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A HUMAN TRAGEDY

Why are there five million refugees in Africa—and why should Americans be concerned about people in developing countries?

By Marjorie Craig Benton '55

Marjorie Craig Benton '55 is committed to children and to disarmament, and her work in these fields is nothing short of astonishing. Mrs. Benton is chairman of the board of Save the Children Federation and is our nation's representative to UNICEF. She serves on the advisory committee for the Agency for International Development (AID), was a delegate to the United States mission to the United Nations special session on disarmament, and co-chaired Americans for SALT. Mrs. Benton was also a United States commissioner for the International Year of the Child, and in 1978, UNICEF presented her with its award for outstanding public service.

Mrs. Benton's volunteer activities take her all over the world, and when the Alumni Magazine caught up with her, she had just returned from a mission to Africa. Besides her work on behalf of children and peace, she has found time to play a major role in the Democratic Party; serving as a delegate to every Democratic National Convention and Mid-Term Convention since 1972. In 1976, she was Jimmy Carter's convention floor leader for Illinois, Nevada and Oklahoma.

Somehow, in addition to this crushing schedule of responsibilities, Mrs. Benton serves on the boards of over a dozen other organizations, including the American Woman's Economic Development Corporation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Her interests range from a grass roots neighborhood group like The Woodlawn Organization in Chicago to Robert Redford's Sundance Institute in Utah. In 1981, she was one of the founders of The Peace Museum in Chicago, which presents problems of war and peace through the visual arts. Among her many awards are two honorary doctorates, including one from the National College of Education in Evanston, where she received her B.A.

It is estimated that today there are 10 million refugees in the world. Of this number, 5 million are located in Africa. Because I have recently returned from a trip to the Horn of Africa for UNICEF, I'd like to concentrate in this article on the African situation.

Why are there so many refugees in Africa? I believe there are six main reasons. They are: the after-effects of colonialism, the violation of human rights, economic disparity throughout the continent, oppressive political regimes, religious intolerance,
and finally, disastrous climatic changes.

Africa is composed of 52 countries with a population of approximately 350 million people. The continent contains 21 of the world's 31 poorest countries, with annual incomes of less than $100 a year per person. One in every five persons is seriously malnourished, six out of every 10 persons go to bed hungry each night. Population growth is accelerating at a rate of 2.8 percent while food production is increasing only 1.4 percent per year, a tragic and dangerous situation. Although 70 percent of the people live in rural areas, 18 percent less food will be produced in the year 2000 than in 1970, because of chronic neglect and overuse of the land.

Why should we here in the United States be concerned with what happens in the developing countries of Africa? There are several reasons. The first is, simply, a humanitarian one. To paraphrase a prayer of Father Ted Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University: "For those who have hunger, give them bread. For those who have bread, give them a hunger for justice."

Another reason is that developing countries are much more important to the United States than is generally assumed. In fact, in terms of our long-term security, both economic and monetary, we are strongly linked to the Third World. Over the past 20 years, the vitality of the American economy has become very dependent on the Third World for exports and investments. For example, we rely on Africa for the following strategic imports: 75 percent of our diamonds, 65 percent of our gold, 74 percent of our cobalt, 30 percent of our manganese and 20 percent of our copper.

Alongside the growth of United States-Third World economic ties, a military and security relationship has developed. Our government has recently sought and received crucial military arrangements with Kenya and Somalia.

Finally, we need to believe that the political instability of the world is due not only to the acquisition and stockpiling of deadly nuclear weapons, but to the fact that a significant portion of the world's population is in danger of being exterminated by hunger and other problems associated with underdevelopment. The World Bank, in recent studies, describes a world where 250 million people are packed together in shanty towns and other inadequate housing; 300 million persons are permanently unemployed; 550 million people are illiterate, and 900 million people have incomes of less than 30¢ a day.

To look at a specific case, what happens to a country like Somalia when 1.2 million refugees cross the Ethiopian-Somalian border into their country?

Until about a year ago, few Americans were aware that there were more refugees in Somalia than in any single place in the world. The country was a disaster zone. Every fourth person there was an ethnic Somali or Oromo seeking asylum. A parallel situation would be the influx of 80 million refugees into the United States in the space of one year. The strain on America's economy, water, grass and trees was destroying the country.

Today, thanks to a coordinated international relief effort and the extreme generosity of the Somali government (which committed 10 percent of its budget), acute starvation among the refugees has been averted. Life in Somalia's refugee camps has improved since April, when heavy rains brought an end to two years of drought. The better weather and the lessening of guerrilla warfare inside Ethiopia have made it possible for 5,000 refugees each month to return to the Ogaden region.

And so there has been a major decline in the camp population with the current United Nations estimate at 650,000 persons. Because of the massive and effective relief effort, in many parts of Somalia the indigenous rural people are worse off than the refugees, and this will certainly start to create tensions and resentments. The situation remains precarious. Once the immediate needs of the refugees—shelter, clothing, medical care, water and sanitation, transport and logistics, some basic education and the beginning of self-sufficiency projects—are met, the international community must begin to look toward helping the Somali government strengthen its agricultural and economic infrastructure. The challenge becomes how to get the refugees to become participants instead of recipients and how to avoid the alienation, dependence and eventual anger that characterizes the "chronic" camp, such as the 30-year-old Palestinian refugee camps in the Middle East.

How can this be done? It is my opinion that long-term development's major priority should be the settlement of new lands in Somalia. Why? Because as the World Bank said, "A turnaround in agriculture is a pre-condition of renewed growth" in Africa. This is especially true in Somalia, where 60 percent of the current population are nomads.

Obviously, the best political solution for the refugees would allow a large majority to return to their homelands, but Somalia needs to anticipate that a large number of refugees will remain and will have to be absorbed into the Somali economy. This effort will be further complicated because the current refugee camps are not suited for long-term development due to inadequate water supplies and poor soil. Large numbers of refugees will therefore require resettlement elsewhere in the country.

An intermediate phase before the establishment of integrated agricultural settlements would be the supplying of hand tools and seed to the refugees so they could grow some of their own food. At the same time, food distribution must be a half-rations or a work-for-food plan will have to be initiated.

If the Somali government does not approve a resettlement program now, it will be up to the major donors to initiate and develop model programs that the Somali government can look to in the near future. This is a necessity not only for the refugees, but for coping with Somalia's own rural development crisis.

Agricultural settlements—and I include livestock, forestry and fisheries—can serve as a stimulus for integrated rural development, generating employment, and eventually, higher standards of living. Donor funds should no longer be tied just to the refugee population but to the development plans and requirements of the entire country.

At this point in its history, Somalia cannot solve the problems of the human tragedy within its own borders, the refugees or its own weakened economy without the help of the international community over the medium and long term.

What can each of us do to encourage a strong United States foreign aid policy in order to be a major force in the international community? Obviously, there cannot be a strong American foreign aid policy without strong public support behind it. That will require all of us to educate and then influence public opinion by doing a better job of explaining the stakes involved. We must be able to make a convincing case for continued and expanded assistance. It will mean that we must require this administration—through our actions—to broaden its one-dimensional approach to Third World problems and to understand how important a strong economic aid program is to our interests. We must all understand that the friendship of people in the developing world can only be won through our respect and generous friendship.
It's hard to give up our illusions about the family. But violence has been a part of family life since Cain and Abel.

By Robert W. Hampton  
Assistant Professor of Sociology
Discussing social class differences alerts us to many issues of family life associated with a family’s social position. Households where the husband is unemployed or underemployed have the highest rates of violence between spouses and violence by parents toward children. Unemployed men are twice as likely to use severe violence on their wives as men employed full-time. Men who work part-time have a rate of wife beating three times the rate of those with full-time jobs.

The rate of child abuse among fathers employed part-time is nearly twice as high as the rate for fathers employed full-time. Clearly, several factors are operating here, one of which involves the resources acquired through fathers’ full-time employment. A second issue is time: unemployed and part-time employed fathers would tend to have more hours available to spend with other household members, thereby increasing the amount of time available for interaction, both violent and non-violent. Finally, there is the stress associated with lack of employment.

Several researchers have shown the importance of stress in understanding family violence. Some have suggested that overzealous physical punishment of children by parents may be as much a result of various stresses experienced by the parents as it is a result of the desire or need to control the child’s behavior. However, some of the literature on family violence has failed to differentiate between the types and sources of stress. It is quite useful to look at stress in terms of type—endemic and acute—and source—external and internal.

Endemic stress is a condition of continuous and manifest changes, demands, threats, or deprivations embedded in the events of daily life. Several structural features may contribute to conflict within families. Among these are the great amount of time family members spend in face-to-face interaction, the high level of emotional involvement, and family size, with large families placing a greater demand on parents than smaller ones.

Many other endemic stressors can be attributed directly to internal family processes. Children who require special care, perhaps due to handicaps or hyperactivity, place heavy demands on families. These problems, along with parent-produced stressors—depression, low self-esteem, and substance abuse, for example—can be quite formidable for a family. Some of these problems are intensified in one-parent families.

Stress research in the past decade has focused primarily on acute stress. Life changes—moves, the death of a loved one, marital disruption, pregnancy, illness, a mother or wife returning to the labor force—require energy for adjustment. And adapting to acute stresses like these often involves a severe transition in role.

Poverty, long-term unemployment or underemployment, social isolation, housing, and neighborhood/community development are examples of external endemic stresses. While each of these conditions is stressful, one researcher has suggested that they interact to produce “social impoverishment.” Economic deprivation undermines families, particularly where the marital relationship is weak. Chronic poverty and economic deprivation, both on the family and community level, interfere with the normative functions of family life. Families depend upon support from the community and the larger society to be effective. Therefore, concentrations of socioeconomically distressed families are most likely to be at high risk for child maltreatment.

External acute stresses can include factors like job loss, the incarceration of a family member, a child being suspended from school or running away, or sudden shifts in the economic, political and social climate. These stressful events generally involve a sense of shock, followed by anxiety or grief. Gradually, the family then begins to marshal its adaptive resources.

Distinguishing among the types and sources of stress allows us to better understand the role of stress, including socioeconomic factors, on family violence. Individual and family characteristics may provide a family with the ability to cope with some stresses and reduce its ability to cope with others. People respond to stress in many ways, of course, and some of the negative responses include depression, withdrawal, rigidity, confusion, alcohol abuse and violence.

Coping refers to behavior that protects people from being psychologically harmed by stress. At the very heart of this concept is the assumption that people respond actively to forces that impinge upon them. Some individuals, however, select coping strategies that are potentially harmful to them.

To reduce the level of family violence and to promote healthy ways of coping with stress, we must provide families with support groups and support networks. Social support systems serve a multitude of functions, including technical help, emotional support, the sharing of social reality, and listening. When families encounter others in their environment who fulfill these functions, they can go a long way toward reducing stress-related family violence.

Technical assistance to families ranges from instructions on how to obtain food stamps, student loans or employment, to help with parenting and child care. No matter how competent an individual may be, there are areas in which he or she will need technical assistance.

Family members need effective emotional support as well. By emotional support we mean people who are willing, at least some of the time, to provide unconditional support. When families experience stressful situations, whether they be due to the death of a loved one, the loss of a job, or an unplanned pregnancy, people appreciate the fact that there are others they can turn to. Emotional support does not require specific technical expertise; what it does require is someone or some group who cares.

Another support group function is the sharing of social reality. This implies there are individuals in your support system who can fully appreciate your perspective. Someone who has had similar experiences may validate a person’s sense of reality and may be able, as well, to discuss possible courses of action.

Social isolation has been found to be a

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Over one million American children will be victims of child abuse this year. Two thousand of them will die. What can we do to prevent it?

By Anne H. Cohn '67

According to a recent poll by The Harris Survey, over 90 percent of the adult American population feel that child abuse is now a “serious problem in this country.” As a country we now know that more than one million American children suffer from child abuse each year and more than 2,000 of these children die; for many of those who live, the hurts inflicted on them as children influence their entire lives. And ours. Abused children suffer a wide variety of long-term developmental and emotional problems. Given that these problems are rarely tended to early on, it shouldn’t be surprising that childhood histories of abuse are commonly reported by many juvenile delinquents, teenage drug addicts and prostitutes, runaways and adult criminals. And, many abused children grow up to repeat the patterns of parenting they learned at an early age—they themselves become abusers. This article will describe what child abuse is, why it occurs, how it can be treated and how it can be prevented.

What is Child Abuse?

Child abuse can be defined as an injury or a pattern of injuries to a child that is nonaccidental, including nonaccidental physical injury, physical neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse.

- Nonaccidental physical injury may include severe beatings, bruises and welts, burns, human bites, broken bones, strangulation, or immersion in scalding water as well as serious internal injuries.
- Physical neglect is withholding or failing to provide a child with the basic necessities of life: food, clothing, shel-
ter, hygiene, medical growth and development.

- Sexual abuse is the exploitation of a child for a sexual gratification of an adult. It may range from exhibitionism and fondling to intercourse or use of a child in the production of pornographic materials.

- Emotional abuse includes excessive, aggressive, or unreasonable parental demands that place expectations on a child beyond his or her capabilities. Emotional abuse can show itself in constant and persistent teasing, belittling, or verbal attacks. Emotional abuses also include the failure to provide the psychological nurturance necessary for a child's psychological growth and development, for example, providing a child with no love, no care, no support, no guidance.

Who Are the Abusers?

Abusers are our friends, our neighbors and our relatives. It is a sad irony but many abusers genuinely love their children. Yet they find themselves caught in life situations beyond their control and do not know how to cope. They are often isolated from friends and family and may have no one to give them emotional support. They may not like themselves and may not know how to get their emotional needs met. In many cases, they were abused as children themselves, and because this is the only kind of parenting they have known, they repeat it with their own children.

Abusers often perceive a child as being "different" or having special needs that set the child apart from other children. Perhaps the child was illegitimate or the result of an unplanned pregnancy or difficult birth, or a planned birth but the baby wanted for the wrong reasons. Sometimes the child's mannerisms or behavior reminds the parent of his own childhood self or of another adult whom the parent now dislikes. Sometimes there are very real special needs that set the child apart from other children such as a physical handicap, mental retardation or a chronic illness. Sometimes, in a family of several children, just one will be singled out as a victim while the others lead relatively normal lives. In other cases, all the children will be abused. Abusers tend to have unrealistic or inappropriate expectations of their children. They may set standards that are impossibly high. They may wrongly believe that children should always be quiet, or never make a mistake.

Anne H. Cohn '67

Child abuse does not belong solely in the domain of the poor. Abusers come from all economic, racial, ethnic and religious groups. Money problems, however—especially the grinding money problems of the poor—contribute to abuse. Other stresses, such as a shaky, fight-filled marriage, also contribute to abuse.

Whether it be one stressful circumstance or a number of crises that actually trigger abuse, it is clear that a combination of factors builds so that a person simply cannot cope any longer.

How Can Child Abuse Be Treated?

Although there are many ways in which each of us can help neighbors, friends and relatives who are having parenting problems, when serious child abuse is suspected, professional intervention is indicated. The first step in determining whether abuse is actually occurring and in getting treatment to a family is to involve the appropriate state agency.

Child abuse and neglect are defined and governed solely by state law, and each state's law is different. Each state law designates at least one statewide agency to receive and investigate reports of child abuse. This agency is usually called the Department of Social Services or Children and Family Services. Once a report of suspected child abuse is received, the appropriate agency makes an investigation to determine whether the child is in immediate danger and whether he or she has been abused.

If the child's life or health is immediately threatened, the child may be removed from the home by a court order. Whether or not the child is removed, if the investigation shows that abuse has occurred, a treatment program will usually be offered to strengthen the family and to avert future abuse. Treatment usually includes counseling and family supports such as day care, job training or legal assistance. Unfortunately, the child seldom receives therapeutic care. Although recent studies present discouraging findings about the overall success of treatment programs—often only half of the families appear to be rehabilitated—some approaches to treatment appear to be more promising than others. Self-help groups such as Parents Anonymous and parent aide or lay therapy programs have been shown to be more effective than other strategies.

How Can Child Abuse Be Prevented?

Child abuse is a community problem and thus professionals believe it can best be prevented through activities at the community or local level. These activities must be designed to meet the special needs of the cultural, ethnic and economic groups in a given neighborhood or community. Because child abuse is such a complex problem, no one community activity is enough; a number of different strategies must be used. The earlier support can be provided, the better, and yet families need support at different times.

Promising approaches include:

- Support programs for new parents, such as perinatal bonding programs, to prepare people for the job of being a parent, to aid in the early development of a loving relationship and strong attachment between the new parent and the infant, and to promote family-centered birthing opportunities.

- Education for parents, to provide parents with information about child development and skills in child care as well as information about local social service and health resources, which are helpful to new parents.

- Early and regular child and family screening and treatment, such as that provided by home health visitors, to identify and deal with physical and developmental problems in children at an early age and to advise parents on well child care.

- Child care opportunities, like day care centers, Head Start, neighborhood

Continued on page 20.
Connecticut College has taken a long look at the future and, in the process, a hard look at itself. The college is now working on the recommendations of the Committee on Connecticut’s Future (CCF), which was asked "to suggest and consider steps that will enable Connecticut to attract a larger share of the cohort of 18-year-olds who will be headed for college."

As Bruce Kirmmse pointed out in our last issue, Connecticut draws 75 percent of its students from the Northeast, where the 18-year-old college-bound population is expected to drop 40 percent. The CCF was asked "to suggest and consider steps that will enable Connecticut to attract a larger share of the cohort of 18-year-olds who will be headed for college."

The CCF’s first reports presented data and general recommendations about demographics, admissions, academic and financial resources, and student life. Later, the task force reports were more specific. The CCF strongly recommended strengthening the curriculum in mathematics, computer studies, physical sciences and economics. This recommendation, and another calling for a new athletic center, have been controversial. Adding positions in mathematics and science clearly means subtracting positions in other areas. Was Connecticut sacrificing its strengths in arts and humanities to build up mathematics, physical sciences, economics and computer studies? Seven faculty members signed a letter calling the CCF report "unprincipled and naive" and complaining that the report was dominated by "marketing" concerns. Finally, however, the faculty voted overwhelmingly to accept the CCF report.

The Alumni Magazine asked several CCF members to discuss their major findings and recommendations. They were, standing (l-r), Dean of the Faculty R. Francis (Frank) Johnson; R. Scott Warren, professor of botany and CCF chairman; seated, Paige Cottingham ’83, former student government president; Bruce Kirmmse, associate professor of history; and Ann Sloan Devlin, assistant professor of psychology. Other CCF members, and their departments, were: Nancy Rash-Fabbri, art history; Helen Mulvey, history; Wayne Swanson, government; Gerald Visgilio, economics; Deans Jeanette Hersey and Alice Johnson; Jason Baum ’82; W. Thomas Zeigler ’82, Oakes Ames, ex officio; and participating members Louise S. Andersen ’41, Alumni Association, Jane Bredeson, assistant to the president; David Edwards, development; Roy Knight, treasurer.
VIVIAN: I'd like to begin with a rather broad question. What were the CCF's most important recommendations and why are they so important? Who would like to try to answer that?

SCOTT: The chairman will try. Connecticut College is a highly selective, academically rigorous, residential liberal arts college. This is the essential character of the college and our greatest strength and must be preserved. We are, however, facing difficulties, times and changes are inevitable. The challenge is to control those changes so that the college emerges strengthened. Bruce's article in the last issue of the Alumni Magazine described the demographic nature of the problem facing the college in some detail, but a one-sentence summary is that, basically, the number of potential 18-year-old freshmen will drop by about 40 percent over the next 15 or so years.

In the face of this we have only three options: one is to recruit more effectively—to attract and to enroll more and better applicants. The second is to contract the size of the institution in order to maintain the quality of the student body in the face of a shrinking applicant pool. The third is to lower admission standards to some degree. Realistically we cannot make up 40 percent with one or two of these approaches; to varying degrees we will have to rely on all three. Obviously the more we increase our attractiveness the less we will have to rely on the other two, more painful alternatives. This involves issues both of form—how we present ourselves—and of substance—what we are in fact presenting. We have made recommendations that we believe will improve Conn's attractiveness by strengthening our academic program as well as extra-curricular aspects of student life. We also recommend very strongly that Connecticut carefully consider the size of its student body, while maintaining present admissions criteria, before relying on easing of admissions standards. I hope we will be able to discuss the reasons for this later in the interview.

VIVIAN: What has been the reaction on campus to the CCF report?

SCOTT: Mixed. I think it has been sobering. The CCF report had its share of bad news in it that outlined, in very real terms, the nature of the demographic problem and where we sit in terms of the competition with comparable schools for good students. Nobody likes bad news, so that wasn't welcome. We didn't like some of our conclusions, but that doesn't change their validity. Besides being sobering, the report has provoked a good deal of discussion and thought. I don't know of anybody who raised the flag and said, "Wow, I'm happy," but a lot of people have told me they thought it was a very carefully researched and necessary piece of work.

BRUCE: The reaction generally has been positive in the sense that people think we did a thorough and objective job. A few people have been very vocal in their dissatisfaction, but for the most part people have respected the job that was done, and they haven't seen it as a partisan one. They understand that we were led to support positions we might not personally have favored two or three years ago, but which we see as necessitated by educational as well as demographic considerations.

PAIGE: That is also pretty much the feeling of the students. At first people were wondering what all this talk was about, but when the findings of the CCF were explained to the students—first in a small group from the Student Government and then as it filtered out—people realized we were seriously considering what would happen to Connecticut College, not just in a few years, but far ahead into the future. They realized that changes were necessary and that besides helping those people who would see some of the immediate changes, it would help all of us in the long run by making Connecticut stronger. There were a few people who questioned some of the priorities, but overall everyone seems to agree we needed to consider the drop in population and our future, and it's good that it is being considered now.

ANN: There are people who aren't happy with the assumptions we made. I think we approached this as a task which required gathering objective pieces of information. Some people, I think, disagree with that whole approach and felt that the priorities should be decided on some other basis.

FRANK: It's important to note that the Board of Trustees has been very positive in its response to this report. They considered it a very fine, careful and non-self-serving assessment. I have been immensely encouraged to know that there are colleagues on this faculty who would give the time to do this amount of work, would do it with such intimate care that it would not be considered sloppy or faulty in its research, and who would look at the best interests of this college as a whole and not the best interests of their departments or of their niches within their departments. I think that's very heartening.

BRUCE: One indicator of the response is that although some people were taken aback when part one of the report came out in the late fall, in the spring, when we solicited volunteers for task forces to help carry out the second part of the work, we had almost 50 faculty members working on those task forces and a large number of students as well. It involved more people in a common undertaking than I have ever seen on any one task at Connecticut College.

VIVIAN: I would like to go on now to another question. How can we make the college better able to compete for students? What percentage of a 40 percent shortfall in applicants can we reasonably hope to meet by improving our competitiveness?

SCOTT: To answer that—how to make the college better able to compete, we're really talking about some other questions. Why do we need more recreational facilities? What about science and math? We can generalize by saying that we must improve the quality of residential life, which includes where and how students live, things they do when they're not in class and that includes recreational facilities for both athletics and social events. We can also compete better by allowing our curriculum to evolve a bit in order to reflect more fully disciplines that people are increasingly interested in studying. This is not just to be fashionable, either. There are important areas, some brand new, that as a liberal arts college we must address.
BRUCE: One point I would like to make is that our conclusions were based on very extensive research. We sent out questionnaires to every admitted applicant to Connecticut College in two recent years—everybody both who enrolled and who went elsewhere—and got a very high rate of return. The questionnaire gathered a tremendous amount of data as to why people choose us and why they don’t. We also made campus-wide surveys of all students currently enrolled. We looked at surveys of entering freshman classes which compared responses of our students to those of 46 “very highly selected independent schools.” We had quite a wealth of data and it all converged on the areas Scott and the others will point out.

ANN: There is a parallel here. There were three major strategies recommended in the CCF’s first report: shrinking slightly, competing more effectively and perhaps loosening admissions standards somewhat. Then there were three major strategies for competing more effectively with other prestigious college for students. One strategy has to do with changing the allocation of faculty resources slightly, another with improving the social and recreational environment here, and a third with telling the public what we’ve known all along, that Connecticut College is a fine institution.

BRUCE: Many task force recommendations involved specific changes that may make a terrific difference at little or no cost. These dealt with advising, honors programs, interdisciplinary programs, joint programs with other schools, and so on. The administration is now preparing these proposals and sending them to faculty committees for action.

VIVIAN: What about the second part of the question—how much of the 40 percent drop in the applicant pool can we make up for?

BRUCE: You have to figure most of our competitors are very well endowed, better endowed than we are. They are also aware of the demographic crisis, and will pour a tremendous amount of energy and capital into the same areas. Much of what we will spend we would have to spend just to stay where we are. Expecting more than a 10 or 15 percent increase in our relative position, or a great jump in our yield, is unrealistic.

VIVIAN: The CCF report says that the college will have to become smaller and dip deeper into the pool of applicants in order to meet the 40 percent drop in applicants. In what order and to what degree should we be prepared to contract in size and to dip into the pool of applicants and why?

SCOTT: We must contract first and dip second. Connecticut’s single most effective recruiting tool is its reputation as a quality institution. It is a highly selective school. If we throw that away, it’s a very fast and slippery slope, and we will lose applications from the better students. Therefore we must contract first and maintain, or perhaps even improve, our selectivity so that when we are faced with the necessity of going into an applicant pool, we’ll have a stronger pool in our waiting list to draw from.

BRUCE: One of our student members, Tom Ziegler, told us that kids and parents watch the average SAT scores and class ranks of the students admitted to various colleges “like stock market quotations” so that they know where they should apply and where they shouldn’t. It is very competitive out there, and if we start lowering the average SAT’s or the average class rank of the students we admit, the word gets back very fast and parents will not allow their children to apply to our school.

ANN: We are also leery of dipping into the waiting list because the list is heavily weighted toward females. In fact, 87 percent of the waiting list we had looked at last year was female. Because the college is fully committed to coeducation, if we start dipping into the waiting list, we are going to tip that balance further. We want to achieve a better coeducational balance, and dipping into the waiting list will not aid us in achieving that goal.

BRUCE: The single most important reason cited by women who turn us down for another college is that they don’t like our coed ratio. There are not enough men. If we go into the waiting list and we tip even further toward the women, we may gain a few students this year and next year out of the waiting list but our yield will go down in the subsequent years because we have lost ground on the coed ratio.

ANN: This year I understand we did better, with about 43 percent males in the freshman class.

VIVIAN: What sorts of changes in the academic structure of the college, in percentage allocation of faculty to various departments, are called for in the CCF report? Is this a radical change? How does our allocation of faculty compare with that of our peers in the Twelve College Exchange and, finally, how different will Connecticut be after we make the recommended shifts?

BRUCE: In the report, the CCF did call for improving and strengthening the staffing levels and budget allocations to mathematics, computer science, economics, and the physical sciences, but it did not quote any specific level of staffing changes. It just said, “The Trustees and Administration should move quickly to improve these areas.” To answer the question, we would have to make a guess about how many new net positions would be added, and I’m willing to make that guess. Compared to our peer schools, Connecticut College allocates a rather small percentage of its faculty to mathematics and the sciences. (Professor of Government) Wayne Swanson did a study of schools in the Twelve College Exchange, excluding Dartmouth, plus Bates, Colby, Middlebury, Oberlin and Swarthmore. He found that, of all those schools, Connecticut allotted the smallest proportion of its faculty to math and science, namely 15 percent, and the greatest proportion to arts, humanities, and languages—overall about 55 percent. We were number one in that area, and the last, number 16, in the other area. If we were to add a net of four new positions to the math-science area now, our relative position would change very little. We would then have about 17.5 percent allocated to the math-science area, putting us third from the bottom.

A more realistic assumption would be that we add a net of four new positions to math and science, and that by 1990 the rest of the faculty has contracted sufficiently to make up a 10 percent contraction in the size of the institution. Even then, the math and science proportion of our faculty would only be 20 percent. That would put us fifth from the bottom, still, in strength in math and science. And our strength in arts, humanities, and languages would still be about second, third, or fourth from the top. There would be very little overall change in our academic program. We would still be strongest or very nearly the strongest in those areas where we have traditionally been strong, we would still be quite modest in our commitment of resources to the sciences and mathematics. But we are talking about making the minimum changes necessary to produce viable programs in those areas.
FRA NK: We also made comparative observations about allocation of faculty resources in economics and the pattern is essentially the same as Bruce has described for science and mathematics. We are close to being the lowest in percentage of faculty resources in economics.

VIVIAN: Is economics a department that has really leaped in popularity?

PAIGE: There definitely is more demand for those economics and math-science courses. Everyone—whether their major is art or whatever—seems to be somewhat business oriented because that is the way the world has focused us. Just to have an introductory course in macro or micro behind you, is to your advantage whether you are going into the job market or going to continue your education. And a lot of faculty advisors are suggesting that before you graduate you take economics or computer studies.

SCOTT: If you want evidence—go to registration and see the lines of students in front of the economics department desk.

VIVIAN: Some members of the College community have said that we are adding to math, computer studies, economics and physical sciences at the cost of excellence in humanities. How would you respond?

SCOTT: I don't think it's at the cost of excellence in the humanities, and the committee certainly wouldn't want it to be. It may be at the cost of a few faculty positions in humanities.

BRUCE: Even in the worst case scenario that I sketched two minutes ago—we would still be one of the top three or four schools out of the 16 we surveyed in our allocation in the humanities. So that is simply not true.

ANN: It's not a major change. It's an adjustment to allow us to offer adequate programs in these other areas, where we are not able to do that now because of the numbers of faculty involved.

FRA NK: My sense is that this modest shift would, in fact, enhance work in the humanities because it would produce students in humanities courses with a broader background in subjects that have a very interesting impact in the study of humanities. Students who can move around in quantitative analysis, have some sense of science and technology, bring an important component to courses in philosophy, psychology, or religious studies or in English literature.

ANN: I'd also like to point out that in the campaign goals for the college, number one on the list is the renovation of Palmer Library as a humanities center. It's important that we recognize that priority, and what it will mean for our academic vitality.

SCOTT: Another piece of evidence is the dean of the faculty's hard work this summer on the application to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a grant to renovate Palmer. That is a clear financial, as well as moral, commitment.

Are we adding to math, computer studies, economics and physical sciences at the cost of excellence in the humanities?

VIVIAN: Some people have questioned the high priority given to a new athletic center. How would you respond? How cramped is our indoor athletic space and how do we compare with our peer colleges?

PAIGE: A new athletic center would offer students here something they really need. Cro gymnasium must house many different activities for both interscholastic and intramural sports. People who are just recreational joggers or basketball players, or who just want to work out, can only use Cro when the varsity teams are finished. Water polo intramural games start at 11 p.m., because that's when the pool is free.

SCOTT: And another point to remember is that Connecticut is competing for students who are also admitted to other very high quality academic institutions. We are excellent academically, but so are Bates, Colby, Bowdoin, Holyoke, Smith, Wesleyan and Vassar. If academically they're all very good, people start to make decisions on criteria other than just academics.

Also, the faculty sometimes fails to remember that students live here. They spend 24 hours a day here, and things besides academics are very important if you're living in an institution like this. An athletic facility is not a trivial expenditure. It's essential for the students.

ANN: There is a lot of data to support the proposal for an athletic center. A good bit comes from a report prepared by Charlie Luce, director of athletics. His findings were scandalous. He compared our indoor recreational space with our competitors—how much space we provided per student. We ended up right on the bottom of the list. We offer something like 30 square feet per student and the next school, Wesleyan, offers 54 square feet. We rank very poorly in providing recreational and athletic opportunities. As our student body has increased from 800 to 1,200 and finally to 1,600, the amount of recreational space hasn't changed proportionally. We actually have fewer square feet per student than we did in the early 60s.

BRUCE: We have one-third fewer square feet per student than we had in the 50s and 60s.

ANN: In our research, we asked students who were admitted here but who enrolled elsewhere to explain what influenced their choice. A good number mentioned they found our recreational and athletic facilities inadequate. And I'd like to point out the difference between recreational and athletic activities. Our students see our program for the intercollegiate athlete as quite adequate. But the typical student who isn't on a varsity team but likes to go out and play racquet ball, hit a squash ball, or whatever, says our facilities and programs are less than adequate. The number of sports clubs and activities has more than doubled in the past decade. There are many more people interested in recreation today, and we simply don't have the space to accommodate them.

BRUCE: We have one indoor racquet court. It's a very old squash court. It's almost impossible to get playing time. It is booked up all day and most of the night in advance. The court is used all the time except in the winter, when you have a cold snap and the floor heaves up—and
then nobody can play on it for days. And
that's it for racquet sports. in the winter
time at Connecticut...

ANN: Going back to something Scott
mentioned, we have to consider the quality
of life we're able to provide here. Certainly
we're all concerned with what goes on in-
side the classroom. But we do need differ-
ent kinds of possibilities for camaraderie,
conversation, and activity outside the
classroom. And we simply have not been
able to provide those options. Creating a
new facility for athletics and recreation will
free a decent amount of space in Cro so
some very badly cramped activities like
Career Counseling and Placement, the
campus radio station, and other student
clubs have adequate space to conduct
their business.

VIVIAN: What sorts of changes has the
CCF recommended in the recreational
area, and are there improvements that can
be made at low cost?

ANN: Frankly, I don't think you can get
away from the recommendation that we
need a new facility. What can be done at
lower cost? Our task force on the quality
of student life recommended changes in pol-
icy to extend the longevity of dorm living
rooms—for example, using heavy, more
durable furniture. But again, that's still an
expenditure. These are major problems,
and I don't think the college is going to get
away with inexpensive solutions.

FRANK: During the summer, we made
some changes in Cro. They weren't cheap,
but they weren't astronomical, either.
There were resources to pay for these
changes because of well-balanced budgets
the last couple of years. The new all-
purpose room in Cro is extremely attrac-
tive. It improves the building. The new
dance floor in the Main Lounge is an
immense improvement over the rather
dismal space in the old bowling alley. It just
never functioned well.

PAIGE: Often, in the task forces, we won-
dered what good all the talk was doing, but
students returned after the summer and
saw something was actually being done.
The senior class had a party in the new
room in Cro last night, and it was won-
derful. There was something we really didn't
think would be a reality, at least while we
were here. It gives you the feeling things are
being accomplished and the needs of the
students are being addressed and taken
seriously. The living rooms were also im-
proved, with couches, modern televisions,
and sturdy tables. People appreciate things
like that. More students are coming down
to the living rooms because there has been
furniture to sit on. In the past, people said,
why go if you can't sit anywhere. It shows
you can get good results by investing a
moderate amount of money.

ANN: When the student life task force
asked students if they wanted more faculty
involvement in the dorms, the overwheat-
ing answer was yes. Students would like
faculty affiliated with dorms—not living
there, but perhaps attending suppers fre-
quently and planning programs. These are
things that will improve the quality of life
without costing anything. We are moving
toward considering what happens in the
dorm, and how we as a community might
participate more in what goes on here.

BRUCE: Great. Apropos of Ann's point, I
think the existence of CCF itself had a
salutary effect on the whole community. It
made us think and operate together as a
common community of concern, and not
simply as several parochial divisions at
odds with one another, or who don't take
one another into consideration. I think that
will make itself felt in the faculty relation-
ship with students and the faculty's atten-
tion to the dorms. I for one had not been
aware of the miserable kinds of facilities for
holding a party until I had my eyes opened.
Now that I see how beautiful that multi-
purpose room in Cro is, I realize what we
were missing.

FRANK: I've been very pleased with mod-
est improvements Physical Plant made
during the summer for faculty teaching
spaces and for some faculty offices. They
even converted, in a magnificent way, one
of the old bathrooms in Winthrop that had
been claimed by the males on the third
floor, and made it into a lovely new faculty
office—for a female. We even had a party
to celebrate that conversion!

VIVIAN: Is there a factor you can point to,
aside from the 40 percent drop in the popu-
lation of 18-year-olds, that seems to under-
lie and unify the CCF's proposals for aca-
demic and non-academic changes at Con-
necticut?

SCOTT: Even in the absence of the demo-
graphic reality, our curriculum would have
to continue to evolve. To be a viable insti-
tution, holding any claim to academic in-
tegrity in the liberal arts in the latter part of
the 20th century, you must deal with com-
puters, for example. You can't ignore
them. And no matter what the demograph-
ics would be, we couldn't continue to
ignore the small size of the economies
department.

ANN: In fact, the faculty has voted to
change the general education requirements
to divide Area I into two parts, so that both
a course in the physical and biological
sciences and a course in the quantitative
and logical disciplines will be required. The
faculty came to grips with the need of stu-
dents to be educated in those areas.

BRUCE: The change in the relations be-
tween the sexes is also crucial. Women are
flooding into areas formerly dominated by
males. They are going into the quantitative
disciplines. They are going into business,
law, medicine, the professions. In their courses, it's the same thing, and in athletic activities: they're converging on the formerly "male" side. There is no doubt men and women are doing the same sorts of things, more and more.

ANN: Wellesley, in the alumnae magazine I just received, has announced the creation of a department of computer studies. And a new athletic facility is one of their highest priorities. At all the women's institutions, you see the same kinds of pressures and priorities.

FRANK: It's not just these pragmatic assessments, but also the sense that a liberal arts college has a responsibility to produce intelligently competent citizens who can grapple with complex issues that are going to involve science, technology, the power of computers, economic controversies and choices. They may not be the wizards in these fields, but they should be able to ask intelligent questions of people who propose simplistic or tyrannical solutions.

BRUCE: The world is changing. In the 19th century at Oxford and Cambridge, until about 1850, you could not study any modern languages. You could not study any history after 1066. You could not study any mathematics after Euclid. You simply could not study those things, and when there was an attempt to introduce these modern subjects—sciences and modern languages and modern history—there was a brouhaha such as those schools had not seen in many, many years. It took an act of Parliament to get those things changed, and I think that Connecticut College, by contrast, has reacted relatively modestly.

VIVIAN: Some people will ask whether these changes would be necessary if Connecticut had not become coeducational. What sorts of changes do you think the college would have had to make even if we hadn't gone coed?

ANN: Women's colleges are doing the same things we are doing now, because of the change in our culture.

BRUCE: The colleges that remained single sex institutions invested earlier and much more heavily in the sciences and mathematics than we are talking about doing. They had to, to survive. In a very interesting interview in The Wall Street Journal, the president of Mt. Holyoke said recently that because Mt. Holyoke has remained a women's college, in order to convince their potential students they are a serious place, they have had to invest heavily in the sciences at great expense, much more heavily than they would have had they gone coed. If we were a women's college, we would have faced most of these changes earlier and in a more radical way.

VIVIAN: Has the college begun to implement some of CCF's recommendations?

ANN: You've heard about the space changes in Cro, improvements in academic facilities, and in dormitory life. Those things are underway.

FRANK: This year we added one full-time new position in economics, and two-thirds of a position to the mathematics staff. The department has added that to a previous one-third staff member and created one new full-time position. The overall staffing recommendations presented to the Board of Trustees for 1983-84 will incorporate these additions plus two more full-time positions allocated in the area of math, computer studies and science. And we will retain the current size of the faculty while doing so.

ANN: To plan how the college may have to contract its faculty in the next decade, each department has been asked to respond to a set of criteria issued by the president. We must consider what we'd do if our departmental staffing level were reduced by one or two people, how that would affect our offerings, and to think about continuing to offer viable majors in various departments. Each department is trying to come to grips with that very difficult problem. It's painful but it's necessary.

VIVIAN: I think we're ready for my last question. The report of the Committee on Connecticut's Future suggests that Connecticut must maintain its strengths, move resources into quantitative disciplines, and contract somewhat in enrollments, and therefore, in faculty size. Can it do all three?

EVERYONE: Yes. It can.

ANN: It can and it will. It has to.

FRANK: The details are contained in the answers to all the other questions we already addressed.

FRANK: I think it's important to let our friends and supporters know of the outside recognition the college has received. The MacArthur Foundation selected Connecticut as one of 16 small liberal arts colleges to receive an endowment grant of $300,000 to support the hiring of a new younger faculty member. That grant has enabled us to appoint a new associate professor of mathematics. Then, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation invited us, along with 29 other liberal arts colleges, to compete in their program to try to raise the level of quantitative skills and understanding of technology among liberal arts graduates. To be picked out by two outside foundations is a very high compliment to the quality of the college, and to their sense that we are strong, that we will thrive, and we will meet these challenges and probably be better for it.

PAIGE: I have just one thing I'd like to say, although it's not really in answer to any question. I think, and I think everybody might agree, that it's a good thing Connecticut College has taken a look at its future. It may have happened sooner or later, but it's good it happened now—that we stepped back and took a look at ourselves. We have seen how good we are and we've made a list of priorities to address some things we can stand to improve. It's important that everyone has had a part in this process—students, administrators, staff, faculty. It's made Connecticut College the wonderful family-type place we always talk about—but you could really see it this past year. I'm sure this will continue as the changes we've talked about actually begin taking place. We might not have liked to hear all the things we found out, but at least it has been doing us some good.

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Frances Nevins '51: friend, scholar, wife, nun and mystic

The late Frances Nevins was all of these: friend, scholar, wife, nun, mystic. She was also, as one young novice put it, more a guide than a teacher.

By Joan Ward Mullaney
Dean, Catholic University

After a remarkable life, Frances Drake Nevins '51 died in December 1980 as a Carmelite nun. She had been a brilliant student at Connecticut, earned a master's in history at Radcliffe, and taught severely disturbed and delinquent girls at the House of the Good Shepard in Boston and in Peekskill, New York. As a postulant in the Sisters of the Good Shepard in 1960, she realized she had a vocation for a contemplative life, and entered the Carmelite community in Schenectady, New York, in December of that year.

The bishop of the Diocese of Albany, Howard J. Hubbard, asked Joan Ward Mullaney, dean at Catholic University in Washington, D.C., to write the life story of Frances Nevins. The biography, along with journal and retreat notes Frances wrote as Sister Christine Marie of the Holy Spirit, will be published to coincide with the fourth centenary of Sister Theresa of Avila, founder of the Carmelites. Dean Mullaney has agreed to sketch a brief profile of Frances Nevins for the Alumni Magazine, and would welcome any communications from Frances' friends at Connecticut.

"Mysticism is not a singular parapsychological phenomenon, but a genuine experience of God from the very heart of our existence."—Karl Rahner

Frances Drake Nevins left family, fortune, husband, friends, the scholarly life for one reason—the love of God.

She was born August 17, 1930, in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and as a small child, was close to her father. She graduated from the Master's School, Dobbs Ferry, New York, and entered Connecticut College in 1947. Gertrude E. Noyes '25, who was then dean of freshmen, has described the array of academic honors Frances earned: she was the class' Winthrop Scholar, won departmental honors in history, and also shared the History Prize for Understanding and Originality of Thought in the Study of History. Her honors paper, directed by Professor of History F. Edward Cranz, was entitled "The Relation Between Christianity and Philosophy in St. Augustine and Nicholas Cusanus."

Mary (Mike) McNab Bunn '51 remembers that during a wonderful trip to Europe in 1950 with classmate Joyce Anderson Nicholson, Frances spent hours arguing with several young Jesuit priests about the meanings of the parables. "She had," Mike McNab Bunn recalls, "read the New Testament in Greek, of course!" The 1951 entry
in Koiné: the yearbook, rings true to those who were close to Frances at the time:


Between 1951 and 1959, Frances earned a master's in history at Radcliffe; married and divorced a man she loved; acted on her baptism as a Catholic; and, in 1960, entered a community of cloistered religious women. She remained in the Carmelite Monastery in Schenectady until her death on December 16, 1980. This too spare paragraph includes events that require much more explanation. What can be said briefly is that the link among them was her growing love of God, and her determination to puruse that love, no matter what it cost her.

In a remarkable letter written in 1958 to Charles Reardon, the Jesuit theologian who instructed her in the Catholic faith, she provides a step-by-step explanation of her approach toward making choices about the events in her life within the context of her primary relationship with God:

... I thought I ought to write to try to explain to you my way of dealing with my difficulties and temptations, and how it often seems to me that God makes things clear to me at these times. Whenever I have any difficulty or perplexity or temptation, small or large, I present it all to God, drop it at his feet, so to speak, and I tell Him that I am sorry for all my wrong attitudes in this situation—be it fear or repugnance or uncharitableness or discouragement or whatever—and I accept all the trials and hardships to myself involved. I ask Him to help me see the situation as He wants me to see it, and to produce in me the dispositions He wants me to have toward it.

At the same time, if it is a perplexity of some kind that could be helped by reasoning or studying, I either reason it all out (sometimes on paper) or read whatever I can find on the subject but all the time asking for light to understand what I read as God wants me to understand it, or to reason correctly.

Sooner or later generally comes to me, either when I am reading or praying, or even when I am doing something else, a time when the difficulty seems to be resolved. On the surface there still may be some sadness, fear, etc., but this is all under control now, and the peace that is what dominates. The beginning of this is usually rather sudden and definite, and then it grows until it takes possession of me, and if it is an illness in which there has been a great storm of feelings (rebellion, despair, etc.), there comes a great calm. Along with it I seem to be aware of an increase in my love for God and my determination to do His will no matter what it costs me.

The cost was a well-kept secret between God and herself. To the end, her step was quick, her habit "just so" and her way warm and personal. Although her circulatory system had all but shut down, there was no trace of "grim and inevitable" about her. She still took delight in the search for knowledge, and in the sharing of it. Mother Mary John, the prioress of the monastery, assigned her the congenial task of acquainting three young novices with the Marian tradition in the Carmelite order. Sister Therese wrote these observations shortly after Frances' death.

Mother...

Since you asked for a few impressions of our classes with Sister Christine for Joan, I'll try to do my best. It is a little hard because my love for my dear "big" sister and my impressions of her as a person are so deep in my heart. Well, simply here are my impressions.

I found Sister Christine to be a fantastic teacher. She was more guide than teacher though. Our classes with her were very simple and informal. She mainly shared with us her own personal reflections on a particular topic she wished to tell us about. Her class was not a "rap session" and her sharing didn't take away from the fact that she had a very definite point to make and an end in view.

She was kind of like someone who takes friends on a treasure hunt, herself knowing all the while where the treasure is. Instead of dumping the treasure in our lap, so to speak, she gave us hints and clues as to where the treasure was hidden. To her it meant more if we discovered the treasure for ourselves. So we kind of worked as a team with her as coach.

She had a great love and enthusiasm for the topics she shared with us. She would take a topic and have us look at it together from different angles and different aspects of it. She would make a reflection or a comment and ask, "What do you think?" or "How does it strike you?" or "What do you see?" and we'd share our thoughts. If one of our thoughts were kind of fuzzy or not in line with sound theology, in her great kindness and delicacy, she had a way of inviting us to look again and her own thought on the subject would make it clearer. We never felt "turned off" when she pointed out fuzzy thinking or a mistake.

To our surprise and hers too, our topic would so develop that before we knew it her point was made and we stumbled on the treasure together. It was all so simple like close friends speaking together about what they love most. One could easily see in her classes the fruit of her own prayer and deep reflection. She gave something to us that no text book could give (though she used books a lot to make a point or enhance something) she gave herself. In some of the classes, I'd say she gave of her deepest self, her very soul. I learned a great deal from Sr. Christine, perhaps more from her wonderful example than from words. I am forever grateful to God for this soul.

I am afraid, Mother, I have expressed myself poorly, but I pray it will be a little help!

—Sister Therese

Carmelite communities are very small, with no more than 21 nuns in each monastery. The major part of the day is occupied in prayer, common worship, spiritual reading and meditation; the nuns devote between six and seven hours to these duties. In still other aspects, life in the Carmel has the characteristics of the "desert": poverty, silence and seclusion. As in the old monastic colonies, work is to be performed, as far as possible, not in common rooms, but by each nun in her own room.

There have always been persons in whom the basic human urge "to be alone with the Beloved"—which G.K. Chesterton has brilliantly called the primary and infallible test of love—has asserted itself. For a person with this vocation, the monastic life is neither worldly nor unworldly. It is merely liberated and simple, dedicated completely to the love of God and God's people. The voluntary suffering in such a life is primarily acceptance of what comes along, using that suffering to remove anything that hinders, distracts or weakens the influx of the divine.

References


Protest, Politics and Prosperity: Black Americans and White Institutions, 1940-75
Pantheon Books, 1978

By Robert W. Hampton
Assistant Professor of Sociology

In 1943, Gunnar Myrdal published An American Dilemma, one of the most important works in the area of race and ethnic relations written in the 20th century. Myrdal’s view is that there is a fundamental ethical dilemma in the United States, a contrast between the democratic principles of the Declaration of Independence and the subordination of groups such as black Americans. Protest, Politics and Prosperity examines the extent to which black Americans progressed in their drive to achieve equality in our nation’s social and economic institutions. It consciously builds upon the foundation laid by Myrdal and others and sadly arrives at a similar conclusion. The book is the work of a research group sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and directed by Dorothy Krall Newman ’33.

The authors chose an historical perspective from 1940 to 1975 both because Myrdal’s analysis included data only through the early forties and because the three and one-half decades provided a necessary perspective for understanding the course of social change. The authors take full advantage of the historical perspective by providing a macro-social analysis of economic and social policy changes that affected black progress.

The book’s dominant theme is that black achievement or lack of achievement is closely associated with our nation’s economic growth, public policy, and the black struggle for equality. The interrelationships among these factors are clearly articulated in the introductory chapter and reinforced through careful empirical analysis. The authors argue that one of the most important forces for greater equality is one over which blacks have little control: the economy. A growing economy implies more jobs for everyone, including blacks. A fast rate of economic growth has been what is often called “necessary but not a sufficient condition” for black gains. In reality, national prosperity has not meant as many jobs for black workers as for white workers. This is primarily because economic growth does not eliminate the one condition most basic to black employment prospects: discrimination in the marketplace.

The authors are critical of our nation’s public policy and particularly of our employment policy. In both the public and private sectors of our economy, they document a history of discrimination that has contributed to the black unemployment rate remaining significantly above five percent every year except one since 1948 and above ten percent in ten different years. Even important executive orders and congressional legislation have, for the most part, failed to open the doors to employment opportunity. Although progress has been made, the authors argue that the pace of progress has not always risen as quickly as expectations.

Although the economy and public policy significantly affect black progress, the authors correctly note the paramount importance of the black struggle as a driving force for achievement. There is full documentation for their contention that black Americans achieved the most when they themselves militantly struggled for their rights. The struggle has had least success in desegregating housing, but has enjoyed relatively greater success in higher education and health care.

This study forcefully reveals through its integration of case studies and statistical material the strong interrelationship between enforceable legal sanctions against discrimination (public policy), a general condition of economic growth, and black militancy for black progress. Striking a chord similar to the Congressional Black Caucus and many civil rights organizations, the authors write that “a decent and permanent income through meaningful employment is the prerequisite for meaningful participation in our nation’s social and economic institutions. The question of black unemployment and its effects on other aspects of black involvement in American society continues to be a burning issue.”

Protest, Politics and Prosperity includes a carefully detailed and meticulously documented presentation of events; an interpretation carefully derived from data; and a cautious analysis which nonetheless leads to the conclusion that America’s largest racial minority does not enjoy the same rights and privileges as white Americans. Even though there have been dramatic changes since the 1940s black Americans do not have equal access to the key institutions of American life.

Virtue or Vice? Sor Juana’s Use of Thomistic Thought
By Constance Morhardt Montross ’70
University Press of America, 1981

By Glen L. Kolb
Professor of Hispanic Studies

Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, the brilliant and renowned poet of seventeenth-century Mexico, was a feminist far in advance of her time. As a woman and a nun, she faced formidable obstacles in her efforts to compete with men. But her personal beauty, and especially her intellectual attainments, enabled her to gain the recognition and protection of both civil and ecclesiastical authorities at the viceregal court of Mexico. Having learned to read at the age of
three, she soon entered upon a program of study, including Latin, mathematics, philosophy, theology, music and science. At the age of 15, Sor Juana submitted to an examination, arranged by the Viceroy, in which she astonished a panel of 40 eminent men with her knowledge in many fields of learning. Meanwhile, she engaged in writing (by her own account, mostly at the urging of others) and her literary production included conventional love poems, mystical religious verse, dramatic pieces and satire against men who hypocritically spoke ill of women. In 1689 all of Sor Juana's works were published in Madrid.

In the following year, 1690, the Bishop of Puebla, Mexico, published the nun's Carta Antenagórica, an analysis and criticism of a sermon given by a Jesuit priest, Antonio Vieira, some 40 years earlier. In this composition Sor Juana, while affecting an attitude of humility and obedience to her ecclesiastical superior, performed something of a tour de force in her skillful use of Aristotelian logic, and syllogism and other elements common to scholastic methods of argumentation. Shortly thereafter, however, the same bishop, using the pseudonym "Sor Filotea," directed a letter to Sor Juana in which he praised her writings, but admonished her to confine herself to religious rather than secular matters. In her response, Respuesta a Sor Filotea, the nun defended her intellectual activity as a God-given right and declared that, even without books, she found it impossible to avoid study when all of Nature presented matters inviting analysis and understanding.

Professor Constance Morhardt Montross '70, in the work under review here, seeks to demonstrate "Sor Juana's use of Thomistic thought" in the two letters mentioned above and in the nun's long poem Primero Sueño in which she imitates both the culteranismo and the conceptismo of the great Spanish innovator, Luis de Góngora y Argote. The method adopted by Mrs. Montross for this purpose has been to reproduce a series of quotations from the works of both St. Thomas Aquinas (principally from his Summa Theologica) and Sor Juana.

The examples selected from the nun's works are presented in the original Spanish, whereas the excerpts from the St. Thomas text are offered in English translation. These quotations are interspersed with comments and explanations by Mrs. Montross to demonstrate similarities of thought and concept in both writers. No instance is given of any direct reference to St. Thomas or his writings in the works of Sor Juana, and Mrs. Montross does not, in fact, attempt to establish such a close relationship. But the works of the great theologian were exceedingly well known in Sor Juana's time, and the examples that he offered for purposes of illustration and argumentation were so often repeated that they became almost the common property of both lay and clerical writers. On the other hand, both St. Thomas and Sor Juana make direct reference on many occasions to such earlier authorities as Aristotle and St. Augustine, and this again was a common practice among such writers as Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Tirso de Molina and many others.

It is generally recognized that the great contribution of St. Thomas Aquinas to Christian theology was his clear and forceful demonstration that there is no conflict between faith and reason. In the many examples presented by Mrs. Montross, he regularly uses the word "intellect" in referring to man's efforts to "know" God, the inference being that faith would be the result of a logical process of thought and reason. Sor Juana, however, in considering the same problem, uses the word alma (soul) as that part of man which can make contact with the Creator. But we must note that she wrote at a time when a long period of Spanish mysticism (from Santa Teresa to San Juan de la Cruz) had profoundly affected religious attitudes in both Spain and Spanish America, and the idea of spiritual union with God was thought of as intuitive rather than intellectual. The central and dominant theme of Spanish baroque art in all of its forms (the novel, drama, poetry, music, painting, sculpture and architecture) was not the question of belief in the existence of God, but the problem of salvation of the soul. What is known as "Thomistic thought" was undoubtedly attractive to a basically intellectual person like Sor Juana, but the fact that she eventually abandoned her studies, gave away all her books, devoted herself to prayer and signed a protestation of faith in her own blood is clear evidence that she was by no means exempt from the torturing doubts and emotionalism of her time.

Mrs. Montross, who is assistant professor of Spanish at Sweet Briar College, has presented a book that is well written and thoroughly documented. It is a useful addition to the already extensive list of critical works on the writings of a talented poet of colonial Spanish America.

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Mark your calendar, call your friends, and plan now for a terrific reunion weekend at Connecticut.
ROUND & ABOUT

Celebrating a decade of dance at Connecticut

This spring will mark the tenth year Connecticut College has offered a dance major, and the dance department is preparing for a three-day festival that will culminate in alumni performances.

“We’ve had a department for 11 years, and a major for ten,” explained department chairman Diana Schnitt. “And this year we’re feeling festive.”

Alumni are invited to attend workshops, master classes, discussions and exhibits on March 10, 11, and 12. An informal concert is scheduled for Thursday, March 10, at 8:00 p.m. in the East Studio. Major alumni performances will take place Friday and Saturday nights at 8:00, also in the East Studio.

If you are interested in attending or participating in the anniversary celebration, please contact Diana Schnitt, Chairman, Dance Department, Box 1607, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320.

In the limelight

Dr. Elsie M. Tytla ’47, a former deputy director of the Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C., has been appointed chief of staff at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Wichita, Kansas. She will also serve as associate dean and assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Kansas Medical School. A former resident of New London, Dr. Tytla had a private practice here and was a city council member for five years.

Radelcliffe College has chosen Ann-Louise Sticklor Shapiro ’66 as a fellow in the Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute. Dr. Shapiro, who received her master’s in history from Connecticut and her doctorate from Brown, has taught at Boston College. Her study at the Bunting Institute, which will be supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Council of Learned Societies, will focus on the historical development of occupational health and safety in France.

Last year, President Reagan threatened to cut in half the national endowments for the arts and humanities. The arts and humanities now have a lobbying voice in Congress, thanks to the efforts of Ken A. Crerar ’77, Mr. Crerar, who was profiled in the Boston Globe last summer, quit his staff job in Senator Christopher Dodd’s office in order to set up the Political Fund for the Art and Humanities. “In the past,” he told the Globe, “members of Congress have supported the arts out of a sense of goodness, Mom and apple pie.” Now, the Political Fund for the Arts and Humanities will raise funds and make campaign contributions, like other political action committees. Mr. Crerar is a former member of the Alumni Association Executive Board, where he was liaison between undergraduates and alumni.

Annette Spera Thompson ’62, professor of psychology at Hood College, has been named a Beneficial Hodson Faculty Fellow for the 1982-83 academic year. The fellowships recognize outstanding contributions to the college through teaching, scholarly achievement and service. Dr. Thompson, who earned her master’s and doctorate in psychology at the University of Virginia, held a Philip Francis DuPont Fellowship for three years and was a National Science Foundation Fellow for three years as well. The Beneficial Hodson Fellowship will permit her a sabbatical to do graduate work in industrial and organizational psychology and to develop courses in that area.

The Organization of American States has awarded Nancy Grosselfinger ’67 a fellowship to conduct dissertation research on criminal sentencing and the judiciary in the Dominican Republic. Ms. Grosselfinger earned a master’s in criminal justice from Rutgers University and is pursuing her doctorate at Florida State University.

Jean Mayshar LaVecchia ’73 has been promoted to assistant secretary and assistant treasurer at Southern New England Telephone. Mrs. LaVecchia, who earned her M.B.A. from the University of Connecticut, joined SNET as a staff engineer in 1973.

The San Diego County Christian Writers Guild has chosen Linda Hess Schiwitz ’59 its “Christian Writer of the Year.” Mrs. Schiwitz, a freelance writer and lecturer, is author of Come Alive: A Non-Threatening Guidebook for New Christians, published by Ronald N. Haynes Publishers of Palm Springs, California. Mrs. Schiwitz will donate to Connecticut all royalties from books sold to alumni, and asks those who
have bought the book to write her at 1410 Teton Drive, El Cajon, California 92021.

After 20 years at Time magazine, Betty Suyker '51 has decided to devote herself to writing and has produced both a mystery novel and a play. The mystery, Death Scene, is available in bookstores, and the play, Violarv-Virtuoso was produced at the Coconut Grove Playhouse and at Actor's Studio.

Judy-Arin Peck Krupp '58, a specialist in adult learning, staff development and stress, has written The Adult Learner, in which she details 34 characteristics affecting adult learners. Dr. Krupp, who received a Ph.D. from the University of Connecticut, consults for school systems and industry.

Margaret Creighton Green '35 is author of Genetic Variants and Strains of the Laboratory Mouse, published in 1981 by Gustav Fischer Verlag of Stuttgart, Germany.

Alumni invited to Florida club events

Alumni who plan to spend part of the winter in Florida are invited to attend meetings of the Connecticut College Club of Florida's West Coast. These temporary residents may not receive announcements of club meetings because the Alumni Office is not aware of their winter addresses. This winter's schedule of meetings is: January 22, 1983, at the South Bay Cafe in the South Bay Shopping Center, located on U.S. 41 between Osprey and Venice; March 19, 1983, at the Crown House in Sarasota, located on Highway 301 and DeSoto Road, just south of the airport.

Meetings begin with a social hour at 11:30, luncheon follows at 12:30, and a program runs until 2:00 or 2:30 p.m. For additional information about reservations, contact Isabelle Bartlett Hogue '32, club president, at 838580 Serves Drive, Sarasota, FL 33581 or telephone (813) 957-0239.

The prodigal Koiné

It was a circuitous path, but a 1946 Koiné has at last found its way to Betty Finn Perlman of Cleveland, class correspondent for 1946. Patricia Adams Sheehan '71 spotted the prodigal yearbook in a used bookstore in Rhode Island and bought it for 25 cents as a birthday gift for her mother, Constance Geraghty Adams '44. In response to a note in the summer issue of the Alumni Magazine, Patricia decided instead to send the volume along to Betty Perlman.

Marilyn (Lynn) Boyle, 49 of New York and Barbara Cowgill Perrins '49 of Bradford, Connecticut, also wrote, offering their 1946 Koinés.

Phi Beta Kappa scholarship

Each year the Connecticut College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa awards one or more scholarships to an alumna, alumnus, or senior who is planning to do graduate study. Last year three scholarships were awarded: to Martha Vibbert '78, who is pursuing a Ph.D. in child clinical psychology at New York University; to Debbie Kuo '82, who is studying at Parsons School of Design; and to John Faulkner '82, who is studying at the University of Seoul, South Korea.

Alumni who are interested in applying for the scholarship this year should write to the Secretary, Phi Beta Kappa, Box 1534, Connecticut College, New London, CT 06320. Applicants need not be members of Phi Beta Kappa. The deadline for alumni applications is March 11, 1983.

In Memoriam

Lois Aileen Hostinsky

Lois Aileen Hostinsky grew up in Riley and Manhattan, Kansas. She did undergraduate work at Kansas State College which, in 1943, awarded her the degree of Bachelor of Science with high honors, together with a Phi Beta Kappa scholarship. After a year's full-time teaching of mathematics at the University of Illinois, she began graduate study at that institution in 1944, receiving her Master of Arts degree in 1945 and the Ph.D. in 1949. Her dissertation, "Endomorphisms and Direct Decomposition in Lattices," had been written under the direction of Professor Reinhold Baer. Modern Algebra, in particular, the study of systems with a single operation and with minimal structure requirements, remained her research interest throughout her career.

After receiving her doctorate, she taught at Temple University and at The Pennsylvania State University, and she worked for a while at the Frankford Arsenal. She joined the Connecticut College faculty as Professor of Mathematics in 1962, after a year as Visiting Professor at Mt. Holyoke College. Since then chairwoman of the Mathematics Department, Professor Julia Wells Bower, was granted a year's leave of absence. Aileen began her service here as acting chairwoman with, as it turned out, a department that consisted entirely of new faculty members. Her good sense, her quiet good humor, and her careful, deliberate judgment allowed us to get through a year that had its complications and difficulties. When Professor Bower retired several years later, there was no question that Aileen would succeed her as chairwoman. She occupied that post for seven years and then returned to her full-time teaching duties. During her sabbatical leave in 1968-69, she was a National Science Foundation Faculty Fellow, dividing her time between the University of Oklahoma and Tulane University.

In addition to memberships in honorary societies—Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Delta Epsilon, Pi Mu Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa—she belonged to the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Mathematical Society, and the Mathematical Association of America.

Here, on our campus, she served with distinction on the Academic Policy Committee, as President of the Delta of Connecticut Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, as well as on several other committees. She was very highly regarded and respected by her students and by her colleagues.

Aileen Hostinsky's untimely death on October 21, 1981, leaves a great void on our campus and, especially, in the Department of Mathematics. She was a fine friend and an exemplary colleague. All of us who knew her will miss her greatly.

Ernest C. Schlesinger
Professor of Mathematics

Contributions in memory of Professor Aileen Hostinsky may be sent to the Development Office, Box 1604, Connecticut College.
ABUSED CHILDREN
Continued from page 7.

babysitting cooperatives and crisis nurseries, to provide respite for parents and socialization opportunities for children.

- Programs for abused children and young adults—through various professional and self-help approaches—to minimize the longer-term effect on children and young adults who have been abused and to reduce the likelihood of their becoming abusive parents.

- Life skills training for children and young adults—through a variety of media including the dramatic arts—to equip young people with skills, knowledge, and experience necessary to cope with crises, to seek helping services, and to succeed in adulthood, particularly in the role of a parent.

- Self-help groups and neighborhood support groups, like Parents Anonymous, and the individual support provided by foster grandparents or parent aides, can reduce the social isolation so often associated with abuse, particularly for higher risk groups such as teenage parents.

- Family support services provide families with the coping skills they need to deal with the stresses of life and to stay together. These services, which include hot-line counseling and other emergency services, as well as long-term support like alcohol and drug counseling, nutrition counseling and family planning, can be particularly important for the parents of children with special needs.

The Federal Government Response
In 1974 the U.S. Congress passed the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, which established a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and a national focus for the problem. The Center does not directly support ongoing treatment and prevention services. Rather, treatment services are primarily provided by state social service agencies, often with federal funds emanating out of the Social Security Act. Prevention services, still a rather new concept, are provided by various organizations, most of which are local and private. Since 1935 federal funds have been available to states for the protection and care of neglected children; in 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act required states to make child welfare services available to abused children. Some private funds are also used in the provision of treatment.

The federal budget cutbacks of the Reagan administration will have a significant impact on the availability of treatment services for child abusers and their families, as will the proposed New Federalism policies. With fewer dollars available from the federal government, states will have to trim their programs; with few restrictions on how the states spend their federal funds, those recipients with the weakest voices—like children—are likely to get the least.

What Is Happening Outside Government?
Increasingly, private and volunteered-based organizations are taking a role in responding to the problem of child abuse. Treatment programs like Parents Anonymous, self-help groups for abusive parents, Parent United, a self-help group for sexual abusers and their families, and lay-counseling programs that link abusive parents with a neighbor or friend are growing in number. And increasingly, emphasis is being placed on prevention rather than treatment.

The National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse has been a leading organization in advancing prevention programs. A publicly supported, nonprofit volunteer-based organization whose mission is to prevent child abuse, NCPA is a network of thousands of concerned corporate, civic, lay and professional people. NCPA conducts a nationwide public awareness campaign; publishes monographs, booklets, and pamphlets; furnishes technical assistance and consultative services throughout the country; sponsors workshops, seminars, and conferences; and provides training for professionals, paraprofessionals, and volunteers. The organization also acts as a clearinghouse for information on child abuse prevention; serves as an active advocate for children, families, and child abuse prevention; funds and supports model prevention programs; conducts research to improve knowledge about prevention; and has assumed a central role in the National Child Abuse Coalition, composed of organizations concerned with child abuse.

FAMILIES IN TROUBLE
Continued from page 5.

principal concomitant of child abuse. If parents are without friends, have no telephone contact with the outside world, or are detached from contact with other adults, they will have no access to support in times of trouble. Many families feel rejected by their communities, and the variables of the employment market keep many others on the move. Isolation can be both a characteristic of an individual's personality or a given family's style; it may also be imposed by the exigencies of the economic or social setting.

Family members frequently need one or more people who are willing to listen to them in a nonjudgmental way. They need someone with whom they can share the agony and ecstasy of life. They need someone with whom they can share conflicts as well as trivial everyday events. The listener is an important part of a family's support network, and can be part of the extended family or another community member. He or she is an important element in reducing a family's sense of social isolation.

It is possible for one individual or a group of individuals to work as a family support system. Often, families need a large network of individuals and organizations as supports. Social support systems can act as mediators or buffers for families. As buffers, they can help reduce the effects of mundane and acute stress on families, lowering the probability of family violence.

A certain level of family violence will always exist, given the structure and nature of family life in this country. The product of many factors, not of one influence acting alone, family violence involves parents, child and society and must be addressed as a multi-level problem. Although stress is an important factor in violence, stress is the product of and is mediated by many other variables.

Family violence is a problem for our society as well as for individual families. Policies and programs which will provide education for parents, child care opportunities, and social support networks for families are policies which will, in the long run, enhance the quality of life and reduce the level of family violence. Policies or programs, on the other hand, which provide for socially impoverished environments and leave families with choiceless choices, will at best maintain the status quo and at worst increase the amount of family violence.
CLASS NOTES

Priscilla Ford Schenke writes from Naples, FL of a dinner there where President Ames spoke and showed slides of the campus. She was amazed at the changes. Clarissa Ragsdale Harrison (1920) also lives in Naples and attended the dinner. Priscilla still gets in her daily swim.

Marion Kolfsky Harris is getting around again after being laid up with a bad back—but in bed or not, she takes care of her invalid brother's business affairs and schedules his round-the-clock nursing.

Esther Batchelder has pulled up stakes in Old San Juan, PR, and sold their home there. She is located in Sarasota, FL. We are looking forward to a visit with Maren pendent, Sadie Coit Benjamin and I have our annual mini-reunion in New London this summer. My chief excitement recently has been trying to get in and out of my driveway between tear-ups incidental to the installation of sewer lines and dodging the behemoths spreading and rolling road surfacing.

Members of '19 will be sorry to learn that Longshaws Porritt, former husband of Alison Hastings Thompson, was killed in February when a fire destroyed his home in Canton, CT.

Emmett Weed Seely died in April. She had been paralyzed for the past three years and was unable to speak, but attended church and family gatherings and was always a cheerful presence. She had led a very active life in Durham, NC, where she organized the Girl Scout Council and was its first executive director.

Once the class was also saddened to hear of the death of Lillian Shadd Elliott in April. She had been in a nursing home for the past two years. We remember her forays into the behemoths spreading and rolling road surfacing.

Verne Hall continues to participate in local church activities but is having a problem with her circulation. Era Paye Myers and Glen will be entertaining two of their teen grandchildren from Georgetown, MA, during the summer. Pat planned several trips to Essex, Tanglewood, Thames Science Center and the College.

Frances Hubbard lives with a friend in Middletown, CT, where she earned her M.A. at Wesleyan many years ago.

Phyllis (Phyl) Heints Malone's 1981 cruise to Spain, Portugal and France was lovely. Phyllis is a volunteer teacher of English to foreign-speaking students. She mentions an interesting case of an Italian woman who spoke no English when they started.

Winifred (Winnie) Link Stewart is seeing a lot of her daughter Anne Carol and her family. Anne Carol has a new studio in the old Tuthill farmhouse where she and her family live. Winnie's son John is director of policy and budget for the TVA in Knoxville.

Frances (Fran) McElfresh Perry wrote she would be happy when housepainters leave her.

Helen Minckler Dawson and her husband had a fine Thanksgiving 1981 holiday with his daughter's family, Elizabeth (Betty) Williams Morton is living at the Heritage Village in Southington, CT. Betty has won a series of awards for her accomplishments in the real estate field and service organizations such as the Red Cross. Recent recognition of her career appears in the "World Who's Who of Women.

Eleanor (Elle) Newmiller Sidman's husband recovered well from his first hip operation but may need to have an operation on the other. They are thrilled over grandson Andy's choice of Wesleyan, where Sid went. All their grandchildren's careers are closely watched by Elle and Sid. Elle met Mary White Hubbard while shopping at Boca Raton.

Percy and Catharine (Kip) Ranney Weldon have both been hospitalized but have made fine recoveries.

Rebecca (Becky) Rau was to leave for Damascus via London and a three-week trip to Jordan, Syria, Jerusalem, the Petra Rest House, a horseback journey to Wadi Musa ("unless I have enough sense to relax at the Petra Rest House"), Tel Aviv and again to London and home.

Elizabeth (Bibby) Riley Whitman and Burt have returned from a marvelous trip to Banfi. They entertained a number of 29ers and their husbands, and were off again to a banking meeting, stopping off in Cornwell, NY, long enough to see a sister and Teresa (Terry) Homs Cameron.

Priscilla (Prista) Rothwell Garland is sent our best, on her recovery from a slight stroke.

Bob and Mary (Mary) Scoggard Norris celebrated their 50th at a party in Villanova. Muriel Whitehead Jarvis, one of Sallie's bridesmaids, was there.

Elizabeth (Betty) Seward Tarvin and husband went to the annual meeting of the Joslin Soc in Brunswick, ME. Betty, Jan, Greer, Bibbo and Katherine (Kay) Bartlett Nichols attended a So. ME C.C. dinner in Port Elizabeth.

Mary Slayter Sollenberger, now situated in Ellsworth, ME, near her daughter, was visited by Zeke in September. The old apartment-mates had a lot to talk about.

Helen Stephenson White reports herself "hale and hearty" and hopes to attend our 55th reunion.

Mary Walsh Gammage and her husband were on Cape Cod for three weeks and had visited with Margaret (Meg) Burroughs Kehr. Enie has recovered from a hip replacement operation.

Elizabeth (Zeke) Squires reports pleasant recent afternoons spent with David Kilbourne '25. Elizabeth Uley Lamb, Esther Stone Wenzel and Sue Chittenden Cunningham '27. All are well and happy.

Frances (Fran) Wells Vroom reports a successful
operation to relieve a pinched nerve in her right hand. She and her husband spend much of their summer at their place near St. Louis.

Esther Stone Wentzel entertained Elizabeth Utley Lamb and Elizabeth Speirs for lunch in late May. We report with regret the death of Louise Goodman Skrainska, a resident of Delray Beach, in late May. As we go to press we regretfully report the death of Catharine H. (Speedie) Greer.

Correspondent: E. Elizabeth Speirs, 40 Avery Heights, Hartford, CT 06116

31 Correspondent: Mrs. Charles J. Gaspar (Barbara P. Gaspar), P.O. Box 145, Old Saybrook, CT 06475; Mrs. Ernest A. Siefried (Wilhelmina C. Brown), 37 South Main St., Nazareth, PA 18064

33 Correspondent: Mrs. Erwin F. Grimmises (Ericka L. Langhammer), 1249 Hill St., Stafford, CT 06078

35 Lydia (Jill) Abare Child and Sam have nearly decided that Middletown, CT, will be their permanent headquarters. They headed June 1 for the West Coast to camp at the Canadian Rockies, Seattle and San. CA to visit the western contingent of their family and meet their first granddaughter, Rebecca, born in Nov. to their second son. Their summer was interrupted by a visit with her son-in-law in Philadelphia. Olive Birch Lillieh and Frederick lead the hectic, happy life of the retired who are blessed with grand-children, and friends from all over the world who come to visit. She wrote, they were about to leave Camarillo, CA, to spend the "Memorial Month of May" in Europe, celebrating their 40th anniversary.

Catherine (Kay) Cartwright Backus reports that Gene remarried Jan. 1 and they promptly went to AZ and CA to visit relatives and friends. Their son Stephen has completed law school and passed the Bar.

Margaret Creighton Green's book, Genetic Variations and Strains of the Laboratory Mouse has been published in Nov., 1981 by Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart. Margaret was editor and author of more than half the contents. She worked on the book after her retirement in 1975.

Corinne (Ree) Dewey Walsh spent five weeks in India, Nepal and Sri Lanka—countries with beautiful temples and classically gorgeous women in saris, and delightfully friendly people. A Sikh led their group of nine from Vancouver. They were invited to local homes, and ate in restaurants not frequented by tourists.

Merion (Joey) Ferris Ritter is gratified to report that our class has done better than previously for AAGP. Her personal news is of her winter in FL and her involvement with her three grandchildren next door.

Ruth Fordyce McKeown and Tom had a beautiful winter in FL. As always, they enjoyed their neighbors, Katherine (Kay) Woodward Curtis and Dan, Elizabeth Farnum Guibord, and Barbara Stott Tolman and Henry. Ruth and Tom will spend the summer and until after Christmas in their Evanston apartment near their son Clark and three grandchildren.

Martha Funkhouse Adomas Bernard rented a beautiful condominium on the Gulf in Marco Island, FL, for March. She has visited there from her daughter-in-law, two granddaughters and from friends. On her way home to Dayton, she visited her daughter, grandson and his new bride in VA and her son in Philadelphia and spent Easter with her other daughter and family in Granville, OH. In May, she returned to Lynchburg (VA) College for her granddaughter's graduation.

Maylah Hallock Park and Rich had a six-week trip by car across the US. Two of the weeks were spent on a ranch north of Tucson where they again tried their hands at raising cattle. After Easter, they were off to Southern Pines, NC, for a week of golf. Each of their four children has presented them with two grandchildren.

Martha Hickam Fink remarried on Aug. 4, 1981. Her husband is Charles Stone, a retired Lt. General of the Air Force whom Martha had known for many years. They are making their home in Tuscon.

Madlyn Hughes Wasley and Fran enjoy their family of 15 multi-racial grandchildren, most notably the Wasley grandson in the summer and at their ski house in Stowe in the winter. In June, the Wasleys planned to sail on the Viking Star to see Iceland, the North Cape, Greenland and Russia.

Virginia Latham Pearce says "Retired. Maybe, if working harder than ever is being retired." She takes classes in sewing and furniture refinishing. She has taken family antiques to the latter class and is thrilled with the results. She also volunteers at the local hospital. July 4 found her at the Firecracker 400 in Daytona with her son Alan who has moved to NC. Thanksgiving was spent in San Diego. Her only living aunt from Miami spent three months with her.

Mary Savage Collins has had a 16-hour work job in West Hartford. She is assistant to the editor of a quarterly magazine published by the Handweavers Guild of America, an organization of weavers, spinners and dyers. In Sept. she spent a month with a friend living on the eastern coast of Spain, south of Barcelona. While there, they took a trip to Madeira. Her daughter Tara and her husband are in NYC, Tom, and his family are still living in the Chicago area, and Bill and his wife, who have relocated, are in TX. Bill said Oct. 31, "Mary visited Hazel DePew Holden in RI."

Esther (Marty) Martin Snow and Bill have moved into their new retirement home which Bill built. They took off Nov. and are trying to see the world! They saw son Rebah in OR. They tenned from OR to Atlanta, finding the best campsite at Lady Bird Johnson's in TX. They visited FL relatives and returned to Atlanta to baby-sit and spend Christmas.

Lois Smith MacGiehan says she has no news, but that all is serene with them.

Virginia Whitney McKee enjoys living on Sanibel Island, FL. She now belongs to a new C.C. Alumni group in St. Meyers. There, she has seen Betsy Beals Stuyart '36, Jane Wyckoff Bishop '36, Louise Ressler Faust '42, and Margaret Beuerl Garner '40. The McKees travel, play golf and bridge and Grants volunteers at the Sanibel library.

Marjorie Wolfe Gagnon spent last year traveling and settling into her new home. Most of Feb. and all of March were spent in CA from Los Angeles to Santa Rosa, north of San Francisco. In May, she had a 10-day vacation in Toronto. In June, she plans another trip at "Eldershosteling," this time in Bradford, MA. Aug. to mid-Sept. should find her in the Far East.

With sadness, we report the death of Ann Trepp Koenigsberg. Our class extends sympathy to her family and friends. She was 92.

Maxine J. Dorogeczywicz, Schwaizkopf on the death of her husband, Kurt, in Feb.

Co-correspondents: Elizabeth W. Sawcer, 11 Scotland Rd., Norwalk, CT 06850; Mrs. A. Haver Sanders (Sabrina Barr), 153 Boulevard Rd., Westerfield, CT 06019

37 Our 45th Reunion has come and gone. In spite of the 29 expected (24 "gals" and five husbands), 25 staid souls braved the elements to enjoy the planned festivities. All agreed it was the best ever so far and we are all looking forward to our 50th in 1987. Dorothy E. Baldwin is our new class president. Mila E. Rimlde continues as treasurer, and class correspondent remains the same.

Elizabeth Ayer Newman was unable to attend reunion as she and her husband were on the high seas returning from Alaska.

Priscilla Lane Anderson and her husband now call Marco Island, FL, their home. They still summer in Center, NC, on Cape Cod. Their four boys are in the New England area. Priscilla stays active and enjoys life through the eyes of eight grandchildren.

Eleanor Griffin Poole retired in '74 after working for the same firm for 24 years. She has no regrets since she does volunteer work at her local art gallery in St. Thomas, as, on, four afternoons a week. She has five grandchildren—"they keep me young."

Correspondents: Helen Arline Stowe Slaughter, 8 Creon-Well Place, Old Saybrook, CT 06475; Lelia McKee, Sarasota, FL 34279 (Winter)

39 Janet Jones Diefil and Eugene moved to San City Center, FL, in June to their Skaneateles every summer, but love the FL climate. Jan has started volunteer teaching of lip-reading there with classes twice a week.

Carol Prince Allen and Lew have joined the "nomads" of '39, traveling about to find a favorite retirement spot. They visited the west coast FL contingent in April.

Bea Dodd Foster and Bud have purchased a home in the same compound as Winnie Valentine Frederiksen in Venice, FL, but continue their travels at least half the year.

Gertrude Clark Kuhlman writes from Tempe, AZ: "Enjoying our retirement to the fullest. Summers in the north and houseguests here in the winter. Travel to Hawaii for two weeks visiting the different islands. Plan on a trip to Knoxville, Atlantic City and FL this summer. The Southwest is wonderful—don't know why we didn't move here sooner."

Helena (Lee) Jenks Rafferty is in her 18th year of teaching 3rd grade, hoping to retire to make it to 20 and a pension. Husband Allen has been retired for some time. Four children and grandchildren are all thriving and a source of great joy. Lee expects to have knee replacements in the near future and couldn't care from anyone who has experienced the operation.

Correspondent: Mrs. Robert J. Catullo, (Duane DeWolf) 1232 Bayside Dr., Virginia Beach, VA 23454

41 Donna Ed Reynolds writes from Myrtle Beach, SC, that she and Fred retired early and moved to that golf capital. Lots of volunteer work and golf keep her busy. Parents of three in New England, they also have five grandchildren, Mary Farrell Morse and Ray are guests.

Carla Eakin White, living in Lafayette, CA, has had a "not so sunny CA winter, rain and typical CT weather; plus increases in the cost of living." She suggests we expect to have knee replacements in the near future and couldn't care from anyone who has experienced the operation.

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41
The winter C.C. Alumni Magazine noted that our library was enriched by a large gift from Wilbur G. and Dorothy Gardner Downs. Some 2,500 volumes were given on ornithology, natural history and angling with a sprinkling of books on other subjects. An article on this donation appears in the Library Bulletin. Dorothy has three children, four step-children, four grandchildren, seven step-grandchildren. They travel and fish. Loved New Zealand, Hawaii and France.

Margaret Kerr Miller and Ed toured Banff, Lake Louise and Alaska and attended an Eldorado. They are active in C.C. affairs.

Phyllis Walters Williams writes from St. Pete Beach—"Perhaps we should have a winter directory for the snow birds." (Check the Alumni Office for club-therapy sessions.) Phyllis has two children, "inherited" three by marriage, four grandchildren, and seven grandchildren of Jack's.

Virginia Newberry Leach and Phil report our class baby, Robin Leach Moody, is 30. The family celebrated in CT for the occasion. Ginny was an organizer of her 40th Ridgewood High School reunion, held, of all places, in Woodcliff Lake, NJ.

Rosalie (Lee) Harrison Thomas has seen Elizabeth Burford Graham's daughter Courtney in Chicago with Barbara Henderson.

Janet Bunyan Kramer and John were1uring a bus ride near Somerville, NJ, horse country is lovely, especially in the spring. Their many hobbies music, needlepoint, woodworking, etc., keep them occupied.

Katharine Bard Wollman, a lovely artist, writes from Santa Barbara. They also have a "new-old farm" near Mendocino, which is near their daughter, ZaZa. Daughter Ko Ko and her family are nearby, as are sons John and Tom. Kitty works for the art museum and is editing a book on valuable sketches of the area. They have five grandchildren. She hears from Marcia Wiley, an editor of Yachting magazine. While touring NE, Kitty stayed with Marilyn Klein Pratt and Tracy.

Carol Chappell loves "retirement." She enjoyed trips to the Galapagos, Ecuador and Peru in April.

Karen Verge Pugh graduated from Tufts Medical School and has practiced in New London on the obstetric and gyn staff at Lawrence and Memorial Hosp. She was an emergency physician in L. & M. and a member of ACFP. She and Richard travel and have a condo in Ft. Lauderdale, though they have not retired.

Ann Breyer Ritson lives in Summerland Key, en route to Key West. She and Ian love anything to do with boats and water, and growing things. They have spent time in Australia and hope to return there. Ann's still writing; her first book was published this year.

Katherine Martha Moore has been a professional numismatist since '52 and was 2nd VP of the International Association of Professional Numismatists, and on the board for years. Annual meeting kept her from reunion. Last year she traveled to Spain, '82 Austria, '83 Israel, and has been to Wynnewood.

Wilma Swisler Bartholomay's second daughter was married in Scottsdale. "Swiss" has had "40 years of volunteerism, active in Jr. League, church, and the Fine Arts Club." (Liz) Morgan Keil, Edie Patton Cranshaw, Margaret Robinson Manning of Wilmington missed the 40th reunion. Last year she traveled to Spain, '82 Austria, and has been promised a sequel if this one does well.

Correspondent: Kathleen McKeen Fick. 10 Parish Lane, Darien, CT 06820

42 The class of '42 returned to New London with 59 classmates and 28 husbands. It was great to see so many familiar faces. The class motto was "in with the breeze and out with the draft." Now add: reunite with a flood. Our class dinner and meeting was held at the New London Country Club where we enjoyed being with each other and swapping bits of C.C. history gleaned during her research for her new book, A History of Connecticut College. Many of us were able to have copies autographed.

In spite of New London weather camaraderie triumphed.

Our new class officers are: Pres., Mary Rita Powers; VP, and reunion chairman. Constant Hughes; secretary and class correspondent. Mary Blackmon Smith; Treas., Justine M. Clark; Nominating Chairman, Charles Craney Chamberlain.

Correspondent: Mrs. James S. Smith, (Mary Blackmon), RFD 2, Box 11, Torrington, PA 06828

43 Joyce Johnson St. Peter is the proud author of a children's book published in October '81 by J.B. Lippincott. A couple of years ago she became interested in children's fiction, mostly short pieces. She sent an unsolicited manuscript to Thomas Y. Crowell, not knowing the company had merged with Lippincott and was merging with the Jr. Books division of Harper & Row. Always Abigail, illustrated, is about a girl at school who loves horses and is a champion. Joyce recalls with nostalgia Dr. Jensen's creative writing classes and wants classmates to know "it's never too late to try." Joyce has been in CA for 25 years. Her husband is a technical supervisor with the motion picture industry. Daughter Shirly will receive a PhD in developmental psychology from the University of MI this year. Joyce and family live in the last remaining section of rural Los Angeles (Sunland) where they've kept "horses, dogs, cats and huge populations of hummingbirds and orioles." She sent a copy of her book, and has been promised a sequel if this one does well.

Trail Arnold Kenney left on a trip to Italy in late March with her sister-in-law. She's been occupied with improvements and a new living room added to her Cockeye, MD home.

Thelma Gustafson Wyland received a degree in music in 1961 from Bellarmine College in Louisville, KY. She teaches a few piano students in the prep department, as well as English as a second language to refugees. Most have been from Indo-China, with some Ethiopian and HAITIAN. Joyce and family live in the last remaining section of rural Los Angeles (Sunland) where they've kept "horses, dogs, cats and huge populations of hummingbirds and orioles." She sent a copy of her book, and has been promised a sequel if this one does well.

Patricia Madden Dempsey and Jack also welcomed their new son, George. Their fifth grandchild was born last April, and they feel lucky that four of the five are in NJ. The fifth is in NH. Pat volunteers at two hospitals, bowls and plays winter indoor tennis and golf the rest of the year. Their recent travels included CA, FL, and Cat Cay in the Bahamas.

Nance Funston Wing "absolutely adores" life in their 1740 farmhouse in Madison, CT, where they live according to the seasons. She enjoys digging in the dirt, tending vegetables, flowers, herbs and pottery patches and harvesting the same. In winter they cook creative meals on a wood stove. In spring they tap their maple trees. Complementing all these good works are summer cruises on

Class Notes Editor

Robert Fineley '71

RFD 3, Lewis Road

Norwich, CT 06360

45 Georgine Downs Cawley has retired after 13 years as a high school librarian and is enjoying such frivolous pursuits as tennis, bridge and garden clubs while deciding what to do next. The Cawleys are enjoying their first grandchild who lives with his parents, Mike and Debby, in West Hartford. Their other two sons are in the Northeast; the oldest is in Troy, New York, with the Preservation League and the youngest is a graduate student at Yale.

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The Big Weekend

The first weekend in October sent the campus spinning into hyperactivity, as the college kicked off its $30 million campaign. 150 key volunteers arrived for Alumni Council, and hundreds of students and young alumni downed 30 kegs of German beer and countless knackwursts, bratwursts and ice cream sundaes at Oktoberfest/Homecoming. Despite the soccer team's 2-0 loss to Wesleyan, the mood was jovial, the weather cooperative, and the air filled with the pleasant scent of charcoal fires.

"For the seventh year in a row, the treasurer knocked on my door and walked into my office with a big smile on his face," said Oakes Ames in his State of the College address, happily announcing another balanced budget. Afterwards, Arturo (Guzzy) Guzman '73, vice-president and reunion chairman of his class, displayed his magnificent moustache and unusual choice of socks (top left). Sophia Hantzes Maass '74, president of the C.C. Club of Chicago and co-editor of the Connecticut College Cookbook (top right), and Betty Beck Barrett '51, president of her class and of the C.C. Club of Maine (background) were on hand for the clubs workshop. So, too, was Dr. A. Parks (Parkie) McCombs '25, past president of the C.C. Club of Florida's West Coast (bottom right).

Councilors and campaign volunteers heard a masterful piece of speech-making from President Emeritus Rosemary Park Anastos on Friday night. The next morning, they were informed as the college unleashed Kenneth Dayton, chairman of the Dayton-Hudson Corporation, husband of Judy Winton Dayton '49, father of Judson '80 and Duncan '81, and an unabashed booster of Connecticut. "Oakes has given me the simple job of telling you how to raise $30 million," Mr. Dayton said merrily, and proceeded to reveal his "three simple steps."

"I represent a corporation that..."
for over 30 years has given 5 percent of its pretax earnings to worthy causes," the dazzling Mr. Dayton said. "I happen to believe we're in business not to make money but to serve society, and profit is our reward for doing it well." (Ken and Judy Dayton walking across campus, below.)

All over campus—in the partly renovated labs of New London Hall, in Palmer Library, unrenovated and filled with 50,000 used books for the annual book sale, and in Cro—faculty, students and administrators stood before easels and talked about the college's needs and plans. Above, Director of Athletics Charles Luce described proposals for a new athletic center. Mr. Luce was assisted by Megan Vosburgh '83, Nigel Bentley '83, and Assistant Professor of Religion Eugene Gallagher. "Our lack of space has restricted participation at every level," said Miss Vosburgh, the sister of Barbara Vosburgh Omohundro '72. "When I was on the lacrosse team, often on rainy days we had to go down to the Coast Guard Academy at 10:00 or 11:00 at night and practice till 1:00 a.m."
Connecticut's handsome new ice arena was officially named the Dayton Arena, in honor of the Dayton family. Duncan and Judson (top left), who played ice hockey for Connecticut, gave the bulk of the funds for the rink, and their parents also contributed. We caught one of the newest trustees, Joanne Toor Cummings '50, at the campaign reception (center), and spotted Warren Erickson '74, Alumni Association secretary, chatting with Randy Bangs (bottom).

Dean of the Faculty R. Francis Johnson showed off architect's plans for transforming Palmer Library into a humanities center (top right). "I was pleased to read in Gertrude Noyes' book that this building was dedicated on the day I made my debut in Bedford, Virginia. I don't mind telling you the day—it was May 1, 1923," Mr. Johnson said. "And I would like to see this building together again before I make my exit."
their 30-foot Danish sloop. Nance is studying econom-
ic, and investments at Yale seminars. Both Wing sons
are married. Scott is assistant headmaster at Cheshire
Academy with wife and two daughters and Tom is a
stockbroker living in Madison, Nance and Pete spent
two days with six weeks with a crushed right ankle and
wrist, but was doing well with therapy and expected to
be as good as new shortly. Companies Bruce and Betsy
are still both in Houston, Mr. with three girls and she
and with three boys. Jodi is a student at Duke. Margot
Hilton Head, SC, as much as ever.

Constance Barnes Merrm wrote of Benjamin
Spencer Vital's birth to daughter Con and husband
Bill. Feb. 22. Granmary had a lovely week admiring
beautiful little Ben (and cooking, laundering, ironing,
shopping, reassuring and becoming reacquainted with
demand feeding.) Connie's next stop. "The real world,"
back home in Guilford, CT where she is high school
librarian and Alan is a pediatrician, minister.

Elsie Macmillan Connell, Ruth Elisberg Van
Raalte, Bernice Riesser Levene and Patricia Feldman
Whitestone had lunch together in Scarsdale, where
Bunny exercises her merchandising savoir faire in a
boutique. Still mainly based in Briarcliff Manor, (and
FL and Martha's Vineyard), Scottie expects her life to
change now that the IBM antitrust case has been
dropped and Jim will not be traveling to AZ all the
time. Besides enjoying being a grandmother, Ruthie
wells advertising space for a regional shopping newspa-
per and volunteers at New York Hospital-Westches-
ter Division. Pat, who has been freelancing, is now
working on a big writing project for a computer comp-
pany. The Shrinking Lithography Dollar, a book she co-
authored, was published in early 1982. Youngest son,
Ryan, worked on the Waterbury, CT. newspapers
before his internship at Business Week. He is spending
the first semester at the London School of Economics.

Ann Le Lierre Herrman writes that Phil has
taken early retirement from Amex, she's finished her years
of teaching and they are about to become "boat people"
for the next 2-3 years. Their Shannon Pilot 38 cutter
will be home and they plan to travel in summer in Maine
waters, spend early fall at the Cape and Nantucket, then on
to the Chesapeake heading to Florida, the Keys and
maybe the Bahamas. Ann promises to keep us posted
and to make our next reunion. Daughter Carol receives
our daughter Wendy was married July 17 to Bill
Hansen, an attorney associated with Ollie's law firm in
YHC. Ollie and I spent several exciting days in May on
Avery Island, LA, with Laura Allen Singleton and Al.

Co-correspondents: Mrs. Oliver Howes (Jennifer
Judge), 29 Maple Dr., Great Neck, NY 11021; Mrs. H.
Richard Brown (Joan Jousen), 1860 Crespo Dr., La
Jolla, CA 92037

47 Correspondent: Mrs. Frank W. Harrmann
(Margaret Grace), Tower West, 98, 6030 Boule-
vard NW, West, New York, NY 10093

49 Lois Braun Kennedy is president of the Central
Park Pecunio Community Council which has been
effective in creating a safer Central Park. She
received the "Apple Polisher" award August 1981,
honoring citizens for their community-oriented work in
NYC. Husband Tom is president of an international
mining company. Their oldest son, Douglas, is admin-
istrator of the Peacock Theatre at The Abbey Theatre
in Dublin and writes articles for the Irish Times and
plays for Irish TV and the BBC. Son, Bruce, is with
radio station WMCA, while Roger completd fresh-
man year at Conn. College and rowed on the crew.

Maria Denex Gigou is happy about her new
house in N.W. Washington, DC, with a brook running
through a garden. She has done extensive remodeling
and has a wonderful place to conduct her yoga classes.

Rhoda Melzer Ginsky has published a provocative
article in the Feb. 24, 1982 Chronicle of Higher Educa-
tion. Based on her 10 years experience as an applicant
interviewer for an Ivy League college, she comments on
a difference she sees in today's applicants. She is
troubled by a general lack of idealism and of involve-
ment in causes beyond their own.

Leona (Lee) Berlin Lehman and Bill's daughter Kery
had a son Benjamin Lehman Miller on June 14, '82.

Our daughter Wendy was married July 17 to Bill
Hansen, an attorney associated with Ollie's law firm in
NYC. Ollie and I spent several exciting days in May on
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51 Janice Schuenan Bell is delighted with the
birth of her first grandchild April 4.

Patricia Rocks reports on the birth of a grand-
child in March. Pat also writes that their year-round
adult (two bedroom) home on Martha's Vineyard is a
sight-seeing ship. Pat and David took their oldest daughter
and son-in-law barging in France and hope to take each of
their other six children somewhere special. Pat's latest
activity is serving as a trustee of the New England
Aquarium.

Barbara Seebach Van Curen and Maria Rinala
Bounak report they couldn't be happier. Barbaras four
children are all in the professional fields—a vet, an
M.D., a bio-statistician and a teacher. She has two grandchildren, two sons-in-law, and one daughter-in-law and a "marvelous husband." Bob USCG retired, is a senior mechanical engineer at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Bob and Ria just celebrated their 30th year of marriage. Their son, Bob Jr., is a partner in the Rechtel Corp. in CA. Daughter Betsey is an economics major at U. of MD. Ria continues to enjoy her job as head nurse in psychiatry at Sibley Hosp in DC.

Anne Kelles Elmore and Frances Wilson continue to be active in their chosen professions. Anne still teaches Latin and English in high school and is a partner in Elmere Jewelers. She and Vernon enjoy their two grandchildren and feel that "life is pretty good to us." Frances, as a result of her work as an occupational therapist, is listed in Who's Who in the East. She recently participated in the National AOTA Convention in Philadelphia.

Helen Paslovich Twomey, retired as an occupational therapist, is busier than ever working at the Metropolitan Museum of Art as a docent for the handicapped, and fund raising for the Pro Arte Chorale and the Friends of the Library. She recently added the job of secretary and office manager of husband Neil's investment banking firm. Pavy visited with Mona Gustafson Affinito in the spring. Mona is ending her year of sabbatical and working hard to finish her book before the end of 1982. Pavy also caught up with classmates Inez Marg Henzeck and Harriet Bauett McGregor. Enie is very active as the chairman of the Glastonbury Housing Authority, working to rehabilitate low income units and construct more units for the elderly. Hattie, whose husband Bob started a job on March 30 to fulfill a retirement dream to walk the length of the Appalachian Trail, is finding she hardly has a chance to live a "single life," what with being very busy with nursery school and visits from her three daughters and son William's two children.

Bob and Barbara Wiegand Pillote returned from a golf weekend in Southern Pines, NC, in April in time for a visit from Bob and Renee Aschaffenburg Christiansen. Ronnie and Bob were in the MD area to visit their daughter Linda on spring break. Bobbie reports her two daughters are new homeowners. Lynn in Ohio and Kathy in PA. Bob Jr. has joined his Dad in the practice of law.

Barbara Thompson Stabile has moved back to the DC area. She and Ben will have a four-year tour there. Ben has been appointed vice-commandant of the US Coast Guard in the USCG and promoted to vice admiral. They have a year-old granddaughter, Dianna. The Stabiles had an overnight catch-up with Phyllis McCarthy Crosby and Howard in the spring.

Nancy Libby Petersen developed and organized a volunteer program for the Child and Family Services of New York in her newly-created position of volunteer coordinator. Carl and Libby took their annual winter Caribbean trip to St. Maarten and spent the summer at their cottage in Maine, golfing and enjoying their family.

Also in the Caribbean but on a family cruise were William and Mary Martha Suckling Shirts and their four children. They spent a week in Cancun last March and the rest of the family has traveled to the Caribbean to spend the summers at William and Mary's beach house, the Bayberry Inn.

Mary Pennywitt Lester with husband Skip and son Luke traveled to Barbuda last winter. Luke is at Cornell. Their daughter Tara, who loves living and working in the Big Apple, is training to be a real estate broker for Thomas A. Greene and Associates.

Elizabeth Swauger Haderer started with 15 interested people and by March had 120 paid members of the newly formed Eastern Long Island Quilter's Guild of which she is recording secretary. In April Betty saw the fruits of her labor as Barbuda volunteer work when she, with 38 students, journeyed to The Concord for the N.Y. State VICA Skills Olympics. Roldah Northup Cameron's son Bruce graduated from Harvard Business School in June and married Marlene in July. He and his bride, Gayle, both have MBA's and are employed by Paine Webber in NYC. Roldah and Norman ran into John and Joanne Appleyard Schelpert during intermission of Sophisticated Ladies and heard that the Schelpert's youngest daughter Elizabeth will be a member of the C.C. class of '86.

Don and Leda Treskunoff Hirsch are still working on their new, old house—this year from the outside. Leda's Ph.D. was granted this past winter. She says it feels good to have the "beast-v-chy dissertation----'delivered herself to writing. Her play, Vindare-Five, was pro-
duced at the Coconut Grove Playhouse and also at Actor's Studio. The class extends its sympathy to Jane Muir Petrone on the loss of her son, Fred. With regret we report the death in May of Christine Griggs Nunnick. The class extends sympathy to her family.

Correspondent: Mrs. Neil F. Twomey (Helen Pavlovich), 338 Canterbury Lane, Wyckoff, NJ 07481

Barbara Marks Spiro is enjoying her work as a travel consultant doing vacation planning. Husband Bob, who practices surgery, recently finished a 2-year term as director of surgery at the local hospital. Son Tom, graduate of Wesleyan and Yale Law School, is a Wall St. law firm tax associate. Son Jim, Wesleyan graduate, is completing a bank management training program. Bobbie occasionally sees Eva Blumen Marchiony.

Joa (Suzy) Bloomer Collins reports that she and her husband spend as much time as possible at a small house they bought and renovated on the S. River outside Annapolis. Husband Jerry is still thriving on the trial law circuit. Daughter Laurie and boyfriend Robert are living in DC. Son Fred is in law school in New Orleans. Jody is in social work and office management. Suzy occasionally sees Mary Joyce Westover.

Betty Snyder, (Remember Sophiology?), has her first novel, a mystery titled Death in Store, in the book stores and on your library shelves which is where your correspondent found it. Good reading for mystery buffs! Betty, after 20 years with Time magazine, left to devote her life to writing. Her play, Vindare-Five was pro-
duced at the Coconut Grove Playhouse and also at Actor's Studio. The class extends its sympathy to Jane Muir Petrone on the loss of her son, Fred. With regret we report the death in May of Christine Griggs Nunnick. The class extends sympathy to her family.

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Author and designer recognized

A great deal of time, talent and affection went into making A History of Connecticut College. This year's Goss Award was shared by the book's author, Gertrude E. Noyes '25, and its designer, Sarah Har
grove Harris '57.

Miss Noyes, dean emeritus of the college and professor emeritus of English, spent the last several years writing the history. It is filled with clear writing, revealing anec
dotes, and meticulous research, all united by a deep love and firsthand knowledge of the college.

Sally Harris, a professional designer with Yale University Press who has for many years donated her talents to the Alumni Magazine and Alumni Giving Fund appeals, worked for a year to transform Miss Noyes' personally typed manuscript into a handsome volume that captures the visual essence of the college. It's clear that the collaboration between author and designer was a happy one.
The trip gave them many insights into Chinese life, especially their handling of population issues. Alice continues ... '86 (Geri Fluegelman Josephson) and Heidi Geiges '86 (Myrna Goldberg Geiges). Can anyone add to this list?'

29

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29
CROISSANTS IN CRO?

Oui! And Scott Hefter '81 of the Vie de France Corporation is Connecticut's French connection.

By Mari Smultea '85

The snack shop in Crozier-Williams re-opened this fall with new kitchen equipment, gleaming navy blue tiled walls, and a French delicacy that has been an overnight success on campus: fresh croissants. Cro’s croissants are definitely the real thing: golden brown, with a delicately flaky outside and a tender, buttery inside. What are these masterpieces of cuisinery doing in a typical hamburger, milkshake and sandwich shop, nestled among artificially flavored and colored junk foods?

“They’re what the students like. A sophisticated student body appreciates sophisticated croissants,” said Mrs. Marjane Geiger, director of residence hall and food services at Connecticut.

Mrs. Geiger, a croissant-lover herself for years, introduced the prized French pastries to help create an overall “new image” for the student snack bar. “I was looking to renovate Cro because it wasn’t keeping up to date with what the 80s were doing,” she explained. “American palates have become more sophisticated. People are more sensitive to what they eat.”

Mrs. Geiger feels the croissants help Cro keep up with this image. People, she points out, are steering away from fast food. “The croissants are rich but they’re not the same kind of greasy doughnuts people ate 15 years ago.”

Along with the “sophisticated” croissants, Cro snack shop’s new image includes the addition of two more pedestrian items. French fries and onion rings. Modernized equipment allows food to be prepared on stoves in front of the student and faculty customers, rather than in the back kitchen. “The renovations are designed for more efficiency,” Mrs. Geiger said.

The story behind the origins of the croissants at Connecticut is actually quite unusual, according to Mrs. Geiger. The croissants are made by the Vie de France Corporation, which owns a bakery in Westport, Connecticut, that distributes the frozen croissants throughout the southern New England area. By coincidence, Scott Hefter ’81 is Vie de France’s general man-
Ann Frankel Robinson has been writing and producing radio commercials for four years and recently became executive director of the Grand Monadnock Arts Council. Husband Jim is a writing/full-time teacher in a local Clinic. Ann has three daughters, the eldest is a freshman at Skidmore.

Marion Friedman Adler lives in Stockbridge, MA. She is a founding member of the Board of the Hospice of South Berkshire and a dealer in out-of-print children's books. Oldest son John is a freshman at UMass and two teenage sons are still at home.

Carolyn Frederick teaches Spanish in CT but manages to be involved in a 500-acre development near Atlantic City proposed by the John Madin Design Group of Switzerland. Carolyn takes an exercise class at C.F. and is a assistant unit leader in the C.F State Police Aux.

Marcia Fortress Shimer lives in the Detroit area, substitute teaches and has a major job in their church. Husband John's job with Goodyear requires that he travel to Japan several times a year so both have been learning Japanese. Their daughter, Julie, is a freshman at U of Michigan.

Barbara Gimpel Schaefer lives in Wayne, PA where her husband is VP of Solid State Scientific, a semiconductor firm. The Schaefers have two daughters—one a senior at Duke and the other a junior at Princeton plus two sons in high school.

Sandra (Sandy) Goodheim Rogan lives in Sherman Oaks, CA, and graduated from Cal State Northridge in May with a B.A. She will continue for a master's in social work and gerontology. Sandy has been on dean's list for the past four semesters with a perfect 4.00. Son Jon 21 studies management in college while working as a chef and daughter Betsy 16 is in high school. Sandy was widowed in 1979.

Gail Glidden Goodell works for Addison-Wesley Publishing in software marketing. Daughter Cary 15 is at Yale School while son Ted 13 is in middle school.

Phil Hauser Walsh is on a leave of absence from her teaching job so that she can be a fulltime student at George Mason U. as a candidate for a master's in guidance and counseling. The Walshes have two children, one son at West Point (one son in the class of 1983 and one daughter in the class of 1984) plus one son in high school.

Grace (Gay) Hartnett Leffel reports from Chicago that she sees little of that city as she and her husband travel extensively—last year to South America, New Zealand, Australia, Europe and Hawaii. Daughter Kay is a freshman at Mr. Vernon in DC.

The Hurton Silvans are treasurer of the board of directors of the YWCA of Greater Bridgeport and active in St. Paul Episcopal Church and Jr. League. Dick is VP of Bemry Corp. The Silvans took three trips to Europe last year.

Linda Hess Schwit's book, Come Alive, was published by Ronald Haynes, Inc. in March. Linda does freelance writing as well. Her oldest son, John, was married last August and both husband and wife attend Baylor as does Lin's younger son, Harry.

Joyce MacRae continues as one of the editors of House and Garden magazine. She travels much of the time.

Roselle Krueger Zahar is an interior designer with her own firm (R.KZ Designs). Her son, Joseph, graduated from the U of VT and is now a graduate student at George Washington U. in marketing. Daughter Ellen is an art major at Fairleigh Dickinson.

Roxandra (Roxie) Lillaschenko Antoniadis completed her first year as an account executive with a small publishing firm. Her daughter, Gabrielle 14 and son Tico 12 are in private school in NYC. Roxie is gathering information prior to writing a book and articles on single women in their 40s.

Kathie Connors (Connie) Gentilella, Raybourn lives in Hingham, MA and is a marriage/family counselor.

Elizabeth (Liz) Pugh King is a volunteer therapist in the After Care Program at Emerson Hospital, Concord, NH. Liz founded and coaches Lincoln Youth soccer.


Judith (Judy) Eichler Brunner is in real estate after many years of teaching. She concentrates on in-
investment property and partnerships. Her daughter Liv is a UVA majoring in international relations. Sue's younger son is at Guilford College in NC and their younger daughter Raleigh works in an ad agency in Boston. Judi is working towards a master's in Far East Asian Studies at Berkeley College.

MARRIED: Linda Norton to Gerald Johnson. 11/80. BORN: to Bettina Hesse Repler and Steve. Anne. 3/82. Laurie Mason Katz writes that she has been the fencing coach at Wellesley College for three years. The team just finished their best season. Laurie's daughter Leslie. 8, writes plays for fun, and her husband Norm is back in grad school at Harvard. She recently saw Ann Partlow and Emily Littman Eisen.

Nancy Martin Peavy lives in Bethesda and works at Nancy Martin Peavy Parillon and Emily Lillman Eisen. She is the League of New Hampshire Craftsmen. In NH, their family lives in New Delhi, India, where husband Lin- coln is the Ford Foundation Rep. for India, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. Their children Alex, 10, and Gregory, 12, are both tournament tennis players. Their third child, Anna, 9 and 4, keep their fingers out of her work. and her husband is great about it. but thinks she's "not playing enough." Grandma's Molasses for a $1.000 prize. Her daughters. Karen Metzger Gan. is director of counseling services for WEBS, a literary-based career counseling service for all of Westchester County. Beth is in high school, and David is in middle school. Karen plays tennis and platform tennis in her spare time. She keeps in touch with NYC, but does visit twice a year. She keeps in touch with Elaine DeSantis Benvenuto, who is in NYC. Mary Strear McGowan, a metallurgist, and her husband Duncan, an architect, have loaned their art pieces to the League of NH Craftsmen for an exhibit entitled "Collecting Contemporary Crafts: One Family's Collection." The exhibit included such things as mugs, wrought-iron utensils, children's toys and handmade jackets. Sherrill Darnara Kozel writes that she has been asked to sit on the campaign committee for a campaign for the White House. In NY, she has not done any film work. Joe

The Campaign for Connecticut College

Ruth Parrell is a member of the Connecticut College Board of Trustees. She is the National Council on the Aging. Husband Bob is a lawyer. Son Ed is 13. The Campaign for Connecticut began officially in New London on October 1. Receptions will be scheduled around the country over the next several months, to mark the opening of the campaign in each area.

On February 9, 1983, the Campaign for Connecticut begins in Boston, with a celebration at the Meridian Hotel from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Additional information and invitations to Boston area alumni, parents and friends of the college will be mailed later.
A matter of technique

If anything, Gale Washston Du Brow '66 is flexible. A history major at Connecticut who earned a master's in education from Arizona State University, and took a year working as an admissions aide, she spent the better part of her life concentrating on large canvases, she remains flexible. Different ideas can best be expressed in different media," she said. "I don't, therefore, restrict myself to just painting or just prints. Anything is open to you if you have the tools and know the techniques. An artist has so many options."

In addition to painting full-time, Gale Washston DuBrow is an admissions aide for Connecticut, and will represent the college at several high school programs in Phoenix this year. She returned to campus for an admissions aide workshop last fall—her first trip back since graduation. "I just loved it," Mrs. DuBrow said. "I attended classes taught by three of my former professors—they were still there!"

Jo Ann Hess Myers sent in this reunion report:

MARRIED: Patricia Gamo to Gary D. Stumpf 3/7/81.
BORN: to Tim and Christina Downs Dondero, Maria Louise 5/81; to Edward and Laura Davenport Petcavage, Ellen Mary 1/21/82; to Ron and Leslie Melon Roach, Geoffrey Dearborn 2/19/82.

Patricia Gamo Stumpf, an officer in the international division of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., received an M.B.A. from NYU in Feb. She traveled to Lima, Peru, for the bank for two weeks in 12/81. New husband Gary is an associate at the law firm Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, NYC.

Christina Downs Dondero is busy with their five children and music lessons in piano, violin, and recorder which she gives to her own children and many others in Cameroon, Central Africa, where husband Tim works in epidemiology for the State Dept.

Laura Davenport Petcavage and Ed are enjoying their new baby, Ellen, who has already been outbirding with her proud parents. They hope to teach her gardening this summer.

Leslie Melon Roach, husband Ron, and son Sean 4/5 and Geoffrey are moving from CA to Mercer Island, WA, "to try our" the Pacific Northwest. Lee and Ron traveled in May '81 to Moscow and Leningrad and in Oct '81 to northwestern England where they motored the canals.

Paula Cisco Verdu was promoted to VP at the CT Bank and Trust Co. She's a regional portfolio manager. Husband Pete works in pension investment for Travelers Investment Mgmt. Co. They play golf in their spare time.

Catherine (Cathy) Robert is teaching at Haverford College. She presented a paper there in the Spring entitled "Choreographic Effects in the Poetry of Walt Whitman." Due to an injury she has not been dancing.

Sarah (Sally) Row Freihmound is president of the C.C. Club of Cincinnati and an admissions aide. She attended the Alumni Council admissions workshop. Kim 92 and Peter 85 play soccer and Sally does yoga. Middle Eastern dance, Girl Scouts, Jr. League and church work.

Eugenie Bresnem Seybold exhibited her hand-stamped and hand-painted terra cotta tiles at the New York Free Library, Newton Corner, MA, in March. Eugenie is a partner with Sue Ladr '68 in Policare Tileworks of Boston. She has taught art at the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford and at the Portland School of Art in Portland, ME.

Karen Fraser has been appointed director of personnel planning and development, corporate personnel operations, in the systems and human resources division of CT General Life Ins. Co. Candy is a member of the American Society for Personnel Administrators and the Human Resource Planning Society.

The class extends its heartfelt sympathy to the families of Sally Bishop Vestweg and Charlotte Matteson. Sally passed away May 1, 1982, and Chris just a week before, on April 22, 1982. Classmates who wish to honor Sally's and Chris' memories with a gift to the college may send a check to the Office of Development. It has been suggested that any gifts in Chris' memory be designated for East Asian Studies, her major.

 Correspondent: Mrs. Thomas J. Neff (Susan Paulsen), 96 Round Hill Rd., Greenwich, CT 06830

71 Correspondent: Linda S. Herskovitz, 21 W. Mount Pleasant Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19103

73 MARRIED: Carol Williams to Alexander Hannenberg (Yasavar '75).
BORN: to Barbara Guibord and Gerard Homys, Elizabeth Abochasor and husband Eleni, Andrew 5/10/81; to Tony and Laureen O'Laughlin Evans, Katherine Elizabeth, 12/16/79 and Bethel Wright, 8/20/81; to Michael and Ann Pettenit Gillie Shepard, Caillen Thayer, 3/18/82; to Marilyn Yaffe Clark and Roy, Jonathan David, 8/18/82, to Doug and Barbara Smith Cole, Jason, born 8/74 and died 4/75; Seth, 4/79, and Joshua, 3/76; to Barbara Lubow Leinwand and Steven, Jason Aaron, 7/17/79; to Jan Withey Stamel and Gene, Emily Frances, 10/81. Melissa (Mindy) Ross DeMarsh left International Paper after eight years and is now an officer with Chemical Bank in Wall Street area. She manages all international trade financing purchases for I.M.D. Mindy received her M.B.A. in February after seven years.

Marilyn Yaffe Clark took a four-month leave of absence from Big Brothers-Big Sisters of CT to have Jonathan and an appendectomy. Summer of '82.
marked the beginning of full-time motherhood for her. Marilyn is serving her second two-year term as YP of the Jewish... ~ _
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met with our classmates from far and wide, including some from out of country. Sheila Saunders presented us with our class history and maybe our future. We enjoyed seeing their classmates, some of whom we met for the first time and others we had met before. Sheila Saunders presented us with our class history and maybe our future.

Our class officers are: President, Ann Rumage; Vice-President, Beth Barry; Secretary, Jeanne Maloney; and Treasurer, Artur Bubnov. Our class is looking forward to our next reunion.

We welcome all who could be here, and we hope to see you next year.


A number of classmates live and work in the New York area. They include:

- David Fisher, who is playing well for his softball team as a shortstop in the New York Central Park League for Burson-Marsteller, where he works.
- Carolyn Reap, who has joined the National Academy of Economic Research and Associates and will be returning to school for her MBA at Columbia.
- Mark (Moos) Shuster, who received his MBA from NYU and is an assistant professor of marketing at Clairol. He claims he’s in the hairspay division.
- Carter Sullivan will be attending Columbia this fall to begin his MBA.
- Timothy Scull was spotted in the Village where he is living but he’s working on the Upper East Side at Smith &Wollensky Steak House and reports he’s made his first commercial. The former creator of Florala plays a ballsman.
- Leslie W re has also been seen in the Village where she is dancing, dancing, dancing.
- Deborah Thomson is working at the Bank of New York and living on the Upper East Side. Debbie, along with Mark Shuster, David Stern and Ira Todd Cohen, worked for the AAPP Phone-a-thon and have reported that the Class of ’79’s generosity is surpassed only by their graciousness.
- Noa Sorkin, who has just received his JD from Gtown, will be working for the Brooklyn DA’s office.
- Henry Friedman, with his JD from BU, will be a clerk with a New Jersey judge in Newark.
- David Stern’s JD from Columbia has taken him to the Manhattan firm of Well and Goshoul.
- John Anderson received his JD also from the University of Bridgeport.
- Alexander (Lex) Richardson has finished his first year in Yale’s Professional Management Program and is working in Manhattan at Ogilvy and Mather for the summer on their Maxwell House account.
- Tracey Stepney lives in Hollywood, where her husband, Jack, is an actor. Tracey works part-time for an energy consulting firm and continues her music career as a companion for both piano and harpsichord.
- Mary Kelley lives in Boston. In her free time, she enjoys hiking in Vermont and camping in the summer.
- Lisa Podoloff is an associate producer with a Boston film production/public relations firm.
- Leslie Margolin practices labor law with the Hartford firm of Murtha, Cullina, Richter & Pinney. She recently published an article on employee rights in the Sein Hal Law Review and has lectured on various topics including “Women and the Law” and “Practice and Procedure of Labor Arbitration.” She is training for the NY Marathon and plays soccer with the CT Women’s Soccer League. Leslie will be traveling through England and France this spring.
- Beth Barry is a marketing manager in the Community Mental Health Center in the Bronx.
- David Jaffe attends the Yale School of Drama.
- Ann Farrell Chamberlin teaches outdoor education in the Eastern States. She spent a month last summer hiking and climbing in the Rockies.
- Brian Chertok and Lauri live in New York where Lauri is a fashion illustrator and Brian is head of creative services for the computer division of CBS.
- Stephen Levy, along with several other members of William A. White & Sons, received an award from the Real Estate Board of NY for the “most ingenious” deal of the year. The deal for the Actors Equity Building in NY received notice in The New York Times.

Co-correspondents: Pam Sharp Hulme (Mrs. George E.) 16 Auburn Street, Framingham, MA 01701; Sharon L. Macfarlane 304 E 20th St, Apt. D, New York, NY 10003.

79 MARRIED: Kathleen (Kathy) Finn to Robert M. Jaffe 7/10/82; Alainson Anne Holmberg to Hartley E. Thompson 7/10/82; Frances Fremont-Smith to John J. Jun 1, 1/82, in Beijing, China; Lisa Schwartz to Mark Glassner 6/13/82; Phillip Makowski to Jean Van Klemperer 7/82

Our class dues pay for mailings requesting news for our class. Please send your dues of $5 to Dan Levy, 6 Natural Park Apartielements, Marsh Road, West Willington, CT 06279.
We send our sympathy to the family of Princess Yangehen Abraham whose father, the King of Sikkim, died 1/81.

Cover correspondents: Ira Todd Cohen, 435 East 30th St., New York, NY 10016; Claire Quan, 512 Lincoln St., Carlisle, NJ 07072

MARRIED: Susan Cole to Jeffrey Ross, 8/23/81; Laura Martinez to David Ives '80, 4/11/81; Janice Parker to L. Malcolm Whitaker, Jr., 12/21/81; Debra D'Marco to John T. Hanley, Jr., 5/23/81; Lisa Gesumky to Paul Geberth, 6/6/81.

Kathryn Bonner is a research assistant at the Carver Foundation in Baton Rouge, LA, and is co-writing a book on neuropsychological assessment.

Heleig Bostwick and Eric Carlson are both in graduate school at Penn. Heleig is studying landscape architecture, and Eric is a dental student.

Michael Kimmel is also in Philadelphia, working towards a Ph.D. in microbiology and immunology at Temple U.

Barry Twomer is enrolled in the Graduate School of Business at the U. of Chicago. He writes that he is learning how to make money and avoid taxes.

Janice Parker Whitaker is very happy in Lawton, OK, working as a technical editor with Telos Computing, Inc.

Tamara Vertefeuille works as a technical writer/editor at Sonatas in Waterford, CT. She is living with Todd Hudson '80, and wrote asking, "Where's Tom Bates?"

Tom Bates is teaching math and English aboard a deployed ship for the Navy.

Sally Largely wrote from Worcester. By day, she works as a membership enrollment representative for the Small Business Service Bureau. By night, she is a drummer in a female punk rock band called "The Women."

Linda Rosenthal has returned to the U.S. after traveling in England and working briefly in London. She is working at a summer camp in Maine.

Several '81 graduates have settled in the Boston area.

Laura Allen is working as a research assistant to a portfolio manager at Thornridge, Daran, Paine & Loeb.

Christine (Christy) Beckwith is production assistant at D.C. Heath Publishing.

Jennifer (Jenny) Burns is program assistant at the International Institute in Boston.

Mary Goldberg and Jacqueline (Jacquey) Zucker- man work at Harvard. Mary is a research assistant in the Development Office and plays the viola in two local orchestras. Jacquey is an administrative assistant to the director of Career Planning and Placement. She frequently sees Collin Corkery running by her apartment.

Joye Judovis is also in Beantown, working as an assistant manager at the Harvard Coop.

Helen Moore is a data control coordinator at Tufts.

Nancy Pettengill is in the merchandising training program at Filene's.

Elisabeth (Lise) Rossoff is attending grad school at Mass General for medical social work.

Kevin Sullivan has joined the creative team at Arnold & Company Inc., a Boston-based advertising, marketing, and public relations firm. He is also a mechanical artist.

Amy Wey works as a computer programmer for John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

David Geller is selling warehouse equipment for Burtness Iron Works.

Lisa Kingman works at the Home Savings Bank.

Elizabeth Libby has been very busy since graduation. She received her second bachelor's degree in zoology from Beloit College, then spent two months on a geological excursion in New Zealand before moving back to Boston.

Many '81 grads have left the country.

Alison Fraser and Constantza (Coco) Stein headed for Paris in February with hopes of finding an apartment and work.

Susan Pertel is in Shizuoka, Japan, working for the government as an English advisor for the local high schools.

Wayne Roth is studying Judaism at Yeshiva Aish Haraam in Jerusalem.

Amalia (Amy) Provatas traveled through Greece after graduation, and now lives in Thessaloniki where she teaches English at a private school.

Emily Bloch is working in Costa Rica.

Paula Fotopoulos is loving every minute of her life in Switzerland. She lives in the vineyards and works in Geneva.

Mark Hall is well and happy in the Peace Corps. He is teaching English and African literature in the People's Republic of Benin in West Africa.

Lynn Lesnik is living in Manhattan and dancing with the Nikels Dance Theater. After a three-month tour of Europe, the theater will return to NYC. Lynn also teaches atKimies.

Scott King was doing research on problems of derisor- ization in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa on his Watson Fellowship. He has since returned to the states, having contracted malaria.

Altie Denioly spent eight months in Europe, and is now working for the UN as an administrative assistant to the speech writer of the Secretary General.

Christine Saxe is a marine analyst for a research and consulting firm on Long Island. She shares a carriage house apartment on an old New Shore estate with Laurie Cummings '80.

Siri Wright lives in Arlington, VA, works full-time as a legal secretary, and is pursuing a master's in rehabilita- tion counseling at George Washington U.

Scott Williamson is living and working in Wellesley as a sales representative for an independent distributor of data communications equipment.

Catherine (Cate) Alb: Denicolay spent eight months in Europe, and is pursuing a master's in education in Europe. the Middle East, and Africa on his Watson Fellowship. He has since returned to the states, having contracted malaria.

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Ellen Cummings '80.

Laurie Cummings '80.

Eileen (Sue) Fraser Frankewicz has been named Career Blazer's after an interesting experience as an underwriter at Chubb Union Insurance Co. on Wall St.

Linda Wiatrowski and Gloria Craighead are surviving the executive training program at Bloommgdale's.

Terry Robinson is working as a production assistant at Michael Ulrich Productions.

John Angevin wrote, "I'm sort of living the NYC life. " He is working at a modeling agency and is pursing his interest in acting.

Russell Gregg is a legal assistant for a law firm in the Wall St. area.

Leslie Kremsan is teaching neuropsychologically impaired jr. high school students in the Bronx. She is also working towards a master's in early childhood special ed. at Bank St. College of Education in NYC.

Margaret (Maggie) Lowenstein had enough of the Big Apple. After working as a junior elementary school teacher in Manhattan, she returned to her hometown of San Antonio.

William (Bill) Barrack commutes to NYC, where he is an underwriter at Chubb & Son, Inc. He lives in New Canaan with Dan Gallagher.

Linda Gurwit is an administrative assistant to the general manager of an insurance company in Syracuse. Debra D'Marco-Haney does financial planning for Investors Diversified Services, Inc.

Susan Cole Ross is teaching at the Middlesex School in N.H.

Philip Chittenden has been living in Washington, D.C. and attending the Computer Processing Institute. "DG" Fishkind lives in New Haven and works as a research assistant at Yale's Biology Dept.

Robert (Bob) Broad teaches at a nursery elementary school in DC.

Linda Haynes Lotz is an administrative assistant for the Alumni Association of the Coast Guard Academy in DC.

Also living in DC are John Voorhees, David Ziel, Chris Revaz, Richard (Rick) Gersten, Margot Moser, and Christiana (Kit) Burnett.

Anita (Brooke) Perry lives from Silver Spring, MD, asking about the DC Conn. College parties. She is working at Bloommgdale's.

Marsha Williams completed a harrowing year at Washington U. in St. Louis, where she has obtained a master's degree in clinical psychology. She recently bumped into Susan Olenick, who moved to St. Louis with Laura Miller. Sue is an executive trainer at Famous-Barr Co.

No dues, no news! Class dues are needed to cover class mailing costs- like the cost of postcards requesting news for this column. Please send your $5 dues to Andy Wey, 20 Benningsville Rd., Needham, MA (2194).

Correspondents: Ira Todd Cohen, 212 Park Place, Brooklyn, NY 11217; Marsha E. Williams, 1337 B. McCreight Rd., St. Louis, MO 63144

82 Correspondent: Jill S. Crossman, 354 Back- brook Road, Orange, CT 06477
A History of Connecticut College

"One of the red-letter days in the College’s history was March 27, 1923, “Moving Day,” when the students joyfully transferred some 18,000 volumes to their new home,” Gertrude Noyes writes in her new college history (Above). “The weather was uncooperative, cold and blustery; and the students, headed by President Marshall with his huge armfuls, made a heroic picture as they marched on their historic task.” Half a century later, a smiling President Charles Shain counted Connecticut’s first male graduate, George W. Gager ’71 (left), who made history on May 31, 1971.

To order A History of Connecticut College, please send $20 plus $2 for postage for each copy to the Alumni Association, Box 1624, Connecticut College.
You deserve to relax—if you’ve already given to the 1982-83 AAGP! But if you haven’t, you can still get that good feeling by making your gift to the 1982-83 Alumni Annual Giving Program by June 30, 1983. Connecticut College depends on the thoughtful, and increasing, generosity of its alumni.