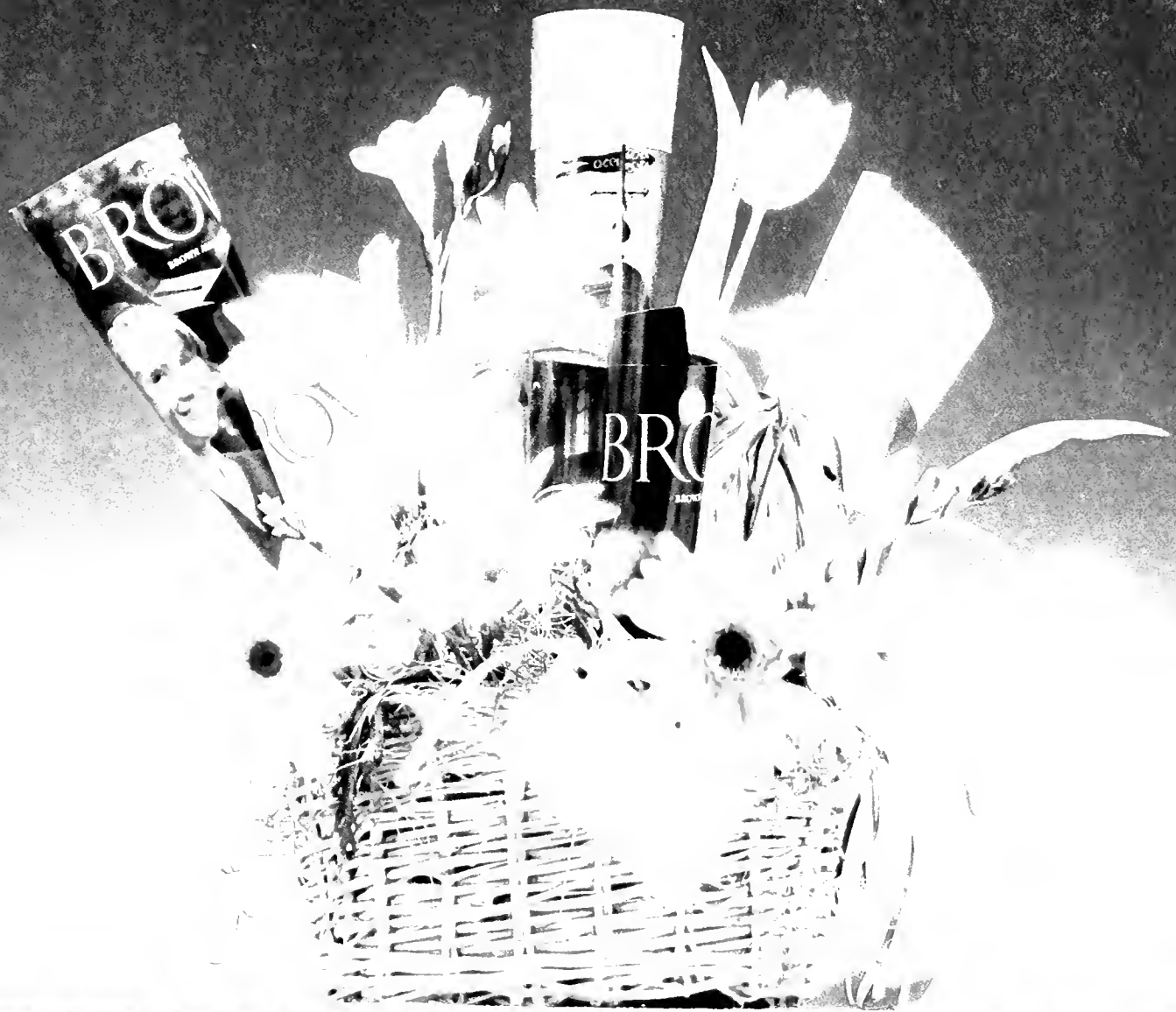
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A bouquet for our readers.

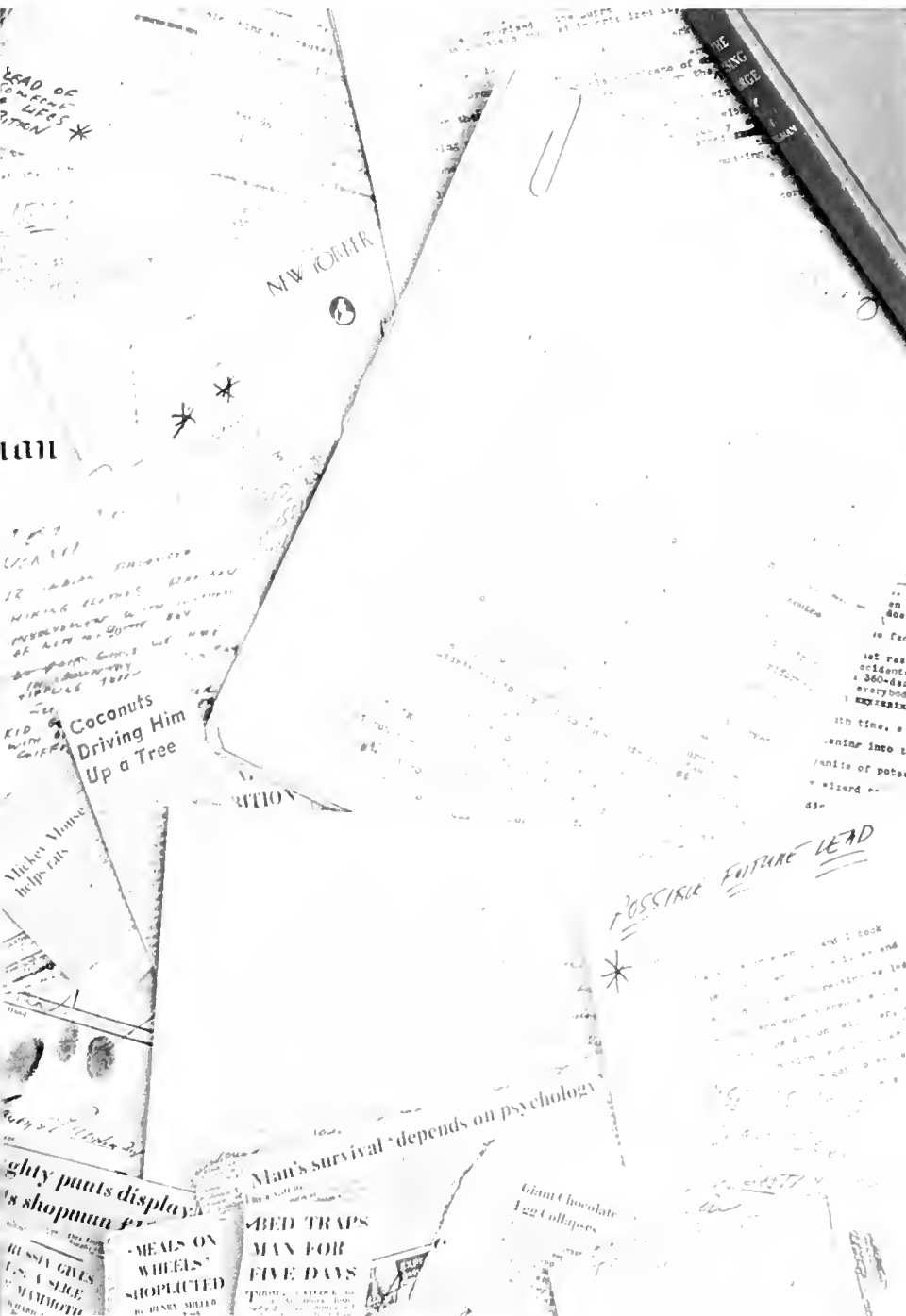
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JOHN FORSITH

and irreverent. But his impeccably tailored prose—like his elegant style of dress—was merely a veneer beneath which anarchy, free association, pun, and parody ran rampant. He was an American original: a satirist whose semi-autobiographical pieces held up the gentle mirror of ridicule; a Hollywood screenwriter who was identified with the madcap antics of the Marx Brothers; and a Broadway playwright who lampooned America's misguided values, obsessions, and dreams.

Beginning in 1929 with *Dawn Ginsburgh's Revenge*, Perelman published twenty-two books of fiction and essays; eight plays and revues; nine screen-

plays, including *Monkey Business* (1931) and *Horse Feathers* (1932) with the Marx Brothers and *Around the World in 80 Days*, for which he won an Academy Award; and five television scripts. He was a contributor to *The New Yorker* for decades.

Perhaps one of Brown's more illustrious prodigals, Perelman, for the first three years of his undergraduate career, was treated as an outsider. Because he was Jewish he was banned from fraternities. And because he commuted to class, he was known as a "carpetbagger," an epithet that connoted a lack of school spirit or "pep"—a sin of commission on the campus in

the 1920s. Perelman did manage some measure of acceptance when he became associated with the *Brown Jug*, the college humor magazine. He contributed cartoons and was listed on the masthead as a "Juggler of the Pen and Brush." In his senior year, he became editor.

But a combination of events—his failure to pass a mathematics course, financial hardship at home (he was an only child and his father had been laid off as a machinist at Brown & Sharpe), and a offer to join the staff of the popular American humor magazine *Judge* as a writer and cartoonist—led him away from Brown without his Ph.B.

(The University, however, awarded him an honorary degree in 1965.)

Perelman's gift to American humor was recalled last winter when Brown acquired a cache of rare Perelmaniana. The material—books, manuscripts, letters, curios, and ephemera—spans the decades of his literary career, and also includes an essay he wrote as a senior at Providence's Classical High School in 1921. It will repose in the John Hay Library, shoulder to shoulder with other, more sober collections: the Harris Collection of American poetry and drama, Rhode Island history, and Baptist church history. The archive comes from a trunk Perelman left in his Gramercy Park Hotel apartment. It was collated, catalogued, and appraised by the Gotham Book Mart in New York, which then acted as agent, at the behest of Perelman's son, Adam, in the sale to Brown. Negotiations began last December. (The Berg Collection at the New York Public Library has other Perelman material.)

The item in the collection that has received the most attention is a 1934 collaboration between Perelman and his brother-in-law, Nathanael West '24, a Hollywood screenwriter and novelist who was killed in an automobile accident in 1940. The unpublished and unproduced play, *Even Stephen*, though known to the biographers of both writers, still has the mystique of a lost play.

A satire and farce on college life and book publishing, the play is about Diana Breed Latimer, a best-selling author of romantic fiction who is in residence at a sedate New England women's college to research her next book, a novel about the sexual escapades of coeds. Unfortunately, and for Mrs. Latimer as well, her perception of college life is a figment of her fevered Gothic imagination. Other characters in the play include a young professor/poet, an idealistic fiancée, a mad scientist, and Mrs. Latimer's publisher, Marcel Schwartz. It is easy to imagine Groucho Marx in Schwartz's role. Consider this exchange between the two, over the merits of two psychologists: "Mrs. Latimer: Braunstein found that sexual frustration could be detected by the use of a series of small rubber hammers. Schwartz: Kessler can do it without hammers."

But despite the growing reputation of both writers, *Even Stephen* could not entice any Broadway bidders. By 1939, West had given up having the play produced. According to his biographer, Jay Martin, he referred to it as "a dead noodle." This is not surprising. West's

1938 play, *Good Hunting*, a comedy about World War I, had been written off by the critics. Perelman, on the other hand, seemed to keep his hopes for the play alive. The manuscript, edited by Perelman after West's death, contains numerous changes and updates, an effort, perhaps perfunctory, to keep the literary and social references current.

Perelman was not lucky on Broadway. His only success came in 1943 with the musical comedy, *One Touch of Venus*, for which he wrote the book in collaboration with Ogden Nash. The music was by Kurt Weill. *Even Stephen* never really made it out of the trunk in the Gramercy Park.

Perelman and Nash planned to repeat their successful collaboration of 1913 with a musical comedy originally called *White Rhino*. Inspired by a 1954 Perelman piece in *The New Yorker* about an all-girl safari, the single-spaced outline of *White Rhino*, dated November 13, 1958, plots the adventures of a safari organized by a woman who works in the credit department of Abercrombie & Fitch, which runs into problems with a group of white hunters. The cast of characters includes Hannibal Fargo, a parody of Ernest Hemingway. Apparently, from the corrections added to the typescript, Perelman and Nash worked on *White Rhino* for a number of years. But like other of Perelman's theatrical projects and collaborations, it was never completed. The first page of the synopsis bears a handwritten note from Nash asking if it isn't "time to get going." For reasons known only to Perelman, it never was time. And even though the title was changed to *Kilimanjaro*, and an Elizabeth Taylor-like character in search of a wild cheetah was added, *White Rhino*, like *Even Stephen*, found its final resting place in the Gramercy trunk.

Even Stephen, *White Rhino*, and a proposed Arthur Murray musical seem to indicate that Perelman was never able to summon the energy or find the time or inspiration to complete the projects. Or perhaps those failures, or dismissals, are testament to the fact that even successful authors have clinkers stored away somewhere.

Even though Perelman wanted a success on Broadway to rival *One Touch of Venus*, it was not meant to be. The closest he came was *The Beauty Part*, a solo effort, which starred Bert Lahr in the roles of Milo Leotard Allardvce Duplessis Weatherwax, Hyacinth Bed-

does Laffoon, Harry Hubris, Nelson Smedley, and Judge Herman J. Rinderbrust. The play seemed destined for success. It opened in New Hope, Pennsylvania, and received excellent reviews. Unfortunately, the play debuted on Broadway during the New York newspaper strike of 1962. Perelman's efforts to revive the play in New York and London failed. (*The Beauty Part* was performed in Providence by Trinity Square Repertory Company as part of its 1985-86 season.)

In addition to the complete typescript of *Even Stephen* and the plays-in-progress, the archive contains several large envelopes filled with curios, such as Perelman's fingerprints registered with the New York City police department in an envelope marked, "in case of travel," and a street map of Hong Kong, as well as newspaper clippings, advertisements, suggestions for stories from readers, and notes from the author to himself on scraps of paper and hotel stationery. These envelopes provide an intriguing and unique look at the Perelman's creative process. The clippings offer strong evidence that fact is often stranger, and occasionally funnier, than fiction, and that the argument of whether life imitates art or art imitates life is a genuine conundrum.

The grist for Perelman's often hilarious *New Yorker* pieces are, quite obviously, right here: Inspiration from stories of a chainsaw artist who won a \$12,000 grant, a lost parakeet that knew its owner's telephone number, the gift from Russia to the U.S. of a slice of frozen mammoth, a man who burned down his father's house because he lost a game of dominoes, the doctor who proposed head transplants, and the collapse of a giant chocolate egg, to name several. There is also a 1914 comic postcard, "Chicken Inspector #23." Readers of Perelman will recognize that as the title of his 1966 collection of stories.

In addition to the Perelman material, the archive includes correspondence between the satirist and his longtime friend (they met at Brown in 1922) and brother-in-law, Nathanael West. West, born Nathan Weinstein in Brooklyn, worked as a screenwriter in Hollywood, and although his novels were received favorably by the critics, he never enjoyed financial success as a novelist. He is best known for two novels, *Miss Lonelyhearts* (1933) and *The Day of the Locust* (1939). He and his wife

continued on page 55



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THE FISHBOWL LIVES OF PRESIDENTS' WIVES

First Ladies increasingly have become public figures, as visible and admired as their powerful husbands. But they must remain, first and foremost, 'ladies'

By Lewis L. Gould '61

The Iran/Contra and White House staffing controversies have focused attention on the role of First Lady Nancy Reagan in the President's decision-making. In the Autumn 1986 issue of The American Scholar, Lewis Gould '61, Eugene C. Barker Centennial Professor of American History at the University of Texas at Austin, traced how attitudes toward our First Ladies have been changing and how wives of Presidents are now being evaluated much as their husbands are. The article is printed here, with permission.

The perennial American fascination with First Ladies has recently given signs of achieving a new level of intensity. In 1982 a poll of scholars rated all the presidential wives for the first time, just as their husbands have been periodically evaluated. Eleanor Roosevelt, Abigail Adams, and Lady Bird Johnson led the list, in that order. Two years later, in April 1984, a conference at the Gerald R. Ford Museum, sponsored by Betty Ford, examined "Modern First Ladies: Private Lives and Public Duties." Media coverage was lavish, with dozens of national reporters and the major networks in attendance. Rosalynn Carter's autobiography, *First Lady from Plains*, outsold Jimmy Carter's memoirs and became the leading best-seller in paperback. By the summer of 1985, Nancy Reagan received an hour of prime-time attention when NBC ran a special on "The First Lady: Nancy Reagan," which described her triumph over the early criticism of her stylish and expensive way of life. Fred Barnes in the *New Republic* credited her with "one of the greatest political turn-

arounds in modern times."

Popular curiosity about First Ladies—and analysis of their performance—is, of course, a continuing aspect of American life. In August 1861, the *Chicago Tribune* complained about the way rival newspapers were treating Mary Todd Lincoln. "If Mrs. Lincoln were a prize fighter, a foreign danseuse or a condemned convict on the way to execution, she could not be treated more indecently than she is by a portion of the New York press." Lucy Webb Hayes, the first woman to be called First Lady, received letters regularly from the public that asked her, among other things, to discuss polygamy or to allow séances to be conducted at the White House. Grover Cleveland experienced the insatiable lust for gossip about Presidents and their wives when, while in the White House, in 1886, he married Frances Folsom. Wherever President Cleveland appeared during the engagement, bands played the wedding march, and one enthusiastic conductor had his musicians strike up "He's Going to Marry Yum-Yum." Mary Roberts Rinehart summed up in 1929 an enduring national attitude toward First Ladies: "We insist, and succeed, in knowing what they wear, when and where they go to church, who is present at the official White House functions, and any small and intimate details possible to obtain."

Despite the long tradition of First Lady watching, efforts to understand this singularly American institution in its historical context have been rare. Journalists and pundits write about each new President and his wife as if there were few previous examples with

which to compare accomplishments and style. An NBC producer described Mrs. Reagan's relationship as counselor and adviser to the President as "unique," without any recognition that Edith Roosevelt, Helen Taft, and Bess Truman were all closer to their husbands than Mrs. Reagan on personnel and policy decisions. More important, almost no efforts have been made to determine why First Ladies captivate the public or to measure the ways in which the relationship between these women and the American people has evolved in this century.

That First Ladies have emerged since 1900 as public figures in their own right is a cliché often repeated in the small body of literature about them. The real issue is the quality of their participation in national affairs. Treating them in a feminist context is unproductive because over the years they have so well reflected and exemplified middle-class family values. To characterize First Ladies as partners or surrogates of the President conveys only a part of the truth. They are best understood as a variety of political celebrity, and the complexities of their situation arise from the imperatives and constraints that accompany stardom and celebrity status in American society.

Before the turn of this century, presidential wives attracted only a modest amount of press attention and an intermittent flow of correspondence from individuals seeking influence or an audience. They were passive figures who did not respond to these requests for assistance or espouse good causes. Frances Folsom Cleveland, for example, remained in the background for

her husband's second term in the mid-1890s, while Ida McKinley was an epileptic recluse whose illness kept her away from public scrutiny.

Popular interest in the President and his family quickened after 1900. Theodore Roosevelt's ebullient personality contributed to the new involvement with the occupants of the White House, but deeper causes were also in operation. The spread of mass-circulation magazines, the growth of the motion picture, and the emergence of human-interest journalism laid the basis for what Richard Schickel has called "the culture of celebrity." First Ladies became natural objects of curiosity and hence of press coverage. They were, as Daniel Boorstin has said about celebrities generally, well known for being well-known. The absence of any clearly defined role for presidential wives, the possibility that they exercised some private influence on their husbands, and their place as symbols of how women should behave made them the object of the same kind of media attention that surrounded actresses, sports figures, and society women.

The continuing question for all First Ladies has been how to come to terms with this unrelenting attention—"having every move watched and covered and considered news," in the words of Lady Bird Johnson. Some women have found the demands of celebrity status beyond their strength and the pressures too great. Helen Taft, Ellen Wilson, and Florence Harding suffered debilitating health problems in the White House; and Mamie Eisenhower, Patricia Nixon, and Betty Ford showed the strain as well.

For the most part, however, modern First Ladies have developed the means to gratify or accommodate what a biographer of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis calls "the squeezing paw of the public." In the first thirty years of this century, journalistic techniques and practices remained tentative and unsophisticated. Edith Roosevelt, Grace Coolidge, and Lou Henry Hoover explored some of the possibilities that were open to a presidential wife to find a place for herself as a public personality, but Edith Wilson's example provided a cautionary warning about a First Lady who brushed too close to substance.

While Edith Roosevelt enjoyed the confidence of her husband on matters of appointments and probably influenced policy during their daily walks in



the White House gardens, it was her position as a symbol of what American women should be that represented her most important public role. To meet those duties, Mrs. Roosevelt employed a social secretary, Isabelle Hagner, to arrange her schedule, respond to the flow of mail, and answer the invitations that came to the wife of a charismatic President. Hagner's appointment marked the initial recognition that a First Lady needed a staff to carry on her responsibilities as a figure of public interest.

Under the Roosevelts, the White House became "the recognized leader of Washington official society." Edith Roosevelt first asserted her cultural preeminence through regular weekly meetings of Cabinet wives, which resulted in what one reporter called "several wise reformations" in social affairs. The First Lady also gave evening musicales in the winter with artists selected by the Steinway Piano Company. On other occasions, afternoon teas brought together prominent strangers visiting the city on business and members of the city's political and social elite. "I know the great veneration the American people have for the office of the Presidency," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "and I feel that, as far as possible, they should meet their Chief Executive and see the way in which he lives." Mrs. Roosevelt made these remarks to a reporter doing a story on her "social duties," which was itself a further departure from the private wall that had previously separated First Ladies from the public. Mrs. Roosevelt never flouted the social code that kept First Ladies out of public view, but she found ways that a President's wife might use her fame to make the White House a force in what an aide to Theodore Roosevelt called "the moral social life of America."

Although she lacked any of Mrs. Roosevelt's influence on her husband's policy decisions, Grace Coolidge capitalized on the public's curiosity about her activities as a patron of culture and friend of the famous in the 1920s.

Photogenic and well-dressed, Mrs. Coolidge became a favorite of the press as a contrast to her dour and distant husband. A full schedule of receptions and musicales brought the celebrated and talented to the White House, among them Douglas Fairbanks, John Barrymore, and Sergei Rachmaninoff. But it was Mrs. Coolidge herself who was, in Will Rogers's words, "chuck plumb full of magnetism." When Broadway stars gathered on the White House lawn to campaign for President Coolidge in 1924, the First Lady broke into the campaign song "Keep Cool with Coolidge." Calvin Coolidge may have forbade her to make any statements, speak on the radio, or smoke in public, but at the same time he knew that a glamorous and attractive First Lady added an aura of sophistication and fun to an otherwise austere administration.

Even such an apparently reclusive woman as Lou Henry Hoover was actually more in the public gaze than her reputation would indicate. She made a number of nationwide radio broadcasts, and was available to the press informally on her trips, while asserting each time that she gave no interviews. The size of her personal staff grew to three secretaries to cope with the increase in mail that her expanded public activities evoked. Through the difficult months of the Depression, Mrs. Hoover used appearances before the Girl Scouts—her favorite personal cause—to advance her husband's views of self-reliance and individual energy as solutions to the economic crisis. These initiatives received less attention from the press than did journalistic efforts to secure facts about the Hoovers' private life. The journalist Bess Furman, then a youthful Washington reporter, dressed in a Girl Scout uniform in 1930 and joined a troop of girls who were to sing Christmas carols at the White House. It was easier to treat the First Lady as a celebrity in this way than to grant her a substantive role.

Other First Ladies in the early 1900s also tried to balance the demands of fame with impulses to be a larger force in the lives of their husbands. Helen Taft had what she termed "a lively interest" in William Howard Taft's political career. After inducing him to run for President in 1908, she advised him on Cabinet appointments and diplomatic nominations. Her public visibility, however, caused troubles in the transition periods and in the early weeks of her husband's administration. Mrs. Taft expressed the desire, even

before her husband took over from Theodore Roosevelt, to redecorate the White House and make changes in the staff. The resulting friction with the Roosevelts contributed to the feud that, in turn, led to disaster for the Republicans in 1912. At the inauguration in March 1909, in a break with precedent, she insisted on riding back with President Taft from the ceremonies. Mrs. Taft complained, in a testimony to her status as a celebrity appendage to her husband's position, "The reason I do not enjoy accompanying Mr. Taft on trips is just for this: He is taken in charge by committees and escorted everywhere with honor, while I am usually sent with a lot of uninteresting women through some side street to wait for him at some tea or luncheon." Had Mrs. Taft not suffered a crippling illness in the spring of 1909, her energy and sense of her own position would have tested the limits of what First Ladies might do as public figures.

Illness also limited the influence of Florence Harding and Ellen Wilson as First Ladies, but their brief stays in the White House disclose how presidential wives both responded to public attention and sought to evoke it. Mrs. Harding threw open the White House mansion to the people after the long exclusion during World War I and Woodrow Wilson's illness. She met tourists personally and once greeted a contingent of Girl Scouts in a Girl Scout uniform of her own. After a long bout with ill health in 1922, she invited women reporters to tea to see how she had recovered. This effort to quell apprehension about Mrs. Harding's health reflected the news value that a celebrity-conscious press assigned to the intimate details of White House life.

Woodrow Wilson's first wife, Ellen Axson Wilson, might seem an improbable candidate for celebrity status. In her seventeen months in Washington, she avoided direct publicity, but she and her husband managed to make their social presence known through other means. Giving frugality and economy as their reasons, the Wilsons declined to hold an inaugural ball in 1913, and the First Lady also let it be known that she spent under a thousand dollars a year on clothes. The Wilsons matched this "Democratic simplicity" with numerous disclosures about their family activities that consistently had news coverage. "One gets tired of seeing, hearing, and talking Wilsons," wrote a congressional wife. "They are more before the public than any other White House family I have known."



The interest, in 1912-13, in Mrs. Wilson's talents as a landscape painter, which she quietly encouraged, owed as much to her new prominence as First Lady as to the quality of her art. She used her public visibility to advocate a law to clean up Washington's disease-infested and overcrowded alleys. Congress passed the measure just before her death in partial recognition that the popularity of a First Lady could give her an influence on questions of public policy.

Edith Bolling Wilson, who married the President in December 1915, achieved a different kind of notoriety when her husband suffered a disabling stroke in October 1919. Historians still call her a "President-in-fact" who, in James Reston's words, assumed Wilson's "Presidential responsibilities." These judgments overstate the extent of Mrs. Wilson's influence from late 1919 to March 4, 1921. But the First Lady controlled who saw President Wilson in the negotiations over Senate ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, and she had a large influence upon her husband in his dealings with such former advisers as Edward M. House and Secretary of State Robert Lansing. Most important, she refused to counsel Wilson to resign, and she made sure that the public did not learn the truth about his health. As a result, the nation had no real President for more than a year. Edith Wilson's experience diminished the role of the First Lady by underscoring, in the political memory of Washington, the potential risks of a presidential wife who sought to participate in the substantive aspects of an administration.

Before 1933, none of the First Ladies had exploited fully the possibilities inherent in the celebrity status of the institution. Edith Roosevelt had guided public attitudes, while Grace Coolidge had fallen in with the rhythms of the age of ballyhoo. Individual elements had been tested—Lou Hoover's radio addresses, Helen Taft's political advice, and Ellen

Wilson's support for legislation—yet no one of these women had captured the national imagination and made of the First Lady an independent political and cultural force. For the most part, the routine of a President's wife remained "one long procession of tea parties" amid a public that craved to see First Ladies "to know how they look and speak and what they wear."

When Eleanor Roosevelt came to the White House, the First Lady blossomed as a national celebrity in ways that permanently altered the expectations for presidential wives who followed her. The greater press and public attention on her derived to some degree from the hard economic times that directed interest on the President and his family. Mrs. Roosevelt's own agenda of civil rights for blacks, the condition of rural residents and the nation's youth, and the needs of American women also drew press coverage to her activities. Because of the strains within the Roosevelt marriage arising from the Lucy Mercer episode and the President's paralysis, Mrs. Roosevelt had served as her husband's surrogate and as an independent public figure even before the 1932 election.

More than any previous First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt cultivated public curiosity in her role as presidential wife between 1933 and 1945. Like her uncle Theodore, she had an instinct for the limelight and an innate sense of how to foster attention in ways that served her own ends. Watching Mrs. Roosevelt at an Easter egg roll on the White House lawn in April 1934, one of the employees noted, "She isn't satisfied just to stay in a sheltered place and wave at the people; she pushes her way right into the crowd and shakes hands with all she can." Denied the services of a staff in the White House, she employed her own devices to get her message across to the public, and she drew friends and relatives into an entourage that functioned for her as press agents and gofers did for stars and sports figures.

The regular press conferences with women reporters, which she began upon coming to Washington, were an essential aspect of Eleanor Roosevelt's process of publicizing herself. In a male-dominated world of Washington journalism, Eleanor Roosevelt insisted that only women reporters could attend these sessions. Participants had a chance at choice news stories that their male counterparts could not acquire. Some of the reporters who attended these sessions protected the First Lady from tough questions and took poten-

tially embarrassing answers off the record. As members of Mrs. Roosevelt's Press Conference Association, they had as much at stake as she did in maintaining this relationship, and the interdependence of celebrity and media helped her to shape her own public image.

Mrs. Roosevelt also grasped the news opportunities in the position that previous First Ladies had not developed. She had no need of a press secretary because she did the job so well herself. She understood, as one reporter put it, that "the American people must make a carnival around their First Lady," and that her travels and appearances would be newsworthy in themselves. Eleanor Roosevelt gave journalists in profusion what a later generation would call "photo opportunities." "She is one who motors herself about as a lady Haroun-al-Raschid, and sees at first hand how life goes on," concluded an exhausted reporter after covering Mrs. Roosevelt's travels. In her husband's first term, Mrs. Roosevelt became "America's Most Traveled First Lady" as the nation, "unaccustomed to First Ladies darting about, watched her with mingled admiration and alarm."

Eleanor Roosevelt did not limit herself to the passive role of news source. She turned the curiosity about her into a lever that brought offers of writing assignments in newspapers, magazines, and books. She began as editor of a publication, *Babies—Just Babies*, and then wrote an advice column for *Women's Home Companion* that was called "I Want You to Write Me." When the magazine ended her column, she began her daily public diary, "My Day," in December 1935 for United Feature Syndicate. Criticism from Republicans emphasized the money she earned from these endeavors, but, in fact, she gave most of it to charitable organizations after paying taxes on the income from her work. What her broadcasts, lecture tours, and writing did was to give her an independent forum to state her ideas outside of her husband's control. When Mrs. Roosevelt's autobiography, *This Is My Story*, appeared in serial form in *Ladies Home Journal*, she informed the publishers: "I can't tell you what it means to me to have this wonderful recognition for something I have done myself, not on account of Franklin's position."

As she became a national celebrity in the 1930s, Eleanor Roosevelt experienced the mixed blessing of notoriety. There were the letters that poured into the White House, the "fan mail," as the



reporters termed it, with their unending pleas for financial help, for her intercession with government agencies as a kind of ombudswoman, or just for advice on personal problems. Her travels attracted crowds, she said, "for some strange reason," and she had to learn how to deal with life under constant scrutiny. "I couldn't see a thing," wrote one employee of Mrs. Roosevelt's when she visited the World's Fair in 1939, "because I was so busy trying to keep people who asked for autographs away from Mrs. R. as she doesn't give autographs in public." Lorena Hickok, whose romantic relationship with the First Lady had faltered because of Mrs. Roosevelt's commitment to her hectic life, observed in 1910 that her friend was becoming a "personage" who had the double existence in private and public that characterizes the famous in American society.

Popularity gave Eleanor Roosevelt the ability to pursue the causes in which she believed and to find new responsibilities for presidential wives. The good that she did for the unfortunate, the salutary example that she provided on civil rights, and the effectiveness of her place as gadfly to the New Deal all have been appropriately chronicled. She was less successful in channeling her prodigious energies into constructive and coherent programs of action. Her instinctive response to the people she met as a public figure was to involve them in her life, with resulting distraction that added further complications to an already overburdened schedule. Mrs. Roosevelt believed in work, and as First Lady she accomplished much. That the record of her life in the White House added up more to inspiring anecdotes and luminous episodes than a legacy of programmatic change owed a great deal to her decision to be the celebrity as First Lady.

The two First Ladies who followed Eleanor Roosevelt muted the aspects of the institution that fueled public interest. Bess Truman told friends that

she was not "going down in any coal mines," and she gave no interviews, held no press conferences, and limited her public appearances. This retreat from notoriety accorded with Mrs. Truman's own feelings, and it enabled her to play a large role in her husband's decisions in private. Both Trumans also realized that there were political advantages in distancing her from Eleanor Roosevelt's example. "Mrs. Truman has been a great tonic for that very large segment of the population who got good and tired of her predecessor climbing flagpoles, scrambling down into zinc mines, and turning a dollar wherever she could by cashing in on her White House connections," wrote a columnist in a Lubbock, Texas, newspaper in 1951—remarks that left President Truman "deeply touched." Mamie Eisenhower had no ambition to sway her husband on substantive questions, and a chronic illness limited her commitments while in the White House. "She was very much against pushing forward into public view," Dwight Eisenhower said after he left the presidency.

The three years that Jacqueline Kennedy spent as First Lady took the institution beyond the status of celebrity and into the even more alluring venue of international stardom. The legacy that Mrs. Kennedy left to her successors was an image of beauty, culture, and good taste that no woman could easily match. A Maine high school history teacher said of Lady Bird Johnson in 1967, "What she suffers from is having had to follow a goddess." The components of Mrs. Kennedy's aura as First Lady arose first from her personal allure and her experience in the White House, "the mystical nimbus of tragedy and beauty" that, for many people, she has never lost. Added to it were the dazzling parties and artistic occasions that she and President Kennedy sponsored. Her advocacy of the restoration and renewal of the White House mansion in the style of the early nineteenth-century United States enhanced the impression of gentility and elegance that she chose to convey.

More ambivalence surrounded Mrs. Kennedy's approach to her duties than would be evident twenty-five years later. She learned from her father how to captivate admirers by giving less of herself than appearances suggested. Like other celebrities, she recognized that she must accommodate the public's interest in her while maintaining an acute sense of privacy and reserve. She told the woman who dealt with jour-



Working with such wealthy benefactors as Mary Lasker, Katharine Graham, and Brooke Astor, Mrs. Johnson oversaw the planting of flowers and shrubs to change the public face of Washington. Nationally, beautification consisted of visible occasions when trees were planted and parks dedicated. In less publicized ways, she supported the Highway Beautification Act of 1965, worked to improve the inner city of the nation's capital, and encouraged policies that contributed to the emergence of the ecological movement in the early 1970s. By choosing a subject that suited the ceremonial character of her position and evoked a strongly positive citizen response, Mrs. Johnson garnered for herself the chance to function out of the national spotlight as a *de facto* presidential aide.

Celebrity proved less malleable for Patricia Nixon, Betty Ford, and Rosalynn Carter. Mrs. Nixon considered carrying on beautification in 1969, but that and other projects were abandoned in favor of an ill-defined endorsement of "voluntarism." Never comfortable with the personal side of politics and campaigning, Mrs. Nixon preferred to greet tourists in the White House and pursue redecoration of the mansion. That her renovating work rivaled that of Mrs. Kennedy was little known because of her personal reticence and the distance of the press from the Nixon presidency. When Watergate broke, the strain of events drove Mrs. Nixon into virtual seclusion by 1974.

Betty Ford was the darling of the celebrity process and also its victim during her White House years. Candor and frankness on social issues made her a favorite of the press and interviewers as a champion of the Equal Rights Amendment and the 1973 Supreme Court decision on abortion. To some extent, media interest in her derived from the contrast between what was felt to be her own cultural tolerance and the more conservative posture of the Ford White House. The sudden onslaught of public attention, combined

with her own health problems and the assassination attempts on her husband, tested her emotional resilience and contributed to her dependencies on pills and alcohol that became public knowledge after she left Washington. Despite these difficulties, Mrs. Ford fit rather comfortably into the role of First Lady as a symbolic and ceremonial American wife and mother.

Rosalynn Carter wanted more out of being First Lady than the institution could give. While she adjusted to the side of her position that operated in public, she sought to be an activist presidential partner and surrogate.

This assertion of her influence aroused animosity from reporters and citizens. What was a "Steel Magnolia" doing in Cabinet meetings where men, and perhaps a token woman or two, discussed substance and issues? Mrs. Carter acted in the vein of Eleanor Roosevelt but lacked that earlier First Lady's instinct for the right public gesture. She tried to be as constructive as Lady Bird Johnson, only to find that mental health evoked gloom and grinniness instead of the warm feelings that natural beauty had summoned. Mrs. Carter thought that a First Lady could call the nation to duty. She learned instead that the public wanted diversion rather than moral instruction from the President's wife.

The enduring power of celebrity as a way of defining First Ladies revealed itself again in the case of Nancy Reagan.

When her expensive manner of living clashed with her husband's economic policies in 1981-82, the task for her advisers and media counselors became how to transform the negative popular image of the President's wife into high approval ratings. To establish her credibility as First Lady, she turned to the instruments of entertainment. She made an appearance on a situation comedy, "Diff'rent Strokes," on behalf of her campaign against drug abuse, and began to be interviewed on talk shows. The key to her success, however, was the parody that she performed at the Washington Gridiron dinner in early 1982. When Mrs. Reagan sang "Secondhand Clothes" wearing a skirt with safety pins, a white feather boa, and a feathered hat, she received a standing ovation from the reporters who agreed that her willingness to make fun of herself in a performance had testified to her authenticity as First Lady.

From then on Mrs. Reagan re-

continued on page 55

nalists for her that her relations with the newspaper women who covered the White House would be "minimum information given with maximum politeness." She called these reporters "the harpies," who at receptions should "be held at bay by presidential aides holding bayonets."

When it suited Mrs. Kennedy, she could be very visible and seemingly accessible. Her televised tour of the White House in February 1962 was a triumph in the ratings and with the critics. Similarly, her travels with President Kennedy or by herself received an ecstatic response in the United States and overseas. But when she chafed at the ceremonial duties of a presidential wife, then she simply did not do them. Lady Bird Johnson, who often stood in for her, became known as Washington's "number-one pinch hitter." Helen Thomas caught something of Mrs. Kennedy's celebrity style in her memoirs: "When she was creating the image of a concerned First Lady, she wanted press coverage. When she was flying off on her Friday-to-Tuesday weekend trips, she wanted to pull the velvet curtain closed."

Beyond restoration of the White House and a general appreciation of the arts, Mrs. Kennedy pursued no programs and mobilized no constituencies. This accorded with her dislike of politics and kept a distance from a husband whose infidelities continued even when he was in the presidency. Before they ended in national tragedy and mourning, her years as First Lady were a succession of glittering public moments where the limelight hid the personal complexity of her private life.

None of the women who followed Mrs. Kennedy has tried to equal her standing as a media figure and public star. Lady Bird Johnson was most successful in finding ways to pursue her own priorities as First Lady and in turning the mechanisms of celebrity to her advantage. Coming from a background in the television business and years as an observer of politics, she understood the necessity to provide the press and the electorate with news about what the President's wife did. Mrs. Johnson named Liz Carpenter as her press secretary and had another staff member with responsibility for television appearances. Mrs. Johnson intended to use the fame that surrounded her to achieve substantive policy objectives, and she drew the press into coverage of her campaign between 1965 and 1969 to beautify Washington and the nation.

who of Broadway composers and lyricists to contribute—free—a song for the play. A few of the contributors are Stephen Sondheim, Jerry Herman, Marilyn and Alan Bergman, Sammy Cahn, Alan Jay Lerner, Marvin Hamlisch, and Hal David.

With Brian Clark, who wrote *Whose Life Is It Anyway?*, helping her with the book, Levin is now pursuing producers with the hope of having the musical open on Broadway sometime next year.

A January article in the New Orleans *Sunday Times-Picayune* was titled, "Women to Watch: 14 Orleanians Who Are Making Their Mark on the Community." One of those in the spotlight was **Nancy Lemann** '78, author of the critically acclaimed *Lives of the Saints* (1985), who is now working on her second novel, *The Ritz on the Bayou*, due out next fall, and based on the trial of Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards. Lemann calls the work a "hybrid. It's not a novel. It's non-fiction, yet I'm not a journalist or a political reporter. So it's written to read like a novel."

She says her next novel may or may not include New Orleanians. "I feel very lucky to have been born and raised in the South and, particularly, in New Orleans. It's much less bland than growing up in Connecticut or New Jersey. Growing up here you learn a lot about human frailty."

As the *Providence Journal* sees it, "It was only a matter of time until someone got around to honoring **Arlan R. Coolidge** [24], accomplished violinist, devoted teacher, tireless volunteer and, as one longtime friend described him, 'an incredible gift' to the community."

Coolidge, professor of music emeritus at Brown and recipient of an honorary degree in 1974, was a founder of the Rhode Island Philharmonic, first director of the state arts council, later the head of United Arts Rhode Island, and a member of virtually every board of every musical group in the area. But he is a modest, self-effacing man, and has chosen to remain backstage in Rhode Island's continuing music drama. That is not to say that Coolidge is not highly visible. Indeed, there is hardly a musical event in the state—traditional to avant-garde—that goes by without his attendance.

And it was in that spirit of unquenchable curiosity that Coolidge was honored by the New Music Ensemble in the first annual Arlan Coolidge Concert at Rhode Island School of Design Museum in March. The program featured

music by Hans Abrahamsen and Peter Maxwell Davies, and a speech by Brown Professor of English Emeritus James Schevill. Kenneth Fain, New Music Ensemble president, said of the honoree, "One might expect him to be very conservative, but he's as with it as the people who are making this music. He exemplifies the notion that you're never too old, never too experienced, to feel the excitement of new music."

NOTES

16 Now 70 years old, the cap and gown **Edith Edwards Waldron** '16 (17 A.M.) wore every morning to chapel on the third floor of Pembroke Hall during her senior year and for Commencement in 1916 and 1917 is still going strong. Her daughter, **Rosamund Waldron Wadsworth** '51, wore it for Thursday convocations her senior year, to Brown Commencement in 1951, and again to receive her M.M. from the Eastman School of Music in 1956. Last June, granddaughter Jennifer Wendy Wadsworth wore it for her 1986 commencement at Connecticut College and expects it to be around in 1988 when she gets her M.A. from Columbia. The lightweight wool fabric seems indestructible, hangs beautifully, and—unlike many wedding dresses—never goes out of style. Most important, it is a treasured link to a Brown woman who valued education highly.

24 Class Secretary **Randolph Flather**, East Providence, R.I., sends information reporting the death of Louise Hill Greene, the wife of more than fifty years of **Denison W. Greene**. Mrs. Greene attended many Brown class reunions and was well-known and liked by members of the class of 1924. Randolph writes, Denison lives in West Kingston, R.I.

26 The January issue of the Class of 1926 Newsletter reports that \$3,000 has been placed in a restricted fund with the University and registered as the 1926 Memorial Fund. The ultimate objective is to build the endowment to \$10,000. "As before, this is a share-and-share-alike endeavor and we are confident our mutual effort will provide security for this class memorial," the newsletter says.

The BAM has been described in various ways over the years, but perhaps not as metaphorically as **Helen M.E. McCarthy's** description of these pages as "the multicolored ribbon that binds us—56,000 far and near—to Brown." Editorially, pictorially, it

earns the Sibleys and the top-ten kudos!" Thanks to Helen, who lives in Chatham, Mass.

30 **Audrey Watson Coffin** is living in a nursing home. Her address is c/o J.A. Geisler, Q.C., RR #1, King City, Ontario, Canada. LOG, IKO.

Grace King Laurent sold her house in Stanley, Wis., and is now living at 756 Irving St., Apt. 226, Chippewa Falls, Wis. 54729.

Helen Fickweiler Oustinoff's third grandchild, Maia Oustinoff Albers, was born on Dec. 28. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Oustinoff Albers of New York. Helen lives in Williston, Vt.

Helena Hogan Shea (35 A.M.) is visiting **Rose Hand Horn** (33 A.M.) in Largo, Fla., and hopes to see other classmates in the area before returning to her home in Cranston, R.I., this month.

Verna Follett Spaeth is leaving Cromwell, Conn., for a month of visiting relatives in Chevy Chase, Md., and Woodside, Calif.

32 Exciting plans are underway for our festive 55th. What we're hoping for is a large contingent on the weekend of May 22-25, ready and eager for fun and nostalgia.

33 The sympathy of the class is sent to **Beverly Howard Winsor** on the death of her husband, Edward A. Winsor, on Jan. 26. Beverly's address is 24 Clinton St., Johnston, R.I. 02919.

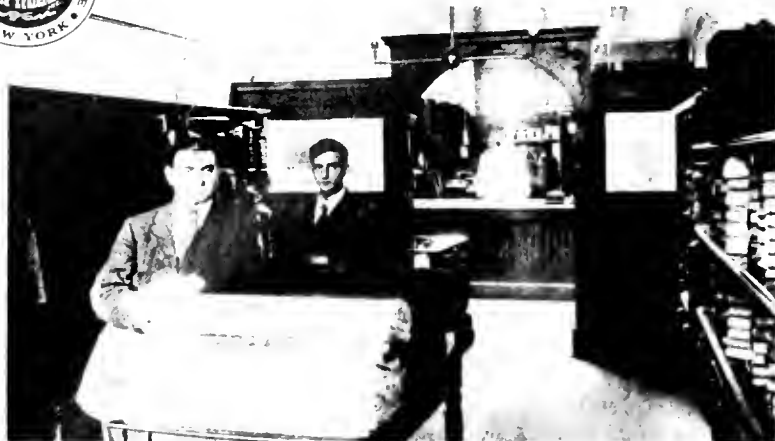
34 About 150 lawyers, spectators, family members, and friends of retiring Massachusetts Superior Court Judge **Paul A. Tamburello**, Pittsfield, Mass., turned out at a January tribute, which featured the hanging of his portrait in the Berkshire County Courthouse. In response to the praise heaped upon him during the ceremony, Judge Tamburello replied, "I plead guilty to all the wonderful things said about me." The portrait is the tenth to be hung on the walls of the Superior Courtroom. Our thanks to Pittsfield resident **Ted Giddings** '29, who, while vacationing in Florida, sent the article from *The Berkshire Eagle*.

35 The Rev. **Harriett Streeter Gray** "is busy as minister of visitation for the First Congregational Church of South Paris, Maine, which ordained me to the Christian ministry in November 1985. Occasionally I preach in area churches. My husband, the Rev. Kenneth A. Gray, was pastor of this church from 1919 to 1971. He is now pastor emeritus."

37 May 22 and our 50th reunion are fast approaching. We have had thirty-six responses to our first mailing from those who hope to attend. We



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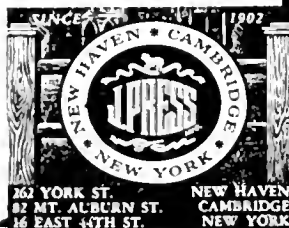
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THE CLASSES

hope more "gals" will find time to join us for the fun and friendship-filled weekend. **Mim Hahn Rohde** and **Muriel Baker** are flying in from Florida, **Marge Hanson Clark** from Arizona; and **Meg Boyd Smead** from Nashville. We expect most Rhode Island and nearby northeastern area girls will attend. We have also heard a "yes" from **Rose D'Avanzo Ciciarelli**, **Eleanor Murphy Morrissey**, **Dot Hubbard Pedersen**, **Betty Sittler**, **Arline Schaap Strauss**, and **Ann Prestwich Wood**, to name a few. By now you have received the schedule of events, which we hope will entice you and your husband or gentleman friend to join your '37 classmates for this 50th reunion weekend. See you May 22-25, especially for the Monday walk down the Hill. We'll show we are all still able to manage that despite our years!

Eleanor McElroy

Our chance of a lifetime! The Golden Fiftieth is fast approaching. The physical plans are all set: Friday—registration at Diman House North, cocktail party, Brown Bear Buffet, Campus Dance; Saturday—forums, class meeting at the Squantum (also class picture), cocktails and dance at Faculty Club, Pops Concert; Sunday—President's forum, trip to Newport; Monday—match down the Hill. Not up again!

Response has been great. Over seventy-five men have registered as of this writing. Most have not been back to the campus for fifteen to thirty-five years! What a pleasant surprise awaits them! We as members of '37 haven't changed, and the campus looks better each year—although the steps are higher than they were in the Thirties.

Early attendees include: **Palmer App**, **Jim Brown**, **Walt Burbank**, **Mel Farber**, **Harold Hassenfeld**, **Hersch Krause**, **Dick Messinger**, **Bill Ryan**, **Stu Thompson**, **Doug Widnall**, **John Tukey**, and **Hugh Wallace**. I haven't mentioned New England or New York people; they are too close to home.

Once again I urge each of you planning to come back to look into your red address book and call one of your friends, or someone living close by. Tell them you are coming back and urge them to do likewise. Remember, people make the reunion worthwhile!

One final note. We are all working hard on our class gift. Think of it very seriously. We are hoping to make it a great one.

Marty Tappin

40 The Rev. **Alan H. Moore** retired from full-time ministry in 1983, and he and Ruth now live in Framingham, Mass. Alan is serving as part-time minister of visitation at the United Methodist Church in Sudbury. He is also chairman of the strategy and action commission of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, working in the area of poverty and welfare legislation.

42 **Chelis Bursley Baukus**, Warwick, R.I., sends word of the death of her husband, **Leonard (Penn) 40**, on Nov. 8. He was a member of numerous art and historical societies in the area. Chelis writes that a memorial library fund in his

memory has been established at the Warwick Historical Society, Roger Williams Circle, Warwick 02888.

Rhode Island Governor Edward D. DiPrete proclaimed Feb. 5 as **John Sapinsley** Recognition Day in the state. In his proclamation, the governor stated, "I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to John for the invaluable education he has given to Rhode Island's students and the incalculable contributions he has made to the economic stability of our state." John recently retired after seventeen years as executive director of the Rhode Island Council on Economic Education. He has also served as professor of economics at Rhode Island College. He lives in Providence.

43 Dwight R. Ladd retired last June as dean of the Whittemore School of Business and Economics at the University of New Hampshire. "Betty and I spent a six-month terminal leave in Britain—mostly in London, but partly in Edinburgh, where our son, **Robert '68**, is a member of the Edinburgh University faculty," he writes. "We are now back in Durham, N.H., about to begin retired life. I have several projects to get underway, but on the whole am very much looking forward to it."

47 Irene Margolis Backalenick received her Ph.D. in theatre history and criticism from the City University of New York Graduate Center in January. Her dissertation was entitled "A History of the Jewish Repertory Theatre." Irene is a theatre critic and reviewer covering the New York and Connecticut area for several publications. She lives in Westport, Conn.

Hope Finley Boole, Tustin, Calif., is working for the U.S. Postal Service in Placentia, Calif. She has three grandchildren: Lewis, 7, of Dallas; and Lindsay, 4, and her brother, David, 2, of Raleigh, N.C. "I hope to see everybody at the reunion," she adds.

Richard M. Morris has been appointed interim rector of St. Mark's Church in Raleigh, N.C., for one year. He commutes three days a week from his farm in Pittsboro.

John R. Thorne has been appointed to The David T. and Lindsay J. Morgenthaler Chair of Entrepreneurship at The Graduate School of Industrial Administration at Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh.

49 The following class officer changes have been made. **Carolyn Kirtredge Barlow** was appointed class agent to fill the vacancy left by **Rose Jamiel Falugo**, who resigned. Rose will continue to serve as representative-at-large on the executive board. **Barbara Harrop Harrington** will serve as reunion co-chairman, and **Therese Arcand Hughes** will fill the vacancy left by the late **Constance Mann Shepard**.

Virginia Fitzpatrick Bainton
Sumner and Arline Goodman Alpert '50 write that their daughter, **Sandra Alpert Pankiw '76**, gave birth to a son, Alexander James, in Schaumburg, Ill. The child's great-grandfather is the late **Maurice Alpert '19**. Sumner has come out of semi-retire-

ment and is operating Lily Realty, Inc., a mill complex that houses Alpert's Storage Center, indoor heated mini-storage units. Sumner and Arline live in Fall River, Mass.

Constantine E. Anagnostopoulos, St. Louis, retired last December from the Monsanto Company but remains active. He writes that he is associated with two venture capital groups (Advent International in Boston and Alafi Capital in San Francisco), sits on the boards of five companies in the U.S. and Europe, and is about to start, with three other partners, a new venture capital fund, Gateway Venture Partners, L.P., with headquarters in St. Louis.

A. Bernard Frechtman has been elected a partner in the Manhattan office of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballou. Bernard is the author of *Employment Agency Law: A Guide for the Personnel Professional* (1981), the leading work in the field, and is now working on a book on equal opportunity laws and the employment process. He has been consulted by more than twenty states as a draftsman for their employment agency laws and has served as a member of the original White House Conference on Equal Employment Opportunity. Bernard is also active on the civil rights and anti-discrimination committees of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. He lives in Armonk, N.Y., with his wife, Patricia. They have six children and are awaiting the birth of their second grandchild.

Paul B. Richards, Voorheesville, N.Y., writes, "I am utilizing skills in English to keep good order and discipline in the construction industry of the Empire State. Forty-six years as a constructor with more to come." His son, Stephen, a graduate of St. Lawrence University, is a lieutenant in the Navy. His daughter, Eliza, is currently teaching in San Juan dos Campos, Brazil. She graduated with highest honors in English from Bates College. His second son, Peter, an English major at the University of Rochester, is concluding a bicycle trip from San Jose, Calif., to Albany, N.Y.

Norman P. Silk has expanded his law office in Randolph, Mass. "I'm practicing with my two daughters, Deanne Silk Rosenberg and Stephanie Silk Abdo '80, whose husband is Dr. Richard Abdo '78," he writes.

Allan W. Sydney, president of Sydney Supply Company of Providence, was recently appointed to the board of directors of the Plumbing and Heating Wholesalers of New England, a regional affiliate of the American Supply Association, which has headquarters in Chicago. Allan was also voted Boss of the Year by the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Business Women's Association. He lives in Providence with his wife, Sydelle. They have two children, Marcia and Linda.

Charles W. Thomas became assistant director of the physical plant at Towson State University in Towson, Md., in April 1986. He lives in Dundalk, Md.

An unsigned note explains: "Three very enterprising young men have just entered into a hopefully profitable venture in the world of fine arts." The company is

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THE CLASSES

called Art Renditions Ltd., and is located at One Richmond Square in Providence. Principals are **Ted Low**, president and secretary, **Paul Hood**, vice president and treasurer, and **Bob Sleicher**, art director and board member. Their legal counsel is **Peirce B. Smith**. The company's first venture is a commission by the University of Pittsburgh for its bicentennial.

50 An enthusiastic group of board members of the class of 1950 met recently at the Maddock Alumni Center to make plans for future class events leading to the class's reunion in 2000. Immediate plans include a non-reunion-year get-together at the Faculty Club on Friday, May 22, at 5:30 p.m.

Members of the board in attendance were President **Ron Wilson**, Vice President **Phyl Towne Cook**, Head Class Agent **Martin Temkin**, **Arline Goodman Alpert**, **Jane Fagan Donovan**, **John Lyons**, **Rita Caslowitz Michaelson**, **Jan Reeh Pinkham**, and **Ira Schreiber**. Guests were **Harriet Rotman Wilson**, **Moe Bissonette**, **Lacy Herrmann**, and **Jim Cook**. **Cy Seifert** is also a member of the committee.

Class members are urged to attend the May 22 festivities and the Brown Commencement weekend.

Arline Goodman Alpert (see **Summer Alpert** '49).

M. Temple Fawcett writes that she has been a faculty member in early childhood development and elementary education at Roger Williams College in Bristol, R.I., since 1977 and is the co-author of a book entitled *Supervision in Early Childhood Education: A Developmental Perspective*. She recently made a presentation to the National Association for the Education of Young Children and will be an invited speaker at the New England Association for the Education of Young Children in Portland, Maine, in May. She lives in Fairhaven, Mass.

Carl Foehr writes that, after thirty-five years with Amica Mutual Insurance Company, he has retired to Orlando, Fla., although he will maintain a summer home in Wakefield, R.I. Before retiring, he was regional vice president and manager of the Glen Rock, N.J., office.

51 **John R. Petty**, Chevy Chase, Md., is one of the four new members of the board of trustees of St. Mary's College of Maryland, one of only two public college campuses in that state to have its own board. John is chairman and CEO of Marine Midland Banks, Inc., and Marine Midland Bank, N.A., New York. He is a former partner and director of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Inc., and former assistant secretary for international affairs of the U.S. Treasury Department. John is a director of the RCA Corporation, National Broadcasting Company, Hercules Inc., and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

53 The Rev. **Deene Clark** writes that "after twenty-five years in parish ministry (with a couple of years before that as an admission officer along with **Emery Walker** '39), twenty-one years as senior minister of the Dover (Mass.) Community Church, I am now an assistant dean of students and the Protestant religious advisor (chaplain) at Amherst College. Ann and I have bought an 1800 Cape outside of Amherst (in Shutesbury) and are delighting in being a part of a college community in the Pioneer Valley—a stimulating, beautiful part of the world. Our kids are pretty much grown up: **Todd**, 26; **Kim**, 25; and **Amy**, 19."

54 **Roy Gainsburg**, South Orange, N.J., a senior partner in the Wall Street law firm of Szold & Brandwen and a member of St. Martin's Press's board of directors for fifteen years, joined the publisher on Feb. 2 prior to becoming its president later this year. Roy, who has been with Szold & Brandwen for thirty years, has specialized in publishing and literary law. In addition to St. Martin's, he has represented Macmillan Ltd., of London, of which St. Martin's is a subsidiary, and the estate of J.R.R. Tolkien. He has also been the American attorney for Oxford University and numerous labor union interests. Roy will replace the current president, **Thomas McCormack**, of New York City, who will become chairman, CEO, and editorial director. St. Martin's, which has five publishing divisions and issues about 1,200 titles a year, and is among the five most prolific houses in America.

55 **Theodore Stagg, Jr.**, Princeton, N.J., a manager of national and international portfolios at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., has been appointed senior vice president of investments. He joined the investment banking firm in 1984.

57 On Feb. 7, a mini-reunion was held in New York City at Mortimer's Restaurant to kick off the 30th reunion year. Present were **Jane Goldshine Kolber**, president, **Barbara Bythiner Kramer**, vice president, **Marcia Taylor Fowle**, recording secretary, **Doris Finke Minsker**, treasurer, **Susan Low Sauer**, reunion chairman, **Jane Albertson Weingarten**, class agent, **Barbara Gross Goodman**, **Susan Hubbard Vojta**, **Judy Corbett Bartow**, **Nancy Brookover Beil**, **Genie Loupret Martin**, **Nancy Jacobs Arkin**, and **Margie Winneg Cohen**.

Judy Corbett Bartow, **Genie Loupret Martin**, **Marcia Taylor Fowle**, **Janet O'Callaghan Mariani**, and **Carol Wosak Hill** had their own reunion at the Jim Barnhill tribute in New York last fall.

Dori Foster Anderson has spent twenty-two years at Saint Cloud State University in Minnesota, where she is an instructor in computer science.

Nancy Jacobs Arkin, Basking Ridge, N.J., an administrative assistant for Jaydor Corporation, a wine and liquor wholesaler, reports that her two daughters are working

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THE CLASSES

in New Jersey. Valerie (Franklin & Marshall '81) is manager for the Copeland Companies, a financial services firm, and Lori (Moravian College '86) is in Hahne's Department Store's executive training program.

Selena Winicour Barron, Hartsdale, N.Y., is in the second year of her master's in public administration at Pace University and continues to work for the department of social services. Her daughter, Wendy, has her master's in gerontology, and Susan works for Dancer Fitzgerald Sample-Dorland.

Judy Corbett Bartow is marketing manager of sales proposals for Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield. She lives in New York City.

Adele Kabalkin Borodach, St. Louis, is working for Fireman's Fund Insurance Company as an assistant underwriter. Her son, **Sam**, will graduate from Brown this year. Her daughter, **Abby**, graduated from Boston University last year and is studying at Indiana University for her master's in higher education with a concentration in student personnel. Andrew has been accepted to Brown in the class of 1991.

Margie Winneg Cohen, a first-grade teacher in Plainfield, N.J., reports that her son, **David** (University of Rochester '85), is a lieutenant j.g. in the Navy and stationed in San Diego.

Jane Chichester Cottrell, Cutchogue, N.Y., "works eight days a week." She writes editorials and sells advertising space for *Dan's Papers* in Bridgehampton and in her spare time is involved in tours and sales for Long Island's oldest farm, Wickham's Fruit Farm.

Pat Kelley Cunningham, Wilmington, Del., is chairman of the foreign language department at Archmere Academy in Claymont, Del.

Sandra Sundquist Durfee is teaching seventh- and twelfth-grade English at St. Paul's School for Girls in Brooklandville, Md. She lives in Baltimore.

Marcia Taylor Fowle produced and marketed a short film starring Paul Newman for Civitas, a community volunteer organization in New York City concerned about overdevelopment. The group has been active in fighting the construction of new highrises and hopes to eliminate twelve floors of a proposed thirty-one-story building on East 96th Street. Marcia's daughter, **Suzie**, is a freshman at Brown. Marcia lives in New York City.

Linda Perkins Howard, Westminster, Mass., has left public school administration after twenty years and is now working as an independent consultant, providing administrative support services to schools. Last summer she visited **Gail Humphrey Fernald** in Boulder, Colo.

Marie O'Donahoe Kirn's son, **Josh**, is attending Northfield Mount Hermon School. Marie lives in Peterborough, N.H.

Jane Goldshine Kolber, New York City, has begun a private practice as an educational consultant after spending twelve years in New York City's independent schools. She counsels students and then

families through the school and college admissions process. Her daughter, **Jennifer**, will graduate from Connecticut College in May and plans to enter the teaching profession. **Liz**, her older daughter, and a 1981 graduate of Connecticut College, is a menswear department manager at Bloomingdale's in New York. Jane's husband, **Warren**, is a special limited partner at Cowen & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Barbara Bythiner Kramer's son, **James** '85, is an electrical engineer for the Auger Company, and her younger son, **Andy**, is a junior at Brown. Barbara lives in Plandome Manor, N.Y.

Roberta Abedon Levin's son, **Carl** (Boston University Law School '86), is working in Washington, D.C., for Texas Congressman Jack Brooks. Roberta lives in Chevy Chase, Md.

Anne Horton Lisa teaches art history at Santa Fe Community College in Gainesville, Fla., and is a mentor in the education-for-the-ministry program at the University of the South in Seawee, Tenn. She lives in Gainesville.

Janet O'Callaghan Mariani works for the Connecticut Department of Corrections, counseling inmates about drug and alcohol abuse. Previously she spent a number of years teaching French and dance at The Taft School.

James C. McCurrach, Jr., New York City, writes that he started a new career in 1981 "as a full-time squash racquets professional at The Printing House Club in the West Village. After spending fifteen years as a vice president with Bankers Trust Company followed by stints as an executive recruiter and owning my own restaurant, I have finally found a really wonderful niche. The combination of teaching and health awareness has created a new level of energy in me that has proven to be totally rewarding. I look forward to many more years in this most satisfying line of endeavor," he says.

Doris Finke Minsker's daughter, **Karen**, a 1985 Northwestern graduate, is working in the family business, Knowledge Industry Publications, before entering NYU School of Business this fall. Jo Ann, a stage manager at the Montclai (N.J.) Summer Theatre last summer, is now an independent producer. Doris lives in Rye, N.Y.

Ann Biddle Moran writes, "I have been very busy for the past few years. Ann B. Moran Associates, Inc., was founded in 1980 as Moran & Beck Associates, a nationwide legal search firm. The corporation has five employees and operates in the manner of an executive search firm, handling only experienced lawyers with expertise in specialties such as tax, corporate and/or securities, banking, litigation, real estate, health care, municipal finance, ERISA, and trusts and estates." Ann, who was associate dean at Rutgers Law School, Camden, N.J., from 1974 to 1980, lives in a "beautiful pre-revolutionary house at 1524 East Willow Grove Ave., on the very edge of Philadelphia. [The house] has four original fireplaces and lots of old windowpanes. There is a tennis court

in the backyard, which I try to make use of in my non-existent spare time. James Biddle Moran will graduate from the University of Pennsylvania in May."

Helen Donaldson Nienhueser received a master's in public administration from the Kennedy School at Harvard in 1985 and is now a planner with the department of natural resources in Anchorage, Alaska.

Barbara Davies Ramsdell's daughter, **Sarah**, is a member of the Brown class of 1990.

Susan Low Sauer's daughter, **Jennifer**, is a student at Northfield Mount Hermon. Susan lives in Wyckoff, N.J.

Pat Sharp Slusar, associate director of college counseling at Choate Rosemary Hall, writes that her daughter, **Bettina** '86, has been teaching English and French at the American School in Lugano, Switzerland. Catharine will graduate from Yale this year.

Susan Hubbard Vojta, Bronxville, N.Y., is a docent at Asia Society. Her son, **Tim**, is a freshman at Brown. Chris graduated from Yale in 1986 and is spending a year in Japan.

Elinor Hermanson Weber, a kindergarten teacher for many years, is now teaching fifth grade in Frammingham, Mass., where she lives.

Jane Albertson Weingarten, West Newton, Mass., coordinated a Brandeis University project entitled "Jews in Germany Under Prussian Rule." Her daughter, **Robin** '86, has been helping to build a hospital in Nicaragua.

Elinor Schofield Young is an assistant portfolio manager for the Olavan Group, a Saudi Arabian firm in New York City. Her son, **John**, is a freshman at Hobart College.

59 Charles Kyker, professor of physics at Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology in Terre Haute, Ind., is involved with two other professors in a project designed to teach the theories of physics with video technique and production. The first lessons are now being used to teach first-year laboratory students how to analyze errors in their lab data. The project, supported by a grant from the Digital Equipment Company, has been cited by the state of Indiana for its innovation and will be made available to high school physics teachers.

Victoria Santopietro Lederberg has been re-elected a senator in the Rhode Island General Assembly. Vicki is an alumnae trustee at Brown, a professor of psychology at Rhode Island College, and an attorney in Providence. Her daughter, **Sarah**, is class of '88.

Alfred Brennan Smiley was selected Man of the Year by a special committee for the Wallkill (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce. Al is a New Paltz High School English teacher and has been active in numerous high school and civic organizations. He is a NASP volunteer as well.

61 Peter Amram (see Ellen DeNoyer '77). **Linda Costigan Lederman**, associate professor in the department of com-

munication at Rutgers University, has been named editor-elect of *Communication Quarterly*, one of the nation's oldest scholarly journals in the communication discipline. The first woman to hold this position, she will serve as editor for three years. Linda's research and teaching interests include interpersonal, organizational, and instructional communication. Known for her work in the design and implementation of communication simulations, her most recent simulation, "The Marble Company," co-designed with Professor Lea Stewart of Rutgers, was funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Department of Education Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education (FIPSE). She lives in Princeton with her son, Josh, a sophomore at Princeton High School.

John V. Sauter has been elected assistant vice president of NCNB National Bank, the fourth largest bank in Florida. John, who joined the bank in 1986 as a regional real estate officer, is manager for the bank's trust/real estate department. He previously worked in New York. John lives in Tampa.

Edward Barton Scott writes that his address is 241 Central Park West, New York, N.Y. 10024 and Box 3100, Darien, Conn. 06820. "I am pleased to report that I have adjusted to the marriage condition without effort and expect to be visiting my daughter, **Suzy '85**, in Paris very soon. She is a sales and advertising manager with DNR, a division of Fairchild Publications Ltd. (Capital Cities) in charge of France, Spain, Germany, and Scandinavia. Impressive for someone out of Brown less than two years," he writes.

62 Attention, 1962 classmates. If you are reading this column and have not yet returned your 25th reunion reservation form, *run* to your desk, fill it out, and return it now! You will, indeed, *never* have an opportunity to go to your 25th reunion again! This one-time chance to see your classmates after twenty-five years will not be repeated. Please join us in Providence on May 22-25.

Deborah Young Detering writes that last September her daughter, Linnea, began her freshman year at Pacific Lutheran University in Tacoma, Wash., and in October they brought home their adopted daughter, Valerie, 14. Elizabeth, who was stationed in Tinkey with the Air Force, married her. Tae Kwon Do instructor, Can Dikici, last May; they expect to be parents soon. Jennifer is a published poet and lives in Seattle. Kevin Needles, adopted five years ago, is in the Army and stationed at Fort Hood, Texas. "It sounds as if my husband, Floyd, and I spend all our time nest-building," Deborah says. "We also find time for midnight walks when he isn't working (he's on the graveyard shift at Ore-Ida Foods), and for summertime drives to photograph local crops like onions and zinnias. He's a lay reader and usher, and I teach a Sunday School class. He has a number of home improvement projects started and a few finished, and I do the same with writing projects." The Deterings live in Ontario, Oreg.

Nancy Otto Low (see **Fred R. Sanders '63**).

Thomas H. Wilson, Houston, has been elected a director of SpencerStuart's Houston office. He will be responsible for executive search assignments in financial services and other industries. Prior to joining SpencerStuart, Thomas served as chairman and CEO of an MCorp affiliate bank in Houston. He started his career with Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh.

Jean Zeisel, the actress Jean Richards, is married to Brent C. Brohn, an architect and writer. Their daughter, Talisman, was born in 1982. Jean, who attended Yale Drama School, lives with her family in New York City.

63 **Paul M. Kuznesof** has been promoted to supervisory chemist of the food and color additives review section in the regulatory food chemistry branch, division of food chemistry and technology, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C. Paul and his wife, Laura, and their son, Adam, live in Silver Spring, Md.

Fred R. Sanders, Santa Maria, Calif., writes he is sorry to have missed the Jim Barnhill reunion, but "New York from California is a bit of a commute. Among my favorite memories of Brown was Jim's valiant efforts to make actors out of the singing and dancing second leads he had chosen for the 1961 production of *Kiss Me Kate*, **Nancy Otto Low '62** and myself. After causing Jim to age considerably, I wisely did not choose acting as a career."

64 **Michael F. DeFazio** is with the Department of State as counsel in the American Consulate General, Hong Kong.

Rachel Higson Grenier, Wakefield, R.I., director of the South County Community Action Program for the last nine years, became the executive director of the University of Rhode Island chapter of the American Association of University Professors on Feb. 23. She will provide assistance to faculty members in settling grievances, arbitration, and contract negotiations. After receiving her doctorate in English from URI in 1975, she worked for the Narragansett Indian tribe, organizing adult education programs.

65 **Victor Jay Field**, Ludlow, Mass., is the senior manager for the Sisters of Providence in Holyoke, Mass. He has two daughters: Audrey, a freshman at the University of Massachusetts; and Rachel, a freshman at Ludlow High School.

Kay Berthold Frishman is the executive director of Family Service Association of Greater Lawrence (Mass.), a counseling agency that provides individual and family therapy, consultation, and employee assistance programs to industry. "Our family has expanded from my husband and two sons—Eric, 5, and Andy, 11—to include Chung Chu, 13, the youngest brother of an ABC (A Better Chance) student to whom we were

the host family," Kay writes. Kay and her family live in Andover, Mass.

68 **Stephen K. Fischer** and his wife, Lois, announce the birth of a daughter, Caroline Margaret, on Dec. 21. "On a professional note," Stephen continues, "I recently received an LL.M. in taxation from the Boston University School of Law. I'm still practicing in Boston, as a partner in the firm of Zimble, Brettler & Allegretti, a firm which I started with four other partners at the beginning of 1985."

D. Robert Ladd, Jr. (see **Dwight R. Ladd '43**).

Jonathan R. Phillips has been elected to the board of directors of Fiduciary Trust Company of Boston. He is a vice president and trust officer in the company. Jonathan lives in Ipswich, Mass.

69 **Douglas H. Paal** was appointed to the National Security Council in January. Prior to that, he served on Secretary of State George Shultz's policy planning staff, where he was responsible for Asian affairs. Before that, Douglas and his wife, **Betsy A. Fitzgerald**, were posted in Singapore, where he was regional affairs officer and traveled constantly, most frequently to the Philippines but throughout

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Miscellaneous

S.P.Q.R. - Lost in 1966 during the height of Spring Weekend, Caesar Augustus now stands without his right arm. The statue is in the process of being restored and we need the appendage returned. If you have it or if you want more information on the restoration project, please contact: Matthew D. Flynn '86, 654 Lamchouse Rd., King of Prussia, Pa. 19406

THE CLASSES

East Asia as well. Their second daughter, Victoria, was born in Singapore. Alice was born in Washington, D.C., in 1981.

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Carol Robinson Schep has been named a vice president at Morgan Stanley, the New York-based international investment banking firm. She joined Morgan Stanley in 1984 as an associate in the Pierpont Fund Division. Formerly, she was an associate at Debevoise and Plimpton. Carol lives in Garden City, N.Y.

72 **Thomas A. Witt** has left the Chicago law firm of Bell, Boyd & Lloyd, where he was a partner, to become associate general counsel of Chemical Waste Management, Inc., Oak Brook, Ill., the largest provider of comprehensive hazardous waste management services in the country.

73 Dr. **John B. Covell** writes that 1986 was a very fulfilling year. "I played on the Lock Haven [Pa.] Rams adult soccer team, which was the Susquehanna Valley League champion with a record of 11-1. I scored 15 goals for the season and scored two goals in the championship playoff game against Millville, including the winning goal. I am the president of the West Branch Soccer Club and also the regional director for AYSO Youth Soccer in Clinton County, Pa. In three years, we have increased the number of children playing soccer in Clinton County from none to over 600 in 1986. I also coached my son's 6- and 7-year-old team. It was also an excellent year for hunting. I shot an eight-point buck and I got a gobbler in the spring and fall turkey seasons. My wife, Debra, also shot a five-point buck during deer season. I am a member of the board of directors at Jersey Shore Hospital. I am also a member of the American Academy of Family Practice and a diplomate of the American Board of Family Practice. I am currently engaged in the full range of family practice for the Geisinger Medical Group-CAPS, Avis office. In 1985 and 1986, we designed and helped construct a 3,800-square-foot, log home on our farm in Woodrich, Pa. Besides Russell, who is 7, we have two other children, Brett, 5, and Shawna, 2. I am now playing basketball in the YMCA adult program in Lock Haven. Beginning in February, I will be enrolled in the mini-M.B.A. program offered by Geisinger Medical Center and Susquehanna University."

Eileen Schwartz Kupersmith, director of Grand View Hospital's (Perkasie, Pa.) children's center, has been elected secretary of the National Association of Hospital Affiliated Child Care Programs. Eileen joined the Grand View staff in 1981 and established the first hospital-based child-care program in the area. She and her husband, Dr. Stephen J. Kupersmith, a Grand View obstetrician, have two children. They live in Hatfield, Pa.

Leslie C. Seeman, Bethesda, Md., is general counsel of Source Telecomputing Corporation. In June 1986, she married Alan Braverman, a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering.

Philip Teitelbaum and his wife, Carolyn Baker, announce the birth of their first child, Aaron Joseph, on July 31. Philip is a research section leader in the department of drug metabolism at Syntex Research in Palo Alto. He and his family recently moved from San Francisco to the mountains of Boulder Creek, Calif.

74 **Robert H. Brandes** and his wife, Mary Beth, announce the birth of their second daughter, Jennifer, last July. Their other daughter, Katie, is 3. "In June 1985, I escaped from commuting into New York City, although I enjoyed my job as director of finance for CBS Sports. I am now a partner with my brother-in-law in a local New Brunswick (N.J.) institution — I umuliy's Pub." Robert and his family live in Metuchen.

Geoffrey K. Burkman "is pleased to announce my marriage to Melissa Lee Beasley on July 3, after an eighteen-month engagement, and the birth of our daughter, Emily Meghann, on Jan. 16. At five weeks, mother and child are doing quite nicely. Parents have now changed 317 diapers and the world's first female heavyweight boxing champion weighs in at 12 lbs. 2 oz. My other baby has entered its eighth year, posting sales gains of 35 percent in 1986, thanks to domination of Dayton, Ohio's compact disc market. Send want lists to 1924 South Smithville, Dayton 45420."

Dr. William H. Cooper ('78 M.D.) has joined the department of neurology at the Geisinger Medical Center in Danville, Pa. He comes to Geisinger from Indianapolis, where he was a neurologist with a home maintenance organization. His special interest is in the clinical aspects of neuromuscular diseases, such as muscular dystrophy and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. He lives in Danville with his wife, Penny, and their two children.

Peter Dworkin writes that he and his wife, Sylvia, "crossed the great divide into parenthood with the joyful birth of our daughter, Kate Raab, on Sept. 25." Peter is San Francisco bureau chief for *U.S. News & World Report*. "After hours, and alongside playing with Kate, we've been fixing up a beautiful San Francisco Victorian." Their address is 2761 Pine St., San Francisco 94115.

Patricia J. Jenny is a senior program officer at New York Community First, where she handles grantmaking in the areas of housing and community development. Her husband, Kent Hiteshew, works in the public finance area of investment banking and recently joined Morgan Stanley. They live in New York City with their son, James Charles Hiteshew, 2.

Karin Kramer (see David Baldwin '75).

Bill Phillips (see Robin Radovsky Phillips '77).

Craig Seymour reports the birth of his third son, Brian, last September. "He joins his brothers, Bradford, 5, and Bretton, 2½. My wife, Susan, and I are learning to cope with the 'B Brothers.' I left the University of New Hampshire, where I had been state director of the Small Business Development Center for the past five years, to become vice president of RKG Associates, a real estate consulting and planning firm. The company is active throughout New England, providing services to developers, investors, banks, and governments in all aspects of real estate. I recently returned from a two-week visit to northeastern Brazil as part of a professional exchange program sponsored by Partners of

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American Consulate General, Milan, Italy, on Aug. 1.

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James Glass "moved to New York in 1984 to get a master's in organizational psychology from Columbia. I left with my degree in 1985 and started working for Manufacturers Hanover Trust as a sales consultant in marketing and sales training—my first taste of corporate America!"

Everett M. Gorel, Houston, writes: "Working hard, having fun ... little or no lower back pain."

Dr. **Mark J. Hauser** recently moved to a house in Newton, Mass. He is practicing psychiatry with an office for psychotherapy in Harvard Square and a specialty interest in law and psychiatry. "I'm looking forward to catching up with friends at the reunion," he adds.

Richard A. Hofmann "started the new year with a new job and have moved to Missouri. I am now a consulting actuary with TPF&C/Tillinghast. My address is 34 North Meramec, St. Louis 63105."

Drs. Clifford Johnson and Cynthia Hans announce their marriage on June 3, 1984, in Chippewa Lake, Ohio, and the birth of their first child, Jacob Hans Johnson, on April 8, 1986, in Rochester, N.Y. Cliff is completing a two-year fellowship in general internal medicine at the University of Rochester/Strong Memorial Hospital, and Cindy is enjoying full-time motherhood. They live in Victor, N.Y.

Kenneth D. Lent, Belmont, Calif., was married on Sept. 23, 1984, to Janice B. Lilly (Smith '76). **Marcel Meth** '78 was groomsmen. Ken is a member of the technical staff at Adobe Systems, Inc., in Palo Alto.

Colin Kin Hung Ma, Hong Kong, writes that he received an "A.S." title from Vincennes University and have decided not to enroll in school for formal education at any time in the future."

Anthony E. Higgins is assistant vice president of Cigna Worldwide Inc., Philadelphia, responsible for Cigna's life companies in Central and South America, the Caribbean, Greece, and the Middle East. "We also have a new baby, Kathryn Eileen, our first child, born Sept. 6 in Kent, England. Eileen, Kathryn, and I moved back to the U.S. last October," Anthony writes. They live in Thornton, Pa.

Robert P. LoBue and his wife, Melissa, announce the birth of their first child, Adam Joseph, on Nov. 20. Bob is a partner in the New York City law firm of Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler. He and his family live in Brooklyn.

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the Americas. Several colleagues from around the country and I worked with public and private organizations in Brazil's poorest region to improve management and financial assistance services to the small business sector. We are still living in Durham, N.H., and would love to hear from classmates and friends. Our address is 110 Durham Point Rd., Durham 03824. (603) 868-2441."

Carder P. Starr and Eileen Molloy-Starr announce the birth of their daughter, Katharyn May, on May 26. They live in Narragansett, R.I., where they started a wholesale seafood company, Block Island Seafood Company.

Robert E. Stutz has been appointed director of sales and marketing for Carling-switch Corporation, with headquarters in Plainville, Conn. In his new position, he is responsible for all of the domestic and international sales and marketing functions of the company, a major manufacturer of switches and precision magnetic circuit breakers. Previously, he was director of sales and marketing for the Arrowhart Division of Cooper Industries, Inc., and before that he worked for General Motors and General Electric. Robert lives in West Hartford.

75 David Baldwin has left his position as a public broadcasting fund-raiser to set up a mail order catalogue business called The Natural Gardening Company, specializing in high quality, non-toxic gardening supplies for home gardeners. He is working with his wife and partner, **Karin Kramer** '74. Anyone interested in contacting David or Karin may write to them at 27 Rutherford Ave., San Anselmo, Calif. 94960.

Tom Bodkin has been appointed design director for the news department of *The New York Times*. Formerly a senior art director, he will head the sixty-member art department. Tom joined the newspaper in 1980 as art director of The Home Section, and later took part in the redesign of several sections, including Travel and Arts and Leisure. He has won numerous awards from design associations, including gold medals from the Society of Newspaper Design and the New York Art Directors Club. He lives in New York City.

Cindy Greenhalgh moved to San Francisco last August. She is getting her master of fine arts degree in filmmaking from the San Francisco Art Institute.

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Dr. Fred J. Duboe reports: "After completing my residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Northwestern University-Prentice Women's Hospital and Maternity Center in 1984, my wife, Sue-Ellen (University of Illinois '81), and I welcomed our first child, Michael Bradley, on May 19, 1985. Michael is in perpetual motion; a bundle of energy! I entered private practice in obstetrics and gynecology in July 1984 in Hoffman Estates, Ill. Last February, I attended the Chicago White Sox Fantasy Baseball Camp in Sarasota, Fla. It was a thrill to be coached by my old baseball heroes, including Dick Allen, Billy Pierce, Gary Peters, Hoyt Wilhelm, Jim Landis, 'Moose' Skowron, and current coaches Jim Fergosi of the White Sox and Tommy Davis of the Los Angeles Dodgers. An unbelievable experience! I have been able to maintain close ties with Dr. **Kenneth L. Stein**, with whom I've performed '50s Rock and Roll since 1976. Ken and I recently performed with his band, 'Nervous Melvin and the Mistakes,' in Louisville, Ky., at a party for more than 2,000 people. He is completing his fellowship in plastic surgery at the University of Louisville Medical Center and plans to further his skills in Paris, France, this spring. He will be studying craniofacial anomalies. Any classmates passing through the Chicago area? Please reach me at 512 Ashford Ln., Arlington Heights, Ill. 60004. (312) 253-7089."

Jesse S. Harris, an assistant district attorney in Tulsa, Okla., has been named municipal court judge, becoming the second black to serve in that city and the youngest judge ever appointed to the bench in the state of Oklahoma. Born and raised in Tulsa, Jesse is a 1979 graduate of the National Law Center, George Washington University.

Fla Lewis III has been named a vice president in the Providence office of Kidder, Peabody & Company. He will be responsible for managing investment accounts as well as for counseling individual and corporate clients on financial strategies. A resident of Providence, Fla joined Kidder, Peabody in 1980 and was named assistant vice president in 1985.

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James Glass "moved to New York in 1984 to get a master's in organizational psychology from Columbia. I left with my degree in 1985 and started working for Manufacturers Hanover Trust as a sales consultant in marketing and sales training—my first taste of corporate America!"

Everett M. Gorel, Houston, writes: "Working hard, having fun ... little or no lower back pain."

Dr. Mark J. Hauser recently moved to a house in Newton, Mass. He is practicing psychiatry with an office for psychotherapy in Harvard Square and a specialty interest in law and psychiatry. "I'm looking forward to catching up with friends at the reunion," he adds.

Richard A. Hofmann "started the new year with a new job and have moved to Missouri. I am now a consulting actuary with TPF&C/Tillinghast. My address is 34 North Meramec, St. Louis 63105."

Drs. Clifford Johnson and Cynthia Hans announce their marriage on June 3, 1984, in Chippewa Lake, Ohio, and the birth of their first child, Jacob Hans Johnson, on April 8, 1986, in Rochester, N.Y. Cliff is completing a two-year fellowship in general internal medicine at the University of Rochester/Strong Memorial Hospital, and Cindy is enjoying full-time motherhood. They live in Victor, N.Y.

Kenneth D. Lent, Belmont, Calif., was married on Sept. 23, 1984, to Janice B. Lilly (Smith '76). **Marcel Meth** '78 was groomsmen. Ken is a member of the technical staff at Adobe Systems, Inc., in Palo Alto.

Colin Kin Hung Ma, Hong Kong, writes that he received an "A.S. title from Vincennes University and have decided not to enroll in school for formal education at any time in the future."

THE CLASSES

Hester Jean Murray and Jeff Lasser '78 announce the birth of a son, Samuel MacKay Lasser, on Jan. 8. They live in Easthampton, Mass.

Robin Radovsky Phillips and Bill Phillips '74 report the birth of their second child, Karen Ann Phillips, on Aug. 11. Her older sister, Laura, 2½, "is showing Karen the ropes. The four of us are moving to Scarsdale, N.Y., in April. Bill is now a partner in the New York office of Lane & Edson, a Washington, D.C., law firm. I have taken an extended maternity leave from the practice of law, but plan to resume my legal career soon."

Steven S. Price, Cincinnati, reports that his first child, Bryan, was born on July 3. "Despite a few sleepless nights, we are having lots of fun with him," Steven says.

Les Servi ('77 Sc.M.) and Varda Tepper Haimo (Cornell '78; Harvard '81 M.S., '84 Ph.D.) announce the birth of their daughter, Amelia Tepper Servi, on Feb. 3. Les, who has an M.S. and Ph.D. from Harvard, is a senior member of the technical staff at the GTE Corporate Research Laboratory in Waltham, Mass. They live in Bedford.

Barry Waters, his wife, Susan, and their son, Brian, have relocated to Coral Springs, Fla.

Jane Weinberg "is still happily employed in the computer user services group at Draper Lab in Cambridge, Mass. I still drive the same old car, but have moved into the land of snow shoveling and lawn mowing." Jane's address is 45 Coolidge Rd., Arlington, Mass. 02174.

78 Dr. **Richard Abdo** (see **Norman B. Silk '49**).
Doug Blough (see **Garry Leonard '79**).

Heidi Janes, director of alumni relations at Brown, has been selected by Rhode Island Governor Edward DiPrete to fill one of two vacancies on the state's Capital Center Commission, the organization that directly oversees the development of the Capital Center Project. She lives in Providence.

Jeff Lasser (see **Hester Jean Murray '77**).

Kathy Austin Leonard (see **Garry Leonard '79**).

Erroll G. Southers and his wife, Nancy, announce the birth of their first child, James Erroll Southers, on Dec. 26. Erroll is working for the U.S. Department of Justice in San Diego. "I'm sorry if I missed you on my last East Coast trip to attend Arnold Schwarzenegger's wedding," he writes. "In my spare time I just franchised a World Gym in San Diego. If you're in the area I'd love to hear from you." Erroll's address is 7957 Nightingale Way, San Diego 92123. (619) 483-9100

Beth Venditti was married last October in Connecticut to Michael Madonia (Allegheny College '80). Many Brown friends attended the wedding. **Andra Barmash Greene** was maid of honor. Beth is finishing her dissertation and doing research and treatment in a long-term follow-up study of schizophrenic outpatients being conducted

at Western Psychiatric Institute in Pittsburgh, Pa. Michael is a child and family therapist at the institute. Friends can reach them at 107 Carnegie Pl., Pittsburgh 15208. (412) 243-5208.

79 **Joel Dworetzky**, Yonkers, N.Y., was married in October 1985 to Amy Lifshay. He is working in the family business in the Bronx.

Deborah Greenberg and Michael Irwin were married on June 29 in Cold Spring, N.Y. Debbie has been working as a stockbroker for the past few years in the 59th Street office of Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc., in New York. Michael is an investment banker with Smith Barney Harris & Upham.

Shepherd B. Iverson (Ken Shepherd) is attending graduate school in anthropology at the University of Florida. He would like to hear from old friends. Write to him at 126-A N.W. 10th St., Gainesville 32601. (904) 375-1521.

Garry Leonard is teaching English literature (his specialty is James Joyce and contemporary Irish fiction) at Colby College in Waterville, Maine. Dr. **Kathy Austin Leonard '78** is in her third year of a pediatric residency at Maine Medical Center in Portland. "We recently visited with **Jim Nealon '80** and **Kristin Finke Nealon '81**. Jim is in the foreign service—a diplomat in Montevideo, Uruguay—and last May they had a baby, Rory Patrick Nealon," Garry writes. "We also recently heard from **Doug Blough '78**, who is working for Wells Fargo Bank and living in San Francisco." The Leonards live in Portland, Maine.

Thomas W. White, Grosse Pointe, Mich., has been promoted by National Bank of Detroit to administrative officer and petroleum engineer in its energy division.

80 Dr. **Stephanie Silk Abdo** (see **Norman B. Silk '49**).
Jay P. Hickey and his wife, Kathy, announce the birth of their first child, Kelly Ann, on Dec. 10. Jay is a staff representative for the Connecticut Employees Union Independent, and Kathy is a surgical nurse. They live in Middletown, Conn.

Stephanie Ip Hunter, formerly Rhode Island Group Health Association's (RIGHA) medicare program director, has been appointed director of professional relations. She will be responsible for negotiating and managing ongoing RIGHA contracts with existing providers and facilities within RIGHA's present service area of Rhode Island, Southeastern Massachusetts, Aquidneck Island, and Westport, Mass., and will also direct analyses for centralized services. Prior to joining RIGHA in 1985, Stephanie was an assistant vice president at Barberton Citizen's Hospital in Ohio. She lives in Providence.

Peter LeViness (see **Nina Fraser Muscato '83**).

Margaret Davis Mainardi and **Ed Mainardi** write that "life is fine. Jim, 5, and Joseph, 2, have a little sister, Elizabeth Mary, as of Feb. 3."

Renee Hankins McNulty is now living in Spain. Her address is BASI, Box 49,

NAVSTA Rota, FPO N.Y. 09540-1310.

Jim Nealon (see **Garry Leonard '79**).

81 **Michael C. Frazier** is a Ph.D. candidate in clinical-community psychology at the University of Maryland, College Park. "At present, however, I am spending the year doing my internship at the department of psychiatry, Howard University Hospital, in Washington, D.C.," he writes.

Sarah Freiberg is cellist of the Sierra String Quartet, which is in residence until May at the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, where she is chamber music coordinator. "Our residency ends soon, but we hope to find something similar in the area. Quartet work has taken me from Alaska to Banff to New Hampshire. I'll be receiving a certificate in chamber music this spring. I've been in school (M.M., D.M.A. from SUNY Stony Brook) since I finished Brown. I look forward to the 'real world.'"

Kristin Finke Nealon (see **Garry Leonard '79**).

John M. Winter is at the University of Bonn doing his doctoral research in politics with the help of a grant from the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. His address, until August, is Sternburg Str. 100A, 53 Bonn 1, West Germany.

82 **Roberta Harrison LeViness** (see **Nina Fraser Muscato '83**).
Maura A. Murphy is an associate in the Boston law firm of Goldstein & Mannello.

83 **Keith Ablow**, a medical student at Johns Hopkins, has been selected as the first Arthur Ulene fellow in medical communications. The fellowship, sponsored by Lifetime Medical Television, a venture of Hearst/ABC-Viacom Entertainment Services, allows a physician with interest and ability in television journalism to further prepare for a career in medical communications through in-depth work in medical television. Keith, who has worked as a medical editor, will help formalize the structure of the fellowship and will participate in the selection of future fellows.

Lisa Heavey ('84 Sc.M.) and **Pete Evans** were married on May 31 in Chatham, Mass. Lisa is the daughter of **Teresa McGowan Heavey '55**, and Pete is the son of **Thomas Evans '54**. **Dianne Fleming Escalante**, **Jewel Bradstreet Heldman**, and **Jeff Miller** were all members of the wedding party. The guests included twenty-one Brown graduates—from the class of '51 (Pete's aunt **Claire Evans Dewey**) to the class of '84. After two weeks in Antigua and St. Thomas, Lisa and Pete settled down in their new home in Milton, Mass. Lisa is working as a graphics software engineer at Apollo Computer Inc. in Chelmsford, and Pete is a mechanical engineer at Raytheon Company in Sudbury.

Susan L. Martin is living in New York and has completed her first semester of medical school at Mount Sinai. "Working for three years was definitely a breeze compared to being back in school, but the thrill of be-

ing in the City makes up for everything—well, almost!" she writes.

Nina Fraser Muscato and Peter Muscato announce the birth of Jessica L. Muscato on June 14. They are living in Princeton, N.J., and would love to hear from old Brown friends at 428 Franklin Ave., Princeton 08540. "We just had great visits with **Lisa White** and **Bobbie Harrison LeViness** '82 and **Pete LeViness** '80 in Boston," Nina adds.

Sally Veillette and **Al Lorenz** were married on Jan. 4. They are living in Seattle.

84 Mark H. Godfrey skied on the U.S. Disabled Ski Team last year and won two gold medals at the World Disabled Ski Championships in Sweden last April. He is working for Connecticut Senator Lowell Weicker in Washington, D.C., and "hoping to land a job on Wall Street in the near future."

Joyce Mullen and **Todd Stephenson** were married on July 12 in Watertown, Conn. Bridesmaids included **Betsy Barta**, **Lee Stephenson** '86, **Pam Stephenson** '89, and **Marge Teller**. **Harrison Alter** '85, **Matt Hirsch**, **John Howell**, **Jay Mullen** '91, and **Jeff Upton** were ushers. A large crowd of Brown alumni attended, as well as both fathers, two grandparents, an uncle, and several dozen friends. Joyce and Todd live in Monterey, Calif., where Todd is a history teacher, and Joyce is an international relations research analyst.

P. Todd Pickens "hosted his third annual 'Eurotrash' party last month in Cambridge. This year's guest hostess was none other than fellow alumna **Rhonda (Alma) Gans**. It was Rhonda's first trip to the East Coast since Commencement, and she spent an eventful Friday afternoon back on the Hill, acting like a tourist."

85 John C. Grzebien has been appointed to the Washington, D.C., staff of Rhode Island Senator **John H. Chafee**. He will serve as legislative coordinator for the senator. John had been working as a credit analyst at Fleet National Bank in Providence. He was a legislative intern for Chafee during the summer of 1984.

Jim Kramer (see **Barbara Bythiner Kramer** '57).

Lance Longo, Long Island, N.Y., who is currently employed by the Marine Midland Bank of New York, announces his engagement to **Cathy Allen**. They plan to be wed on Valentine's Day 1988. Lance looks forward to hearing from friends and brothers of the Kappa Sigma fraternity.

Liam G.B. Murphy, New York City, was recently selected to be a trustee of the Kappa Chapter of St. Anthony Hall Trust of Rhode Island. He will be working in the New York law office of Dechert, Price and Rhoads this summer.

Suzy Scott (see **Edward Barton Scott** '61).

Nicholas E. Siegel was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from officer training school at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas.

Tracy E. Zeckhausen has been appointed assistant director of marketing and public information for South County Hospital in Wakefield, R.I. She formerly worked for Landes and Associates, a Providence advertising agency. She lives in Providence.

86 Eric M. Hubler writes: "After a trip to California, where **Morey Stettner** served as an expert tour guide and **Jon Karp** told his Barry Manilow story again, and a brief stint of freelance reportage and long walks in the suburbs, I have become an English teacher at Sunshine College, Sunshine 60/9F, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170, Japan." He requests letters and "promises visitors the red tatami treatment."

Willis H. Navarro is a first-year medical student at the University of California, San Francisco.

Bettina Slusar (see **Pat Sharp Slusar** '57).

Karen Sukin and **Brad Slutsky** plan to be married in Montana this summer. Karen is a first-year law student at Harvard University Law School, and Brad is a first-year law student at the University of Virginia Law School. "We're not sure when we'll be in the same city, but we're going for marriage anyway," Karen writes.

Robin Weingarten (see **Jane Albertson Weingarten** '57).

GS Rose Hand Horn '33 A.M. (see **Helena Hogan Shea** '30). **Helena Hogan Shea** '35 A.M. (see '30).

Thomas W. Easton '51 Ph.D., professor of biology at Colby College, Waterville, Maine, plans to retire from active teaching at the end of this academic year. He lives in Oakland, Maine.

Barbara Hendrick Sanford '60 Sc.M., '63 Ph.D., Bar Harbor, Maine, has resigned as director of The Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, effective Dec. 31. Since becoming director in 1981, she has recruited eight new researchers, improved the laboratory's fiscal position and its relationship with the governing trustees and scientific overseers, and launched a major capital drive, the Campaign for Discovery, which has already raised more than \$7 million. Sanford served as deputy director of the Dana Farber Cancer Institute in Boston and professor of pathology at Harvard immediately prior to her appointment as Jackson Laboratory director. She also served as chief of the cancer biology branch and program director for immunology at the National Cancer Institute from 1976 to 1978. She had an active research career in immunogenetics prior to concentrating on scientific administration. Her future plans are indefinite, although she will continue as a member of the laboratory's research staff until June 1988.

Tse-Chien Woo '60 Ph.D., professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Pittsburgh, has been named a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME). The fellow grade is conferred upon a member with at least ten years' active engineering practice who has made significant contributions to the field.

Earl A. Pope '62 Ph.D., professor of religion at Lafayette College in Easton, Pa., was recently elected president of The Society for Romanian Studies (SRS) for a two-year term. The SRS is an interdisciplinary organization founded in 1973 to promote professional study, criticism, and research on all aspects of Romanian culture and civilization. It is recognized as the major academic organization for North American scholars concerned with Romania. The SRS is affiliated with the American Association for Southeast European Studies and The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. In 1986, the SRS officially began to collaborate with its European colleagues through the Asociația Internațională de Studii Române and co-sponsored an International Romanian Studies Congress in Paris July 1-4.

Les Servi '77 Sc.M. (see '77).

Steven L. Del Sesto '78 Ph.D. has been named vice president in the Providence office of Kidder, Peabody & Company, Inc. A resident of Barrington, R.I., Del Sesto joined the office in 1984 and was named assistant vice president in 1985. Previously, he served as an analyst/consultant for the Russell Sage Foundation, a New York-based organization that sponsors and funds economic, political, and social science research, and an assistant professor of business and economics at Cornell. He is the author of numerous articles and two books.

Theodore W. Schick '80 Ph.D. has been promoted to associate professor of philosophy at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pa., effective in September.

Thom Mitchell '81 A.M., '84 Ph.D. and his wife, **Clare**, announce "the late acquisition of a 1986 tax exemption. Our second daughter, **Grace Kathryn**, was born on Dec. 30. All the Mitchells are healthy, although not everyone is getting a full night's sleep yet." They live in Carbondale, Ill.

David Wypij '82 Sc.M. is completing his graduate studies at Cornell and has accepted a postdoctoral position at Harvard.

Lisa Heavey '84 Sc.M. (see '83).

Mary Lou DeCiantis '85 Ph.D. has been appointed the medicare program manager at Rhode Island Group Health Association (RIGHA) in Providence. She will be responsible for managing RIGHA's two medicare supplement programs, Plan 65 and Care-Plus. Prior to her appointment, DeCiantis was the manager/research coordinator of the geriatric services project at RIGHA in conjunction with the Harvard School of Public Health. She lives in Narragansett, R.I.

A group of three short stories by **Lori Baker** '86 A.M. has won the *Transatlantic Review* Award Competition. One of the stories will appear in an upcoming issue of *The Boston Review*. As part of the award, Baker will receive a grant from the Henfield Association of New York City. Since July, she has been preparing a series of articles about ongoing research at the Spectrum House, a substance abuse treatment center in Westboro, Mass. She is also working on a book about the risks of AIDS for intravenous drug users.

THE CLASSES

MD J. Philip Maloney '77 M.D., Incline Village, Nev., was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons during ceremonies at the association's 54th annual meeting in San Francisco last January. The largest medical association for musculoskeletal specialties, its members have completed medical school plus up to five years of specialty study in orthopaedics in an accredited residency program, passed a comprehensive oral and written exam, been certified by the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery, and completed a membership process prior to admittance.

William Cooper '78 M.D. (see '74).

Andrew D. Berke '79 M.D. (see '76).

OBITUARIES

Stanley Milburn Dore '20, Clearwater, Fla.; Jan. 22. Trained as an engineer, he was an expert on municipal water supplies and worked in Providence, Boston, and New York City. He retired in 1968 as commissioner of the New York Board of Water Supply. In addition to his public water supply design work, he also supervised large sewerage facilities in Boston and Pittsburgh. He was a prize-winning author of papers in those fields and was co-author of a book on foundations and soils. In 1962, Mr. Dore was one of thirteen Brown graduates who received Distinguished Service Awards at the 50th Anniversary gathering of the Brown Engineering Association. Survivors include his wife, Grace, 2128 Scotland Dr., Clearwater 33575; a son; a daughter, **Marjorie Dore Bertram '44**; and a brother, **Stephen, Jr. '40**.

Constance Hayden Maxwell '20, '22 A.M., Providence; Dec. 1. She taught at Cranston (R.I.) High School for many years before her retirement. She was a freelance writer and did volunteer work in Providence for numerous community groups, including the Red Cross and the English Speaking Union. There are no immediate survivors.

Wayne Moody Faunce '21, Stowe, Vt., associate director of the Museum of Natural History in New York City until 1952, when he returned to his native Vermont and purchased and ran a hardware store in Stowe; Feb. 27. He was a trustee of Brown from 1940 to 1946 and was a former member of the Board of Editors of this magazine. Survivors include a daughter, Joan Fisher, Gold Brook, RFD #2, Stowe 05672.

Samuel Max Klivansky '23, Swampscott, Mass.; Dec. 19. A retired attorney, he was a long-time trustee and executive committee member at Lynn (Mass.) Hospital and

a fellow of Brandeis University. He was a member of the North Shore Brown Club and served as a director in 1949. He is survived by his wife, Ada, 103 Puritan Ln., Swampscott 01907.

Fergus Beattie Purves '23, Laguna Hills, Calif.; Nov. 13. He entered Brown after serving in France during World War I. In 1928, he co-founded Beere and Purves, Inc., an insurance brokerage in Los Angeles, and worked there until he retired in 1975. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, Mary, of Milford, Del.; a son; and a daughter, Margaret Y. Purves, 20531 Lakeshore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90039.

Alden Holmes Norton '25, Brooklyn, N.Y.; retired vice president and advisory editor of *Argosy* magazine; Jan. 5. He was a contract bridge life master, the highest of the five ranks of tournament players, and was well known in New York bridge circles as editor of *Post Modern*, the house organ of the Greater New York Bridge Association. In 1974, playing with his wife, he won The New York College Club's Open Pairs Championship for a record fourth time. He also wrote and published what he referred to as "pulp fiction" under the pen name of David Crewe. Survivors include his wife, Margaret, 1 Clark St., Brooklyn 11201.

Martha P. Farwell '26, Brockton, Mass.; a retired English teacher at Brockton High School; Feb. 7. A lifelong resident of Brockton, she received a master's degree in English from Columbia and taught in Plainville, Mass., before taking a position in Brockton. She retired in 1968. Miss Farwell was secretary for many years of the Petr-Chase Scholarship Committee. Survivors include her nephew, Winthrop H. Farwell, 326 Moraine St., Brockton 02401.

Frederic Joseph McGrath '27, Kalspell, Mont.; Aug. 28. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, 1720 Stag Ln., Kalspell 59901.

Loring Percy Litchfield '28, Camillus, N.Y.; Feb. 11. He joined the Dupont Corporation in 1930 and held production assignments at the Perth Amboy, N.J., and Niagara Falls, N.Y., plants. In 1933, he was assigned to the Boston office as a field technical service representative. In 1935, he went to Wilmington, Del., as field technical representative, and then became peroxigen products sales manager and service manager for solvents. He became assistant manager of the Boston office in 1946, manager in 1948, and, at the time of his retirement, was sales manager with the electro-chemical division. While at Brown, he was captain of the swimming team, Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include two brothers, **Arthur '22**, and **Robert '23**; and a daughter, Janice Porter, 131 Northwood Way, Camillus 13031.

Roland Formidoni '29, Trenton, N.J.; vice president of Woodbridge Pottery Company in Trenton; Feb. 13, 1986. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, 926 Bellevue

Ave., Trenton 08618; and three sons, **B. Russell '63**, **Roland R. '65**, and **Roger N. '72**.

Ellery Winsor Carpenter '30, Rehoboth, Mass.; Feb. 23. He was employed in the trust department of the Industrial National Bank for thirty-five years before retiring in 1965. An Army veteran of World War II, he was a member of the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society and the Blanding Library. Along with his mother, he established and maintained the Carpenter Museum, which houses Rehoboth memorabilia. He is survived by several cousins, including Joseph Carpenter, 782 Elm St., Rehoboth 02769.

Charlotte Gies Louttit '32, Barrington, R.I.; Feb. 6. Survivors include her son, **T. Robley, Jr. '55**, 16 Mathewson Ln., Barrington 02806.

Otho Francis Smith '32 A.M., East Providence, R.I., former official in the East Providence school system; Feb. 6. He was assistant superintendent of schools in East Providence from 1945 to 1966. Mr. Smith came to East Providence High School in 1927 as a chemistry teacher. He was head of the science department for seventeen years and was also the hockey and golf coach at the school, and athletic director from 1927 to 1942. He was principal of Riverside (R.I.) High School from 1942 to 1945. Active in the mental health field, he served on the board of directors of the East Providence Mental Health Board and the Community Workshops of Rhode Island. He was a former director for the Training Grant for Rehabilitation of Handicapped People, which helped employ the handicapped, and was a Navy veteran of World War I. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, 160 Dover Ave., East Providence 02914; and two sons, **Langdon '56** and **Gordon '57**.

John Warren Moore '33, Jacksonville, Fla.; Aug. 1, 1985. Prior to his retirement, he was employed by T. Shriver & Company, Inc., of Harrison, N.J. Beta Theta Phi. Information regarding survivors is incomplete.

Melville Fuller Riley, Jr. '34, Delray Beach, Fla.; Aug. 17. He was a former securities trader with the Bank of the Manhattan Company and for forty years was active in real estate investments in Delray Beach. During World War II, he was a lieutenant commander in the Navy, Psi Upsilon. Survivors include three daughters, three sons, and his wife, Alieda, 65 Palm Square, Delray Beach 33444.

The obituary of **Gordon Cottrell Allen '35, '40 A.M.**, which appeared in the February issue, did not list as survivors his sister, **Barbara Allen Bliss '40**, and his son, **Richard '62**.

William Sweet Blanchard '35, Port Orange, Fla.; date of death unknown. He was a former president of the Narragansett Oil Company in Providence and a member of the Rhode Island House of Representa-

tives from 1946 to 1952. Information regarding survivors is incomplete.

Francis Willard Stone '36, Holyoke, Mass.; Aug. 30. Before his retirement in 1978, he was the general sales manager for the Laurino Packing Company of West Springfield, Mass. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, 18 Washington Ave., Holyoke 01040, and two daughters.

Raymond Howe Blake, Jr. '37, Rehoboth, Mass.; Feb. 2. He was an employee of the former Washburn Wire Company, East Providence, R.I., for thirty-seven years, the last twenty as its purchasing agent, before retiring in 1973. Mr. Blake was a member of the Roger Williams Family Association. He was founder and first chairman of the Barrington YMCA and was a past commodore and a past rear commodore of the Cove Haven Yacht Club of Barrington. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include a son, a daughter, and his wife, Kathryn, 155 Moulton St., Rehoboth 02769.

Mary McCoart Joyce '39, Providence, a former mathematics teacher; Jan. 19. She taught at the East Providence and Cranston (R.I.) High Schools for fifteen years, and last taught at Cranston High School East for six years before retiring in 1976. She was a member of the Pembroke Club of Providence. She is survived by her husband, Robert, 110 Gallatin St., Providence 02907.

Dr. Russell Auger Morissette '39, Lewiston, Maine; Feb. 9. From 1942 to 1952, he was assistant director and pediatric consultant for the Maine Crippled Children Services, State Department of Health and Welfare. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and was also Maine chairman. For the past ten years, Dr. Morissette was chief of pediatrics at Central Maine Medical Center, Portland, and was also a past president of its medical staff. He was assistant clinical professor of pediatrics at Tufts University School of Medicine and also served on the staff at Maine Medical Center and St. Mary's Hospital. A guest at the International Congress of Pediatrics in New Delhi, India, in 1976, he was listed in *Who's Who of Medical Specialists*. From 1946 to 1948, he was a captain in the Medical Corps and served at the 49th General Hospital in Tokyo. Survivors include two daughters, a son, and his wife, Dorothy, 69 West Promenade, Auburn, Maine 04219.

Charles Alois Dermody '44, Riverside, R.I., vice president of C.A. Dermody Company, acoustical contractors; March 1, suddenly, in Florida. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. Survivors include his wife, Loretta, 708 Willett Ave., Riverside 02915.

James Garrity Henzel, Jr. '48, Albany, N.Y.; Aug. 9. He was a thermal-hydraulics engineer at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Schenectady. He is survived by his wife, Lynn, 4 Thaleah Dr., Albany 12205.

Roger Lewis Hewson '49, Rancho Pa-

los Verdes, Calif.; Jan. 9. He owned a manufacturer's representative agency, which dealt in plastic processing machinery in the western states, Texas, and Oklahoma. Before that he was the West Coast general manager of the G.T. Schjeldahl Company of East Providence, R.I. He is survived by three sons, three daughters, and his wife, Patricia, 5160 West Silver Arrow Dr., Rancho Palos Verdes 90274.

Alden Perry Manter '49, Attleboro, Mass., president of the A.P. Manter Company; Feb. 27. He was a director and a past president of Yankee Hardware and president of the New England Hardware Association. He coached Little League and was a commissioner of Anawan Council, Boy Scouts of America. A lieutenant in the Merchant Marine in World War II, he served as a radio officer on oil tankers in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, 47 Ridgehill Rd., Attleboro 02703; two sisters, **Ruth Manter Lind** '39 and **Caroline Manter Gerow** '42; and a brother, **Frank** '41.

John Homer Gilbert '50, Carlisle, Mass.; Feb. 23, 1986. A semi-retired public accountant, he had worked as a staff accountant for the Boston office of Laventhol, Krekstein, Horwath & Horwath, Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include two daughters, **Lisa** '83 and **Laura** '85; a son, **John R.** '75; and his wife, **Patricia (Rogers)** '49, 393 South St., Carlisle 01711.

Roger C. Carmel '54, Los Angeles, Calif.; Nov. 13. He was a character actor best known for his portrayal of Harry Mudd, an intergalactic confidence man, on the popular television series *Star Trek*. He also supplied the voice for Mudd in a 1972 animated version of the show, and was the voice for Smokey The Bear on television ads. Mr. Carmel had experience on Broadway, but it was on television that he established his career as a character actor. He appeared in such series as *The Alfred Hitchcock Hour*, *I Spy*, *The Munsters*, *Batman*, and *Hart to Hart*. From 1967 to 1968, he had a starring role as Roger Buell, the offbeat television writer on *The Mothers-in-Law*. Mr. Carmel was seen most recently in television commercials as Señor Naugles, spokesman for the Naugles fast-food chain. In addition to television, he appeared in a number of motion pictures, including *North by Northwest*, *Gambit*, and *Goodbye Charlie*. He is survived by his sister, Cynthia Schain, 130 Old Gulph Rd., Gladwyne, Pa. 19030.

Jane L. Meurs '58, Albany, N.Y.; Oct. 5. She is survived by her mother, Sarah C. Meurs, 30 Rugby Rd., East Greenbush, N.Y. 12061.

Kenneth Allen Baker '69, San Francisco, Calif.; Nov. 7, of brain cancer. He was president of Ken Baker Publicity Services, a public relations company in San Francisco. Survivors include his brother, **Richard** '73, and his father, **Walter** '39, 568 Montauk Ave., New London, Conn. 06320.

Paula Litchfield '71, Sanborton, N.H.; in a 1985 automobile accident. She was a psychologist with MCEAT in Danbury, Conn. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. **Edward T. Litchfield** '49, Box 67, Sanborton 03269.

Keith Frederick Pease '77, Westerly, R.I.; Jan. 30. A repairman for the Mystic Shipyard, in Mystic, Conn., he had previously worked as a fisherman out of Galilee, R.I. Survivors include two sisters and his parents, **Bradford K.** '51 and **Monica A. Pease**, 2029 East Columbia St., Allentown, Pa. 18103.

Steven P. D'Alessandro '78, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Feb. 17. At the time of his death, he was a law student at Yale. He also took courses at Yale Divinity School and served as assistant chaplain to the Episcopal Church at Yale, in preparation for ordination as a deacon. Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. **Armand D'Alessandro**, 112 Highland Ave., Brooklyn 11223.

Brian C. Daly '86, Berwyn, Pa.; Dec. 20. He had been an offensive guard on the football team and was a pre-med student. Survivors include his mother, Mrs. **James W. Daly**, 28 Oak Knoll Dr., Berwyn 19312.

Detlev W. Schumann, Providence, professor of German language and literature at Brown before retiring in 1970; Dec. 29. Professor Schumann was a member of the faculty on two occasions, from 1936 to 1949 and from 1962 until his retirement. He was chairman of the German department from 1962 to 1965 and was the author of many articles on the age of Goethe and German romanticism. While teaching at the University of Illinois, Schumann was an editor of the *Journal of English and German Philology*. In 1961, the Federal Republic of Germany awarded him the Service Cross, First Class, for his many contributions to the dissemination of German culture in the United States. The following year, he was named an honorary citizen of Kiel, Germany, his birthplace. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and his wife, Elizabeth, 178 Power St., Providence 02906.

Dr. Edmund Billings, Bristol, R.I., clinical instructor of surgery at Brown; Dec. 27. During his years in private practice, he was on the staffs of Memorial Hospital, Roger Williams General Hospital, and Notre Dame Hospital. After leaving private practice, Dr. Billings served in the emergency department at Memorial Hospital for several years before joining the faculty of the Program in Medicine at Brown. He was a member of numerous medical societies, and was instrumental in establishing the oncology file for the state of Rhode Island. During the Korean War, he served in the Army Medical Corps. Survivors include a son, two daughters, and his wife, Phyllis, 162 Sea Breeze Ln., Bristol 02809.

SPORTS

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an Ivy record score of 9.25. Lynn DeNucci '90 won the balance beam competition. She finished third on the floor exercises and tied for fourth in the vault. As a team, the 170.85 points scored was a new record, as was the combined vault score (44.30) and balance beam (43.70).

Men's indoor track finished fifth at the Heptagonals in Annapolis. Only the 1950 team had the distinction of finishing that high. Four new Brown records were set in the competition: Mark Ruday '89 in the 1,000 meters (2:27.26), Greg Whiteley '89 in the 1,500 meters (3:47.30), and Peter Loomis '88 in the 3,000 meters (8:06.27). Those three then teamed with Jon Singer '88 to set a record in the distance medley relay (9:55.68).

All-Ivy

Athletes participating in nine of the eleven winter sports were accorded All-Ivy honors.

Basketball's **Pat Lynch** '87, who averaged 21.5 points a game, received honorable mention recognition. In women's basketball, **Kerry Kelley** '87, Brown's all-time assist leader, was first team, and **Janice Huwe** '89 was honorable mention.

Women's ice hockey had two selections: leading scorer **Whitney Robbins** '90, who was first team, and **Kim Les** '88, who was honorable mention.

The wrestling team was represented by **Bob Hill** '88 (150 lbs.), one of only five unanimous first-team selections and only one of two wrestlers to be named to the first team for two consecutive years; **Dave Smith** '89 (126 lbs.); and **Rob Murphy** '90 (HW). Murphy, fourth in balloting for rookie-of-the-year honors, was second team All-Ivy.

Gymnasts **Sue Craven** '89 and **Lynn DeNucci** '90 were voted to the first-team All-Ivy, as were squash's **Sue Cutler** '88 and **Lexi Hazen** '87. Women's track was represented by **Wendy Smith** '87.

Men's track placed two men on the first team: **Greg Whiteley** '89 and **John Robertson** '90; and three on the second team: **Tom Smith** '88, **Peter Loomis** '88, and **Chris Schille** '88. **Charlie Chester**, who set a new school record in three-meter diving, was named to first team All-Ivy in swimming.

Women's swimming placed eleven on the rolls of All-Ivy. **Aimee Montague** '89, **Jennifer Boyd** '89, **Wendy Reinhardt** '87, **Darci Lanphere** '90, **Jenny Norton** '90, **Karen Dieffenthaler** '89, **Devon McLennan** '90, **Linda Beane** '87, and **Jeanne Oliva** '89 were first team, and **Carolyn Ryder** '89 and diver **Sue Lofgren** '89 were second team.

Sports Foundation brings Staubach to campus

Former Dallas Cowboy quarterback and 1985 inductee into the Football Hall of Fame Roger Staubach was the special guest speaker at the annual Brown University Sports Foundation Winter Weekend in February.

Staubach is president of The Staubach Company, a commercial real estate business in Dallas. He remains active in church affairs and serves on the national boards of a number of non-profit organizations. His talk, "Staubach on Success," was before an overflow crowd in Sayles Hall, which was first treated to a short NFL film recalling Staubach's football career. His speech was equal parts evangelical sermon, Dale Carnegie-inspiration, and a coach's locker room halftime pep talk.

Staubach's game plan for success begins with vision. Set a goal, he said, and then pursue it without excuses or alibis when things go wrong, and remember that there are "absolutely no shortcuts to success. You have inconsistent success if you don't work hard." Talent, knowledge, dedication, and perseverance are the key components to his vision formula.

"You have to utilize what you have to the fullest of your capabilities. The only thing you can control in your life is yourself," he said. Dedication has to do with priorities. "For Vince Lombardi it was, 'Almighty God, my family, and the Green Bay Packers.' Whether that's corny or not, he was talking about priorities. You have to do the uncomfortable things in life to be productive." Knowledge ("Never think you know it all") and perseverance ("I don't think you can quit in life") are crucial. Staubach used his experiences in Vietnam to sum up his views on perseverance and handling the more difficult times of life.

"I served as a Navy lieutenant in a place called Che Li in South Vietnam. I was in a Naval support group. I was not out in the rice paddies looking for anyone; I was in my little hut along the

coast, hoping no one would find me," he recalled. "We used to have mortar attacks on our base. They'd come in about every four or five weeks. The sounds of the incoming mortar rounds were earth-shattering. The only thing I could do was to get to the bunker for protection.

"I realize now, at the ripe old age of forty-five, that life is one series of mortar attacks. They hit when I was in college, they hit when I was older, and they're still hitting. The key to life is handling the difficult times, the difficult moments. You need that perseverance. You just can't quit."

Scoreboard

(February 23-March 31)

Men's Basketball (9-18)

Penn 95, Brown 92 (OT)
Princeton 72, Brown 70

Women's Basketball (9-15)

Penn 85, Brown 73
Princeton 66, Brown 56

Men's Hockey (11-16)

Brown 7, Army 5
Brown 3, Princeton 1
Harvard 6, Brown 2
Harvard 5, Brown 2

Wrestling (17-7)

Columbia 21, Brown 16
10th in Easterns at Princeton

Men's Swimming (5-5)

Brown 78, Dartmouth 32
9th in EISL at Army

Squash (8-2)

Trinity 6, Brown 3

Gymnastics (8-7)

Northeastern 170.35, Brown 170.15
Brown 170.15, Bridgewater 148.35
Vermont 167.60, Brown 165.80
Massachusetts 169.95, Brown 165.80
3rd in Ivies at Penn
Brown 165.80, Cortland 158.85
Brown 165.80, Hofstra 152.20
Brown 165.80, Syracuse 59.40

Men's Baseball (7-1)

Eastern Kentucky 13, Brown 1
Brown 3, Indiana 2
Brown 9, Adelphi 5
Brown 5, North Central Illinois 3
Brown 12, Moravian 2
Brown 17, Lincoln Memorial 2
Brown 5, Drexel 2
Brown 11, Drexel 0

Women's Softball (3-5)

Brown 11, New Orleans 3
Brown 10, Lawrence 0
Brown 5, Florida 1

Florida 2, Brown 1
 Southern Missouri 3, Brown 2
 Southern Missouri 1, Brown 0
 Ohio State 6, Brown 5
 Ohio State 7, Brown 0

Men's Lacrosse (6-1)

Brown 13, Virginia 6
 Brown 11, Hofstra 5
 Brown 16, Boston College 3
 Army 10, Brown 9 (4 OT)
 Brown 14, Adelphi 6
 Brown 14, Yale 9
 Brown 9, Holy Cross 2

Women's Lacrosse (1-0)

Brown 8, Penn 5

Men's Tennis (2-3)

Brown 5, West Virginia 4
 Brown 8, Northwestern 0
 Wisconsin 6, Brown 3
 Nebraska 7, Brown 2
 UC Santa Barbara 8, Brown 1

Women's Tennis (2-8)

UC Santa Barbara 8, Brown 1
 Iowa 5, Brown 0
 Loyola Marymount 5, Brown 3
 San Diego 8, Brown 1

PERELMAN

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were killed in an automobile accident while returning from a hunting trip in Mexico in 1940, days after another Hollywood screenwriter and novelist, F. Scott Fitzgerald, succumbed to a heart attack.

The archive contains several of West's unpublished short stories, and photographs of West, Perelman, and Laura Weinstein, West's sister and Perelman's wife. Notable among the photographs is an enlargement of a snapshot of Perelman and Laura taken in Providence in the 1920s, and never published, and several pictures of the Perelmans and the Wests at the farm they owned in Pennsylvania.

Unlike Perelman, who was shy and studious at Brown, West, the son of wealthy parents, was something of a bon vivant, dressing in expensive suits and assuming an aristocratic pose—for a while he went by the name of Nathaniel von Wallenstein Weinstein. The story of his acceptance into Brown and his career as a student are checkered, to say the least. Nonetheless, he was a contributor, like Perelman, to *Casements* and *The Brown Jug* and, much to the chagrin of past administrators, did graduate in 1924.

There is a photograph in the archive that shows von Wallenstein

Weinstein exiting University Hall, a residence hall until the 1939-40 renovation converted it to administrative offices. He is captured in midstep by the unknown photographer, nattily attired in a dark suit accented with the appropriate breast-pocket handkerchief. His face, almost gaunt compared to later publicity photos, is in sharp profile, and in his outstretched hand he holds his hat. His shadow stretches back, over the steps, and up the stucco wall of the Hall.

Perhaps one of the greatest tributes that can be paid to a writer is that everyday life seems to echo, or reflect, his work. Actual experiences seem as if they were created from the writer's imagination. The compassionless grindings of government bureaucracies are called Kafkaesque. The goofy, the ridiculous, the madcap and antic, Perelmanesque.

Two articles from *The New York Times* in the material tell of a support group for women writers of romance novels, and of a man still waiting for his free trip to the moon, the first prize in a radio station-sponsored essay contest he won as a ten-year-old. Perelmanesque, and, if it is not too presumptuous, articles that he might have clipped for his work-in-progress file. 10

FIRST LADIES

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ceived more favorable coverage and the media treated her anti-drug campaign with greater seriousness. Until the historical record of the Reagan presidency is available, a judgment on the quality of Mrs. Reagan's effect on the drug problem is premature. The visible side of her program consists to a large degree of occasions where her fame draws attention to the issue with schoolchildren, parents, and First Ladies from other countries in attendance. Mrs. Reagan's activism is both conservative in its avoidance of government action and not very threatening because it appears no one is to blame for the spread of drug abuse. The cause she espouses is more in the nature of a celebrity public-service announcement than an assault on a serious social problem.

Writers on First Ladies always confront the question of triviality. Are these women worth studying, and have they had any effect on American history? Their influence on their husbands as wives, mothers, and political partners properly belongs to the field of presi-

dential biography. Historians and political scientists have not devoted much attention to this aspect of the presidency, but there are indications that the balance is shifting, as in the case of recent work on Woodrow Wilson and his wives and the intense fascination with Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt.

What about the position of First Lady itself? To what degree does it represent a legitimate subject of inquiry? Or, is it simply a matter of ceremony and a cause of gossip? Ceremony and gossip have surrounded presidential wives throughout American history. The treatment of First Ladies as celebrities in this century has only been a way of assessing the place of these women in the politics of the country. The nation is not altogether comfortable with the idea of autonomous, self-reliant women, and it is comforting to have a cultural symbol of femininity who fulfills the stereotypes of what women should be and do.

Being a First Lady, then, requires a woman to act, if she would succeed, as a mixture of queen, club woman, and starlet. Subject to unrelenting attention, expected to behave impeccably in every situation, and criticized from some quarters for substantive assertion, the wife of a President has all the perquisites of stardom and the rewards of fame. What she is denied is genuine importance as an individual. Celebrity is a trivializing process, and for First Ladies that is the central point of their position. They live on display. While their cage is gilded, their freedom remains severely limited. 11

DISCIPLINE

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fact that once you set foot on this campus, you are accepting the things we are in the position to do for you—and that goes all the way from the education we offer to the rules we have about conduct to all the counseling programs we have.

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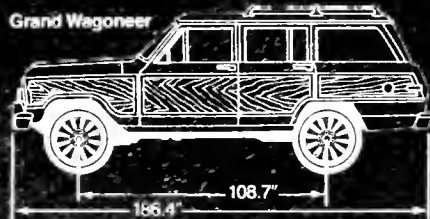
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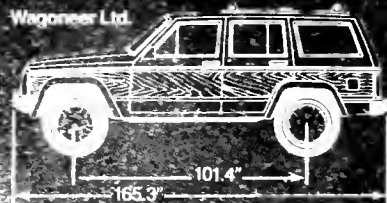
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