

Brown *Alumni Monthly*

May 1991

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Volume 91, Number 8
May 1991

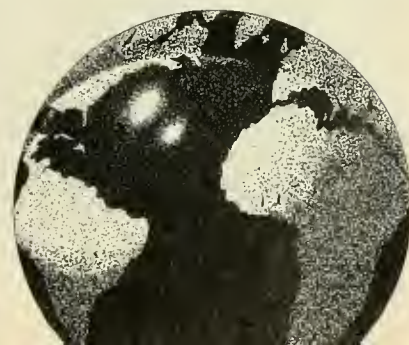


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Brown

Alumni Monthly

May 1991
Volume 91, No. 8

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Carrying the Mail

Sexual abuse (continued)

Editor: In response to the Rev. Robert A. Tourigney's belief (*Mail*, February) that the term "date rape" need not include those occasions in which the woman has allowed her date to go beyond "the point of no return," I strongly respond that there is no such point. Further, that excuse has been used *ad nauseam* for far too long.

One speaker demonstrated this truth with the following illustration: a young man and woman, alone in her parents' house, engage in heavy petting on the couch. As they continue, the young man states repeatedly, "I can't stop; I can't stop." Suddenly, there is an unexpected key in the front door and her father's voice in the entry way. I ask you: *Can he stop?*

A person can stop, but the truth is, he or she does not want to stop. The bottom line is that there is no point of passion in which the word "no" should be ignored, no matter how people may try to rationalize otherwise.

Do men and women place themselves in compromising positions? I do agree with Reverend Tourigney – far too often and far too easily. That, however, is a broader issue having to do with the morals of our culture, or lack thereof. Does a woman give up her rights to her body once she has placed herself in this position? Absolutely not. To act on the belief that she has is rape, and nothing less.

Lisa Miller Autry '82

Dallas

Editor: I feel indebted to Rev. Tourigney for his candor about sex. Many people of goodwill still believe in a "need" for intercourse, a physiological craving which, once aroused, robs people of self-control. If we are to grapple with date rape, we must first confront this myth.

"Heavy petting" usually does reach a "point of no return," but it's not the one Rev. Tourigney has been taught; rather, it is known as incipient orgasm. Like sneezing, orgasm truly is beyond volun-

tary control. And most people cannot long resist their desire for orgasm.

By contrast, decisions about *where* orgasm occurs are entirely a matter of choice. Clinical psychologists know that many heterosexual men secretly prefer oral or manual stimulation to intercourse, but virtually no man will admit to it – because he has been taught, like Rev. Tourigney, that "real" men "need" intercourse.

People who claim not to be able to restrain their desire for sexual contact when a date says "no" are simply not being truthful. When date rapists are interrupted at the moment of coercion by a police spotlight or the shocked voice of a roommate, how long do you think their "need" for sex lingers? Nothing prevents such a quick response to a date's refusal, except an underdeveloped conscience and the perdurable myth of "the sex drive."

Rev. Tourigney writes that "Sex is a strong drive easily aroused, but once aroused less easily controlled." As a student of psychology I regret that the ambiguous term "sex drive" causes the public to conflate *sexuality* (stimulation and orgasm) with *sex* (intercourse). Think of the hunger drive: it, too, constantly motivates our behavior, but every day we choose between many socially acceptable ways to satisfy it – unless we have an eating disorder.

Ari Solomon '88

Bethesda, Md.

'The Insistent Muse'

Editor: First let me express how pleased I was with Vicki Sanders's article about the dance program and with John Forasté's masterful photographs (*BAM*, February). However, I would just like to clarify two things.

First, as the daughter of a journalist, I know the role that journalism plays in history. For the record and for archival purposes, therefore, it should be noted that during the thirteen years when the dance program went through a period

of incredible growth (1974-1987), Don B. Wilmeth was the chairman of the Department of Theatre, Speech and Dance. Without his support and belief in dance as a vital theatre art, the task of developing the program to what it is now would have been much more difficult.

The second thing I would like to stress is that while it is true that the educational goal of the conservatory is vocational training, a liberal arts education is a viable and credible alternative preparation for a career in the performing arts. In the same way that many students who study the sciences and humanities at Brown have distinguished careers in those fields, dancers who have graduated from our program have distinguished careers in dance, as independent dancers and choreographers, on Broadway and in film, as arts educators and administrators, and on the concert stage with regional and experimental troupes as well as with such internationally acclaimed ensembles as The Paul Taylor Dance Company and The Jose Limon Dance Company. We are as proud of them as we are of our former dancers who have entered other professions.

Julie A. Strandberg

Director of Dance, Campus

Hann's expulsion

Editor: I'm sure you've received a dozen copies of the February 18 *Washington Post* column by Jonathan Yardley ["At Brown, a Hard Lesson in Free Speech"].

It's difficult for me to believe that President Gregorian allowed Hann – or anyone else – to be expelled for something he said.

Hann is obviously twisted, an embarrassment to the Brown community, most of all an embarrassment to himself. But as an American citizen, what about Hann's constitutional right to free speech? I hope Brown is ready to fight a losing battle against the ACLU.

In 1968 or thereabouts, I interviewed Barnaby Keeney, who was president of Brown University. Those were Vietnam War days, and anti-war sentiments were running high on all the campuses. One day when I met with Keeney he had been handling a problem caused by the very radical pro-Viet Cong statements of a Brown professor. Here is what Keeney said when the press and the alumni demanded to know what he was going to do about that professor:

"Every man," Keeney said, "has a right to make a damn fool of himself."

I hope President Gregorian takes counsel in Keeney's remark. Because our hard-won civil rights have been gradually seeping through cracks in government policy over the last ten years. Institutions of higher learning should be committed to plugging those leaks, not setting off concussions that contribute to the further loss of the "blessings of liberty."

Roger Vaughan '59

Oxford, Md.

For a statement by President Gregorian, see page 35. – Editor

Editor: Our San Diego papers are again reporting and debating another lurid story from Brown – this one, involving the recent expulsion by Vartan Gregorian of a student who had harassed other students with racist and anti-Semitic insults. Afterwards, the [February 13] *Brown Daily Herald* saluted Gregorian's actions with an editorial "good riddance" to the expelled student.

I attended Brown during the conformist and repressive 1950s. Still I was allowed by the University to hear the divergent and sometimes explosive opinions of the American Nazi George Lincoln Rockwell, Fidel Castro, Malcolm X, a very young Martin Luther King, and an assortment of bombastic beat poets. Regardless of the decade, this was an era of free speech at Brown. Drunk or sober, a lot of Brown men and Pembroke women and their guests exercised this basic American right. And for many of us it was the first time to do so without fear of banishment or expulsion. It was all part of what some of us once called a "liberal education." Apparently, things are changing at Brown.

James S. Dietz '62

San Diego

'Retired but not retiring'

Editor: The article about retired professors (BAM, February) brought into focus how fortunate my generation was to have attended Brown. The outstanding quality of the faculty in our day is hard to match today. I still remember the exciting lectures on atomic structure by Professor Beyer. In fact the textbook he used in that course came in handy helping my daughter Lisa understand atomic structure in one of her chemistry



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courses at Amherst last year.

Biology was taught by many outstanding professors, including recently retired Professor Richard J. Goss. I had the good fortune to have both giants in the classics department, Professors Robinson and Workman. Dr. Frederick W. Barnes, Jr., was my mentor as I applied to medical school. He freely gave hours of his time encouraging my confidence and giving well-founded advice and guidance.

I hope there is a new generation of Brown professors that will try to match the greatness of ours.

Donald D. Cameron, M.D. '64
Wyoming, Pa.

David Santoro

Editor: I found the essay by David Santoro '80 (Finally, February) on his tenth class reunion to be both courageous and very moving. In fact his piece was the first article I came to. I am one of those people who reads your magazine from back to front each month, checking first the obituaries, and then the classes for news of my classmates and friends. Read together, the written and the unwritten content of these three sections last month underscored for me a sadness and a sense of disorientation akin to Mr. Santoro's at his reunion brunch.

I am always saddened to read of the passing of any member of any recent class, and especially of my own class, though I can seldom put a face to a name. The experience is all the more unsettling, however, when there is no cause of death listed, for then I am left to speculate, and there is Mr. Santoro staring back at me.

We have, he and I, each lost classmates from Brown to AIDS. Most of us will never know, however, how many members of our community have met this particular "untimely end." In most of our newspapers and magazines and alumni monthlies, AIDS is the unnamed death. I respect the privacy of individuals and families to maintain their peace on the cause of death of a loved one. I would only hope that an editorial policy would not keep from all of us the sad truth that AIDS will continue to claim the lives of some of our communities' best and brightest men and women long before their time.

Perhaps because during my time at Brown I found a community that was

exceptionally supportive of each of us, in all of our diversity, and because I found Brown to be a place that challenged us as a community to test, and experiment, and grow, I somehow expect more from us in the face of death. Perhaps because like Mr. Santoro I cannot imagine a single member of the Brown community who has not left a mark, I am angered at the silence of such anonymous death. We cannot ever measure the cost of the loss through AIDS to our community, or to any community, but perhaps we can at least shout about it and make an effort to remember.

Finally, perhaps because when I read your magazine from back to front and am relieved when I do not recognize the names, and am relieved, somehow, to not find my own, I identified with Mr. Santoro's desire to stand up and put his name with his face for the rest of his classmates. I do not ever want to read of my own death marked by an obituary that does not list a cause of death.

James G. Leipold '84

Philadelphia

The BAM's policy is to report the cause of death when it is known. - Editor

'Go study the Torah'

Editor: This is in reply to letters published (BAM, February) that were in opposition to my letter (BAM, October) stating the fundamental beliefs of the Jewish people as revealed in the Torah, i.e., the land of Eretz Yisrael, including Judea and Samaria, belong solely to the Jewish people. The opposing letters proceeded to label me as an extremist, a racist, and a Nazi. I am concerned that the BAM editor has not considered all the opposing viewpoints; therefore, in the interest of fairness, I request that the editor also publish letters condemning me as a pinko commie liberal. This will insure that I have been censured by all sides across the political spectrum. Furthermore, perhaps you can publish a letter from a concerned administrator suggesting I undergo "sensitivity awareness education"; this seems to be the rage these days among university administrators to deal with those whose views are not "politically correct."

Let us not lose sight of the issue under discussion. What follows is a concise statement of the Jewish people's claim to the land of Israel. It is not a nationalist one, not simply because we once lived there, not because of a Bal-

four declaration, or a League of Nations mandate, or a United Nations resolution, or an American "ally," or an international conference. It is not a request, but a *claim* based on a divine grant. The boundaries of Israel are those that are indicated in the Bible, and Eretz Yisrael cannot be redivided. There are no other legitimate claimants.

If this causes certain individuals reading my letter emotional distress, feel free to personally send me hate mail that labels me with more third-grade epithets. You'll feel better. Then go study the Torah. You'll feel enlightened. What is moral and ethical, what is just and merciful, must be based not on Western and secularized concepts, but on divine values that can be derived only from the sources of Jewish law.

Michael Glaser '80
Torrance, Calif.

Library settlement

Editor: I'd like to clarify two points in Anne Diffily's article (Elms, December) regarding the settlement at the Brown libraries. The article said, apparently based on President Gregorian's letter, that the union negotiated Blue Cross for one year only and could reopen negotiations if not happy with the University plan for 1991-92. That is incorrect. We negotiated a plan including Blue Cross. Either party may reopen the contract this fall to change from *that* plan. A major issue in the strike was our right to negotiate regarding health benefits.

The article also referred to union members, like other employees, using sick time to tend ailing parents. Actually, we put in writing the right to use sick time for ailing parents, who do not reside with the employee, a right which was extended to the rest of the Brown community due to our initiative. I should note that in the library, and possibly elsewhere at Brown as well, people had already been granted this benefit informally over the years.

It is never an easy decision to go on strike. Through many meetings, the library workers agonized and finally decided that a strike was necessary. I share President Gregorian's delight regarding the settlement and hope to avoid a similar conflict this fall.

Karen McAninch '74
Business Agent, SEIU Local 134
Providence

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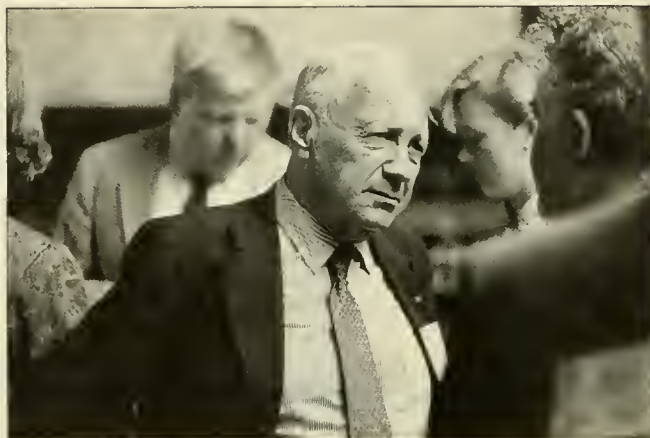
UNDER THE ELMS

Feinstein Awards honor those who are "doing what each of us can do" to end hunger

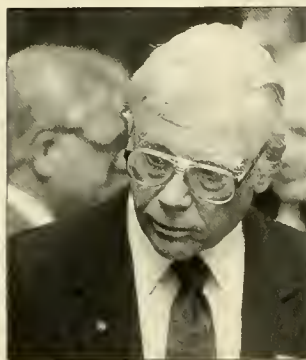
The prevalence of war, the persistence of persecution, and the hypocrisy of governments that use starving citizens as pawns in factional and inter-country warfare – "All of this," said Tufts University president Jean Mayer last month in the Salomon Center auditorium, "should *not* discourage us from doing what each one of us can do" to end hunger.

Mayer, a world-renowned nutritionist, was honorary chairman of the fifth annual Alan Shawn Feinstein World Hunger Awards presented at Brown on April 4. The event occurred in conjunction with an international conference, the Hunger Research Briefing and Exchange, hosted by Brown's Feinstein World Hunger Program.

With a nod to his own life's work, Mayer noted, "The mere fact that we feel responsible to feed the people of the world is a direct result of our knowledge of nutrition. This knowledge makes it much more intolerable to have people unfed or underfed. It is only when you can put numbers on the need that you can be effective in political action and



JOHN FORASTÉ (3)



Nutritionist Jean Mayer, top, chats with President Vartan Gregorian at a reception for the World Hunger Awards. Mayer was honorary chairman and featured speaker at the event. Two of the honorees were Patricia Young, left, and Nevin Scrimshaw, right.

make the public powers accountable."

Mayer criticized the irony of federal farming subsidy programs in a country where some people cannot get enough to eat. "In the U.S.," he said, "we're swimming in surpluses [of food] that we're paying people *not* to produce. To have any American hungry is the result of bad organization and of stupidity."

Political action, such as has been employed successfully in other parts of the world, could change U.S. food policies for the better, Mayer suggested. He listed as encouraging examples those of India, China, and other parts of Asia. Many African countries, however, have fared more poorly both for environmental and infrastructural reasons (such as poor roads), and factional conflicts. "In the Sudan," Mayer noted, "the government *wants* to starve 8 million people – Christians and animists. It is genocide.

"We have not made it clear that we will not tolerate genocide on a scale not seen since the end of World War II," he added.

The people being honored at Brown, Mayer said,



JOHN FORASTÉ (2)



Edward Mgaya, left, accepted the principal World Hunger Award on behalf of the people of the Iringa region in Tanzania, whose grass-roots program to fight malnutrition has lowered the death rate for young children by 30 percent. The crystal and granite award sculpture (inset) was created by Rhode Island sculptor Steven I. Weinberg from a design by Kathryn de Boer.

were not chosen for "one brilliant gesture" towards alleviating hunger. Rather, he concluded, they were honored "for a lifetime devoted to the betterment of mankind."

Then, the awards were bestowed by Mayer and by President Vartan Gregorian. Those honored were:

- The people of Iringa, Tanzania, received the top award, the Alan Shawn Feinstein World Hunger Award of \$25,000, for their regional nutritional program for children. Edward P. Mgaya, divisional secretary for the Iringa region, accepted the award on their behalf. With the help of the Joint WHO/UNICEF Nutrition Support Programme, planners in the Iringa region developed a community-centered effort that since 1983 has reduced severe malnutrition by 60 percent and lowered the death rate for young children by about 30 percent. Tanzania hopes to develop similar community-based nutrition programs nationwide.

- Nevin S. Scrimshaw, who is on the faculty of

United Nations University, where he organized a World Hunger Program, was given the Feinstein Merit Award for Research and Education (\$10,000). He directs the UNU's Food, Nutrition, and Development Program. Earlier in his career, he established the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, where he made advances in treating protein-deficiency disease and goiter. He then established MIT's Department of Nutrition and Food Science and its International Food and Nutrition Program.

- Patricia Young, a driving force behind the observation of World Food Day every October 16 in the U.S., received the Feinstein Merit Award for Public Service (\$10,000). Dividing her time between Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D.C., Young has set up annual teleconferences on hunger, linking hundreds of university campuses in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. She worked with the House Select Committee on Hunger regarding language

in last year's farm bill; and has served on a number of other national and international committees dealing with food, nutrition, and hunger.

The World Hunger Awards were inaugurated in 1986-87 and are presented annually at Brown. They recognize extraordinary efforts or contributions to the reduction of hunger and its prevention in the future. The awards are named for

benefactor Alan Shawn Feinstein, author and publisher of an investment newsletter, *Insider's Report*, who for years has been investing his own wealth in community assistance programs such as day-care centers, food banks, and other charitable causes. In 1985, he gave money to establish the World Hunger Program at Brown, a research and teaching center that involves sixteen academic departments at the University and is directed by University Professor Robert W. Kates, a geographer and a former MacArthur Fellow. — A.D.

Addendum

Absent from the Registrar's list of the "top ten" undergraduate courses (Under the Elms, April) are a handful of economics courses that are taken by vast numbers of students each year. Since the courses are taught in smaller (seventy-five, or so) sections, they don't show up on the printout, but when all is tallied, they come out at the very top of the top.

So, for the record, it is worth noting that Economics 111, microeconomics, drew 636 students last year; Economics 121, macroeconomics, drew 317; and economics 71, financial accounting, drew 304. That makes them, respectively, number one, number three, and tied for number seven. — C.B.H.

University professor **Martha Nussbaum**, who is also professor of classics and philosophy and an adjunct professor of comparative literature, was awarded the PEN/Spielvogel Diamonstein Award for her recent collection of essays, *Love's Knowledge*. The \$5,000 award was presented in New York at the annual PEN Literary Awards Reception in May.

Rhode Island Governor Bruce Sundlun has appointed Associate Dean of the College **Perry Ashley** to a twelve-member state task force on ethics. Formed in March, the task force will meet this spring and summer with groups and individuals who have concerns about the state government and will present a report to Sundlun in the fall.

Professor of Hispanic Studies **Geoffrey Ribbans** has been awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship for the first semester of next year to write a comprehensive study of *Fortunate y Jacinta*, Betino Pérez Galdós's most highly esteemed novel. After Cervantes, Galdós is seen as Spain's most prominent novelist. Ribbans will study the full manuscript of the novel, including an early draft, at Harvard's Houghton Library.

P. Terrence Hoppman, professor of political science and director of the international relations program, was inaugurated as vice president of the International Studies Association at its annual convention in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Ernest S. Frerichs, director of the Program in Judaic Studies, was invited to give a lecture on "The Art of Translation: The Challenge of Modern Bible Translation" as part of an interdisciplinary series held for the past two years in the Royal Castle in Warsaw. His April 27 lecture and others were sponsored by the Polish Academy of Sciences and the University of Warsaw's Department of Historical Anthropology.

Hazard Professor of Physics Emeritus **Philip Bray** '48 will be the fourth recipient of the N.F. Mott Award, given by the *Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids*. Established in 1983, the award honors senior scientists for their contributions to the science of non-crystalline solids.

Playwright **James Schevill**, professor emeritus of English, has been selected to receive an Academy-Institute Award from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters for his work in drama. The \$7,500 award honors creative writers and encourages them in their work.

Slavic Languages graduate student **Lawrence Mansour** has received an International Research and Exchanges advanced research grant for spring semester next year. He will travel to the Soviet Union to study the origins and development of Russian aestheticism between 1848 and 1861.

Two Brown faculty were among the thirty-nine Woodrow Wilson Fellows chosen for the academic year 1991-92. They

were selected from a field of 755 applicants. Established by Congress in 1968, the Wilson Fellowships were designed to commemorate Woodrow Wilson's scholarly depth and public concerns by generating scholarships at the most advanced level.

Ford Foundation Professor and Professor of History **James Patterson** plans to use his fellowship to continue work on a biography of former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

Stanley Stowers, associate professor of religious studies, received a Wilson Fellowship and a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship to work on a book comparing the way that the ancient Greeks, Jews, and early Christians constructed their view of the ethno-religious "other."

In addition, Stowers received, but could not accept, an NEH summer fellowship to work on the same project. In June he will be a featured speaker at a conference in Denmark on Paul and Hellenistic philosophy; then he will travel to the University of Oslo to speak at a symposium.

Brown senior **James Debardelaben** has been named a Master's Engineering Fellow by the National Consortium for Graduate Degrees in Engineering and Science (GEM). The fellowships pay tuition and fees at a GEM-member university of the fellow's choice, plus a minimum stipend of \$6,000 per academic year.

Robert Mathiesen, professor of Slavic languages and chairman of the Committee on Medieval Studies, presented a paper at Ohio State University as part of an interdisciplinary panel on "The Impact of Printing, 1450-1550." His topic was "Eisenstein Reconsidered: The Impact of the Invention of Printing in Eastern vs. Western Europe."

Paula Vogel, associate professor of English and director of the Graduate Playwriting Workshop, won a Theater Playwrights' Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts. The grant will support her playwriting work, including research, travel, and creating and revising plays. Vogel's play, *And Baby Makes Seven*, recently opened off-Broadway, starring New York actress Reno.

Filmmakers **Annie Goldson** and **Chris Bratton**, both lecturers in the Center for Modern Culture and Media Studies, are bringing in awards for their documentaries, *Framing the Panthers in Black and White*, and *Counterterror: The North of Ireland*.

Framing the Panthers was named "best social documentary" at the New England Film and Video Festival in Boston; it was honored at a film festival in Australia and at various American film festivals in Philadelphia, East Orange (New Jersey), Buffalo, and San Francisco.

Counterterror won as "best advocacy work" in the Atlanta film and video festival and received a Silver Apple at the National Educational Film and Video Festival in Oakland. It received a special invitational screening at the New England festival.

U.S. News ranks Brown's medical program #1 for primary care

In its annual "best of the graduate schools" issue, ranking the nation's top medical, law, business, and engineering schools, *U.S. News & World Report* added a new subcategory this spring: medical schools that emphasize primary care. The editors judged that, of the sixty-six schools that focus on general medicine, Brown does the best job of training internists, family practitioners, and general pediatricians – that is, plain, old-fashioned doctors.

The article pointed out that the nation's top medical students are being lured toward high-tech specialties and research careers – away from general medicine. At Brown medical faculty are encouraging students to buck that trend. About 40 percent of each year's graduating class of doctors enter residency programs in general medicine, says Dean of Medicine David Greer. He wishes that number were higher still.

"General medicine is a great social need and a great area of neglect in this country," he says, giving several reasons for the field's fall from fashion. First, most schools teach medicine in tertiary-care medical centers – "places you go when you have a complicated disease," as Greer puts it – where the teaching faculty tend to be specialists. "Isolating medical education in hospitals" limits the role models available to students, Greer says.

In addition, he says, "the glamour and prestige go to the macho surgeon who opens up your head or

your heart." And then there's the question of lifestyle. "Our top students see ophthalmologists working nine-to-five and making three times as much as a GP, who has to get up in the middle of the night to take care of sick people," Greer says. "All of these things conspire to keep medical schools turning out high-tech specialists." Nationally some 75 percent of medical students specialize.

The result of all this for the patient, Greer says, is that "if you have a pain, you have to figure out where it is and go to a specialist who handles that part of the body. If you're an old person like me and you have three or four pains, you go to three or four specialists. That's dangerous, because these doctors are not sharing charts with one another." It is safer, he says, to have one doctor overseeing your health and keeping track of what medications you are taking.

Cheaper, too. Specialization is driving up the cost of medicine nationally as

patients hop from one high-tech doctor to another, trying to find the right one for each problem.

A number of factors conspire to prevent easy solution of this problem, Greer says. One is that among medical schools, as with individual doctors, prestige goes to those with high-technology specialties. Second, he says, medical schools rely on their clinical income, and surgery is what brings in the bucks. And then, he says, a lot of doctors are just plain uncomfortable getting outside the hospital.

"Brown has been successful," Greer says, in two areas. First, it has developed a series of innovative teaching programs to broaden students' education. One program, which the *U.S. News* article lauded, trains medical students in community medical centers under primary-care doctors, as well as in tertiary-care centers. In addition, Rhode Island Hospital has a very highly-regarded training program in general and internal medicine; it is taught

by leaders in the field, who are also productive researchers.

Second, Brown has developed a reputation for its strength in primary care both nationally and internationally, which has helped the whole field develop, Greer says. "We're looked to in a sort of missionary role."

The *U.S. News* survey, Greer acknowledges, may be more reflective of Brown's reputation than an objective measure of excellence. The rankings

are based on polls, not hard data, he stresses.

Further, Greer warns that by overemphasizing primary care, the survey runs the risk of down-playing the importance of medical specialties and research. More than half of Brown's medical graduates still go on to specialize, he says, and the medical school is justly proud of some of its own residency programs in those fields. "We're now in the top half of U.S. medical schools receiving NIH grants," he says. "That's a standard measure of the strength of your research programs."

Nevertheless, the attention in *U.S. News* and subsequently on "The Today Show" has been heartening to those on campus and in the affiliated hospitals. As the article concluded, "by steering its top students toward general medicine, Brown not only is helping to remedy a glaring national shortage, but has placed itself at the forefront of the movement to reform medical education." – C.B.H.



TOP 10 IN PRIMARY CARE

These medical schools – whose main mission is primary care – had the highest scores in the *U.S. News* survey.

SCHOOL	OVERALL SCORE	REPUTATION RANK BY ACADEMICS	RANKED BY INTERNS-RESIDENCY DIRECTORS	% OUT OF STATE TUITION	FACULTY STUDENT RATIO
1 Brown University, R.I.	100.0	1	3	\$18,585	1.4
2 Ohio State University	99.2	3	2	\$14,404	0.5
3 Thomas Jefferson University, Pa.	97.6	3	4	\$18,200	0.6
4 Michigan State University	97.6	6	1	\$9,000	0.7
5 Dartmouth College, N.H.	94.4	6	5	\$20,650	1.5
6 University of Kansas	92.8	6	7	\$12,851	0.6
6 University of Kentucky	92.8	5	8	\$17,180	1.1
9 University of New Mexico	89.6	1	16	\$8,468	1.2
9 Medical College of Georgia	88.0	10	9	\$12,054	0.6
10 George Washington University, D.C.	87.2	14	6	\$23,600	0.5

Overlap Group cancels meeting in response to collusion investigation

Brown's financial-aid officers and other members of the Financial Aid Overlap Group cancelled their spring meeting this year in response to the Justice Department's ongoing investigation of possible collusion to fix tuition, financial aid, or faculty salaries (Under the Elms, October and December 1989 and November 1990).

"We have decided, since the investigation is continuing, that we should not hold the Overlap meeting this year," said Executive Vice President Robert A. Reichley. "The cancellation should not be regarded as a permanent decision on our part or on the part of the other Ivy members." Reichley stressed that Overlap met last year while the Justice Department was holding interrogatories, and that the decision to cancel was "a gesture of good faith on our part."

Since 1954, financial-aid officers from about twenty-three competitive private schools have shared information reported by their applicants, maintaining a centralized data bank and holding Overlap meetings each spring to discuss the cases of students admitted to more than one of the member schools. Aid officers from the Ivy schools and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which frequently admit the same applicants, meet together, as do officers from other similar schools.

Although all colleges and universities use federal guidelines to determine students' financial needs, they rely on students to provide background information. One of Overlap's goals has

been to ensure that students are giving all schools the same picture of their financial needs and to prevent schools from bidding against one another for superstars, leaving less aid money for the rest of the applicant pool. The aim, financial-aid officers say, is to ensure that applicants choose colleges based on academic factors rather than financial concerns.

Doing the right thing for the environment

Earth Day turned twenty-one this year, ushering the environmental movement into adulthood. One of the original stars of that movement was Denis Hayes, who organized that first Earth Day celebration in 1970. Hayes is still around: he organized the twentieth Earth Day anniversary last year, and he currently heads Green Seal, the environmental equivalent of the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval. On campus May 1 to inaugurate the Ittleson Endowment for Environmental Studies (Under the Elms, April), Hayes offered the next generation of environmentalists a few wry – and pointed – words of advice.

Looking a little like Clint Eastwood – with his intense gaze and chiseled features – Hayes quoted the sixties byword: "Never trust anyone over thirty – we believed that. We genuinely thought we were better. . . . Now, we worry that we are failures." To be sure, he noted, "we are making some progress." He cited improvement in the water quality

"I think the cancellation is a loss," Reichley said, "because, whatever the perception, Overlap did serve a good purpose. It helped students by leveling the playing field. And it assured that the schools were working with the same information. It meant that schools with greater resources couldn't go off and buy students." In Ivy League athletics, especially, Reichley said, Overlap "provided accountability for schools tempted to be aggressive in pursuing athletes."

Overlap's future, he

said, "depends on how the case is resolved."

That remains to be seen. The investigation is still underway, and lawyers for some of the universities are reportedly meeting with officials from the Justice Department to see if the inquiry can be settled before a case is filed and with no admissions of guilt on the part of the colleges. Despite rumors that an agreement had been reached, as of press time, no word of a resolution appeared imminent. – C.B.H.

of Narraganset Bay, for instance. But the big problems – global warming, the ozone hole, deforestation, species extinction, overpopulation, acid rain – are out of control.

"Avoid the arrogance that we had," he advised students. "It's important to be modest about what we really know." In the early days of the environmental movement, he said, CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons, the aerosol agents that destroy atmospheric ozone) would have been on every chemist's list of non-toxic, risk-free inventions. Now we know better.

Similarly, he urged his listeners to pay attention to transnational environmental issues and to "avoid our unilateral, monomaniacal emphasis on politics. We believed you had to go to Washington, D.C., to change things. Those talking about 'green lifestyles' we thought were nuts."

Each year, he said, Americans carelessly dump "sixteen Exxon Valdezes worth of motor oil," where it can seep into ground water, rather than dispose of it

properly. The nation of Sierra Leone uses as much energy in a year as a single Boeing 747 flight, he said. "You don't get a movement by signing a check to the Sierra Club; you get a movement by changing behavior." That, Hayes pointed out, is the lesson of the civil rights movement.

"Remember, when you are talking to your parents and people on the streets, that eyes glaze over after about four syllables," he warned students. "Keep things simple."

"If we, as a species, have a future," he said, "it is because we have hard-wired into our system the ability to tell right from wrong." Faced with the plight of endangered species such as the giant redwoods and the humpback whale, students, he said, should "think about what your children would say to you. Don't ask what's safe, what's expeditious; ask instead what's the right thing to do. And then do it." – C.B.H.

Donor Profile

Grace Kennison Alpert '51

Occupation: Clinical Psychologist

Home: Providence, RI

Gift: Charitable Gift Annuity

It was 1947. The "New Look," the Big Bands and the jitterbug were in. Jukeboxes everywhere played "The Anniversary Waltz," the most popular song on the Hit Parade. "Miracle on 34th Street" happened. Prophetically, "The Best Years of Our Lives" won the Oscar. And I was entering Brown.

Of all the enriching forces in my Brown experience, there are some which I hold especially dear. There were the ideas and values of President Henry Wriston, voiced in eloquent rhetoric; the graciousness and gentility epitomized by Dean Nancy Duke Lewis; and the associations and exchanges with a diverse group of peers and academicians.

Brown provided an education which reached far beyond the confines of the classroom, an education which I look upon with increasing appreciation and pride as time goes by. With my 40th Reunion approaching, I wanted to do something special for all that Brown gave me. I feel good about establishing a Charitable Gift Annuity. My gift will ultimately benefit Brown's endowment fund, and my class will receive Reunion credit for the initial value of the gift. There are perks for me, too. I receive a handsome tax deduction, and life-long annuity payments that are enhanced by a tax-free provision.

Brown has enriched my life. I am pleased to be able to help enrich Brown's future.



For more information on Life Income Gifts and a copy of *Invest in Brown* write:

Hugh B. Allison '46
Marjorie Houston

The Office of Planned Giving
Brown University Box 1893
Providence, Rhode Island 02912

or call this toll free number:
1-800-662-2266, ext. 1221.



Sports

By James Reinbold

Men's lacrosse: a perfect 13

Men's lacrosse had an opportunity to prove its worthiness of the nation's number-two ranking when it faced-off against Cornell on May 4 on Stevenson Field in the final game of the regular season. The Bears, masks down and sticks held high, ran onto the field with a 12-0 mark, facing a feisty Cornell squad, which, although coming off a 12-2 loss to Princeton, has always been a thorn in Brown's side.

But this was to be Brown's day and Brown's season, as the Bears broke open a tight game in the third period with a flourish of goals and went on to beat the Red, 11-6. It was the first time Brown had beaten Cornell since 1985, when Brown last won the Ivy League championship. The win, which capped a perfect 13-0 season, was Brown's first undefeated season and fourth Ivy title. It virtually assured Brown of a first-round bye in the NCAA championships and home-field advantage for the quarterfinals on May 19.

But the Bears were not looking beyond Cornell on Saturday; they were focused on an undefeated season. After the game, Dom Starsia '74 could relax. "This is something very special," reflected the coach, who has

been involved with lacrosse since his freshman year, first as an All-Ivy defenseman, then as an assistant to Cliff Stevenson, and then, since 1983, as head coach. "I tried not to dwell on it too much during the week because I thought my head would explode."

Cornell tied the score four minutes into the second half, and then the Cornell goalie made two outstanding saves on short-range shots. But Jay McMahon '91 scored with a low, hard shot that gave Brown a 5-4 lead with 7:23 left in the third period. An unnecessary roughness penalty on the Cornell

goalie ensued and with the back-up goalie in the net, the Bears' Andrew Towers '92 scored, upping the advantage to 6-4. Brown scored three more times in the period for a 9-4 advantage.

In the fourth period, with forty-nine seconds remaining, Darren Lowe '92 scored his third goal of the game, tying him with Tom Gagnon '86 for most points in a career (208).

Lowe finished the regular season with seventy-one points, on twenty-eight goals and forty-three assists. Oliver Marti '93, who scored twice against Cornell, finished as the Bear's leading scorer with thirty-seven goals. In thirteen games, the high-scoring Bears netted 199 goals, an average of fifteen a game.

Whatever happens in the NCAA tournament, this season will be ranked as Brown's best. Stingy on defense and generous on offense, the team was equal-



JOHN FORASTE



JOHN FORASTE



Darren Lowe drives for the Cornell net with the goal that put Brown ahead. Before the game, opposite, the squad got ready for the Big Red.

ly adept at playing a controlled and deliberate game, as against Princeton (7-5), or a run-and-gun game, as against Dartmouth, when the Bears scored a season-high twenty-four goals, nineteen in the first half. But perhaps what is even more significant is that the team is able to dictate the tempo of the game. As Starsia said after the Princeton game, "We slowed down the game, and we did it by design."

Tri-captain McMahon, who played on an undefeated high school team (three

of his teammates captained Virginia, Duke, and Harvard this past season), said before the Cornell game that "this season has been like a dream come true. In past years, we've always fallen short. This year, everything has gone our way." After the victory over Cornell, things were still going Brown's way. Said McMahon, "This is an incredible feeling. This is the first time a Brown lacrosse team has gone undefeated. Going 13-0 is something that never can be taken away from us."

Athletic department trims budget: Four varsity sports eliminated

On April 29, Brown announced that it will drop four varsity sports – water polo, golf, gymnastics, and volleyball – as part of a University-wide budget reduction process aimed at wiping out a projected \$1.6-million deficit in the next fiscal year.

"All departments are being asked to cut their budgets," said Robert A. Reichley, executive vice president. "Brown has operated with balanced budgets for the last thirteen years and is striving to do so this year and in the future. Essentially, we are downsizing the institution in an effort to eliminate a deficit for this year and, through long-range planning and reallocations, bring the budget permanently in line, so that deficits can be avoided in the years to come."

The athletic department reductions will affect about

sixty athletes and will save the University about \$75,000 next year. While funding has been eliminated, the sports could continue as club varsity sports if they can raise their own funds, according to Athletic Director David Roach.

"This was a difficult decision and came only after many hours of discussion and interviews," Roach said. "This is being done with great reluctance. No one likes to eliminate programs.

"It has always been the goal of the University to offer a broad-based program for our student body. Even with these cuts, we'll be operating a quality program with twenty-seven men's and women's sports at the varsity level."

Roach added that Brown would maintain its full slate of intramural sports and physical education activities.

Frank Dobbs to coach men's basketball

Frank Dobbs, an assistant coach at Boston College for the past three years and a former Dartmouth College assistant coach, has been named head men's basketball coach. He replaces Mike Cingiser '62, who resigned in March after ten years.

At a press conference on April 22 at the Pizzitola Athletic Center, Director of Athletics David Roach in-

troduced Dobbs to members of the print and television media. "After an extensive search, I'm excited that Frank Dobbs will be the next Brown basketball coach," Roach said. "His background as a player and as an assistant coach brings us the experience and enthusiasm that I confidently know will bring success to our program and create an even greater excitement for

Brown athletics."

Dobbs, a 1984 graduate of Villanova, was captain of the basketball team in his senior year. During his four years as a player, Villanova advanced twice to the final eight and twice to the final sixteen of the NCAA championships. "I'm extremely happy and proud," Dobbs, twenty-nine, said. "Brown's commitment to academics and athletics makes me excited about coming into its tremendous program. I'm convinced that Brown basketball is headed in the right direction."

Brown was second in the Ivy League in scoring last season and has four starters returning. The new



Frank Dobbs: "Excited" about coming to Brown.

coach said he felt no pressure to win immediately, but added, "If this team plays as hard as it can every night, it should win more

games than it loses."

Dobbs lives in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, with his wife, Karen, the head men's and women's track coach at Boston College, and their nine-month-old son, Frank III.

Spring wrap-up

Women's tennis, undefeated in the spring season, won the Ivy League Championship. **Baseball** won seventeen games under new head coach Frank Castelli. Todd Carey '93 tied Eric Kimble's '89 record with his 50th hit of the season in the final game of the season.

Softball finished the season at 33-10. **Women's track** finished second at the Heps, held at Princeton this year, edged out for first by Cornell, 155-152. Co-captain-Teri Smith '91 was named outstanding female athlete. She finished first in the 100, 200, and 400 meters, and anchored the 400 and 1,600 relays, which also finished first. **Men's track** finished sixth at the event.

Women's lacrosse (9-5) lost to Princeton in the first round of the ECAC Championship. **Women's crew**, with a win over Yale, prepared for the EAWRC's, and **men's crew**, with a win over Princeton, prepared for the Easterns. **B**

SCOREBOARD

(March 27 - May 5)

Men's Lacrosse (13-0)

Brown 14, Loyola 13
Brown 13, Massachusetts 12
Brown 11, Yale 5
Brown 7, Princeton 5
Brown 14, Harvard 9
Brown 18, Pennsylvania 6
Brown 13, New Hampshire 11
Brown 24, Dartmouth 10
Brown 11, Cornell 6

Women's Lacrosse (9-6)

Brown 18, Northwestern 6
Brown 18, Boston College 2
Brown 14, Cornell 5
New Hampshire 12, Brown 8
Brown 10, Pennsylvania 7
Harvard 11, Brown 8
Brown 10, Vermont 2
Dartmouth 13, Brown 12
Yale 7, Brown 5
Princeton 7, Brown 5*

*ECAC Championships

Men's Tennis (2-7)

Navy 5, Brown 1
Princeton 6, Brown 3
Brown 5, Army 1
Brown 5, Cornell 2
Yale 6, Brown 0
Pennsylvania 5, Brown 1
Columbia 6, Brown 3
Harvard 6, Brown 0
Dartmouth 5, Brown 3

Women's Tennis (7-0)

Brown 6, Princeton 3
Brown 6, Yale 3
Brown 8, Cornell 1
Brown 8, Syracuse 1
Brown 9, Columbia 0
Brown 6, Pennsylvania 3
Brown 6, Dartmouth 3
Brown 4, Harvard 4*

*match played under protest

Men's Crew (3-1)

Brown 6:13, Boston University 6:18.3
Harvard 5:50.5, Brown 5:52.7
Brown 9:11.9, Dartmouth 9:23.7
Brown 5:22.1, Princeton 5:24.5

Women's Crew (1-3)

Princeton 7:35.5, Brown 7:48.2
Radcliffe 7:11.9, Brown 7:25.3
Cornell 6:38.6, Brown 6: 41.1
Brown 6:20.2, Yale 6:29.5

Men's Track (1-1)

Dartmouth 66.5, Brown 53, Harvard 22
2nd, with Northeastern and Southern Connecticut
6th, Heps, at Princeton

Women's Track (2-0)

Brown 80, Harvard 44, Dartmouth 33
2nd, Heps, at Princeton

Golf (3-1)

Brown 406, Northeastern 426,
Salve Regina 469
Providence 404, Brown 413,
Rhode Island 419
10th, Yale Invitational
8th, Ivy Championship, Bethpage, N.Y.
10th, New England Championship, Willimantic, Conn.

Baseball (17-22)

Duke 14, Brown 3
Wake Forest 20, Brown 12
Brown 9, Richmond 8
Barton 3-1, Brown 1-4
Providence 5, Brown 4
Northeastern 16, Brown 13
Navy 14-22, Brown 12-12
Brown 4-5, Pennsylvania 1-6
Hartford 7, Brown 6
Dartmouth 3-1, Brown 2-6
Harvard 8-4, Brown 1-6
Brown 10-3, Rhode Island 7-5
Columbia 9-5, Brown 8-6
Brown 4-7, Yale 2-8
Brown 4-6, New Hampshire 3-2
Brown 11-7, Cornell 3-10
Brown 4-4, Princeton 2-6
Providence 15, Brown 8
Brown 10, Connecticut 6
Brown 11, Brandeis 9
Army 3-12, Brown 1-8
Brown 6, Bentley 4

Softball (33-10)

Brown 6, Mount Scenario 1
Pacific Lutheran 2, Brown 1
Brown 8, Wheeling 0
Brown 11, Stonehill 1
Brown 5-1, Providence 1-0
Brown 9-2, Yale 1-1
Connecticut 2-6, Brown 0-1
Brown 8-8, Pennsylvania 1-0
Princeton 7-4, Brown 0-3
Brown 4-7, Boston Univ. 0-5
Brown 4-8, Holy Cross 1-2
Brown 7, Hartford 2*
Maine 1, Brown 0*
Brown 3, Providence 2*
Brown 4-6, Bryant 3-2
Brown 6-0, URI 3-5
Brown 6-11, Providence 1-5
Brown 10-11, Rhode Island College 0-0
Brown 11-9, Cornell 1-1
Brown 2-7, Harvard 0-1

*Brown Invitational.
Finals ppd., rain

To all but a few,
it is still a very
foreign car. 



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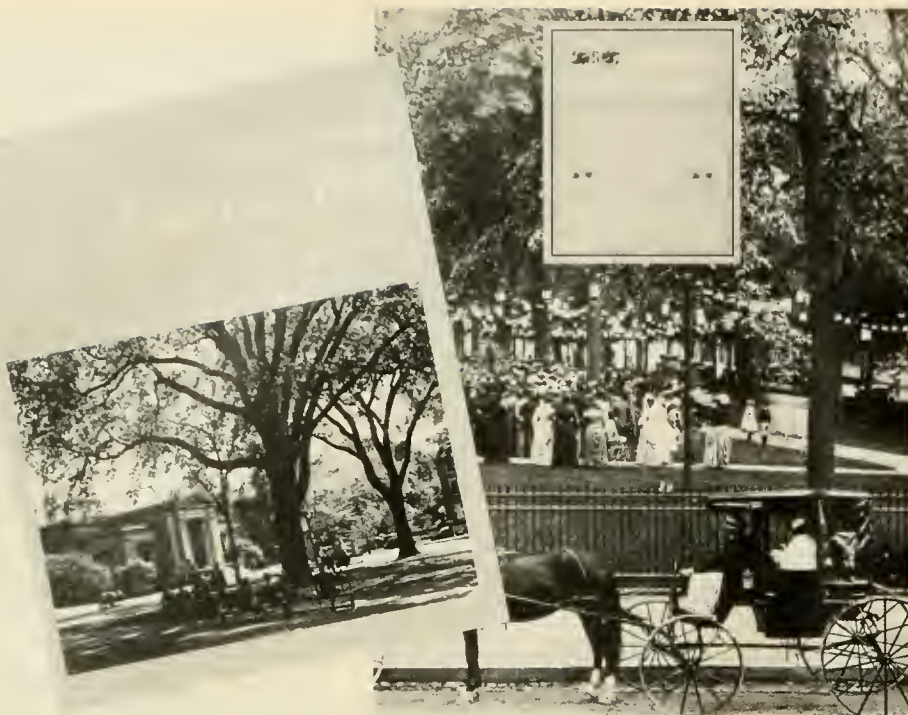
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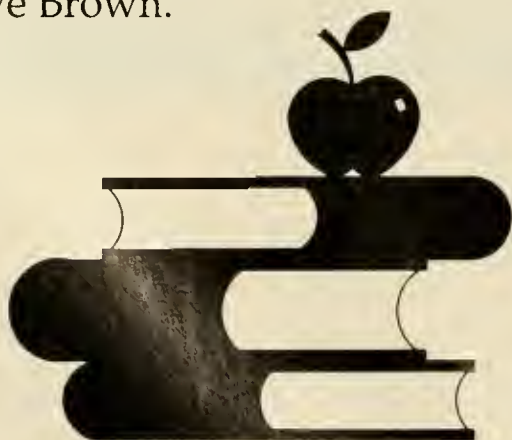


Gentlemen Under the Elms – A powerful tribute to eleven of Brown's faculty of the past. The handsomely designed hardcover book includes 176 pages and more than seventy photos and illustrations.
\$22.50

A Tale of Two Centuries: A Warm and Richly Pictorial History of Brown – A photographic history of the University, this book is brimming with pictures, with anecdotes, with enough Brown trivia to satisfy the most loyal alumnus. *A Tale of Two Centuries* is the best kind of reference book – one that is easy to pick up and hard to put down.
\$47.00

Brunonia Bibliographia

Sounds impressive, but it's only a fancy way to call attention to two books about Brown that are for sale – perfect for gift-giving. Both are books to be loved by people who love Brown.



Brunonian Bibliographia

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Please send me the following books (prices include \$2.50 each for postage/handling):

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How Free?



In the two hundred years since the Bill of Rights was ratified, the First Amendment has faced many challenges, but through it all, America's commitment to free speech has held. Uniquely, according to First Amendment expert Floyd Abrams, who has argued before the Supreme Court more cases involving the freedom of the press than any lawyer in American history.

★ Last March, Abrams kicked off the annual *Brown-Providence Journal* Public Affairs Conference with a look at several other nations' constitutions, measuring their avowed commitment to free speech against their track records. America alone, he concluded, means what it says.

★ But how safe is the First Amendment? And what limits, if any, can justly be placed on expression?

★ The conference, "Letting Freedom Ring: Free Expression after 200 Years," looked at the issue from a number of angles. How free should the press be? Should there be limits on artistic expression? Should a university be free to prohibit speech that is painfully oppressive to some members of the community?

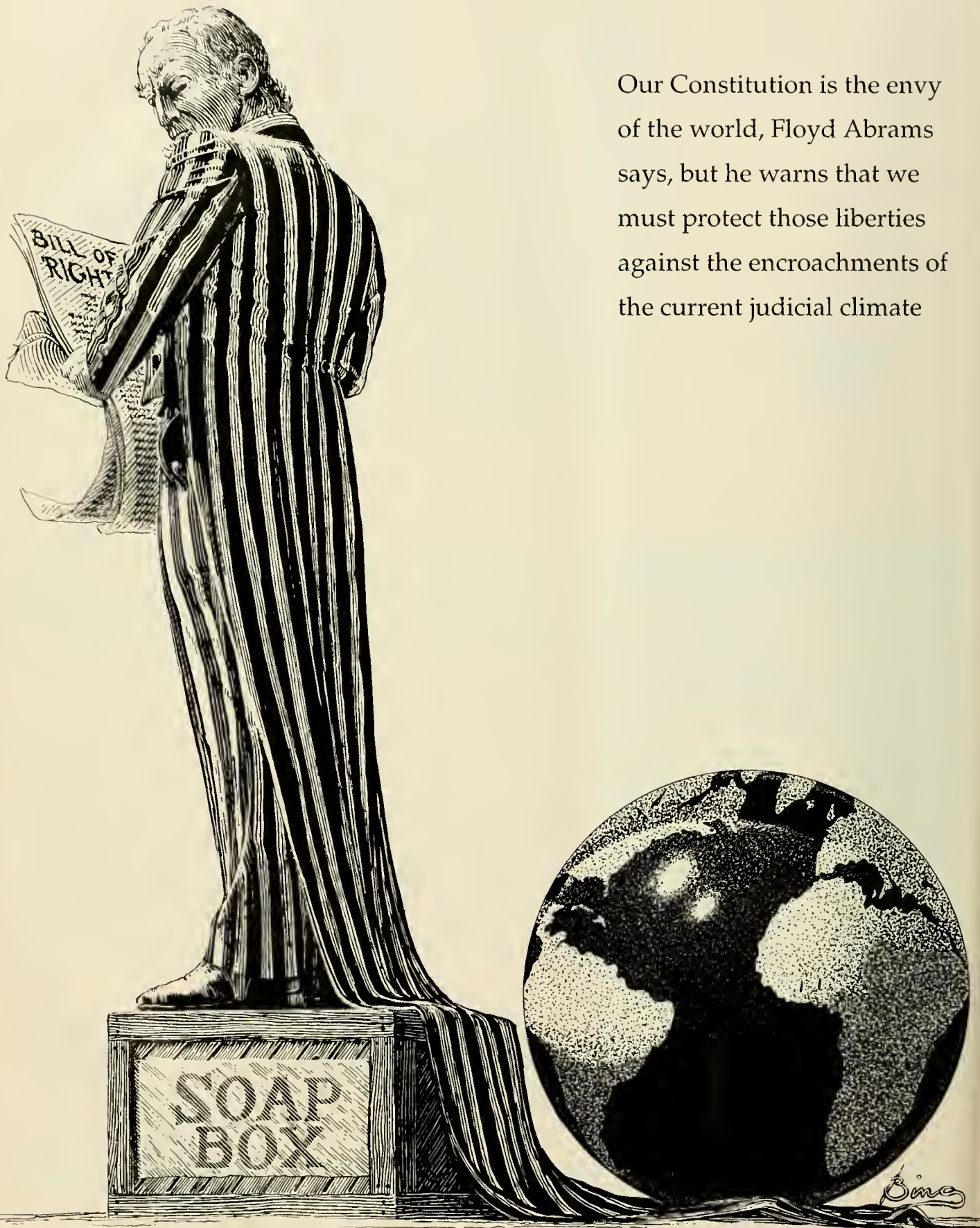
★ The latter question gained special poignancy because the conference, although planned well in advance, closely followed President Vartan Gregorian's decision to uphold the expulsion of a junior, Doug Hann, who had drunkenly shouted expletives and epithets into a dormitory courtyard (*BAM*, March). The case had drawn nationwide attention, being characterized by some as the quintessential case of "political correctness" overriding free speech.

★ Following are some highlights from the conference, as well as the text of Gregorian's statement about the Hann case and excerpts – vigorously pro and con – from some of the many editorials and letters-to-the-editor that appeared around the country after the expulsion. – C.B.H.



PHOTOGRAPHY BY JOHN FORASTÉ ILLUSTRATIONS BY CHRISTOPHER BING

continued on following pages



Our Constitution is the envy of the world, Floyd Abrams says, but he warns that we must protect those liberties against the encroachments of the current judicial climate

Two Centuries OF THE First Amendment

BY FLOYD ABRAMS



This is an extraordinary moment in our history. A war has just ended. Not only did we and our allies win it, but most of us are persuaded that it was well worth fighting. It is, I know, not the most important thing to say about the war (but not the least either) that it was a war duly authorized by Congress under the Constitution. That the President (after some hesitation) sought congressional authorization mattered; that Congress (after some hesitation) granted that authorization mattered even more. It legitimized the war by assuring that it would be undertaken consistently with the Constitution.

In times like these it may seem a bit irrelevant – too tame, too academic, perhaps – to talk about the Constitution. These are days in which we celebrate our Roman virtues, not our Greek ones. They are days in which (quite naturally) our patriotic instincts are at their most aroused. But patriotism is not the enemy of our constitutional liberties; we are patriotic precisely because of our pride in those liberties.

Adlai Stevenson put it with his customary elegance almost forty years ago when he defined patriotism as the celebration of “the right to hold ideas that are different – the freedom of man to think as he pleases. To strike freedom of the mind with the fist of patriotism,” Stevenson said, “is an old and ugly subtlety.”

Of course, the existence of a constitution is hardly a full protection against the deprivation of liberty. Some constitutions suggest that on first reading. The constitution of Zaire, for example, says it protects freedom of speech and the press, and then says that every citizen “must valiantly support the Revolution, defend its acquisitions and safeguard national unity and territorial integrity.” All of this means, of course, that freedom of speech exists in Zaire only if it is speech that supports the corrupt and repressive one-party Mobuto regime there.

Or what about this one? “The Constitution guarantees freedom of opinion, publication, meeting, demonstrations and formations of political parties.” But, a few paragraphs later, the same constitution says “[i]t is prohibited to exercise any activity against the objectives of the People” and “[e]very act or behavior, having [the] purpose to crumble the national unity of the popular masses . . . or hostile to their gains and progressive achievements.” That constitution at least puts one on notice that a great deal of freedom of expression can hardly be expected – and in Iraq, the nation that constitution supposedly governs, none is.

Other constitutions, however, offer more promise. Consider this constitutional provision: “Citizens have freedom of speech, the press, assembly, associa-

tion and of demonstration.” That sounds awfully close to our First Amendment, doesn’t it? But it is Article 53 of the Constitution of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – North Korea, that is – one of the most savagely repressive totalitarian nations in the world.

From these examples, one can easily see the strength of a particularly memorable observation of Judge Learned Hand: “I often wonder whether we do not rest our hopes too much upon constitutions, upon laws and upon courts. These are false hopes: believe me, these are false hopes. Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women: when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it; no constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help it. While it lies there, it needs no constitution, no law, no court to save it.”

Judge Hand’s view is an eloquent one that is surely true but is, fortunately, overstated. A constitution cannot save a people who are not reared on freedom, who do not believe in freedom. The words of the North Korean constitution are just that, nothing more. But a Constitution such as ours with a Bill of Rights such as ours is not some mere collection of slogans, but is something far rarer and far more important: it is *law*, the supreme law of the land, law enforceable by judges with power to enforce it. In this country, at least, that means that

courts can do much to enforce our libertarian traditions embodied in the Bill of Rights. As Judge Jerome Frank put it, responding to Hand: "Judge Hand thinks it folly to believe that the courts can save democracy. Of

course, they cannot. But, just as obviously, they can sometimes help to arrest evil popular trends in their inception. Not only are the Supreme Court's opinions educational in a general way; they have also had discernible practical effects in stopping undemocratic tendencies."

Much of the rest of the world envies our judge-made, Constitution-enforcing law. In fact, I would go so far as to say that our democratic tradition embodied in law has had a lot to do with the recent spread of freedom throughout the world – well before our recent military endeavor.

The tragedy in Tiananmen Square is one that well illustrates the role our nation plays, sometimes against the will of our leaders, as a destabilizing influence on repressive societies abroad. It is no surprise that one of the last – and most subversive – things the Chinese students did before the tanks moved on them was to hoist a mock-up of the Statue of Liberty. For that statue, and the indelible language of Americans such as Jefferson and Lincoln and Martin Luther King, Jr., have intellectually swept the world. The Declaration of Independence is no longer just our revolutionary document; it speaks for the world as well as to it. Our flag, now on display in the Iraqi desert, symbolizes our liberties. Our Constitution, for all of Madison's lawyer-like precision, remains a marvel of writing that is the envy of the world.

So, to a considerable degree, is the law that it spawned. We remain unique in the degree of First Amendment protection we offer – although, as I will suggest later, our uniqueness regrettably diminishes by the year. For all those changes, however, we are generally perceived abroad (and generally correctly perceived) as beaming legal messages that are more libertarian and more freedom-loving than any other nation ever

“The Declaration of Independence is no longer just our revolutionary document; it speaks for the world as well as to it”

has. And, more and more, those constitutional messages are reflected in the jurisprudence of foreign nations.

When the Japanese Supreme Court, for example, recently considered the issue of whether persons attending court proceedings could take notes, they not only held that they could but cited American cases in doing so.

When the Indian Supreme Court passes on movie censorship cases, they commonly turn to, examine, and often adopt American constitutional principles.

When the Israeli Supreme Court held that the Israeli press could report on the identity and the performance of the head of their secret service – the equivalent of the CIA – they did so in an opinion filled with the language of Holmes and Brandeis, Black and Douglas, and Brennan and Marshall.

Even England, which routinely rejects First Amendment-case law as a matter of principle, has found it impossible to resist it as a matter of reality. When the book *Spy-Catcher*, written by an angry former MI-5 agent, was enjoined there, it was published here. And when the Crown sought advice in this country as to whether an injunction was possible here, it was told – quite correctly – that it was inconceivable. So no effort was made here to ban the book and after a number of hapless and inevitably unavailing efforts were made to ban it in Australia and Hong Kong, the book was finally legally sold in the United Kingdom as well. The lesson was clear: so long as the United States permits books to be published freely, only the most repressive or foolhardy regimes abroad, or both, can wholly ban dissemination there.

Of course, I do not mean to suggest that the Bill of Rights has been adopted wholesale abroad. The fate of Salman Rushdie's book *The Satanic Verses* –

banned in many countries, the basis of an obscene death sentence on Rushdie from one – bears terrible witness to the unwillingness of far too many nations in the world to permit their people to make rudi-

mentary decisions for themselves on what to read. But even that, I suggest, is changing. I was in Malaysia last year for a human rights group and spoke at the law school in Kuala Lumpur. After the speech, three separate students asked me if the Rushdie book (which I hadn't spoken about) was really good and what, in effect, they were missing. There is a lesson in that. You can ban books, but unless you are prepared to run a wholly repressive regime, you can't – in a world in which CNN is beamed worldwide and in which the news of other broadcasters can be picked out of the sky – ban talk about books. Or knowledge about the suppression of books. As long as people know what they are missing, they are unlikely in the long run to keep missing it.

There was another question I was asked after my lecture in Kuala Lumpur that indicates quite how different our society is from one that is by no means one of the world's most repressive. After I had spoken, at the request of the dean who had invited me, for about thirty minutes about the Pentagon Papers case (the unsuccessful effort of the United States to bar publication by the *New York Times* of information from a secret government study on how and why we entered the war in Vietnam), my first questioner was a first-year law student. When the *New York Times* published the Pentagon Papers, she asked me, wasn't it afraid of losing its license to publish at all? My answer that we had no licensing system at all for newspapers and that any such system would be unconstitutional came as an absolute revelation to students brought up in a society in which such licenses not only are required but have been withdrawn when newspapers have been too critical of the government.

Our values, then, as embodied in the First Amendment and the rest of the Bill

of Rights, have hardly been totally adopted elsewhere in the world. But more and more they are the values that the rest of the world has been adopting. No one who listened to the eloquent and evocative speech of President Havel of Czechoslovakia in Washington last year could mistake his level of reliance on our history – most of all on our Jefferson. Jets to and from eastern Europe have recently been heavily populated with American law professors who have been busy drafting (or assisting in drafting) Hungarian and Czech and Polish constitutions – all rooted in ours. If the people in Kuwait not only regain their national identity but begin to have expanded freedoms, it will not only come about because of the combined forces of the allied coalition but because of our example.

It is all the more regrettable then that, at the very moment our libertarian values are sweeping the world, we seem to be turning away from these values. It does not take, for example, a look into the too-distant future of Supreme Court jurisprudence to foresee a time when the basic rights of freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and the like will be significantly less protected than has been the case at any time during most of our lives. As a practicing lawyer, I am obliged to take account of the direction of the Supreme Court by telling all clients in First Amendment cases that the Court is probably more inclined today than tomorrow – and almost surely more inclined today than five or ten years from now – to accept a serious First Amendment argument. So, my answer to them is often “now or never” and – often enough – “not even now.”

There are two arenas (apart from the political one) in which these critical battles will be fought in the future, one judicial and the other public opinion. I offer you a notion about the judicial battle,

which is contrary to most of American (and my own) prior legal advocacy. It is this: we should look abroad. We should seek to persuade the courts (and the public) to take a broader, more internationally-oriented, notion of the nature of fundamental human rights. Consider, in that respect, the 1986 ruling of the Supreme Court in *Bowers v. Hardwick*, the 5-4 ruling upholding against constitutional attack a Georgia statute making consensual homosexual acts criminal.

One of the most noted lines in Chief Justice Burger's concurring opinion in *Hardwick* was this: “Decisions of indi-

viduals relating to homosexual conduct have been subject to state intervention throughout the history of Western Civilization.” And this: “To hold that the act of homosexual sodomy is somehow protected as a fundamental right would be to cast aside millennia of moral teaching.” I do not come here to argue one way or the other about *Hardwick*. But Chief Justice Burger's view that it was literally unthinkable that any civilized society could view the conduct in question as a “fundamental right” simply overlooked the fact that the European Court of Human Rights had, in 1981,

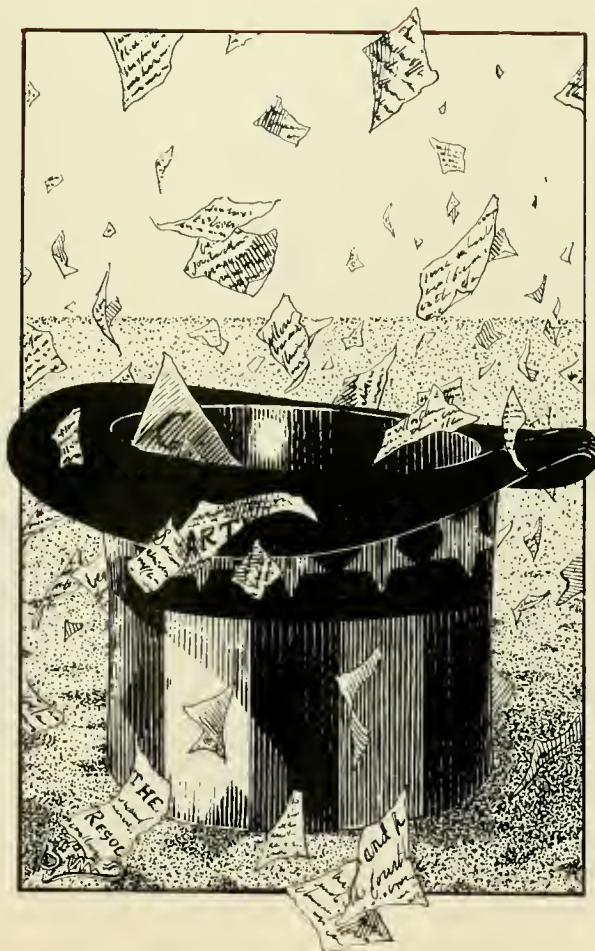
invalidated on privacy grounds a Northern Ireland law that had criminalized consensual homosexual conduct between adult males. That decision, from Europe's highest tribunal on human rights, went unmentioned by any member

of our Supreme Court.

Two questions immediately come to mind about this. How could our Supreme Court not even take account of a decision of a distinguished international legal body directly on point on the very question of what sort of rights are “fundamental”? How could none of the counsel in the case, particularly those seeking reversal, have brought the Northern Ireland case to the Court's attention?

I can offer an impressionistic answer at least to the second question based upon my own constitutional litigation experience. American counsel seeking broader rather than narrower interpretations of the protections of the Bill of Rights tend not to look abroad for precedents because (a) those precedents tend not to be helpful since we – or so we think – provide more protection for individual rights than anyone else, and (b) our courts don't cite such precedents anyway. The answer to the first objection is that more and more we are *behind* international or foreign courts in

“At the very moment
our libertarian values are sweeping
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the recognition of judicially enforceable fundamental norms of human rights. As Professor Nadine Strossen has observed, at the same time that recent Supreme Court decisions "display a narrowing conception of the scope of rights subject to judicial protection . . . international human rights jurisprudence [is moving towards] a broader definition of judicially protectable rights and a narrower construction of permissible limitations on those rights."

What about the argument that it would be futile even to cite cases from abroad in our courts? My answer is that the Supreme Court and other appellate courts, state and federal, might well cite such material if it were cited to them. At least one member of the Supreme Court, for example, has been heard to observe that the *Hardwick* case might have been decided differently if the Court had known of the Northern Ireland case.

There is a broader point that does not depend upon the answer to the question of whether we should, in the main, seek to expand or contract the constitutional protection of individual rights. It is this: in this increasingly interdependent world, we sometimes seem almost unbelievably insular, if not smug, as a people. Because we believe either that we have nothing to learn from abroad or that we have more rights than anywhere else, we simply don't look around – to Europe; to Canada (with its new Charter); to Latin America (many of the nations from which are parties to an InterAmerican Charter of Human Rights); to nations such as India and Israel, with developing bodies of constitutional law rooted in both English and American principles.

There is law out there to be learned if only we are willing to look. But so far, in capital punishment cases, we have ignored the almost total rejection of that punishment abroad. In the abortion area, we have acted as if there were no rulings of the European Commission on Human Rights – which do exist. We file briefs and our judges write opinions in cases involving sex discrimination and racial discrimination that do not even

cite international conventions on both topics. In area after area, we treat foreign or international human rights cases or authorities as if they came not from different countries but different galaxies.

Not for a minute do I suggest that we should treat foreign law as if it were our own or that we should feel bound to abide by decisions of tribunals to which the United States is not a party. Nor do I suggest that we should jettison our own traditions for those of other lands. It is,

“Just as we have much
to teach the world, we have
much to learn from it”

after all, the United States Constitution that the Supreme Court interprets.

But it is, to understate the point, not always easy to do so. And just as we have much to teach the world, we have much to learn from it. Apart from the obvious benefit of examining other intelligent views on some of the most vexing legal problems, there is an advantage in seeing ourselves and our problems as others do. And as seen from afar, we are sometimes, quite simply, laughable.

Consider, for example, last year's criminal prosecution in Cincinnati of the director of one of its great museums for displaying photographs by Robert Mapplethorpe. That case would have been utterly unthinkable throughout Western Europe.

Or consider the efforts, never-ending, it seems, to ban books from school libraries such as – are you ready? – *Little Red Riding Hood* (because she was carrying wine in the lunch basket). Or – year after year – the assaults on *Catcher in the Rye* – because, I suspect, it is a genuinely dangerous book in the sense that great books frequently are. Or the effort, on too many campuses, to prescribe what may and may not be said without violating this year's norms of what is and is not deemed to be "politically correct." Most of these efforts would not only not be undertaken but would be mocked

even in nations where the legislature is not bound by any written constitution and in which principles of liberty are far less deeply rooted than they are – or we hope they are – here.

There is, I hope, some special relevance in referring today to our traditions of liberty, to the spread of that tradition abroad, and to the growing body of law abroad to which we should more often turn. For make no mistake, public opinion matters. As George Orwell once observed, "If large numbers of people believe in freedom of speech, there will be freedom of speech, even if the law forbids it; if public opinion is sluggish, inconvenient minorities will be persecuted, even if laws exist to protect them." Like it or not, then, all of you who are now students will be in the front lines in the creation of public opinion and public policy and law. And that is where you should be.

How different, then, are we after 200 years of the Constitution? At our best, we are different not because we have a Constitution but because we live by it. When we allow flag-burning as a form of political protest, even when it angers us almost beyond endurance, we act at our best. When we allow outrageously offensive language to be spoken without subjecting its utterer to criminal punishment, we act at our best. When we recognize, as Justice Holmes wrote, that "we should be eternally vigilant against efforts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe," we act at our best. And when we do such things, we not only act at our best but as our so-unique Constitution commands us to do. **B**



New York City lawyer Floyd Abrams has argued before the Supreme Court more cases relating to freedom of the press than any lawyer in American history.

Friendly Fire

A HEATED PANEL ASKS, IS THE PRESS TOO FREE?

By James Reinbold

No one would argue that under the Constitution, the press's freedoms are virtually unlimited. But when freedom of the press collides with moral and ethical issues, certain questions must be raised – particularly those that deal with individual privacy and the public's so-called right to know. In a two-hour symposium on freedom of the press, moderator Fred Friendly, former president of CBS News, raised such thorny questions, in thinly-veiled hypothetical situations, to a panel of ten, which included members of the media, lawyers, former vice presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro, and retired U.S. Marine Colonel George Connell.

In the first hypothetical case, a gay serviceman thwarts an assassination attempt on the president of the United States. The White House does not duly honor him, and the gay community picks up on the issue and protests. The hero, however, pleads with the press to leave his private life out of the story. Mr. Friendly's question: As a member of the press, would you respect the hero's wishes? Most of the panelists agreed that they would go ahead and print the story, despite the hero's pleas to leave him alone. "Since the issue of homosexuality is germane to the story, I'd print it," said Michael Gartner, president of NBC News.

Friendly quoted former Justice Louis Brandeis, who said that the greatest right [citizens] have is the right to be left alone, and former Justice Potter Stewart, who said that the press often did not distinguish "between what it had the right to do and the right thing to do."

But such arguments did not sway the panelists. In the real-life counterpart to the hypothetical, former Marine Oliver Sippel, who saved President Gerald Ford from an assassination attempt, sued members of the media for invasion of privacy and lost.

Other hypothetical dilemmas Friendly asked

the panel to debate included the ethics of spying on a presidential candidate's alleged extramarital affair and printing a story about a secret spy satellite. Geraldine Ferraro said the candidate's sex life "was none of the media's business." But Nina Totenberg, National Public Radio correspondent, and Emily Rooney, news director of WCVB-TV in Boston, said they thought the story should be covered because it spoke of the candidate's character. Ferraro scoffed at the idea that just because a man lied to his wife, he would necessarily lie to his constituents. The audience seemed to favor Totenberg and Rooney.

On the subject of the secret weapon, Reed Irvine, chairman of Accuracy in Media, took one of his numerous shots at the media. "That's one of your [the press's] problems," he said. "You set yourselves up as the final arbiters of what is right and wrong." John Walsh, a partner in the New York law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, agreed, "The press's function is not to declassify Pentagon information." But Robert D. Sack, a partner in the New York firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, said that the legal issue was small. The moral and ethical matter of printing such sensitive information, which he implied might jeopardize national security, was enormous. Totenberg countered, "If I know it, the Russians know it." "That is one of the biggest clichés around," said Friendly. "Clichés are true," said Totenberg.

When Friendly turned to the Persian Gulf War, he asked how the panel felt about the reporting of Peter Arnett, the CNN correspondent who was stationed in Baghdad throughout the war. In that discussion, Irvine got the first word: "He was doing something very simple – he was prostituting himself by making himself the tool of Saddam Hussein." As some in the audience applauded, Irvine said that if television shows pictures of civilian casualties, and repeats those images over and

over again, it becomes propaganda for the enemy. Ferraro and several others called Arnett's reports "a public service." "I think it would be a terrible thing had we not seen those terrible pictures," Sack said. Irvine retaliated, "That is an absolute admission that it was propaganda."

"Of course it's propaganda," said Gartner. "A defense department briefing is propaganda. The great thing about democracy is we're all free to take in all of this information, propaganda, whatever you want to call it, and then make up our own minds about what is truth and what isn't truth."

Friendly asked Irvine what the difference was between Arnett's reporting and that of Edward R. Murrow, who broadcast reports from England during World War II.

"Edward R. Murrow was an advocate from the Allied side of the war," Irvine said. "He was a cheerleader in World War II. The difference with Peter Arnett was that he was doing it for the enemy."

Walsh said Arnett's reporting provided important information, but that he was disturbed that

Arnett's Iraqi censors would not allow him to function critically as a journalist. "I would have thought that, not having the opportunity to ask the hard questions of the Iraqis, his management would have pulled him out."

Irvine said he was not convinced that anyone on the panel had been able to point to one piece of valuable information Arnett had contributed.

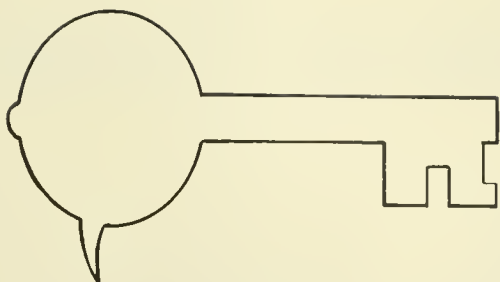
John Seigenthaler, publisher of *The Tennessean*, of Nashville, and *USA Today* editorial director, said he thought Arnett's interview with Saddam Hussein gave the American people and American generals a sense of the dictator.

The argument would have continued until the combatants, their views unresolved, agreed to mutual silence because of fatigue, had not Friendly stopped the discussion. "I'm the moderator," he quipped. "I'm an old man. This is all that is left for me."

Friendly concluded the symposium with an anecdote about his mother, who gave him, he said, only one piece of bad advice. "She told me, 'Ferdinand, what you don't know can't hurt you.' She was wrong. What you don't know can hurt you." Then he added, "It is important to understand what press freedom is and is not. The Constitution's framers understood that a democracy not well informed would be a tragedy or a farce or both." **B**

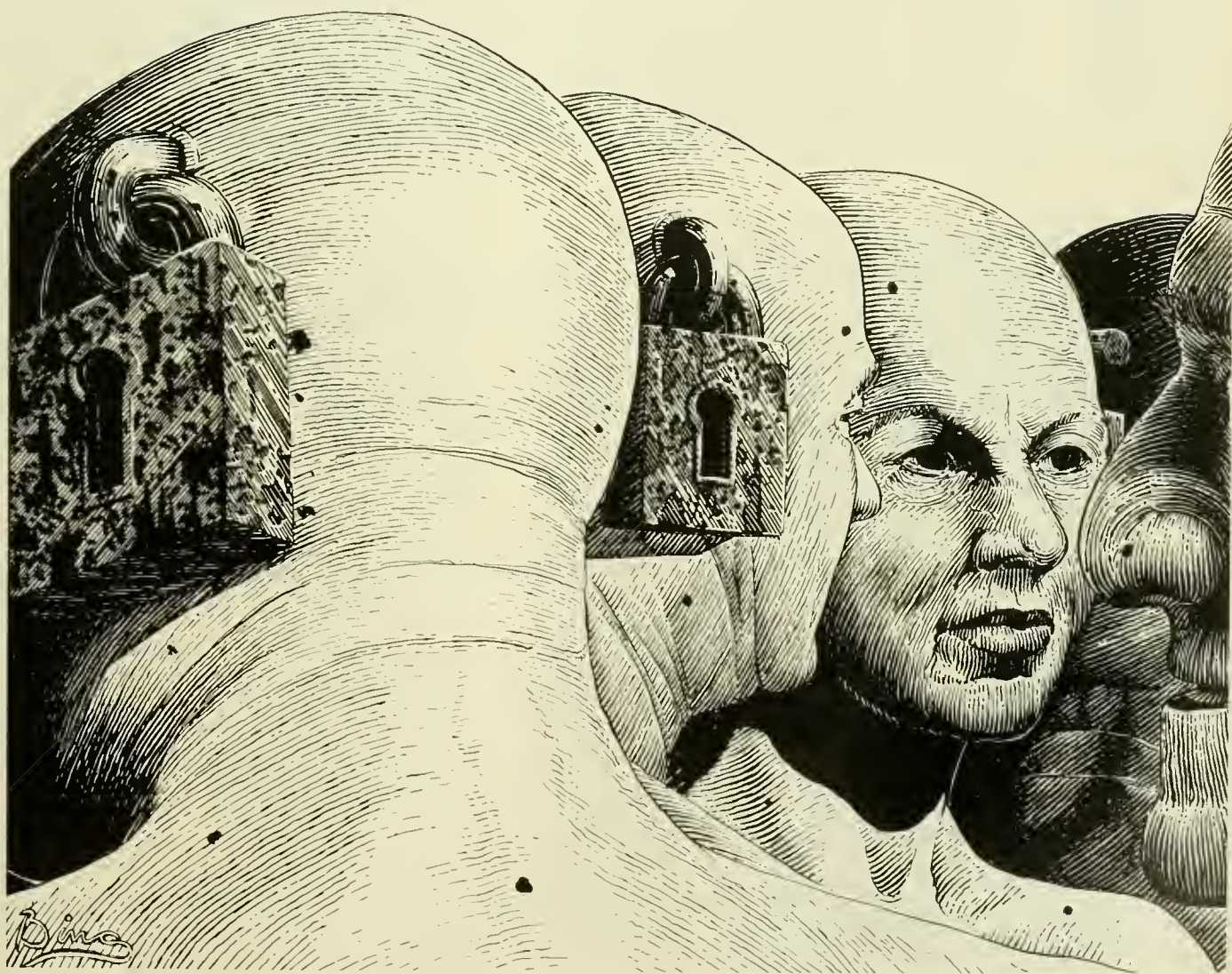
Moderator Fred Friendly debates an issue with Reed Irvine (third from the left), chairman of the conservation watchdog group, Accuracy in Media. To Irvine's left is former vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro.





“The great thing about democracy is we’re free to take in all of this information and make up our own minds about what is truth”

Michael Gartner
President, NBC News



The Weapon of Freedom

A Soviet poet says free speech is not paradise

By James Reinbold

While suffering under the repressive regimes of Stalin and his predecessors, Yevgeny Yevtushenko said he considered freedom of expression as "paradise." Now, when Gorbachev and *perestroika* have replaced "freedom of oppression" with freedom of expression, the latter, the Soviet poet has seen, is "a very dangerous weapon" and should be embraced with caution. The poet, who is also a novelist, essayist, scriptwriter, photographer, lecturer, filmmaker, and actor, joined the Soviet establishment in 1989 as a member of the Congress of People's Deputies, a post he holds today. He spoke of one session of the Public Affairs Conference.

"Very naively, I thought that if we [got] the right for freedom of expression, we [would] resolve all [the] problems in our country," he said. "But

freedom of expression, as a powerful flood going down from the mountains, was carrying with it a lot of dangerous garbage.

"Everything is propaganda," Yevtushenko said gloomily. "Beauty will save the world, but will the world be able to face beauty? We [Soviets] are not ready for *perestroika*. There is a gap between word and deed. You can change a government, but you cannot change people."

Anti-Semites, semi-fascists, and fascists began using freedom of speech to spread their own views, he said. "I and my colleagues were insulted through all our lives, but we were never insulted as now. When we got microphones and newspapers, it turned out that some of us are not ready for freedom. Instead of concrete proposals, we are accusing each other. We began a war of personal ambitions, which I hope will not be transformed into civil war."

Freedom of expression cannot be the same in the Soviet Union as it is in America. He used historical analogy, the comparison of two famous bells – one in Russia and one in America – to illustrate his point.

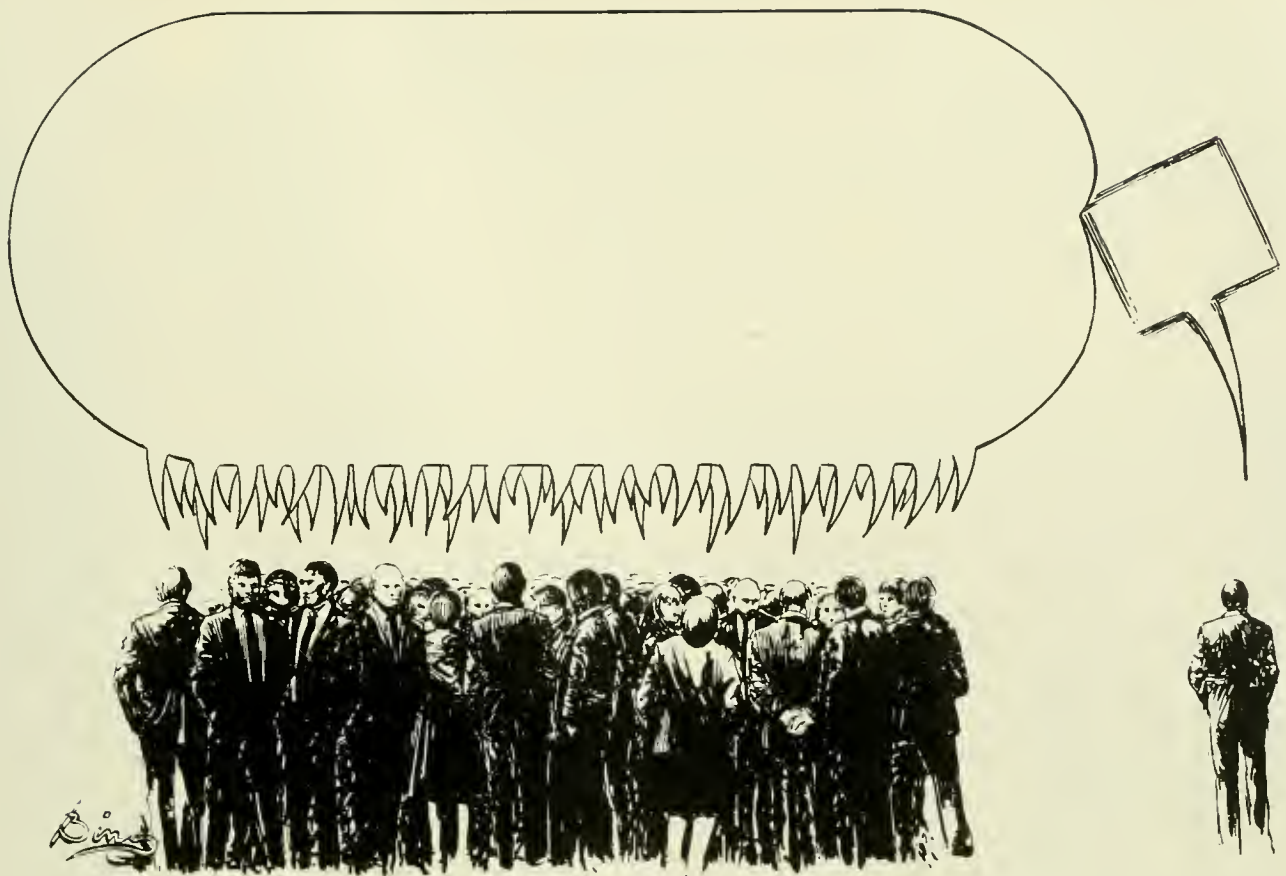
The Russian bell was rung to arouse citizens to rebellion. When the rebellion failed, the bell itself was "punished," its clapper "torn out like a human tongue." The bell was then flogged and transported to Siberia. The other bell, Philadelphia's Liberty Bell, "became an object of romantic pilgrimage. But this bell also become the victim of inevitable, syrupy commercialization," Yevtushenko said. Stalin's means of repression, whips and barbed wire, and the trivializing of the significance of the Liberty Bell are equally vulgar.

Yevtushenko saw hope in poetry and the work of Russian masters: Tolstoy, Dostoyevski, and Chekhov. "I have seen too many idealists who become cynics when they grow old," he said. "Poetry and literature nurture idealism."

Without idealism, freedom loses its meaning. "Freedom of expression means nothing if there is nothing to express." **B**

Yevgeny Yevtushenko said perestroika has touched off "a war of ambitions," pitting Soviet citizens against one another.





WHEN FREE SPEECH AND COMMUNITY COLLIDE

Is it wise to limit expression
in a college community?

BY CHARLOTTE BRUCE HARVEY

Here's the scenario: After badly losing in basketball – 100-28 – to an all-black-and-Hispanic visiting team, a white student from the University of Midwest State loudly fumes, “Those goddam niggers and Hispanics; we should kick their butts,” within hearing of his opponents. The student, said Harvard law professor Charles J. Ogletree, is a sophomore in good standing, and sober. Having set the stage, Ogletree then turned to the panel of journalists, educators, and lawyers before him. “What would you do?” he asked.

At Midwest State, where the First Amendment applies, the panelists concurred that there was nothing to be done about a student's slurs. “The student is within his rights,” said Randall Kennedy, Ogletree's colleague at Harvard Law School and editor of *Reconstruction*, a scholarly journal of American culture and society. “But I would tell him that I'm offended by his words and that others within hearing distance are, too.”

What if you were president of the institution?” Ogletree asked. “No punishment,” said William G. McLoughlin, Jr., the oftentimes controversial Willard Prescott and Annie McClelland Smith Professor of History and Religion at Brown.

What if a \$2-billion grant suddenly permitted

The panelists listen as New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis, second from right, answers a question from moderator Charles Ogletree, standing.

Midwest State to become private? McLoughlin held firm.

Here, though, Kennedy changed his tack. At a private university, he said, there's a big difference; to enhance the kind of community it wants to build, a private school might establish rules stricter than federal or state laws. As president, he said, "I might rule out racist remarks. . . ."

"You're going to inhibit academic freedom," said McLoughlin.



“We are in danger of creating virtuosos at taking offense – people who can feel a pea of offense under eight mattresses”

Jeffrey Hart, Dartmouth
Senior Editor, *the National Review*

The topic for debate that night – part of this year's *Providence Journal-Brown* Public Affairs Conference on freedom of expression – was the tension between free speech and community values on college campuses, and it packed Salomon Hall. The issue was much on peoples' minds that week because Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican from Illinois, was introducing in Congress a bill that would make it illegal for educational institutions to bar verbal harassment in their disciplinary codes; the bill would also hold private schools to the same standards as state institutions on free-speech issues.

On the Brown campus the issue was especially compelling. In the wake of President Gregorian's January decision to uphold the expulsion of a student for drunkenly shouting epithets outside a dormitory one night last fall (Under the Elms, March), the campus had been preoccupied with debates about if and where a line should be drawn between free speech and harassment.

The national press had latched onto the event, too, variously praising Gregorian for his courage and chastising him for stifling speech. Brown found itself criticized by those on the extremes of the right and the left who saw Gregorian's decision respectively as

either the quintessential act of "politically correct" liberal intellectual tyranny, or as a violation of free speech. Praise seemed to come mostly from moderate conservatives and liberals, who argued that civility and community were worth nurturing, even enforcing, especially as campuses become more diverse (see a following story for excerpts from some of those comments).

Before introducing the panelists, Gregorian passionately quoted from Alexis de Tocqueville's observations on the inherent conflict between freedom and authority, the individual and community in a democracy. He praised Thomas Jefferson's goal of supporting the "illimitable freedom of the human mind," but he defended his decision to expel Doug Hann – for actions, he said, not for words. "We treat twenty-one-year olds as adults, and we do not allow drunkenness as an excuse," Gregorian said. "Challenges, yes . . . harassment, no."



Audience members line up to address the panel with questions after the debate on freedom of speech vs. community values.

How do administrators create an atmosphere on campus where people are free to say what they think and to explore sensitive topics, but where they are spared the indignity of hearing their race or sex or religion viciously attacked? It proved a tough issue.

Mary K. Rouse, dean of students at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, pointed out that slurs can silence and ostracize those who are being denigrated. She equated the effects of physical and verbal violence. "People do not understand the pain and hurt that these words can inflict on their victims," she said.

On the other hand, Jeffrey Hart, an English professor at Dartmouth and senior editor of the *National Review*, argued that colleges have become oversensitive to those who see themselves as victims. "I think we are in danger of creating virtuosos at taking offense – people who can feel a pea of offense under eight mattresses," he said.

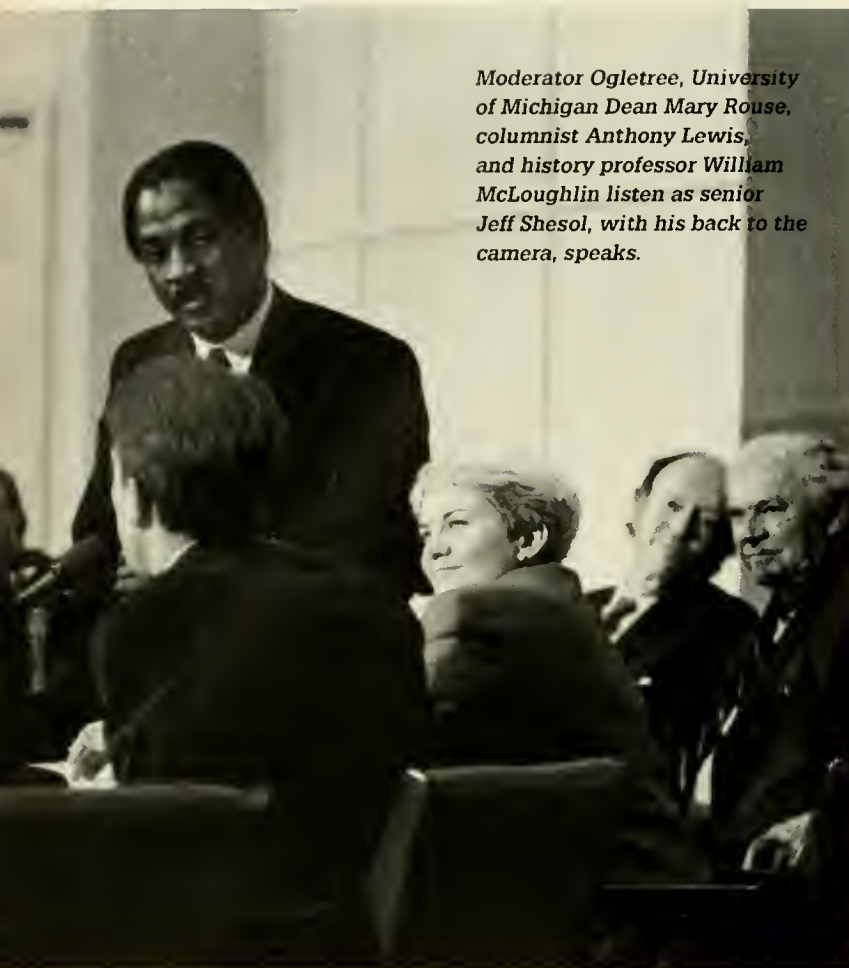
Several panelists sympathized with students'

concerns but argued that they should take responsibility for resolving these situations themselves, rather than relying on colleges to legislate. Discussing the Midwest State scenario, Ellen Goodman, the syndicated columnist and associate editor of the *Boston Globe*, asked why the white student's teammates didn't straighten him out, and why someone overhearing him didn't "walk up to him and say, 'You're a sore loser and you insulted me to boot.'"

As the University of Wisconsin's Dean Rouse put it, "by the time we have to apply a rule, it's too late."

Similarly, after a heated discussion about whether a faculty member should be punished for using the word "nigger" in class, *New York Times* columnist Anthony Lewis urged students to protest vocally, to write letters to newspapers. "Criticism is the way to go," he said. "... Prohibition is not productive; it has the opposite effect."

Ellen Goodman concurred: "It becomes PC to be racist," she said.



Moderator Ogletree, University of Michigan Dean Mary Rouse, columnist Anthony Lewis, and history professor William McLoughlin listen as senior Jeff Shesol, with his back to the camera, speaks.

“The ‘PC thing’ is an example of the victims of racism, sexism, etc., going overboard and being viewed as the ogres of the intellectual scene. People who had been victims are now being viewed as the victimizers”

Randall Kennedy
Harvard Law School

In another of Ogletree's hypothetical situations, Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, is invited to campus, where he makes a speech, raging about the “blue-eyed devils” and issuing epithets degrading white people.

“That’s the way things are,” said Anthony Lewis philosophically. “I don’t like Mr. Farrakhan’s views, but he has a right to say them.” Jeffrey Hart concurred: “My answer would be to defeat it intellectually but to allow it to be heard.”

“There is value in having speakers like that,” said Brown senior Jeff Shesol. “They stimulate a lot of interesting discussions.” At Brown, Shesol said, such controversial topics are seldom raised.

“In my Constitutional law class I have students afraid to criticize policies such as affirmative action,” said Nadine Strossen, president of the American Civil Liberties Union, who teaches at New York Law School. “Recently a young man was talking about the rights of the father in abortion cases, and he was absolutely pilloried. I was shocked at the degree of courage needed to raise those issues in class.”

“Ms. Strossen’s examples would not be discussed here, either,” said Shesol. “It’s not anything written in the disciplinary code. You just pick up on it when you get here – when someone cuts you off in the cafeteria. It’s frustrating for those of us who do want to discuss issues such as men’s role in abortion decisions or affirmative action.” Shesol draws a cartoon strip, “Thatch,” for the *Brown Daily Herald*, which this year poked fun at the well-intentioned but overzealous efforts of a character named “PC Person” to teach his friends the right way to think about things (*BAM*, February).

Randall Kennedy, however, bristled at the judgment “politically correct” and the implication that liberals are calling the shots on the nation’s campuses. “I have yet to see a person drummed out of academia for being too right-wing,” he said. “In the age of Reagan, we all know who is in power. The ‘PC thing’ is yet another example of the victims of racism, sexism, etc., going overboard and all of a sudden marginalized people are being viewed as the ogres of the intellectual scene. People who had been victims are now being viewed as the victimizers.”

By the evening’s end, no consensus had emerged. Many of the panelists were, in Anthony Lewis’s words, “uncomfortable with the notion of community as a value that trumps free speech”; others held that private institutions may need rules to create a civil climate where diverse students can learn from one another.

One positive note, however, in all the tension, said Bill McLoughlin, is that it is ultimately the result of rising expectations. “This perfectionism,” he said, is born of “students being idealistic and faculty being idealistic; we come to expect more. I’d rather see this than be satisfied with the status quo.” **B**

The View From the Press Gallery

Brown's expulsion of junior Doug Hann for drunkenly shouting epithets in Keeney Quad has set keyboards flying, as columnists and op-ed writers nationwide weighed the issues. A sampling of excerpts from some of those varied opinions follows.

Edited by Charlotte Bruce Harvey

On the one hand...

... I am a First Amendment absolutist, or pretty close to it. But I am mystified how the most boorish behavior, about as "political" as throwing up in public, gets put into the category of political speech. When neo-Nazis marched in Skokie, Illinois, I thought they had that right. When demonstrators make a political statement by burning the flag, so be it. If they exercise their right, I can exercise mine by staying away from their demonstration. But when someone shouts epithets and obscenities in the night, that's a form of harassment. When that person is, as Hann was, a varsity football player and presumably built like one, the behavior is also intimidating. If that's political speech, then so is a loud party next door – at, say, 3 in the morning.

■ RICHARD COHEN, columnist
The Washington Post

... Doesn't a community of scholars have the right to expel a racist from the community, as distinguished from the right to suppress the racist's publications?

Colleges are smart to be tolerant. Because people do grow up, and the teething pains are sometimes excruciating. But students should occasionally be reminded that this is precisely the point: they aren't yet grown up. And it is an abdication of responsibility for college administrators to fail to enhance that process.

■ WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR., syndicated columnist

... The special trust of a university is not to foster unlimited speech: It is to foster unlimited inquiry. And totally free speech inhibits rather than enhances the free exchange of ideas. The law cannot restrict such speech without violating our constitutional rights. But etiquette, the extra-legal regulative system that seeks

to avert conflict before it becomes serious enough to call in the law, can and does. You may have a legal right to call your mother an idiot, or somebody else's mother a slut, but you won't if you know what's good for you. ...

The university needs to enforce rules banning speech that interferes with the free exchange of ideas. It must protect the discussion of offensive topics but not the use of offensive manners. It must enable people freely to attack ideas but not one another.

Education is impossible without the order that prevents intimidation and mayhem. When children first encounter school, they must be taught to sit still, refrain from taunting their classmates, show respect for their teacher and wait their turn to talk, or they will never be able to learn. ...

■ JUDITH MARTIN, syndicated columnist "Miss Manners"

■ GUNTHER SENT, chairman, Molecular and Cell Biology, Berkeley
Writing in the *New York Times*

Free speech and human relations seemed to collide last month at Brown University when it expelled a student for racial and religious harassment. In fact, however, to judge by all that is publicly known, the school walked a fine line with sensitivity toward its complex mission.

One mission of a university is to send into the world graduates who are tolerant of many races, faiths, and cultures. Another mission is to teach the value of free expression and tolerance even for hateful ideas. But should such tolerance cover racist, sexist, or homophobic speech that makes the learning environment intolerable for racial and religious minorities, women, and other targets of abuse? Brown found a reasonable basis for saying, clearly, no. ...

■ *The New York Times* editorial

... Brown's President Vartan Gregorian rightly sees a distinction between hate-mongering and free inquiry. . . .

Academic freedom, like all freedom, flourishes only where disagreement is protected from abuse. The distinction between the two is rarely elusive. Universities must be able to teach students how to make such distinctions. If students fail or refuse to learn, their penalty should be the same as for other repeated failures or truancy. When abusive students can't be made to see the light, then the sad but reasonable solution is to show them the gate.

■ *The Miami Herald* editorial

Brown University President Vartan Gregorian is correct to draw a distinction between the principle of free speech on campus and the university's right to impose standards of behavior. He is annoyed at the perception in the press that a Brown undergraduate was expelled this year because of words he spoke rather than deeds he committed. But the American Civil Liberties Union is correct as well to call upon Brown to clarify its code of conduct: The rules, says Rhode Island director Steven Brown, are "so broad and vague that they provide no guidance whatsoever in attempting to distinguish between speech and conduct. . . ."

■ *The Providence Journal* editorial

And on the other. . .

... Mr. Hann is neither a criminal nor a victim of the thought police. He is the victim, first, of a university that wished to avoid offense while not appearing to abridge student freedom of expression, and second, of his own brutishness.

Like Archie Bunker, Mr. Hann probably deserved another chance. The way to the heart and head of a young bigot is forgiveness and continued exposure to generosity of spirit. The way to make sure he is a bigot in old age is to scar his youth.

■ *The Hartford Courant* editorial

... Of all the campus speech-code incidents, the only one in which I thought a fairly strong case could have been made for the college's restrictive policy was the recent one at Brown. . . . The case could have been made that as a repeat

offender on probation, the student had failed to observe minimum community standards of decency at a private university. But the university president, Vartan Gregorian, chose not to go that route. Instead he argued that although the student was entitled to free speech, his epithets had constituted harmful action. This was universally known to be preposterous. The bigoted midnight musings of a largely unheard drunk had harmed no one at all. But locked into the language of victimization, what else could Gregorian have done?

■ JOHN LEO

U.S. News & World Report

... Speak your mind on campus, and you run the risk of ostracism, or condemnation, or expulsion; in such an environment, everyone will soon be afraid of saying everything, and no one will say anything, and the exchange of free ideas so crucial to scholarly inquiry will dissolve in a nice warm bath of feel-good inoffensiveness. . . .

■ JONATHAN YARDLEY, columnist

The Washington Post

... sacrificing legitimate freedom of expression must never be the price extracted to attend or teach at any school. Every form of speech the First Amendment protects on every street corner in the U.S. must also be protected.

■ JOE PATRICK BEAN

Christian Science Monitor

... Even bigots . . . deserve protection from infringements on free speech, no matter how offensive others might find it. . . .

Playing storm troopers in jackboots is a peculiar role for those who champion the right to be different.

Brown is not the only brave-new-world citadel of what comes close to thought control in the guise of stamping out prejudice. Institutions such as Stanford, Tufts, and the Universities of California and Wisconsin also have adopted hate-speech regulations. But the topper is the University of Connecticut, which outlaws "inappropriately directed laughter."

■ *The Arizona Republic* editorial

Phoenix

... Brown had no evidence that Mr. Hann engaged in harassment as we commonly understand it – the singling out of a par-

ticular individual for repeated intimidation. His isolated drunken outbursts can hardly be deemed such clear instances of proscribable harassment as to warrant the university's ultimate sanction.

We agree that Mr. Gregorian may "denounce racist expressions." Indeed, he should do so. He has taken a dangerous further step, however. His action runs counter to the Bill of Rights: to protect individual freedom from the tyranny of majority preferences. By subjecting Mr. Hann to its most extreme punishment, Brown risks making him a martyr.

■ NADINE STROSSEN, president,

American Civil Liberties Union

The New York Times, letter

No code will rid a campus of anti-Semites and racists, who know who they are, whether they speak out or not. A university that encouraged students to spend their time turning over every rock to search for slime gives the rock-turners dangerous power. Like Joe McCarthy and the Salem Witch hunters, these guardians of Pure Thought lose sight of what they're looking for, and inhibit all speech.

Students can usually tell a bigot what to do with his words without Mommy, Daddy, or even the university president there to do it for them. Free speech liberates students to fight back through boisterous debate – the lively written word, or shunning – and even on the rare occasion that calls for it, even a punch in the nose. . . .

■ SUZANNE FIELDS, syndicated columnist

... This is about as terrible a trend as I can imagine. The freedoms we cherish so much in this country – the freedom to speak, to worship, to assemble – aren't needed to defend the rights of the bland majority or the loving majority. They were enacted to protect the rights of the outraged and the outrageous, the oppressed and the repressed, the hated and the hateful.

If our colleges don't teach that, if our children don't learn that, the men and women who will lead the next generations will not defend that. Outrageous dissent will be outlawed; then vigorous dissent will be stamped out; finally, no dissent will be countenanced. . . .

■ MICHAEL GARTNER, president,

NBC News

Writing in *USA Today* **B**

'Brown has not expelled anyone for the exercise of free speech'

A Statement by Vartan Gregorian, President of Brown University

Recent press reports have suggested that I have instituted new "hate-speech" prohibitions at Brown University and that the recent expulsion of a student is the first such action in the nation based on restrictions to free speech. These reports are fundamentally inaccurate. Brown University has never expelled anyone for the exercise of free speech, nor will it ever do so.

My personal commitment to free speech and my condemnation of racism and homophobia are well known and of long standing. In April of 1989, several of our students were subjected to an ugly and cowardly attack of racial and homophobic graffiti. The words and slogans which were scrawled anonymously on doors in one of our dormitories were not intended as part of an academic debate; they were vicious attacks threatening the well-being and personal security of Brown students.

I condemned that anonymous poisoning of our community and said I would prosecute vigorously and seek the expulsion of persons who incite hatred or perpetrate such acts of vandalism. Nothing I said then or have done since should be construed as limiting anyone's freedom of speech, nor have I revised the University's code of conduct to that effect. Neither the spirit nor the letter of the code compromises this most important freedom:

■ The University's code of conduct does not prohibit speech; it prohibits actions, including behavior that "shows flagrant disrespect for the well-being of others or is unreasonably disruptive of the University community."

■ Offense III, which deals with harassment, prohibits inappropriate, abusive, threatening, or demeaning actions based



on race, religion, gender, handicap, ethnicity, national origin, or sexual orientation. (These prohibitions are similar to those in some states, including Rhode Island.)

The Tenets of Community Behavior, which outline community standards for acceptable behavior at Brown, are read by entering students, who agree in writing to abide by them. These rules have been in place for more than ten years.

The rules do not proscribe words, epithets or slanders; they proscribe behavior. The point at which speech becomes behavior and the degree to which that behavior shows flagrant disrespect for the well-being of others (Offense II), subjects someone to abusive or demeaning actions (Offense III), or is related to drug and/or alcohol use (Offense IV)

is determined by an evidentiary hearing that considers the facts and circumstances of each case. The student is entitled to an appeals process that includes review by a senior officer and a decision by the president.

I cannot and will not comment about any specific case. I regret the release of any student's name in connection with a disciplinary hearing and the exposure any case may receive in the *Brown Daily Herald*. The release or publication of any student's name with regard to a disciplinary hearing does a grave disservice to the student, to the University, and to the University Disciplinary Council.

Brown enjoys traditions of independent thought and free speech that date to Roger Williams and the founding of Rhode Island. That heritage is no accident; freedom of speech questions lie at the heart of any academic community. The very nature of the academic enterprise necessitates that universities remain partisans of heterodoxy, of a rich and full range of opinions, ideas, and expression. Imposed orthodoxies of all sorts, including what is called "politically correct" speech, are anathema to our enterprise.

The universities of our nation are and must remain sanctuaries for the exchange of ideas – even unpopular ones. We cannot compromise on this principle. Freedom of speech cannot be rationed; it is a single entity that belongs to all. The University's most compelling challenge is to achieve a fruitful balance between respecting the right of its individual members to operate and speak freely in pursuit of the truth and fostering a climate of mutual respect and adherence to accepted community values and standards of conduct. **B**

"This letter is proof of what you were saying"

Reactions to "Confessions of a Network Junkie" (December)



When Managing Editor Anne Diffily included her computer-mail address in her byline for December's feature story, "Confessions of a Network Junkie," she thought that perhaps a few readers would notice it and reply via electronic mail ("e-mail"). More than a few did so: the fifty-plus pieces of e-mail that she received comprised one of the largest responses to any single story the *BAM* has ever published.

Excerpts from some of that mail follow:

This writer is a graduate student in agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin/Madison:

I've been using computers intensively for about four years, and I have heard about BITNET but never had the desire to use it until now. After reading your article on the bus to work, I marched right into the department and asked our computer guru to show me how to get started. Pretty simple. Thanks for getting me going. 8-)

*Jeff Cochrane '80
Madison, Wis.*

Just a few minutes ago, I took time away from USENET long enough to examine the December issue. The "Confessions of a Network Junkie" article was a pleasant surprise. Perhaps if *BAM* were published electronically, I'd be inclined to read it more often. :-)

*Russell Lawrence '71
Metairie, La.*

I enjoyed reading your article. I too am an e-mail junkie and have been addicted for many years. I was wondering if there is any consideration at Brown of creating a directory of e-mail addresses, so that we could get in touch with our former classmates.

*Joseph Mahaffy '74, '79 Ph.D.
San Diego*

This writer is a research engineer in Japan: Dr. Eduardo Vera ['82 Ph.D.], a very good friend of mine, has shown me your article. I would like to thank you for your hilarious and informative article. I completely agree with you about computer communications. I became addicted during my sixteen-month stay at MIT as

a visiting scientist. It's over a year since I left MIT. I do miss MIT and the life in New England. However, I have been greatly encouraged by constant communications by e-mail with the people I met in the U.S., including my advisor at MIT.

Noriyoshi Yamauchi
Tokyo

I work for 3Com out here in Santa Clara, California. We pretty much run the company on e-mail. We are networked together throughout our home office site and all our sales offices around the world are on our 3Com networks. I enjoyed your article and the comments by the various users, especially from those not at Brown, because it really demonstrates how easy it is to communicate this way.

Sydney Fisher (parent)
Santa Clara, Calif.

This writer is a member of the astronomy faculty at the University of Colorado:
E-mail has certainly changed many of my relationships, and this was the first non-electronic article I've seen on the subject.

David Grinspoon '81
Boulder, Colo.

I read your article about e-mail networks and really enjoyed it. I first began using e-mail at Brown during graduate school, and have been a network junkie ever since. It would be nice if folks would be encouraged to put an e-mail address as well as a snail mail address with their blurb in The Classes – it would facilitate communication.

Celia Stevenson '82, '85 Sc.M.
Berkeley, Calif.

This writer teaches at Connecticut College:
I very much liked your article . . . and thought you would like to know that the students in a computer course I am an assistant for will be reading it soon.

Jon A. Creamer '88
New London, Conn.

I'm very happy to hear how computer communication has grown since I left Brown. Your article made me wonder if there is a list of Brown alumni and their e-mail addresses. [Not at present. – Editor]

Bryan Chin '85

This is an experiment, since I have never tried to send mail outside of CompuServe before. I am an assistant U.S. Attorney in the Philadelphia U.S. Attorney's office. Each attorney in my office now has a computer in his/her office. We are networked, so e-mail is used all the time. Announcements of general interest are sent instantaneously instead of using paper inter-office mail. If one of the nearly 100 attorneys has a problem, he/she can immediately ask if anyone else in the office has ever dealt with the issue.

Michael L. Levy '66
Philadelphia

This writer is an independent computer consultant in the Silicon Valley area:

I read your wonderful article with a special interest in mind. In some past issue of BAM I had seen an e-mail address and have been unable to locate it since. I was looking for it in order to send an angry letter on some topic that was bugging me at the time. The issue got shoved aside into oblivion when the thought of actually having to compose and mail a U.S. Snail letter overcame me!

Gary E. Miller '75
Hayward, Calif.

You don't know how delighted I was to read that there is a BAM contact on the e-mail system. E-mail has become a regular and cherished part of my daily routine, and I enjoyed your article immensely.

Jennifer W. Corbet '87
Ann Arbor, Mich.

I read your article; it was very interesting. I'll pass it to my fellows at the computer center. Maybe my parents should read it, too, to get a better understanding of computer networks (I'm kind of a net fanatic, so they've heard a lot about it).

Alicia Tagliaferro
Buenos Aires, Argentina

My wife, Iris Tillman Hill ['66 A.M.], gave me your article to read because she knew I was interested in networks. Your article was very enjoyable and informative.

George Entenman
Chapel Hill, N.C.

This writer is professor and chairman of the classics department at Connecticut College:
Just an e-mail note to say that I much enjoyed your article. I fully concur with your endorsement of the advantages of e-mail. . . . I can already see the differences it is making in the way I work on some projects. Most of my e-mail correspondence is with colleagues on other campuses. This letter is proof of what you were saying – I certainly would never have been moved to put pen to paper, or paper to typewriter, about this without the ease and speed of e-mail.

Dirk T. Held '60
North Stonington, Conn.

This writer is professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin:

Since I share much of your enthusiasm about the medium, I thought I'd pass along my congratulations on a fine piece. It is especially nice to know of the electronic link to my old alma mater; it makes me feel closer to it somehow. I love the medium and use it daily. I hope your article stimulates others to sign on, too.

Eric C. Browne '62
Milwaukee

This writer is associate professor in psychiatry and behavioral science at Stony Brook:
I appreciated your article . . . I am fairly knowledgeable about computers, but pay no attention to some aspects. Your article filled a hole. Also, you might find that the BAM, through your article, has happened upon a delightful and novel way of communicating with alumni who have seldom communicated with Brown since graduation.

Lawrence P. Morin '69
East Setauket, N.Y.

This writer is director of expository writing at Harvard, and author of the books column in Harvard Magazine:

I loved your article. . . . Someone knowing of my discovery of e-mail sent it to me. I spent a couple of hours with an old friend of mine whom I knew in Tennessee and have not seen in years. We vowed on parting that we would do better; we would keep up. As he went down the stairway, I said, "John, do you have e-mail?" "E-mail," said he. "No, what's that?" I felt a rush of superiority as I told him and tried to explain its ben-

continued on page 43



Capitalism comes to Rostock

East Germans find it's no panacea

By Karl Berger '86

Illustrations by
Ted Dewan '83

I'll never forget the giant purple cow. Bigger than a bus, the inflatable creature appeared in the Rostock town square one Saturday in February 1990, looming over an excited and expectant crowd. It was none other than Lila, the cartoon trademark of the West German Suchard chocolate company, whose commercials appeared nightly on channels that most East Germans could pick up on their television sets.

Lila had brought chocolate – thirty metric tons of it, trucked in from the West in four tractor-trailers. Word had spread: this day only, as a charity fund-raiser, the trucks would sell chocolate by the case for East German marks instead of West German deutsche marks. This was quite a discount, since the chocolate was normally sold for four times as much in local stores.

But like the wooden horse that captivated the people of Troy, Lila's smiling presence in the square turned out to be less than benign. Frantic patrons, fearful that the supply would somehow exhaust itself before they, too, could lug away crates of candy, pressed desperately toward the loading platforms, thrusting their small, worn East German notes at the sales clerks. Those at the front could barely escape the determined masses straining forward. Fights broke out, and eventually an ambulance was called to treat wounded shoppers. Amidst the chaos, the cow smiled on.

Rostockers were experiencing "consumption shock," a condition afflicting many East Germans in the months following the fall of the Berlin Wall. It was hard to imagine that these were the same quiet, modest, reserved townspeople I had known only months before. As months went by, I would look back at such incidents as the beginning of the end of East Germany and the East Germans. The revolutionary changes in their society had begun to spin them out of existence at a dizzying rate.

I came to this large Baltic port city in August 1989 to teach English at Wilhelm Pieck University (since renamed the University of Rostock), with which Brown has had an exchange since 1979. When I arrived I knew little more about the country than its dominance of the Olympic Games and its government's refusal to initiate socialist reforms, even after three years of *perestroika* in the Soviet Union.

In fact, to witness typical, old-fashioned social-

ism in action (or in inaction) was a major reason I had come. But as I soon discovered, if there ever was a "typical" socialist country, it was not the German Democratic Republic. First, it was the most affluent socialist country in Eastern Europe, with a living standard roughly equivalent to that of Spain or Portugal. Second, it was neither a Slavic nor a Balkan state as were most of the others. It was German – a culture closely related to my own. And, third, the centuries of German history common to both sides of the Iron Curtain clearly overshadowed their forty-year political separation. Like their Western cousins, East Germans ate bratwurst, drank beer, and valued order.

So similar was the East German culture to West Germany's that the differences shocked me all the more. They went deeper than the harsh travel restrictions, the police state, and the Communist Party rule. A different ideology, a different organizing principle, had pervaded all aspects of life in East Germany. The GDR's socialism had produced questionable successes and more obvious failures. But above all, I saw it had created a *different* Germany and a different sort of German people.

For one thing, socialism had turned consumption back into a purely utilitarian act. East Germany was a Valley Girl's nightmare. Few people here, I mused, were "born to shop." The local supermarket that I frequented in Rostock seemed to have changed little since the 1950s. There were no beeping electronic cash registers and no UPC symbols; shoppers pushed antiquated carts through the aisles. There were some nice surprises: beer, soda, milk, and juice came in returnable glass bottles; few products came in plastic. I had imagined I would wander down dismal rows of moldy bread and canned sauerkraut, but instead I found shelves filled with inexpensive pasta, sausages, beans, cheese, butter. As I had expected, the selection was limited and the quality often poorer than I was accustomed to. Sacks of small, dusty potatoes were abundant, while rare arrivals of Nicaraguan bananas or Spanish oranges would sell out in hours. But few went hungry in this land.

The supermarket's atmosphere seemed oddly tepid. There were no competing brands of any product; in a planned economy, one brand suf-

ficed. There also were no discounts; prices were fixed by the government. With no incentive to make a profit, neither the manufacturers nor the store management attempted to convince me to buy. Everything was dully labeled, generic and unenticing. In the States, I could "make my dishes sparkle," but here I bought dishwashing liquid, plain and simple.

Not having to compare prices per pound or decipher advertising doublespeak, I had only to hunt for rare goods such as fresh tomatoes and garlic, and then to wait patiently in line for them.

The cashier would scowl whenever I didn't have the exact change. I discovered early on that many waiters, shop assistants, and clerks in the GDR were indifferent to their customers. After all, the state guaranteed everybody a job, so if I didn't come back, that meant less work for the clerks. Why overexert yourself?

Even money mattered less than in the West. Food, rent, and heating were subsidized, so East Germans could get by with little difficulty. Meanwhile, luxury items such as VCR's were priced out of sight, or simply unavailable. While health-care and education were free, a puny Trabant auto usually cost a worker eighteen months' wages and sometimes an eighteen-year wait.

Because of socialism, such concepts as work, money, ambition, consumption, and competition – highly valued by people in the West – concerned East Germans less. Unable to alter significantly their station in life, they inevitably spent more time simply enjoying one another's company. I was amazed at the ease with which they would drop

their work and chat over a cup of coffee, tea, or even a shot of schnapps. In the coming months, I would spend more time talking with relative strangers than I had ever spent with my closest friends at home.

This simple, almost pre-modern lifestyle affected people in other ways. Home telephones were rare, so surprise visits were common and welcome, and could last for hours. The East Germans were self-reliant, resourceful, and cooperative – qualities that have become less common in the U.S. If you needed your car fixed or a sink rebuilt, the easiest thing to do was to do it yourself or to seek help from neighbors and friends.

I found even the most urbane Rostockers a bit reserved, unworldly, and old-fashioned – a result of living in a police state with border controls, censorship, and the omnipresent Stasi (the Ministry for State Security). In this northern European city of 300,000, I was the first American most of my students had ever encountered. Mildness reigned in this state that mistrusted, and sometimes punished, independent initiative and nonconformity.

The East Germans talked of their "brothers to the West" as if they were foreigners – as indeed they were. To Easterners, the *Wessis* (pronounced "vessies") appeared worldly, confident, more relaxed and outgoing, and fashionably dressed. Yet they also were considered to be a bit superficial and arrogant, and their friendliness somewhat patronizing.

A friend who managed to emigrate legally to the West observed that friendships between people there were not as strong as in East Germany. He said that the *Wessis* reminded him of the pleasure-obsessed characters in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*. "They couldn't stop talking about their money and cars," a colleague told me after visiting relatives in the West.

On their own turf, I commonly heard West Germans characterize the *Ossis* to the East as lazy, backward, and deprived.

By the time I arrived in Rostock, the debates on the merits of capitalism versus those of socialism had long ended. Everyone I met was fed up with the East German system: its resistance to reforms, its decaying infrastructure, its stagnating economy, its restricted freedoms, its parental police state, its ridiculous dogmatism, and of course, its Wall. The first mass anti-government demonstration took place in Leipzig in early October, heralding the speedy collapse of the GDR system. The Wall gave way a month later, and with it went the anti-democratic and isolated society that had prevailed for forty years.

Those first few days, when East Germans streamed through the breached Wall into the West for the first time, were unforgettable. I watched an old man fiddling with a yellowed map of 1950s Berlin (current East German maps had left West Berlin blank), and discovering that much of the landscape had changed. A young girl in a supermarket agonized over which chocolate bar she should buy with the precious few Westmarks her mother had allowed her. Litter bins overflowed with candy wrappers, banana peels, and Coca-Cola cans.

Some East Germans were shocked at the pornography, violence, homelessness, and waste in the West; others viewed it as a giant shopping mall and amusement park. But all arrived unprepared. Their socialist currency was next to worthless in the West; a month's salary might buy a meal for the family at McDonald's. Even those who had led comfortable lives in the East could scarcely refuse the 100-deutsche mark (then about \$65) "greeting money" the West German government offered to East German visitors.

Had West Germany been smaller and poorer, history might have taken a different course. But its enormous power, wealth, and stability meant that even though 17 million socialist neighbors could suddenly pay a visit, its society would not be affected fundamentally. With the barrier broken,

Some East Germans were shocked at the pornography, violence, homelessness, and waste in the West; others viewed it as a giant shopping mall and amusement park.

however, East Germans would be judged by West German standards.

The effect was remarkable. During the unrest, East Germans had come to view themselves as heroes who stood up to a tyrannical government and took their future into their own hands. But in the West, they became paupers, reduced to accepting handouts. In a culture where work, money, ambition, and consumption meant a great deal, suddenly a people who had just succeeded in nonviolently toppling their police state appeared inferior to their German cousins.

The news at home in East Germany only seemed to confirm the Western point of view. Citizens' committees were uncovering government corruption, waste, and mismanagement on a scale undreamed of. The country was going bankrupt and required West German aid. As abruptly as they had won it, the

East Germans lost confidence in their ability to reform their society on their own, in their own way; they began to accept the conveniently-available Western view of themselves.

When West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl began to promote his plan for rapid reunification under the West German constitution, promising "prosperity for all," it was therefore no surprise that many East Germans grabbed at his vision of security. The easiest way out of East German inferiority, they believed, was to merge with the rich and powerful West.

By March, just weeks after Lila's appearance in the Rostock town square, at the first free elections in forty years Helmut Kohl's sister party in the East won the most votes, while the grassroots alliance that led the revolution garnered a pathetic 3 percent, and fell from power. A fitting new anthem for the united Germany, quipped East German pundit Wolf Biermann, might be, "*Deutsche mark, deutsche mark, über alles.*"



In Lila's wake came a seeming cornucopia of chocolate, cigarettes, beer, bananas, soft drinks, and other long-coveted goods to the East. The barrage began with give-aways and promotions aimed at encouraging the *Ossis* to buy more. As with Lila's first appearance in Rostock, these promotions engendered a kind of panic as citizens took their first lunge into consumerism and away from their former socialist lives.

The frenzy subsided over a period of months, but Rostock's passion for all things western increased. West German firms obliged them, shipping in everything imaginable. And life began to change: money, in the new westernized economy, began to matter.

Waiters turned friendly and coveted tips. I overheard people bragging about vacations in France. Suddenly it was all right to be ambitious, workaholic, enterprising — even greedy. Those who had cash began to set themselves apart from the have-nots by driving BMWs and wearing expensive clothing. Ironically, many of these *nouveaux riches* who had become the free

market's biggest cheerleaders had been some of socialism's most ardent boosters only months before.

Now when I shopped at the local supermarket, I found the aisles transformed. The colorful, plastic-



Karl Berger
in front of the
University
of Rostock

wrapped products from the West promised newness, improvement, quality. I watched shoppers choose sunny plastic containers of West German orange juice over the drab deposit bottles of East German juice. Even though a local journalist had pointed out that the cheaper East German brand actually contained more orange pulp, consumers seemed to enjoy their Western juice more. Eventually, the market stopped selling the Eastern juice altogether.

In a land virtually without advertising for forty years, suddenly bulletin boards (formerly

devoted to notices announcing local events) blossomed with cigarette ads. Motorists decorated their cars with stickers of the Camel camel. Shopkeepers plastered their storefronts with advertisements. And, until outraged parents put a stop to it, some children's movie matinees were preceded by short commercials inviting the young audience to "come to Marlboro country."

More and more often, I overheard Rostockers speaking even of their locally-made bread with disgust, as the revulsion against all things East German grew. Perversely, East Germans were effectively boycotting their own goods at the expense of their jobs.

On October 3, East Germany vanished. Even though the reunification treaty had clearly spelled out the dismantling of East German society, when it actually happened, I was nonetheless shocked. Almost nothing remained of the land I encountered upon my arrival a year earlier. The new reality was a testament to East Germans' wholesale rejection of their own culture. Large chunks of their "people's" industry and property were bought by West German firms and investors, and the grassroots groups that engineered the revolution receded into obscurity. Even an immensely popular East German children's television show was threatened with cancellation because it didn't have a West German counterpart.

This drastic conversion has come at a hard price. The social net that provided subsidized goods and services, such as universal child care, is gone. Prices are at western levels, while wages remain half those in the rest of Germany. Unemployment in the East has risen from nearly nothing to 30 percent – higher than in the Great Depression – and is expected to hit an unbelievable 50 percent this summer. Those still employed fear for their jobs.

Yet, surprisingly, East Germans on the whole do not regret having become part of the West. Most remain fundamentally assured that in ten years, their part of the country will fit in with the shiny, polished, humming society they have joined. In fact, many East Germans have more faith in the West than do the *Wessis* themselves.

There is, however, a minority that fundamentally opposed the wholesale changes. A former colleague of mine named Julia, who was once threatened by the Stasi for having a cup of coffee with an American businessman, was no fan of the old system – but neither is she sold on the new.

"I enjoy the better selection of fruits and vegetables, of course," she told me as reunification neared. "But I don't need ten types of toilet paper. That's ridiculous.

"People are so busy acquiring things as symbols of wealth," she continued. "They do it because it's easier than trying to be a good person. Being a good person involves helping the poor, and doing without; people don't want to do this anymore because it's too closely associated with the old Communist Party line." In Julia's view, her country has merely traded the advantages and disadvantages of socialism for those of capitalism, with nothing learned.

Like Julia, I was glad the revolution came to this land, but I, too, am saddened by its cost. When I arrived, I had been impressed by the reusable bottle system. Now, crushed beer and soda cans litter the streets and parks. While I had missed having a wide selection of products in stores, I had enjoyed the absence of advertising; even in a big city like Rostock, I had felt as if I were in the country. Now, the masses of billboards, neon, and eye-catching labels make such peace of mind impossible.

I cheered when Rostockers shook their fear of the Stasi. Today, though, as in any Western city, they fear each other. In the Rostock town square and in town squares across eastern Germany, there is now little jubilation. Enticed by Lila's bountiful gifts and Chancellor Kohl's promises of prosperity, the East Germans swiftly discarded their "backward" way of life for a pre-packaged one. But the prosperity has yet to arrive, and there is no guarantee that it ever will. Once treated as West Germany's poor neighbors, the *Ossis* are now its second-class citizens. They may eventually find happiness among the *Wessis*, but for now, their Troy lies in ruins. **B**

Karl Berger '86 is a research associate at Brown's Center for Foreign Policy Development, where he prepares curricula for high schools on the future of American foreign policy.

Network Junkie

continued from page 37

efits. He looked pained. I'm going to send him your piece.

*Richard Marius
Cambridge, Mass.*

This writer is associate professor of computer science at the University of Alabama: You hinted at, but did not explore, the phenomenon of people acting very differently behind the shield of blind, electronic communication than they do in face-to-face conversation. I found a few of the quotations in the sidebars to be a bit disturbing – especially one by your prototypical “flamer.” What he doesn’t realize is that many people who read his flames do form an impression of him from them.

*Kenneth R. Sloan '69
Birmingham, Al.*

I found [the article] quite entertaining and enjoyable. Like some of the folks mentioned in your piece, I'm an alumnus who now, on a daily basis, interacts with “the Net.” It was a pleasant surprise to see a piece on computer networks when the *BAM* arrived!

*William H. Williams '81
Cambridge, Mass.*

I work for a company with what may be the largest private network in the world. In addition, we have access (via a gateway) to the Internet, which means, in effect, the rest of the world. When my sons (Dan '88, Josh '90) were at Brown, we used to exchange e-mail regularly. Your comment on handling “electronic correspondence much more efficiently than the written variety” was right on target; if it's machine readable I process it promptly and store it so that I can retrieve it easily. Paper tends to pile up on my desk, on my bookshelves, on the floor. You are absolutely correct; it changes the way one works and the way one relates to the rest of the world.

*Aaron Seidman '59
Brookline, Mass.*

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BROWN ARCHIVES

The class of '49 – accompanied by a few members of the next generation – starts off on its tenth reunion march down and up College Hill. Did any of these little guys end up at Brown themselves? If you recognize anyone, let us know!

The Classes

By James Reinbold

24

Carleton Goff exhibited his enamels and wood and metal sculpture, and **David Aldrich '29** exhibited his watercolors at the Providence Art Club from March 24 to April 5. Carleton lives in Barrington, R.I., and David lives in Providence.

28

The class of 1928 men held their 1991 mini-reunion on Friday, May 24, at the Wannamoissett Country Club in East Providence, R.I.

29

David Aldrich (see **Carlton Goff '24**)

Anna Minard Davis writes that her family is making the news these days: four children, nine grandchildren, and five great granddaughters. "My sister lives here with me and we enjoy quite good health and are happy together. Brown didn't take a granddaughter in 1988, but I've forgiven because she's doing so well at Penn State." Anna lives in Wyoming, Ohio.

32

James C. White continues his retirement in Sarasota, Fla. He has two sons: Dr. Thomas C. White, who has patented a pump shunt invention for eye surgery; and Breton C. White, who is a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

33

Margaret B. Milliken, Yarmouth Port, Mass., is the author of *The Gnome That Lived in Yarmouth, and Other Tales of Yarmouth People and Places*, published by the Historical Society of Old Yarmouth Inc. A former associate professor of English at Simmons College, Margaret wrote about Yarmouth for *The Register* when she first retired to Cape Cod. Twenty-three of her newspaper articles have been collected for this volume.

36

Zelda Fisher Gourse, Providence, writes that her daughter, Leslie Gourse, a freelance writer living in New York City, is the author of *Unforgettable: The Life and Mystique of Nat King Cole* (St. Martin's Press).

Issac H. Whyte, Jr., is now at home after spending fifteen days in the cardiac unit of the Christiana Hospital of Wilmington, Del.,

where he underwent open-heart surgery – triple coronary artery bypass and aortic valve replacement. He writes that he is recovering very well. Ike's address is 2 Bedford Ct., Wawaset Park, Wilmington 19805.

37

Edward M. Fearney, Micanopy, Fla., has six grandchildren and is "walking strong at 75 with two new hips."

Arline Schaap Strauss, White Plains, N.Y., had a one-person show of her paintings in July.

39

Gertrude Levin Pullman, Dallas, continues as a volunteer for Foster Child Advocate Service (FOCAS). She began working for the agency in 1980.

41

As of mid-March, our 50th reunion gift committee reported substantial additional progress toward the class dollar goal. The high number of women and men making pledges also indicates that possible new class records in percentage participation may be achieved by our June 30 deadline.

For those who have not yet made a pledge or who may find it appropriate to increase their prior pledge, call the Brown Annual Fund at 1-800-662-2266, extension 3300.

Registrations for the reunion are flowing in and arrangements are complete. Commencement celebrations will be a most enjoyable and memorable event. – *Earl W. Harrington, Jr.*

Walter L. Creese is the author of *TVA's Public Planning: The Vision, The Reality*, published by the University of Tennessee Press. The book examines not only the structures built by the Tennessee Valley Authority, but also TVA's effect on the lives and cultures of the people it touched as it evolved from an environmentally-oriented organization to an electricity and recreational-facility builder and operator. Walter is chair emeritus of the division of architectural history and preservation at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Mary McCooley Erb (see **Karen Erb Lombardo '79**).

44

Hal Miller (see **Elodie Staff Miller '46**). **Samuel L. Thompson** writes that he is a

member of the "lost class of 1944. There are a few of us, and we really do exist. Recently my wife, Joan, and I met **R. Harper Brown '45** and his wife, Ann, at Fort Lauderdale Tennis Center for a day of tennis. Joan and I are class B mixed doubles champions at La Gorce Country Club, but don't ask who won the day!" Sam is an attorney with an office in Miami, where he and Joan live.

Richard Shapiro (see **Elizabeth Shapiro '78**).

46

Andrew B. Ferrari, the chief judge of Arlington (Va.) Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, will retire in July after twenty-four years on the bench. Prior to 1967, he was in private law practice with the firm of Ferrari, Wrenn and Harrison of Arlington. He is a member of the Virginia State Bar, National and Virginia Councils of Juvenile Court Judges, and Arlington County Bar Association. He lives in Arlington.

Elwin E. Linden continues as president of E.E. Linden Associates, Inc., which specializes in services to colleges, industrial plants, commercial buildings, and hospitals. Established in 1973, the company now employs twenty-five engineers. Elwin lives in New Canaan, Conn.

Since **Elodie Staff Miller** and her husband, **Hal '44**, retired in 1988, they have stayed active at home and church. "We do more traveling and camping," Elodie writes. "In 1989, we took our 5-year-old grandson to Disney World, Key Largo, and other points in Florida, and also visited our son Kenneth and other relatives and friends in the South. We spent a week in London in the fall and drove through England, Scotland, and Wales. Last year we bought a 1986 Itasca Phasar, a twenty-foot motor home, and spent another month in the South, this time making it to Key West and Pensacola, which have the best beaches. We're going back there this year, to Cape Cod in the summer, and, hopefully, to Newfoundland in August. Alaska and Hawaii are on our list for the future, as well as an RV Elderhostel." Elodie and Hal live in East Greenwich, R.I.

47

John S. Goff, Ridgefield, Conn., retired from Mobil Oil Corporation and is now the principal of Goff and Associates, petroleum consultants.

Stanley E. DeVoe, Blaauvelt, N.Y., recently retired as manager, technical information services, after forty years with American Cyanamid Company. He is developing scientific and financial databases on his home computer and becoming more involved in teaching safety and navigation with the U.S. Power Squadron. Stan adds that he is spending considerable time at his house on Lake Wallenpaupak in Pennsylvania.

David E. Flavin is a vice president at Kidder Peabody, but is "getting ready to call it quits." He writes he sees **Alex Taylor** quite often. David has three children and two grandchildren and lives with his wife in New Canaan, Conn.

Lucinda Danziger Gregory reports that her business, The Chocolate Barn, in Shaftsbury, Vt., has started its fifteenth year. Lucinda sells antiques and hand-dipped chocolates.

Donald R. Rawson, South Bend, Ind., retired after forty years in education (twenty-two as a headmaster) and now writes a newsletter for school heads.

Haig Varadian has retired from the Cranston, R.I., school system after forty years as a teacher, coach, and administrator. "My faith in the American youth, exemplified by their unbounded dynamism, has been most fulfilling," he writes. In March, Haig was inducted into the New England Interscholastic Wrestling Hall of Fame. He continues to serve as the executive director of the New England Council of Secondary School Principals Association. He lives in Cranston.

51

Maxine Israel Balaban writes that a third grandchild, Maxwell David Balaban, was born on Feb. 24 in San Diego, Calif., to son and daughter-in-law Steve and Kyle. **Rachel Balaban '80** and **John Burnham '78** have two girls: Isabel Strong, 3, and Olivia Rose, 6 months.

Mike Balaban '74 lives in New York City and is a senior vice president at Shearson-American Express. **Leonard "Red" Balaban** is still active as band leader for his jazz group, "Balaban and Cats," and Micki is a psychotherapist and drama consultant since retiring as a guidance counselor in 1987. Micki and Red live in West Haven, Conn.

52

Donald W. Burlingame and his wife, Carol Anne, announce the birth of Nathan Wright on March 8, and their retirement this spring. They are moving from Basking Ridge, N.J., to Costa Rica, where they will be involved in a beach development.

53

S. Lawrence Gladstone is president of Roth Young Personnel Service of Houston, Inc. His wife, Elaine (Tufts '53), is president of Confection Connection. They have three children - Richard, James, and Robert - and live in Houston.

The Rev. Stanley J. Keach '38

His church is the focus of town life

The Deering Community Church has a membership of 140, but according to the Rev. Stanley J. Keach, it touches approximately a quarter of the 1,400 residents of the rural community of Deering, New Hampshire. Keach, who celebrated fifty years as an ordained Christian minister in March, has been pastor of the church for nine years.

"We have no school, no post office, no store, no bank, no gas station [in Deering]," Keach said in an article that appeared in the *Concord* (N.H.) *Monitor* on the occasion of the church's 200th anniversary. "So if you want to meet anybody, you have to go to church."

And on any given Sunday morning, if you attended, you might meet what Keach describes as a rather unusual membership: a dozen or so public school teachers, five college professors, including former president Howard Swearer's brother (a summer resident), seven Ph.D.'s, a former attorney general for New Hampshire, a career diplomat, a woman doctor and five nurses, a former executive in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, the mother of the U.S. Ambassador to Israel, the retired chaplain of Rutgers, a retired college president, the 1960 U.S. Ambassador to Burma, the international leader of the National Council of Churches, the retired executive of the United Church World Mission Board, and an NBC television news correspondent.

Pastor Keach, 74, is a self-proclaimed liberal in a conservative town. He marched



CONCORD MONITOR

with the Rev. Martin Luther King in Selma, Alabama, attended the Woodstock music festival in 1969, and subscribes to *Mother Jones* and *Rolling Stone*, "to keep up with things." He has a huge record collection, from Cademon to U-2, and often plays music with social commentary at services. "I've never heard anybody be critical of his sermons," said one parishioner. "That doesn't mean nobody is. But if anybody doesn't like him, I guess they don't dare say so." Another church member added that Keach had "a talent for saying something very straight to the point without making anybody mad."

To prepare for a July 4 sermon, which celebrated the church's bicentennial, Keach used as his inspiration the writings of John Wise, an "early American democrat" who died in 1725. Wise was against slavery and for women's rights, Keach said, and he persuaded his entire church membership to stop paying taxes to the British. "There were people of that persuasion all through history," the pastor said.

54

Doris Eisenberg Epstein will retire in June after twenty years as a media specialist with the Ames, Iowa, public schools. Her husband, Abe, recently stepped down from the chairmanship of the plant pathology department at Iowa State University but will stay to expand on his research. Their oldest daughter, Emily, is the rare book cataloger at Kansas State University, and Beth is finishing her residency in family practice in Seattle. Beth and her husband are investigating opportunities to practice medicine in a Third-World country.

Maurice Matteodo, Pittsfield, Mass., has retired from General Electric Company as manager-expense analysis after thirty-three years. He and his wife, Linda, a psychiatric nurse, have four children and two grandchildren. Maurice plans to continue doing volunteer work, take some college courses, and run a sub-six-minute mile.

Russell B. Pierce and his wife, Ann Guerry Pierce '58, own a small business in Brunswick, Maine. They have four children, **Elisabeth '86**, **Russell '87**, Sarah (Occidental College '89), and Ted, who recently graduated from Brunswick High School.

55

Roger C. Mitten reports that his law firm in Phoenix now employs fourteen lawyers.

56

George Boulukos received the Distinguished Eagle Scout award from the Nassau County, N.Y., Boy Scouts in March. The award is granted to Eagle Scouts who, after twenty-five years, have distinguished themselves in their life and who have shared their talents with their community on a volunteer basis. George is a board member of the Nassau County Day Care Council, The Solon Society, Arts Council at Freeport, St. Paul's Greek Orthodox Cathedral, Nassau County Council, Boy Scouts of America, and The Freeport School District. He lives in Freeport, N.Y.

Martin L. Ludington has moved to the Virgin Islands and started his own fund-raising consulting business. "After Hurricane Hugo things are quite slow, but the weather is good," writes Martin, who lives in Christianssted, St. Croix.

Nancy Blacher Shuster writes of the arrival of her fourth grandchild; she now has two boys and two girls. She has joined the Brown Club in Naples, Fla. Nancy's address is 5818 Glencove Dr., Unit 101, Naples 33963.

57

Beatrice Ellis Jillette is a graphic artist for the New Hampshire Office of State Planning. Her husband, Arthur, is director of special services for Newport, N.H. They live in Goshen, N.H. Beatrice and Arthur have four children and two grandchildren.

George Rollinson is a management consultant, providing human resources and outplacement consulting and counseling services to employers and individuals. Some of his services are rendered in affiliation with Drake Beam Morin, Inc., an international consulting firm specializing in career management. Previously, he was a vice president in human resources with BayBank. His wife, Judy, is director of alumnae relations at Lincoln School in Providence. They live in Cumberland, R.I.

58

Ann Guerry Pierce (see **Russell B. Pierce** '53).

59

Lois Wolpert Graboys, who founded Volunteer Services for Animals in Rhode Island twelve years ago, has retired from the organization as executive director. She lives in Barrington, R.I., and plans to return to her art career, which she put on hold for VSA.

Carole Fishbain Liebson, Wilmette, Ill., is studying Russian at Northwestern.

60

Arthur E. Lagacé, a career officer in the U.S. Public Health Service assigned to the

Center for Disease Control (CDC), is in Dakar, Senegal, as technical advisor in child survival. He is married to Julia M. Wilson, an air traffic controller from Melbourne, Australia. His two children, Kristina, 20, and Erik, 18, live in Seattle. Arthur plans to retire after completing his tour of duty in Africa.

61

Forrest Broman is completing his eighteenth year as superintendent of The American International School in Israel. Except for a two-week period, his school was open during the Gulf War. Forrest writes that while the atmosphere was "tense," he did enjoy "watching the streaking Patriots chase down Scud missiles directly over my house." Several years ago, Forrest established *The International Educator* (TIE), which brings news and vacancy announcements from 150 international schools to overseas educators and 4,000 subscribers within the U.S. and Canada. Two years ago, he established The Principals' Training Center for International School Leadership (PTC), which trains current and aspiring administrators in the art of conducting a successful educational program in an international setting. Forrest can be contacted c/o TIE, P.O. Box 103, West Bridgewater, Mass. 02379. (508) 580-1880. Fax (508) 580-2992.

Lewis L. Gould's latest book, *The Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt*, was published in February by the University Press of Kansas. Lewis is Eugene C. Barker Centennial Professor in American History at the University of Texas at Austin. Among his other books are *Lady Bird Johnson and the Environment*, *Reform and Regulation: American Politics from Roosevelt to Wilson*, *The Spanish-American War and President McKinley*, and *The Presidency of William McKinley*.

Joyce Reed is assistant dean of special studies at Brown, where she works on course development for the Brown Learning Community. She returned to Providence in January 1990 after living for twenty years on Hawaii, where she home-educated her children, created a tutoring center, taught, and did fund-raising for a small private school. She also co-owned a recording company that produced children's audio cassettes on the Jubelieve label. Joyce's children are Elizabeth Kartiganer, a master's candidate at the Bank Street College of Education in New York; **Ben Taylor**, a freshman at Brown; Maria Taylor, 17; Rebecca Taylor, 15, a sophomore at Classical High School in Providence; and Michael Taylor, 12, a seventh-grader at Community Prep in Providence.

64

Howard Batsford, Jr., Rockville Centre, N.Y., is vice president-sales administration in the mass market division of Simon & Schuster in New York City. He and Ms. Vincente Miserendino (Crane School of Music, Potsdam, N.Y.) plan to marry in June.

Bonnie Podrat Corman lives in Santa Barbara, Calif., where she is a therapist specializing in adolescent therapy. Her husband, Dr. Marvin L. Corman, is working on the third

edition of his textbook, *Colo Rectal Surgery*. John is a third-year medical student at Baylor, and Alex graduates from Harvard in June.

Peter F. Healey has been named a partner in the law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, and is resident in the Washington, D.C., office. For the past twenty years, Peter has practiced general labor law on behalf of management. Previously, he was head of the labor group in the Washington office of Reed Smith Shaw & McClay. He is the immediate past president of the Barristers and a member of the board of governors of the National Cathedral Elementary School. He and his family live in Washington.

Brandeis University professor **Edward Kaplan** has been awarded the Lewis Galantieri Prize for Literary Translation by the American Translators Association for his translation from French into English of Charles Baudelaire's collection of fifty prose poems, *The Parisian Prowler*. As a companion volume to his translation, he wrote a critical analysis of the entire collection, entitled *Baudelaire's Prose Poems: The Esthetic, the Ethical and the Religious in "The Parisian Prowler."* Both books are published by the University of Georgia Press. He is continuing his work on Baudelaire and is writing a biography of Jewish philosopher Abraham Joshua Heschel.

John E. Marshall III has been named to the board of trustees of The Kresge Foundation, which awards challenge grants in the fields of higher education, arts and humanities, social services, health and long-term care, science and the environment, and public affairs. John has been president of the foundation since 1987. During the 1970s, he served as associate director of development at Brown, and before joining the foundation in 1979, spent five years as executive director of The Rhode Island Foundation, a state-wide community trust. John lives in Birmingham, Mich., with his wife, Diana, and two children.

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65

J. Webster Hull has been elected president-Western Region of Southeast Bank, N.A., Tampa, Fla. He has also been appointed to the corporation's management policy group, assets and liability committee, human resources committee, and credit policy committee. Prior to joining Southeast, he was with Chase Manhattan Bank of Florida, N.A. for ten years, most recently as president and chief executive officer. Wes is also involved in many Tampa Bay area-civic activities. He lives with his wife, Marika, and their children, Myko, 10, and Kalyna, 4, in St. Petersburg.

67

Michael E. Diffily and **Anne Hinman Diffily** '73, Providence, are the new parents of Richard, 8, Andrés, 5, and Melinda, 4 months. The children arrived from Bogotá, Colombia, on March 1. Michael is associate dean of the Graduate School at Brown. His daughter, **Leslie**, is a sophomore at Brown; son David will graduate from high school in June.

68

John A. Bohn is senior vice president for administration and operations with Imperial Savings, San Diego. He and his wife, Rhonda, and sons Nicholas, 5, and Casey, 2, live at 10730 Ancona Ln., San Diego, Calif. 92131.

Paul C. Hans is the major owner of Industrial Solid Propulsion, Inc., a Las Vegas aerospace firm. He also has two consulting ventures: P. Hans & Company and The Enterprise Institute, Inc. Paul lives with his wife, Cindy, and their three children, Courtney, 10, Lindsey, 8, and Jesse, 5, in Scottsdale, Ariz.

Susan R. Primm married Tom Thel on Oct. 27. **Martha Mueller** '69 was witness. Susan works in the psychiatry clinic at Massachusetts General Hospital and has a private practice in psychotherapy. She is in a training program to be a group psychotherapist and runs groups for incest survivors. Susan and Tom live in Sudbury, Mass.

Sharon P. Wilkinson is halfway through a three-year assignment as U.S. Consul General in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. She has spent twenty years in the Foreign Service.

69

Charles A. Long and **Jane C.S. Long** '70 live in Fairfield, Calif., where Charlie is the city manager. They have two children, Matt and Jenny. Jane works at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory on problems related to fluid flow through fractured rock, primarily in regard to nuclear waste storage.

70

James G. Bruen, Jr., Centreville, Va., received the U.S. Attorney General's Award for Distinguished Service.

There was a retrospective of the films of **Ross McElwee** ('77 Sc.M.) at Anthology Film

Archives, New York City, during the month of April. Ross lives in Cambridge, Mass.

71

Elisabeth Ladd Grant graduated from the University of Toledo College of Law last May and is an associate at Clark, Klein & Beaumont in Detroit. Her husband, Lloyd, is a second-year law student at UT. They live in Toledo.

Richard A. Martin and his family live in Larchmont, N.Y., after three years in Rome, where Richard served as special representative of the attorney general at the U.S. Embassy. He coordinated U.S. law enforcement policy in Europe for the Department of Justice and received from Italy the title of Commendatore. Richard is a partner in the firm of Werbel McMillin & Carnelutti in New York. His wife, Jillian, is renovating their house, and Christina, 5, and Alessandra, 4, are in school.

72

Louise Stanton and David Lewis were married in Los Angeles on Aug. 25. Louise expects to complete her master's degree in social work in June at UCLA.

73

Anne Hinman Diffily and **Michael Diffily** '67, Providence, are the new parents of Richard, 8, Andrés, 5, and Melinda, 4 months. The children arrived from Bogotá, Colombia, on March 1. Anne is managing editor of this magazine.

Peter James Durfee announces the opening of his CPA partnership, Durfee & Root, in Warwick, R.I. He provides consulting services to the insurance and banking industry, and auditing, accounting, and tax service to clients. Peter lives in North Scituate, R.I., with his wife, Sheila, and Tom, 7. "We keep busy, but would love to hear from out-of-town friends who might be passing through Rhode Island."

Martin L. Flicker announces the opening of his law office in Newport Beach, Calif.

William Hankowsky, executive director of Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation, was recently selected as one of the Delaware Valley's "40 Under 40" young business and community leaders by the *Philadelphia Business Journal* in a program sponsored by Morton's of Chicago steakhouse. He lives in Philadelphia.

Robert A. Stern, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., reports a dedicated and active NASP group in the area. Alumni who would like to help are invited to call (914) 462-6975.

74

Mike Balaban (see **Maxine Israel Balaban** '51).

Robert A. Koch lives in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, N.Y., with his wife, Linda, and their son, Samuel Spencer, 2. Robert is a vice president with Lorne Michael's television production company, and Linda is a vice president for McCann-Erickson.

75

Mike Miller, a co-founder of Lynch Miller Moore, Inc., writes that the firm was recently recognized as one of the fifty preeminent retainer-based search firms in North America by the major trade publication. He and his wife, Krysia, live in Winnetka, Ill., with their five children.

Aileen Lum Murphy and her husband, George, announce the birth of Molly Brett Gui Xin Murphy on Jan. 16. Aileen, who has an M.F.A. in sculpture (University of Hawaii '78) and a B.S.M.E. (San Francisco State University '91), is a product development engineer at Vitaphore Corporation, a division of Union Carbide. She and George live in Menlo Park, Calif. Aileen hosted a mini-reunion in March. **Linda McCracken Ioppolo** flew in from Seattle, and **Susan Schlamb Carroll** brought her son, Aidan John, born on Feb. 1, to meet Molly.

Lisa Wallerstein and her husband, John Schuster, announce the birth of Malcolm Stanwood Schuster on Jan. 8. Jamie Cole Schuster is 5. They live in Livermore, Calif.

Dr. Ashley Warner and **Dr. Jourdan Gottlieb** announce the birth of Orli on Feb. 4. Her brother, Armand, is 6, and sister Isabel is 4. Ashley is at home, involved in the childrens' school, The Seattle Hebrew Academy, the Junior League, and other volunteer organizations. She plans to return to a career in a medically-related field when all the children are in school. Jourdan is in private practice in plastic surgery at Providence and Swedish Hospitals. They live in Seattle.

76

Kathryn Kavanagh Baran and Jan Baran "are growing old chasing Anna Margaret Baran, 1, but have the help of Brendan, 10, Mieke, 9, and Elise, 6. Thank God I finally got one that looks like me." They live in Alexandria, Va.

Elizabeth B. Burnett and her husband, **Charles L. Glerum** '75, live in West Newton, Mass. They have two children, Ben, 7, and Katie, 2. Betsy is a lawyer.

Lauren Lapin Solomon is a graphic designer and lives with her husband, Leonard, in Concord, Mass. They are expecting their first child in August.

77

Dr. Arthur R. Bartolozzi, Philadelphia, was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons at the Academy's 58th annual meeting in Anaheim, Calif., in March.

Debra Ehrman Kaye writes that her second child, Robert, was born on Nov. 6, 1988. The family moved back to Portland, Oreg., last September.

Fred Polacek and **Dr. Lori Goldstein Polacek** '80 announce the birth of Brett Julian on Sept. 8, 1990. Fred is a partner in the Providence law firm of Rodio & Ursillo, and Lori is chief resident in plastic surgery at Lahey Clinic, Burlington, Mass. They live in Dedham, Mass.

Alumni Calendar

May

Providence

May 17-23. Alumni Relations and Senior Class co-sponsored Senior Week, including a formal dance and outdoor concert. Call Melanie Coon, (401) 863-3380.

Providence

May 20. Rhode Island Brown Club Annual Dinner with Alfred Uhry '58, Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright and Academy Award-winning screenwriter Rhode Island Country Club.

Call Becky Book '74, (401) 456-7286.

May 25. Brown Club of Rhode Island and Alumni Relations Office co-sponsored Alumni Field Day, Aldrich-Dexter Field, 12:30-4 p.m.

May 25. Third World Alumni Activities Committee-sponsored Senior/Alumni Cookout, Machado House, 87 Prospect Street, 12:30 p.m. Call (401) 863-9200.

May 25. Third World Alumni Activities Committee-sponsored show, "Yellow Punk Dolls," with Ruby Shang ('71) and Company Dancers. To benefit the Investment In Diversity Scholarship Fund. Alumnae Hall, Pembroke Campus, 3:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. Call (401) 863-9200.

May 25. Brown Club of Rhode Island and Pembroke Club of Providence co-sponsored Pops Concert with Lainie Kazan and the Rhode Island Philharmonic, College Green, 9 p.m.

May 25. Class of '66-sponsored "Rock and Roll Revival," Dance Party, Pizzitola Sports Center, 9 p.m. All reunion classes are invited.

May 26. Association of Class Officers-sponsored breakfast for all class officers, Sharpe Refectory, 8:30 a.m.

Providence

May 24-27. Reunion-Commencement Weekend. For a complete schedule of weekend activities, please refer to the Commencement Preview issue of the *George Street Journal* recently mailed to all alumni and parents.

May 24. Brown Bear Buffet, Sharpe Refectory, 6-8:30 p.m.

May 24. Campus Dance, the College Green and Lincoln Field, 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

May 24. Third World Alumni Activities Committee-sponsored reception to meet Ruby Shang ('71) and Company Dancers. 10 p.m.-2 a.m., Machado House, 87 Prospect Street. Admission charged; patrons of Saturday's dance performance admitted free. Call (401) 863-9200.

May 26. Hour with the President, Lincoln Field, 10 a.m.

May 27. Associated Alumni-sponsored Fifty-Plus Luncheon for classes out fifty years or more, Sharpe Refectory, 12 noon.

June

New York City

June 1. Third World Alumni Network of New York-sponsored Meetings of the Mind, "But Are There Blacks in Latin America?" with Associate Professor of Afro-American Studies Anani Dzidzienyo. 11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Call Deborah Branch '82, (212) 850-0804, Radika Eccles '87, (212) 697-5600, or Teri Williams '79, (516) 248-4200.

Save These Fall Dates!

October 25-27. An on-campus weekend symposium celebrating 100 years of women at Brown, "Transcending Boundaries: Women, Power and Leadership." Call Christine Love, (401) 863-1946.

November 2. Homecoming, with a full day of activities surrounding the Brown vs. Cornell football game. Call Sue Berry or Pam Boylan, (401) 863-1947.

This calendar is a sampling of activities of interest to alumni reported to the Brown Alumni Monthly at press time. For the most up-to-date listing or more details, contact the Alumni Relations Office, (401) 863-3307.

Peter C. Reiss "continues to publish and perish as an associate professor of economics at Stanford's business school." He lives in Stanford, Calif.

Ava Seave has been named circulation director at the *Village Voice*. She had been with TVSM, Inc., publishers of customized cable listings magazines, first as director, market planning, for *The Cable Guide*, and then as senior manager in charge of launching *TV Time*. Ava lives in New York City with her husband and daughter.

Dr. **Richard R. Whipple, Jr.**, practices orthopedics and hand surgery. He lives with his wife, Ellen, and their two children, Christina, 4, and Lauren, 2, in Albany, N.Y.

78

John Burnham (see **Maxine Israel Balaban** '51).

Jeffrey G. Freudberg and Suzanne Oesterreicher (Brandeis '81) were married on Oct. 14 in Newton, Mass. A number of Brown alumni attended the ceremony. Jeff is a senior transportation engineer with Bruce Campbell & Associates in Boston, and Sue is a sales manager for Butterworth-Heinemann, a textbook publisher. They live in Newtonville, Mass.

Dr. **Esther Rolnick Nash** ('81 M.D.), Lafayette Hill, Pa., announces the birth of Jacob Phillip Nash on Jan. 16. He joins his twin sisters, Rachel and Leah, 3. Esther is director of medical education and quality assurance at The Bryn Mawr Hospital in Bryn Mawr, Pa., a 400-bed community teaching hospital.

Lynn Steinberg Redd and her husband, Lewis, live in Atlanta. Lynn is executive director of marketing for Gerber Alley, an international healthcare information systems company.

Elizabeth Shapiro was married to Ted Powers (Columbia '80) at her sister's home in Belmont, Mass. Many Brown classmates attended the wedding, as well as Libby's brother, **David** '75, and father, **Richard** '44. Libby is a clinical psychologist at Massachusetts General Hospital and in private practice in Cambridge, and Ted is a clinical psychologist as well. They live in Lexington, Mass.

Parker W. Silzer III, Easton, Conn., is with The SoftAd Group, a marketing communications company specializing in interactive electronic media. Parker IV was 1 in April. "He specializes in reorganizing my record collection. His favorite band is The Patti Smith Group."

79

Benjamin J. Arno and Nancy Hall (Cornell '77) were married in September. Many Brown alumni attended the ceremony. Ben and Nancy live in New York City.

Michael Hnatko has been living overseas for about five years, currently in Japan.

Pete Kretzmer lives in Los Angeles and teaches at the USC Graduate School of Business. He was married in 1989.

Dr. **Jed A. Kwartler** announces the birth of Talia Michele Barash Kwartler on Aug. 13. He is "assistant professor in the department of

Emmitt H. Carlton, Jr. '83

A love for politics

As a student at Brown and then at the University of Virginia, Emmitt H. Carlton, Jr., was active in protesting apartheid in South Africa. When he moved to Alexandria, Virginia, in 1988, he was among a group of black residents who lobbied to have the City Council relocate a statue of a Confederate soldier, which they said was offensive. Although the group failed in its effort, Carlton feels it was the statue debate that led to his installation recently as president of Alexandria's chapter of the NAACP. In an article in the *Alexandria Journal*, Carlton said, "People have said to me, 'You guys do a great dinner every year. What else do you do?' I think we're going to become more aggressive, more visible. In two years, I may not have as many friends at City Hall."

In addition to fighting discrimination, the 30-year-old lawyer, who is assistant counsel for the business regulation section of the Washington, D.C.-based National Association of Attorneys General, plans to push the NAACP chapter into working with issues such as teenage pregnancy and affordable housing.

Carlton is praised by officials who

otolaryngology at N.J. Medical School" and lives in South Orange, N.J.

Karen Erb Lombardo and her husband, Richard, announce the birth of Katherine Mary on Dec. 21. Katie's grandmother is **Mary McCooley Erb** '41. Karen and Richard live in East Hills, N.Y.

Stacey Spector Liebman and **Richard Liebman** '78 announce the birth of Peter William Liebman on March 12, who joins Nicole. They live in Paris, France.

80

Rachel Balaban (see **Maxine Israel Balaban** '51).

Eric B. Sirota, Flemington, N.J., is doing basic research in physics at Exxon's Corporate Research Labs in New Jersey. He composed, co-authored, and produced (at the labs) an amateur production of *Day of Wrath*, a musical drama based on Shelly's *Frankenstein*, and hopes to have the work produced.



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serve with him on the city's planning commission for his even-handedness, his fairness, and his intelligence. Political insiders see a bright future for him. Carlton, who was class president in his senior year at Brown, said, "I will be involved in politics until I expire. Sometimes I think running for City Council would be a great idea. But sometimes I think it would be the craziest idea in the world."

Ulysses Calhoun, who served as president of Alexandria's NAACP for seventeen years, said he sees Carlton as a new kind of leader for the civil rights struggle. "The issues are not as blatant as when I came along," he said. "We don't have the issues of not being able to sit here or sleep there. It's more subtle." Added Calhoun: "Carlton's sophistication and legal background are the match for the new challenges."

81

Our reunion weekend is just days away. It will be great to be back on campus and see familiar faces and places once again. Be sure to get lots of sleep the week before, because with all that's planned, your "thirtysomething" body will get a real workout.

In our reunion mailing we misidentified **Basil Williams's** wife. Her name is Christine. We are looking forward to meeting her and seeing Basil at their home on Saturday evening, May 25.

Julie A. Hanson, Arlington, Va., is working in Washington, D.C., as Peace Corps Country Desk Officer for Mali, Mauritania, Chad, and Niger.

Marli Heimann and **Art Pasternak** '79 announce the birth of Alex on Jan. 20. They live in Bethesda, Md. "We will be bringing Alex to Marli's reunion in May to introduce him to Camp Bruno."

Philip A. Moen and **Mary Hillman Moen** announce the birth of Brittany Ann on March

27, 1990. Erika is 3. Philip is government sales manager at CompUtopia in Warwick, R.I., and Mary organizes motorcoach trips to her family's resort, The Golden Eagle, in Stowe, Vt. They live in North Kingstown, R.I.

Mike Oleksak and his wife, Mary Adams Oleksak (Rice '81), are co-authors of *Beisbol: Latin Americans and the Grand Old Game*, published in April by Masters Press, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mike worked in Latin America for Bank of Boston for six years. He and Mary now live in Winchester, Mass.

82

Margaret Liao ('88 M.D.) and **Stephen W. Thompson** '85 were married on Feb. 16 in a Quaker ceremony in Philadelphia. Many Brown friends were guests. Margaret and Steve are delighted to put up visitors at 2201 Pennsylvania Ave., Apt. 516, Philadelphia, Pa. 19130. (215) 568-6403.

Lori Hayden Lousararian and her husband, James, announce the birth of Adam Philip Lousararian on Dec. 22. They live in Mansfield, Mass.

Alison Berard Rector and her husband, Eric, are living on a goat farm near Belfast, Maine. Alison is a painter and printmaker.

Lesley A. Zullo received her A.M. in Central Asian Studies from Columbia in 1988 and is working in the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan. She taught English at the ministry of education in Alma-Ata from July to December 1990, and returned in February to teach English to physics professors at Kazakh State University. She also works for Kazakh Radio and The Commercial Television Channel. "In addition, I am involved in initiating programs of academic, educational, and cultural exchange. One such exchange may take place this year between the Mohawks of Akwasasne and the Kazakhs, if the war doesn't change our plans." Lesley can be reached at ul. Gabdullina, d. 80, kv. 5, 480070 Alma-Ata, Kazakh SSR/USSR. (3272) 44-51-52. Fax (3272) 63-66-34 or (3272) 63-12-07.

83

Mark Seiden and his wife, Jane, announce the birth of Margo Olivia on Feb. 4. They live in Providence.

Fred Thurber, Westport, Mass., works at Cadre Technologies. He writes a weekly nature column for the local newspaper and is involved in a number of wildlife restoration projects.

Dr. Lancelot L. Williams graduated from Boston University School of Medicine in 1988 and started an emergency medicine residency at Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center. He switched to an anesthesiology residency at Beth Israel Hospital-Howard Medical School, but is anxious to get back to Los Angeles. He lives in Boston and can be reached at (617) 734-2981.

84

Dr. Sally Belcher is in her internship year of the UCLA family medicine program. She

married a lawyer from England in April. They live in Los Angeles.

David Waggoner is the editor of *Art & Understanding* magazine, a literary and visual arts journal dedicated to the creative response to AIDS. Submissions should be addressed to *Art & Understanding*, c/o AIDS Council of Northeastern New York, 750 Broadway, Albany, N.Y. 12207.

Elizabeth West '90 Ph.D. is "postdoc-ing at Berkeley. It's a great place, but I won't be in paradise forever. Most of the permanent jobs for me are on the Gulf Coast." She lives in Albany, Calif.

85

Karin Badt is living in Rome, conducting research for her dissertation. She can be reached at via Val di Lanzo, 144 Int. 3, Rome, Italy 00141.

Melissa Durfee is a senior SPC analyst at Wyman-Gordon Company in Worcester, Mass. She received her Sc.M. in applied mathematics in 1989 from Worcester Polytechnic Institute and is applying to Ph.D. programs in manufacturing engineering. Melissa lives in Grafton, Mass.

Lucia F. Gill is living in Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass., and teaching high school history in Newton, Mass. "Life as a teacher is a jumble of joys and difficulties, hilarity and panic. I was delighted to see the story about Julie Strandberg. Dancing with Julie at Brown was wonderful, energizing, and happy."

Dr. Corey Greenwald ('90 M.D.) is finishing an internship in internal medicine at St. Luke's / Roosevelt Hospital Center before beginning a psychiatry residency at Mt. Sinai Medical Center in July. Visitors are welcome at 728 10th Ave., Apt. #3, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Beth Grossman is an attorney in the Bureau of Consumer Protection at the Federal Trade Commission, handling cases of deceptive advertising. She is engaged to **Eric Wolf** '84. They can be reached at 4001 North 9th St., Apt. 1625, Arlington, Va. 22203. (703) 522-7165.

Harold W. Jordan II has joined the Atlanta law firm of Altson & Bird as an associate in the litigation department, concentrating on medical malpractice. He was an associate at Hogan & Hartson in Washington, D.C., for two years previously.

Karyl Terese Spriggs and her husband, Tyrone K. Duncan, announce the birth of Garrett Lee Spriggs-Duncan on Jan. 23. They live in Washington, D.C.

Stephen W. Thompson (see **Margaret Liao** '82).

Kevin Tracy and his wife, Molly, announce the birth of Daniel Richard on Nov. 7. They live in Pawtucket, R.I.

86

Jim Brown and Joanne Smith were married on Dec. 29 in New York City. **Scott Blankman** was an usher, and several other classmates attended the ceremony. Jim graduated in May with an M.B.A. in finance from NYU's Leonard N. Stern School, and Joanne is an executive assistant for S.G. Warburg.

They live at 515 East 78th St., 4A, New York, N.Y. 10021.

Heidi L. Feldman graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in December. She lives in Ann Arbor and is working on her doctorate in philosophy.

David W. Lai is manager in A&R administration at Sony Music and moonlights as a key-boardist for *Phantom of the Opera*, *Les Misérables*, and *Aspects* on Broadway.

Charles E. Leeming has entered an executive M.B.A. program at UC-Irvine from which he expects to graduate in May 1992. He is national manager of sales training for Toshiba America Computer System Division in Irvine, Calif. He writes that he went skiing in Jackson Hole, Wyo., with Dr. **David Wolfsohn** and **John Keegan**. Charles would love to hear from classmates.

Elisabeth Pierce (see **Russell B. Pierce** '53).

Sue Reiss married Avie Shapiro in August. They live in Jerusalem, where Sue is manager of technical writing and training for an Israeli software company, and Avie is a traffic engineer. Friends and Aliyah-bound students and alumni can contact them at Daf Yomi 617/1 Ramot A, Jerusalem, Israel. (02) 864-177.

87

Luis L. Hernandez and **Charles T. Burke** are living in San Francisco. Luis graduated from Yale Law School in May 1990 and is working at Howard, Rice, Nemerovski, Canaday, Robertson & Falk. In August, he will take a one-year leave to clerk. Charles completed his M.S.W. at Smith College School for Social Work in August 1990 and is a clinical social worker at CPC Belmont Hills Hospital in Belmont, Calif. Luis and Charles see **William Acevedo** '89 often. William is "quickly climbing the corporate ladder at Macy's California," according to Luis. "We often run into Brown people; it seems everyone spends some time living in San Francisco. We recently spent time with **Tanya K. Hernandez** '86, who was visiting from Puerto Rico, where she is clerking. We miss our friends on the East Coast, but chances are you will all find yourselves in San Francisco soon - at least on a visit."

Avery Ince is an M.D.-Ph.D. candidate at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and was awarded a National Science Foundation fellowship to assist with his research, "Use of Estrogen Receptor Variants to Combat Certain Types of Breast Cancer." Avery would like **Lebohgang Bopalamo** '86, **Khalid Medani**, and **Arnold West** '85 to contact him at 806 South Third St., Apt. 18, Champaign 61820. (217) 384-6512.

Irine Margolin is graduating this year with a double master's in Jewish communal work and social work, and **Victor G. Schweitzer** '88 is finishing his third year at UCLA Medical School. They would love to hear from friends at (213) 824-1127.

Liz McCabe and **John Cowles** '88 are engaged and plan to marry in March 1992. Liz is a systems engineer with IBM, and John is a software engineer with Hewlett-Packard. John lives in Arlington, Mass., with future groomsman and best man **Bill Douglas** and

Jim Stoddard. Liz lives in Sherborn, Mass. They plan to live in Boston after the wedding.

Beth Mountjoy moved to Seattle at the end of 1989, "chasing my dream of organizing the rowing event for the 1990 Goodwill Games. It was crazy, but exciting, and we got rave reviews from athletes and coaches. Even more exciting and important, I met Steve Maguire. We will be married on April 13 in Cincinnati. We can be reached at 2014 North 75th St., Seattle 98103. (206) 524-7950."

Todd Murray and **Kristen Simmons** were married on July 28 in Park City, Utah. Many Brown friends were present, including **Trina Hardiman**, **David Tingle**, **Paul Grunau**, **Lynn George**, **Colleen McGuire Reed**, and **Kate Bickert** '88, who were in the wedding party. Todd is in business school at Duke, and Kristen is in the M.B.A. program at UNC-Chapel Hill. They live in Chapel Hill.

Russell Pierce (see **Russell B. Pierce** '53).

88

Victor Caraballo ('91 M.D.) and **Jennifer Lumelleau** '90 are engaged and plan to marry in December. Jennifer is a first-year law student at Georgetown University, and Victor will begin a residency in emergency medicine at the University of Maryland after graduation from Brown.

Daniel J. Haas is a consultant at Bain and Company in Boston and plans to marry Cheri Nagel in June. **Jim Hanley** will be a groomsman. Daniel will remain in Boston after the wedding to attend Harvard Business School.

Lt. **Michael Sainato, Jr.**, greets his Delta Tau Delta brothers from the Persian Gulf. When Mike wrote, in March, his address was 4-2 ACR, A.P.O., N.Y. 09759, Desert Storm.

89

Trey Key signed a contract with Kelly-Miller Bros. Circus and is touring with the show until the end of October. After opening in Oklahoma in March, the circus visited Tennessee in April, and will be in Maryland during the month of June. The circus plays Ontario the last half of the summer. "Look for the tall, green-haired clown," Trey writes, "that's me." Trey can be reached c/o Kelly-Miller Bros. Circus, P.O. Box 829, Hugo, Okla. 74743.

Dorcas M. Lind, Oakland, Calif., graduated from UC-Berkeley in May with her M.P.H. She is looking for work in the field of reproductive health and family planning and considering getting her doctorate in public health in the near future.

Don Thumim is completing his "stint" at the Russian Research Center at Harvard. Until early June, he can be reached at 110 Child Hall, 26 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

90

F. Scott Anderson is working for a finance company in Philadelphia and planning to go to graduate school on the West Coast in September. In his free time, he works with a local theater company, takes photographs, and is earning his private pilot's license. Scott is

planning a two-month summer motorcycle trip to Mexico. "Anyone want to ride?"

Will Schaub is living in Los Angeles, where he is modeling and pursuing an acting career.

Carty Talkington is living and writing in Los Angeles.

GS

Charles W. McArthur '50 Sc.M. is the author of *Operations Analysis in the U.S. Army Eighth Air Force in World War II*, published jointly by the American Mathematical Society and the London Mathematical Society as Volume 4 of the New History of Mathematics series. McArthur, a bombardier during World War II, received his Ph.D. in mathematics from Tulane in 1954. He taught at Florida State University from 1956 until retiring in 1986. He was chair of the department of mathematics from 1974 to 1980, and was named professor emeritus in 1987. He lives in Tallahassee.

Mario L. D'Avanzo '63 Ph.D., a professor of English at CUNY-Queens College, Flushing, N.Y., is the author of *A Cloud of Other Poets: Robert Frost and the Romantics*, published by University Press of America in February.

Carol Bonomo Ahearn '70 A.M., Providence, is the new editor of the journal, *Italian Americana*, which had been defunct for the last five years. The journal will continue the same tradition as earlier volumes, focusing on Italian-American studies and literature, but with a new advisory board, sponsorship by the American Italian Historical Association, and a new location, the University of Rhode Island College of Continuing Education, Providence.

Michel Millodot '71 Ph.D., professor and head of the department of diagnostic sciences at Hong Kong Polytechnic, is the author of *Dictionary of Optometry*, 2nd. ed. (Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd., London, 1990).

Bernice F. Guillaume '74 A.M. compiled and edited *The Collected Works of Olivia Ward Bush-Banks*, published in February by Oxford University Press. The book is part of the Schomburg Library of Nineteenth-Century Black Women Writers, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., general editor. Guillaume is associate professor of history at Saint Louis University in Missouri.

Vikram K. Kinra '75 Ph.D. has been appointed associate director of the Center for Mechanics of Composites at Texas A&M University, College Station.

Florence Katz '76 A.M. is a health-care consultant with William M. Mercer, Incorporated, in Seattle. She and her husband, Paul Burstein, live with their three children in Mercer Island, Wash.

Ross McElwee '77 Sc.M. (see '70).

For the past five years, **Helene Gittleman Krupa** '79 A.M. has been associate editor at Princeton Theological Seminary, where she helps produce the alumni magazine and a variety of brochures. She lives in Plainsboro, N.J., with her husband, Michael, a printing sales executive with the printing division of Princeton University Press.

George Rattner's '88 A.M. new play, *Of Blessed Memory*, opened at the Harold Clurman

Theatre in New York City on April 3 and was to run through the twenty-first of the month. George is president of New York's Musical Theatre Works, resident company at the Theatre at Saint Peter's Church, and the author of the plays *Tender Offer*, *December Seventh*, and *Out to Lunch*. He lives in Kings Point, N.Y.

Joseph M. Salvino '88 Ph.D. and his wife, Sue, announce the birth of John Vincent. They live in Media, Pa.

Elizabeth West '90 Ph.D. (see '84).

MD

Margaret Liao '88 M.D. (see '82).

Corey Greenwald '90 M.D. (see '85).

Victor Caraballo '91 M.D. (see '88).

Obituaries

Sarah Hill D'Atri '21, Smithfield, R.I.; Dec. 17. She was a library assistant in the reference department of the Providence Public Library from 1922 to 1930, a compiler in charge of the Brown University Historical Catalogue from 1949 to 1951, and then library assistant and cataloguer at Rhode Island School of Design from 1956 until her retirement. She was class treasurer and class agent from 1921 until 1956. Phi Beta Kappa. Survivors include a son, Louis, 10 Howard St., Smithfield 02878.

William Chase Greene '22, Needham, Mass., a member of the humanities faculty at MIT for forty-two years; Feb. 21. A Rhodes Scholar, he joined the MIT faculty in 1925. He served as president of the MIT Faculty Club and in 1959 became assistant secretary of the faculty. Five years later he was elected secretary and chaired the committee on academic performance. He was the author of a novel, *A Deeper Root* (1937), the story of a New England mill town; *The Choices of Criticism* (1965); and a volume of poetry, *Nodes on a Long String* (1978). He is survived by two sons, Christopher, of Peterborough, Ontario; and Benjamin, of Concord, Mass.

Clarence Edwin Bennett '23, '24 Sc.M., '30 Ph.D., Orono, Maine, professor emeritus of physics at the University of Maine; Dec. 19. He was a member of the department of physics from 1934 to 1970 at the University of Maine, where he was instrumental in the creation and development of the collegiate degree in engineering physics and was department head from 1937 to 1967. The physics building on campus is named in his honor. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Physical Society. He was the first president of the University of Maine Chapter of Sigma Xi (1948) and Sigma Pi Sigma (1949), and a member of Tau Beta Pi. He helped found the

Maine Association of Physics Professors, which has met annually since the late 1930s. He is the author of several widely-used texts for introductory courses in physics, including *First Year College Physics*, *Physics Without Mathematics*, *Physics Problems and How to Solve Them*, and *College Physics*. Survivors include two children and his wife, Ruth, 65 Forest Ave., Orono 04473.

Milton Powell Newsome '23, Kenwood, Calif.; Dec. 6. He was a district engineer with New Jersey Bell Telephone Company before retiring. Delta Tau Delta. He is survived by his wife, Edith, P.O. Box 441, Kenwood 95452.

Jeremiah Simmon Jeremiah '25, Cranston, R.I., a lawyer; March 15. He held bachelor and master's of law degrees from Boston University. Survivors include his wife, Lorna, 31 Haddon Hill Rd., Cranston 02905; and two children.

Cletus Odia Oakley '26 Sc.M., Chelsea, Mich.; Nov. 12. A retired professor of mathematics, he taught at Haverford College from 1934 until 1964 and was chairman of the department from 1942 until his retirement. His first teaching position was at Brown. He wrote eight college textbooks, including *Principles of Mathematics* and *Fundamentals of Freshman Mathematics*, of which he was co-author. The works introduced "new math" into college freshman texts. He wrote extensively for professional publications and was an editor from 1956 to 1961 of the *American Mathematical Monthly*. He is survived by two sons, including **Bruce** '62 Ph.D., 5200 South Lake Rd., Chelsea 48118.

Daniel Lapolla '27, Cranston, R.I., former Rhode Island deputy secretary of state; Feb. 15. A 1930 graduate of Boston University School of Law, he was an administrative aide to former Rhode Island Governor John O. Pastore and to former Chief Justice Thomas Roberts of the Rhode Island Superior Court. He also served on the state Board of Elections for many years. Survivors include a daughter, Diane DiFiore, of East Greenwich, R.I.

Richard Sarkis Mahmarian '27, Fort Lee, N.J.; date of death unknown. There is no information regarding survivors.

G. Warren Cummings '28, Milan, Tenn.; May 13, 1990. He was the retired manager for cost and statistics at U.S. Rubber Company in Milan. He is survived by his wife, Winifred, P.O. Box 46, Milan 38358.

Dante D'Alessandro '28, Bronxville, N.Y., an attorney; Feb. 20. He is survived by two sons, including Dante, 1304 NE 42nd St., Seattle, Wash. 98105.

A. Marston Horton '28, Providence, retired from Hospital Trust Bank; Feb. 24. There is no information regarding survivors.

Douglas Hills Borden '29, Swansea, Mass.; Dec. 8. He was an engineer for Brian Supply Company, Providence. Delta Phi. Among his

survivors are his wife, Jeanne, 366 Sea View Ave., Swansea 02777; and five children, including **Douglas** '53.

Dorothy Ellis '29, Waban, Mass.; March 23. She taught in the Brookline, Mass., school system for a number of years before her retirement. She is survived by a nephew, Robert E. Davis, 337 Hampton Rd., Wilmington, Del. 19803.

Stacey Gordon Swift, Sr. '29, Warwick, R.I.; Jan. 20. He was an agent for the former Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, now the Cornerstone Financial Group of Warwick, for many years before retiring, and a member of the National and Rhode Island Associations of Life Underwriters. Before that, he had been a supervisor at the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, from 1940 to 1949. He was active in model railroading and had written several articles about the subject for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*. Survivors include his wife, Helena, 33 Underwood Ave., Warwick 02888; and four sons.

Florence Nicholson Birkitt '30, Palm Court, Fla.; Nov. 1. She was the dental serials librarian at the dental library at Fairleigh Dickinson University in Teaneck, N.J. Survivors include a son, Miles, 16-20 Pollitt Dr., Apt. 1-D, Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410.

Cecile Kantrowitz Israel '30, Providence; March 30. She was principal personnel technician for the Rhode Island State Division of Personnel for more than twenty years before retiring in 1971. During World War II, she worked as a pipefitter for the Walsh Kaiser Shipyard in Providence. She was a state lecturer for the Rhode Island Grange and while a resident of the Jewish Home for the Aged, Providence, was a member of the residents' council. Phi Beta Kappa. Among her survivors are two sons, including **Richard** '51, 29 Greateon Dr., Providence 02906; and six grandchildren, including **Eric** '80.

Thomas Rene Tisdell '30, Woonsocket, R.I.; Jan. 23. He was superintendent of boys clubs in Rhode Island for many years. There is no information regarding survivors.

Clarence Barton Heisler '31, Schenectady, N.Y.; Feb. 6. He was the retired senior vice president of The Carl Company Department Store in Schenectady. Phi Gamma Delta. He is survived by his wife, Delores, 2937 Myrtle Ave., Schenectady 12306.

Walter H. Howard '31, Newburyport, Mass.; Nov. 5, 1989. He was the retired New England district sales manager for GTE Sylvania. Survivors include two children and his wife, Barbara, 6 Auburn St., Newburyport 01950.

Cecil Edward Roche '31, Montclair, N.J.; Dec. 19. He had been sales manager for the Bergen Machine Company, Nutley, N.J., for six years before retiring in 1975. Earlier, he was employed in the export division of the IT&T Corporation in Washington, D.C., and New

York City. He was a former president of the Brown Club of Essex County and active in the Montclair-area NASP. Among his survivors are his wife, Edith, 191 Christopher St., Montclair 07042; a daughter; and two sons, **Robert** '68 and **Russell** '71.

Joseph Peter Kushibab '32, Phoenix, Ariz.; Nov. 28, 1988. He is survived by his wife, 3834 East Indian School Rd., Phoenix 85251.

Morris Gordon '33, Sharon, Mass., a retired high school mathematics teacher; Jan. 29. He is survived by his wife, Evelyn, 125 Billings St., Sharon 02067.

Dr. Edmond Brown Sinclair '33, Noble, Okla.; Dec. 29. He served as a lieutenant colonel in the Army Medical Corps in North Africa and Europe and was awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. After the war, he was a pediatrician for the Connecticut Division of Crippled Children, and later for the state of California and for Rhode Island at the Ladd School and the Institute of Mental Health. He moved from Providence to Oklahoma in 1987. Phi Beta Kappa. He is survived by his son, Alan, of Noble.

George Albert Baker, Jr. '34, Windham, Conn.; Jan. 27. He was president of the Willimantic (Conn.) Trust Company until retiring in 1976. He had served as the president of the Connecticut Bankers Association in 1975. He is survived by two daughters, including **Bethany Baker Ringiewicz** '76, and his wife, Helen, 171 Mullen Hill Rd., Windham 06280.

Robert Alfred Bradbury '35, Warwick, R.I., an industrial engineer for Bostitch, in East Greenwich, R.I., for fifteen years before retiring in 1979; Dec. 8. He was a former scoutmaster in the Boy Scouts of America. Survivors include two children and his wife, Pearl, 65 Bay Shore Blvd., Warwick 02888.

Eleanor L. Bradley '35, Ashland, Oreg.; Nov. 18. She served on the staff of Antioch College in Ohio from 1937 until 1939 and then, in 1940, was employed by the U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C., as records supervisor of the Aid to International Development programs in Thailand and Bolivia. She retired in 1972 and was active in politics and environmental issues in Ashland. She is survived by a sister and a brother, **Earl** '28, 17 Bradley St., Seekonk, Mass. 02771.

Eleanor Keating Gill '35, Virginia Beach, Va., former dean of the University of Connecticut's School of Nursing; date of death unknown. She was a supervisor at Boston University Medical Center before going to the University of Connecticut, where she served as dean from 1967 to 1979. During her tenure, a master's degree program was established and a wellness center was opened in conjunction with the Mansfield Senior Center. A scholarship has been established in her name by the nursing faculty of the school. She received nursing degrees from Yale and Boston University and worked as head nurse at New

Haven Hospital from 1938 to 1940 and as an instructor on the Yale nursing faculty from 1940 to 1943. Survivors include three children and a niece, **Claire Henderson** '61, 1 Keystone Cir., Avon, Conn. 06001.

Louis Paul Virgadamo '35, Newport, R.I.; Jan. 15. He was a real estate broker and partner in the firm of Town & Country Realty for many years before retiring in 1988. He was a partner in Bellevue Manor, a certified real estate appraiser, and a past president of the Newport Board of Realtors and the Newport Taxpayers Association. The author of a major study on Rhode Island economic development in the 1950s, he was a former tax assessor and a former comptroller for the city of Newport during the late 1940s and early 1950s. During World War II, he served as a first lieutenant in military intelligence on the staff of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and censored press photographs taken from the Normandy invasion until the end of the war. Survivors include a daughter and a son, **Paul** '65, 10 Summer St., P.O. Box 166, Rehoboth, Mass. 02769.

William Willis Turner '36 Ph.D., Columbia, Md.; date of death unknown. He was an accountant for United States Steel before retiring. There is no information regarding survivors.

Dr. Milton Louis Berg '37, Tulsa, Okla.; Jan. 7. After four years as a flight surgeon during World War II, he had a general practice in Tulsa for many years. He was a graduate of Harvard Medical School. Phi Beta Kappa. Survivors include three stepdaughters and his wife, Keewatin, 5313 South Atlanta Ave., Tulsa 74105.

Jay Andrew Jacobs '37, Baltimore, Md.; Aug. 31, 1989. He retired in 1988 as chairman and CEO of The Maryland Consulting Group, Inc., a firm he started in 1979 after retiring as corporate director of human resources at Black & Decker Manufacturing Company. Survivors include a daughter, **Katherine Jacobs Armstrong** '63, and a son, **Jay** '67, 1977 Lakeport Way, Reston, Va. 22091.

Kenneth Wade Nason '38, Dayville, Conn.; Feb. 10. He was a research chemist retired from Belding Heminway Company, of Putnam, Conn. He is survived by his wife, Mary, 231 Slater Hill Rd., Dayville 06241.

Ruth E. Taubert '39, East Providence, R.I.; Jan. 1. There is no information regarding survivors.

Milton Meyer Leichter '40, Boynton Beach, Fla.; Jan. 25. He was a sales engineer for Gotham Air Conditioning, Long Island City, N.Y. He was a gunner in the Army Air Force during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Virginia, 8193 Waterline Dr., Boynton Beach 33437; and a son, **Andrew** '77.

Carl Barus '41, Swarthmore, Pa., professor emeritus of engineering at Swarthmore College and political activist; Oct. 29, of complications after heart surgery. He joined the

faculty at Swarthmore in 1952 and became a full professor in 1972. He retired in 1985, but remained active on campus, particularly on political matters. He was a member of the Swarthmore Faculty Seminar on Central America, which he helped found after the U.S. invasion of Grenada. In the 1960s, he was a visiting professor at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria, and then at the Institute of Management and Technology in Enugu. African students at Swarthmore often stayed at his home, and he was a strong supporter of Swarthmore's African-American students and of the college's Upward Bound enrichment program for minority high school students. He ran unsuccessfully in 1966 for a seat in the House of Representatives. He had a lifelong commitment to peace, social justice, freedom, and the environment, and four days before his hospitalization, attended a rally in Media, Pa., for the homeless. The Barus & Holley Building at Brown is named for his grandfather. Survivors include his wife, Barbara, 404 Walnut, Swarthmore 19081; and three sons.

Carmen Belfit Davis '41, Hamburg, N.Y.; Oct. 27. She was the fifth-grade teacher at the North Boston Elementary School in Hamburg for fifteen years and president of the Hamburg League of Women Voters. Survivors include five children and her husband, **George** '41, 33 Janice Pl., P.O. Box 491, Hamburg 14075.

William Clement Giles '42, Longmeadow, Mass., chairman and chief executive of Monarch Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., until his retirement in 1986; March 19. He was a trial attorney in Springfield before joining Monarch in 1969. He was a director of BayBank Valley and of the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, a member of the judicial nominating committee under former Massachusetts Governor Edward J. King, and a former trustee of American International College. During World War II, he was an intelligence officer. Survivors include his wife, **Louise Whittier Giles** '44, 237 Longmeadow St., Longmeadow 01106.

Cretyl Crumb Mills '43 Sc.M., Havertown, Pa., a research biologist and professor; Aug. 27. Over the years she taught at Penn State, Widener University, Brown, Lycoming College, and Baltimore Junior College, and conducted research at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Jefferson Medical School, and Johns Hopkins University. She was a fifty-year member of the Beechwood Civic Association; a longtime officer of the Plastic Club of Philadelphia, one of the first art leagues founded for women; and a twenty-five-year chapter leader for the John Birch Society. She is survived by friends.

Betsey Merrill Bohl '44, Nashua, N.H.; Jan. 12. She was supervisor of instructional media for the Chelmsford, Mass., public schools until her retirement in 1985. She is survived by her husband, **Leighton** '43, 6 Margate Rd., Nashua 03062; and two sons.

Frances Thomas Davis '48, Wilton, Conn.;

Jan. 20. She was a librarian for the Norwalk, Conn., Board of Education. She is survived by her husband, Edward, 276 Rivergate Dr., Wilton 06897.

Gilbert Russell Graydon '48, Cranbury, N.J.; Feb. 6. He was retired from Princeton University, where he was senior administration officer for procurement. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include three children and his wife, Elizabeth, 26 Station Rd., Cranbury 08512.

B. Albert Cavallaro '49, North Attleboro, Mass.; Dec. 9. He was founder and president of Inel Kitchens & Bath, North Attleboro, since 1968, and a member of the National Kitchen & Bath Association and a certified kitchen designer. Survivors include two sons and his wife, Inez, 70 Anawan Rd., North Attleboro 02760.

Richard Preston Robb '51, Chicago; Oct. 26. He was owner and publisher, for twenty years, of *Trailer Topics Magazine*, a consumer and travel magazine designed for the owners of recreational vehicles. He sold the magazine to Woodall Publishing Company in 1972. He was elected to the Mobile Home Industry Hall of Fame in 1975. He was active in Brown alumni affairs over the years, having served on the development council in the 1960s and as a former president of the Brown Club of Chicago. He was a class agent in 1966 and 1967 and a regional representative of the Brown Fund in 1968 and 1969. Survivors include his wife, **Barbara Hunt Robb** '51, 860 North Lake Shore Dr., Apt. 11K, Chicago, Ill., 60661; sons **Richard** '75 and **Curtis** '76, daughter-in-law **Rebecca E. Crown** '75, and sister-in-law **Janet Hunt Crull** '54.

Dr. John Ackley Elmer, Jr. '49, Bridgeton, N.J.; Oct. 12. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry and practiced in Bridgeton since 1955. Survivors include his wife, Elaine, 44 Silver Brook Dr., R.R. #5, Box 51, Bridgeton 08302.

Dr. George Leon Ginsberg '55, Bronxville, N.Y., a psychoanalyst; Feb. 26, of a heart attack. He was a professor of clinical psychiatry and director of graduate education in psychiatry at New York University Medical Center. He was also chairman of the Area II Council of the American Psychiatric Association and president of the New York Psychiatric Association. He received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and graduated from the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. Among his survivors are his wife, Fritze, 5 Rittenhouse Rd., Bronxville 10708; a daughter; three sons, including **Jarl** '87 and **Erik** '88; and two brothers, **Michael** '59 and **Lawrence** '74.

Rene Ernest Fortin '60 A.M., '64 Ph.D., Coventry, R.I.; Feb. 26. He began teaching at Providence College in 1957 and became a professor of English in 1969. He served as director of the arts honors program from 1968 to 1970, chairman of the English department from 1970 to 1972, and director of the Devel-

opment of Western Civilization program from 1972 to 1987. In 1985, he received the Providence College Alumni Association Lay Faculty-Staff Award. He was secretary of the Humanities Forum of Rhode Island and from 1978 to 1980 was a member of the Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities. From 1979 to 1981, he was a member of the Brown Associated Alumni Board of Directors. Phi Beta Kappa. Delta Epsilon Sigma. Survivors include four sons and his wife, Jeannine, Pole 12, Clarke Rd., Coventry 02812.

Robert Newton Cool '63 A.M., Lincoln, R.I.; Oct. 3. After graduating from the University of Wisconsin in 1933, he worked in New York City as a news feature writer for the Associated Press and then served as a foreign correspondent with the AP in London during World War II. He joined the staff of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin* in 1948, leaving in 1960 to teach at Moses Brown School, the Mary C. Wheeler School, and St. Dunstan's Day School, all in Providence. Beginning in 1971, he wrote, published, and marketed a series of small-format newspapers for young readers, the best-known and most-widely circulated being *The Rhode Island Boat*, a weekly that focused on local history and that was incorporated into the curriculum by many social studies teachers throughout the state. He served as pastor of the Friends Church, North Smithfield, R.I., for many years. Survivors include two daughters, Anne Cool Groves, of La Jolla, Calif.; and Margaret Cool Root, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

John Hart Scott '68, Silver Spring, Md.; Oct. 27. He served as an intelligence officer in Vietnam and rose to the rank of captain. In 1972, he entered government service as an intelligence officer and investigator at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C. Later he was a private investigator in the Washington area. Survivors include his father, **Richard** '37, Rt. 2, Box 133, St. Michaels, Md. 21663; and an uncle, **David** '32.

Alden Bowen Armington '69, Denver; Nov. 14. He was president of Electro-Mechanical Products, Inc. in Denver and a collector and restorer of antique and classic automobiles. In 1986, he was the region's stock car racing champion. Survivors include his wife, Amy, 2601 Tennyson St., Denver 80212; and his father, **Francis** '28.

Kevin Larson Jaros '73, Minneapolis; Feb. 22. He was vice president, general manager of fruit snacks and beverages, at General Mills, Inc., in Golden Valley, Minn. He received his M.B.A. from Harvard in 1976 and joined General Mills that same year as a marketing assistant. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, 1778 Grant, Birmingham, Mich. 48009; and a son.

Dr. **Dana Wolf Rosenberg** '76, Cupertino, Calif.; May 15, 1990. He was an anesthesiologist and pediatrician at Santa Teresa Hospital in San Jose, Calif. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Catherine deVries, 7481 Plum Blossom Dr., Cupertino 95014; and a brother, **James** '79.

Kevin Thomas Slattery '76, Jersey City, N.J.; March 19. He was a vice president in the corporate trust department for Security Pacific National Trust Company, New York. He was a halfback on the football team and co-captain in 1975. He is survived by his wife, Catherine, 1 Greene St., Jersey City 07302.

Gretchen E. Tonks, Seekonk, Mass.; Jan. 28. She was assistant dean of Pembroke College from 1952 to 1972, when she retired. She was an honorary member of the Pembroke Class of 1956 and received an honorary master of arts degree from Brown in 1968. While assistant dean, she was responsible for financial aid and was coordinator of the freshman advising program. Before coming to Brown, she was chairman of the history department at St. Mary's Hall, San Antonio, and head of the fine arts program at St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md., before returning as headmistress at St. Mary's Hall. A brother, Robert, of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, is among her survivors.

James H. Fullerton, Silver Hill, Fla.; March 3. He was the men's ice hockey coach at Brown from 1955 to 1970 and was elected to the Brown University Sports Hall of Fame in 1974. During his fifteen years at Brown, Mr. Fullerton's teams had a record of 170-166-9. The 1964-65 team won the Ivy title and finished fourth in the NCAA tournament. Four times, Mr. Fullerton was named the New England College Coach of the Year. In 1965, he received the Spencer Penrose Coach of the Year Award, symbolic of the number-one coach in the nation. He was head coach for the United States Hockey Team at the FIS Games in 1972, and a consultant for the NCAA Division I Hockey Championships in 1984, 1987, and 1988. He was a National Hockey League (NHL) scout from 1972 to 1977, and for the Chicago Black-Hawks in 1977 and 1978. An Army veteran of World War II, he retired from the Army Reserves in 1960 as a lieutenant colonel. Survivors include two children and his wife, Frances. **B**

Finally

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guilties over doing one thing at a time, I can't recall. And it probably doesn't matter. Now, my baby was forcing me to drop out of the rat-race.

So: I breathed deeply, nestled Melinda closer to my chest, and tried to still the thoughts racing pell-mell in my mind. The world seemed to get very quiet.

A muted tick, tick, tick came from the dishwasher completing its drying cycle in the kitchen. That gentle wheeze was our elderly beagle, snoozing under the coffee table at my feet. A shaft of midday sun sent dust motes dancing in the air before me. Swish – a car going by.

A steady fizzing sound: minuscule bubbles flowing into the baby bottle as Melinda sucked. The air-bubbles accumulated atop the formula until they looked like thickly clustered roe in a fish pond.

The best sound: a soft, high-pitched "ehh . . . eh" – a contented baby enjoying her meal. The best thing to look at: her face, smooth as doeskin, fringed with wisps of black hair, the almond eyes fastened onto mine. Babies grow fast. How soon, I wondered, would she cease to enact each mealtime as a form of worship? When would I cease to be her God of All That Tastes and Feels Good?

My baby, I decided, had the right idea. Feeding-time was for feeding, and for feeling good. It was not for reading, writing, and worrying. (A little Mozart on the stereo doesn't hurt, however. It only adds to the atmosphere of sweet hedonism.)

The writer Annie Dillard once described a moment of sensory transcendence she experienced while patting a puppy at a rural gas station. For a second or two, as she stroked and scratched the puppy's supple fur, Dillard was drenched in the present. She felt so simply and vividly alive in that particular place, at that singular moment in time, that she thought in amazement, "This is it . . . this is it, right now." And instantly, the feeling evaporated, its potency neutralized by self-consciousness.

"Experiencing the present," Dillard reflected later, "is being emptied and hollow; you catch grace as a man fills his cup under a waterfall."

My hours on the couch, bottle and baby in hand, are not particularly transcendent, nor are they profound. But I have learned to cherish them. Now, as many as six times a day, I slow the racing of my mind's wheels. I put away wistful thoughts of doing something else "worthwhile." I breathe deeply, I listen, I see.

I give myself over to this most worthwhile task, and to this miraculous small person whose jaw moves rhythmically as she sucks, who seems endlessly pleased to stare at my face, and who is teaching me something, I suspect, about where, and how, grace sneaks in if only we let it. **B**

Anne Diffily is managing editor of this magazine.

Finally...

By Anne Hinman Diffily '73

Feeding the baby

Shortly before midnight on March 1, an American Eagle commuter plane landed in Warwick, Rhode Island, and my new life began.

With my stepdaughter, Leslie '93, beside me, I hovered near the passenger gate, watching as that new life took shape and approached: first, the broad-shouldered figure of my husband; then, the small and smaller figures of two travel-weary boys staunchly keeping pace; and last, as the little troupe drew closer, the raven-haired head of a sleeping baby girl, barely visible in the seersucker Snuggli on Michael's chest.

In that instant I assumed the role bestowed legally upon me (in absentia) three days earlier by a judge in Bogotá, Colombia. I became the new mother of Melinda, Andrés, and Richard, ages three months, five years, and eight years, respectively.

As I write this, six weeks have passed since that momentous homecoming. We are a family, a circumstance that has induced a sort of weary euphoria in Michael and me. Our sons are bumptious and affectionate, the baby is adorable, and our household patois is a pidgen blend of Miss Manners ("You're welcome." "Excuse me." "Fine, thank you.") and colloquial Spanish.

Going into this, we had, I think, a pretty realistic view of what was to come. We knew our East Side house would be transformed from a sanctuary for two hard-working baby-boomers and their two sleepy dogs into a messy beehive buzzing with squawks, howls, and childish prating. I spent the first week with our new brood almost constantly on my feet, slicked with sweat, loading and



SARAH JOHNSON

unloading washer and dryer and dishwasher, cooking three obsessively well-balanced meals per day, trying to understand my boys' earnest chatter, worrying that I'd forget to mix the next day's formula.

No surprises there. But what did surprise me was how I bridled at the comparatively simple task of feeding the baby.

As many as six times a day, at three-hour intervals, I found myself ensconced on our living-room couch, a pillow supporting my back, a bottle of luke-warm Similac in my right hand, my left arm cradling Melinda while, over the course of approximately thirty minutes, she methodically drained the bottle, with brief time-outs for a series of spectacular belches. The baby was having a blast. I was beside myself, in a state of near-panic. Because *I wasn't doing anything*.

Well, of course, I *was* doing something: feeding the baby. But it felt like nothing. My mind chafed: I could be dumping the wet play-clothes into the dryer; I could be making chocolate pudding; I could be writing thank-you notes for baby gifts. I could be reading – and indeed, I gave it my best shot, propping two-month-old copies of the *Times* book

review section beside me and twisting my neck to squint at the newsprint. But I didn't have a free hand to turn pages with. And then I would glance at Melinda and find her black-coffee eyes round and startled, her smudgy eyebrows raised, as if to say, "I'm staring at *you*; can't you at least return the favor?" I realized I was going to have to change my attitude, or I'd go nuts.

As Melinda drank and I fretted, I suddenly recalled a fairly typical evening not so long ago: I got home from work, microwaved dinner, brought our plates into the living room, switched on the news on television, opened the newspaper, and began shoveling in mouthfuls of Stouffer's lasagna. A few minutes later, in one of those rare but fortuitous instants of self-awareness, I saw myself – and laughed. I looked like a contestant on Stupid People Tricks, engaged in an impossible (not to mention inherently unattractive) effort to simultaneously eat, watch, read, and talk at warp speed – simply because I was terrified of wasting a single moment in "just" eating supper.

Precisely when and where I had developed such a whopping case of the

continued on previous page

Brown
May 1990

Brown
April 1990

Help Wanted

You're at the giving end of dozens of worthy appeals at this time of year. But may we ask you to consider "subscribing" to the *Brown Alumni Monthly* - that is, a voluntary, tax-deductible gift to a magazine you'll always receive free even if you can't help out right now. The University underwrites most of the BAM's expenses, but it's the extra income from these alumni gifts that brings the lively pages of full-color photography and in-depth features to every issue. Brown is a great story to cover. Won't you help us put it in writing? A \$25 contribution gives us a lot of extra mileage - and the kind of coverage you expect of a place like Brown and a magazine like the BAM.

Brown Alumni Monthly

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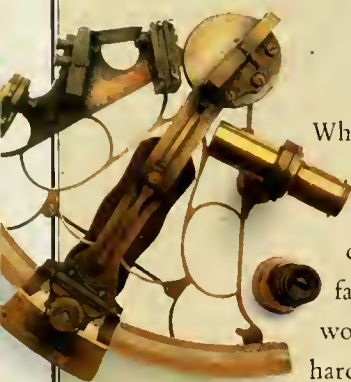
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For more than 300 years, sailors of Britain's Royal Navy were issued a daily ration of Pusser's Rum (a corruption of "Purser's Rum," referring to the ship's officer who dispensed the grog). Just since 1980 has this



legendary rum been available commercially. It is, like the men who drank it, strong in character. Naturally, a rum as such is not for everyone. But rather, for a very small few. Known to those in the know as "The Pusser's Breed."

One thing's for sure, men didn't join the British Royal Navy for the hat.



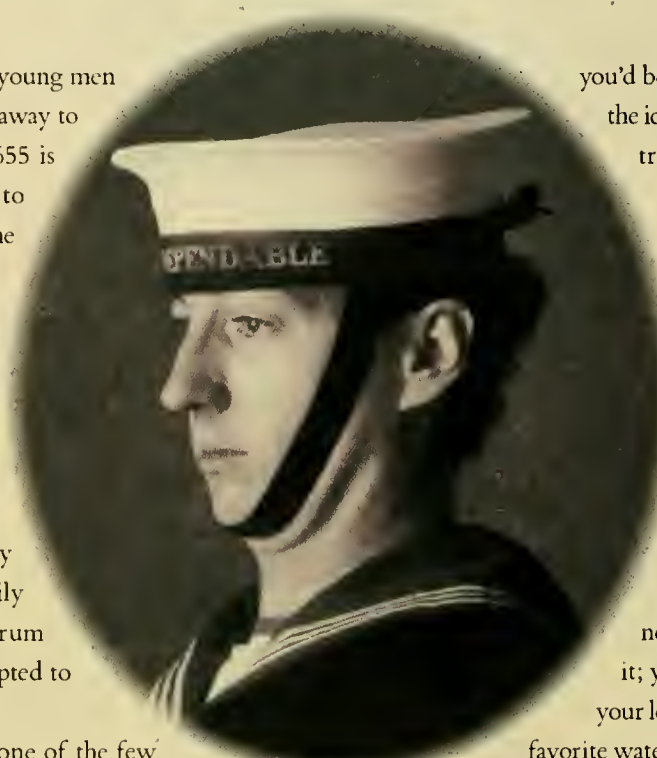
What lured young men to run away to sea in 1655 is difficult to fathom. The work was hard. The food, abominable.

However, we'd like to suggest that our rum had something to do with it.

From before the days of Lord Nelson, Royal Navy seamen were issued a daily ration of a half a pint of rum by the ship's purser (corrupted to "pusser" by the men).

"Pusser's Rum" was one of the few daily comforts afforded to a jack tar. For all too brief a moment, he was able to forget about his miserable predicament. His mates, no doubt, became more interesting as well.

The rum ration was so coveted, in fact, that it became currency under various names. For example: *Sippers*, just a little of your precious ration for somebody to sew on a button, or do a bit of washing. *Gulpers*, at least half your tot for one of your friends to do a double shift. *See-ers offers*, the entire tot. For this



you'd be expected to pull a mate out of the icy North Atlantic. This glorious tradition went on for some 300 years. Then, risking mutiny, the British Admiralty put a cap on the rum perk in 1970.

But today, that spirit is back. In British Navy Pusser's Rum. A full, rich, dark, 95.5 proof luxury rum. The very same rum that was standard issue aboard Her Royal Majesty's ships.

The only difference is, you no longer have to go to sea to get it; you need only chart a course to your local spirits merchant. Or to your favorite watering hole.

Like cognac, Pusser's Rum is best enjoyed neat. Mixing would only spoil the delicate flavor. For such purposes, we offer an 80 proof Pusser's. A rum that, while lighter, still embodies the rich tradition that is Pusser's.

So if rum is your cup of tea, we think it'd be well worth your while to try a bottle of Pusser's soon.

After all, if men didn't join the British Royal Navy for the hat, they surely must have done it for the belt.



Pusser's Rum. The spirit of the British Royal Navy

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PUSSE'S RUM

