Two cats, waiting patiently for a drop or two of rich, creamy milk, frame the door of Frank Szitla’s ’67 barn.
Of Mines and Men
Journey with two alums to Bolivia and its once-rich silver mines.

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Cerro Rico, or "rich mountain," as seen from Potosi, Bolivia.

Of Mines and Men

The history of Bolivia's silver mines is a history of exploitation—and now resignation.

by Meg Malde-Arnosti and Don Arnosti, both '79

THE TUNNEL was low and pitch black. We crept through dank air, occasionally brushing a clammy wall with a shoulder. Breathing at the 15,000-foot elevation produced a tightness in our chests. Every few minutes, a short, strong Indian would pass, headed out with a 90-pound sack of minerals slung on his back.

We were two hours into a silver mine in Potosí, Bolivia, just beginning to understand a completely unfamiliar world. As we ducked under one sagging roof beam after another, we wondered why a person would work in such an environment. Up ahead, the weak flames of our lamps revealed that the roof of the tunnel had given way completely, filling the passage with debris. Our guide had disappeared into a small bypass tunnel no more than three feet high, dug around the site of the collapse. A strong breeze issuing from it threatened to put out our lanterns. As we followed him, we wondered why we had chosen to visit such a place.
During nearly a year of travels in Central and South America, we had explored the national parks of Costa Rica, traveled in a cargo ship through the fjords of Tierra del Fuego, camped in the Amazon, and visited many Indian markets. We had embarked on our trip out of a yearning to discover new places and understand the lives of people outside our own culture. We had the freedom to travel where adventure led.

In May 1985, we approached the heart of the Spanish South American empire, which had also been the heart of the Inca lands: the altiplano, or high plateau, of Peru and Bolivia. We planned to visit Potosí, Bolivia, whose silver mines had been the economic foundation of the Spanish holdings. What, we wanted to know, had become of this once wealthy city, a city of mansions and cathedrals and prosperity?

The word Potosí means “explosion” in Quechua, the language of the Incas and of many Indians of the altiplano today. According to legend, the silver was discovered prior to the arrival of the Spaniards by an Indian who camped one night on the mountain. The heat of his campfire melted silver from the rocks. Then the Indian heard an explosion which he interpreted to mean that the silver was not meant for him, but for someone who would follow. The Spaniards now believe that the silver was meant for the Spaniards.

The history of Potosí is a history of exploitation. Led to the mountain in 1545 by Indians, the Spaniards quickly developed mines which produced large amounts of silver until approximately 1615. Some have estimated that the amount of silver produced at Potosí exceeded the sum of European reserves prior to the discovery of the New World.

When the Spaniards arrived in the Inca empire, they found the Indians already organized into a rotational system of draft labor called the mita. Under the Incas, each village contributed a certain quantity of labor during the year for projects of importance to the whole empire, such as construction, transportation, road maintenance, conquest, and defense. In return, everyone in the village was assured of food, housing, and clothing.

The Spaniards turned the system to their advantage by continuing to require the labor, but failing to provide the benefits. Under the Spaniards, conditions in the mines were harsh, and thousands of Indians died while serving their mita. The resulting population decline in the villages led the Spaniards to require more and more labor of each individual, in order to accomplish the same amount of work. In a matter of decades, the native inhabitants were virtually enslaved.

We traveled overnight to Potosí from the Argentine border in an unheated rattlerap bus. Bolivian flute music blared over the speakers as we bumped along on the washboard dirt road. Although the ride was uncomfortable, the memory of the starkly beautiful Bolivian altiplano at sunset remains one of the most vivid of our entire trip. Thick, strong tufts of grass covered the plateau, giving it a golden hue against the backdrop of an enormous blue sky. Periodically, the bus would stop to let a few passengers off in the middle of the plain. They would shoulder their burdens and begin walking toward home, many miles away.

Just as the sun was coming up, we pulled into the bus station in Potosí. Expecting beautiful colonial buildings and plazas reminiscent of the silver days when the city had 150,000 inhabitants, we were saddened to find dirt streets lined with low, adobe buildings and scarcely a green plant in sight. There was not even a small café near the station, something we had come to expect during our travels. The Indians in the street wore layers of tattered clothes to ward off the cold, and compared with the relative prosperity and happiness of the Indians living in northern Argentina, these people seemed withdrawn and their lives bleak. After a half-hour walk, it was a relief to arrive in the central plaza with its grass, gardens, and trees. Here, too, were some of the large colonial buildings we had hoped to find.

Towerng 2,000 feet above the outskirts of town and reaching a chilly altitude of 15,500 feet was Cerro Rico, or “rich mountain.” With colorful waste rock cascading from the hundreds of mine shafts which honeycomb the slopes, it looked to us like a giant tailings pile.

The ruins of a Jesuit church stand near Ventilla, a small Bolivian mining town.
The government operates one mine in Cerro Rico, and employs about 2,000 miners. If any foreigners wish to visit a mine, they are directed to this one. Working conditions are much better than at the private mines, but are still dismal by North American standards. The government mine is ventilated and electrically lit. Miners use helmets, masks, and power tools in their work, and are provided with low-cost food, medical benefits, and basic housing. State miners have won these rights after many decades of strikes and protests. Yet pay remains extremely low at about $15 per month. If a miner is injured or killed and cannot work in the mine, his family is evicted from their home unless another member of the household is working in the mine. In spite of the poor conditions, the state benefits assure a steady supply of laborers. The 2,000 government miners and their families are considered fortunate by the majority of miners in Potosi who must make their living outside of the state system.

Through another traveler, we met Eduardo, the miner who would take us through a maze of tunnels in a private, or "cooperative," mine. Eduardo explained that COMIBOL, the government mining agency, and the 2,000 workers in the state-operated mine are subsidized by the profits gleaned from the work of roughly 15,000 cooperative miners in Potosí. We found that "cooperative" was a misnomer. Each man works for himself, competing rather than cooperating with his co-workers for access to the most lucrative mineral veins. These miners work in poorer areas of the mountain, areas which COMIBOL does not bother to exploit. They work in dark, unventilated tunnels with primitive hand tools and homemade explosives. Accidents frequently occur. They have no medical benefits, no low-cost housing, and no subsidized food. They also have no fixed wage. The only legal market for the minerals they find is the government, which sets the prices and deducts a royalty for the state. In 1985, miners were paid roughly 10 percent of the prevailing world price. Eduardo explained that the average miner earns between $12 and $30 per month. If he is sick or has bad luck, he may have no earnings.

For the vast majority of men born in Potosí, mining is their only means of survival. The altitude and cold of the region preclude agriculture, and the nearest city, five hours away, offers few opportunities for unskilled laborers. It is a daily struggle for mining families to survive. Most men and women work every day of the year and live in one­ room adobe houses they build themselves. They have no running water, therefore no bathrooms or kitchens.

The mines of Bolivia were nationalized in the 1950s. For many of the miners, conditions improved little, if at all. They have exchanged a foreign master for one of national origin. Theoretically, the minerals and the proceeds from mining belong to the Bolivian people, but actually, we learned from the miners, the profits often support the existing power structure or line the pockets of COMIBOL officials.

The Bolivian government has capitalized on workers' distrust of outsiders by blaming U.S. commodity traders for the low price paid to the miners. Thus, the United States is used as a scapegoat for the abuse by the government of its own people and is not well-liked in Bolivia. American companies owned many mines before nationalization, and conditions were poor. But even the good deeds our government has attempted throughout the years, such as sending food, building electricity plants, and helping with agricultural development, have sometimes been taken as an unwelcome intrusion into traditional Bolivian ways of life.

We met Eduardo in a poor neighborhood of dirt streets and squeezed into a battered old bus used to shuttle workers up to one of the thousands of mineshafts which pockmark Cerro Rico. The seats were so close front-to-back that we could not sit down. It was easier to stand, even though the ceiling was too low to do so upright. Men in ragged clothing packed the bus until every space was occupied, and we slowly began our way up the dirt road. About halfway up the mountain, we gratefully got out and were led to a steep slope down which we clambered to reach the mine. The rocks were loose and there were few footholds. As we slowly picked our way down, a child practically skipped by us, playing a reed flute and grinning at us.

The several dozen men who sat on stones outside the mine entrance chewed dried coca leaves, which are grown in lower altitudes. Coca leaves are refined with chemicals to produce the much stronger drug cocaine, which is seldom used in Bolivia. Coca leaves,
however, have been chewed in the Andes at least since the time of the Incas, when only nobles were permitted to use the mild drug. The Spaniards introduced the leaf more widely in society, having found that the numbing sensation it produced enabled workers to labor longer and on less food. Since that time, it has become such a part of life that miners simply will not work without it. They chew coca leaves for several hours before entering the mine and continue to chew them throughout the day, without stopping for food.

The entrance to the mine was a mere five feet high. Once we went in, we remained bent over during the four hours we spent inside. The ceilings were just high enough for the miners, most of whom were no more than five feet tall. Each of us carried a small handmade lantern, creeping along in silence through the partially flooded tunnels, careful not to lose each other in the darkness. Occasionally one of our lanterns was blown out by a gust of wind. The procession stopped with a shout until we could light it again.

The mine absorbed us, made us forget the outside world. We lost track of time and distance. We were acutely aware of new sensations: the total darkness which was broken only by flickers of light; the cool, moist air on our skin; the earthy, slightly acrid smell of the minerals; and the muted sound of our feet on the slippery passageways. This was another world from our own. We could often just make out a human shape in the dim light, and then abruptly would meet someone in the passageway.

Some of the workers were superstitious about having their pictures taken, but others were willing to be photographed in exchange for peanuts or coca leaves. They told us about their lives and about the mythology surrounding the mines. They believe that the devil rules their underground lives. He lives in the myriad of passageways, causing sudden drafts of cold air that extinguish the lanterns. He plagues the miners with sudden floods, cave-ins, accidents, and death. He decides who will strike a vein, how rich it will be, and when it will run out. Offerings of cigarettes or coca leaves are often made to a statue of the devil, requesting that he reveal some of his hidden wealth. Miners who have a windfall are looked upon as having made a contract with the devil, who inevitably returns to claim his due: the death of the miner. Twice a year, live llamas are sacrificed to appease the devil’s appetite for flesh, in hopes of reducing the human toll.

It was difficult for us to understand why the miners have adopted fatalistic beliefs instead of finding ways to improve their working conditions. They choose not to wear protective masks or helmets, though they are available. As a result, many men die from lung disease or accidents before they reach 35 years of age. Miners conduct no preventive maintenance. A tunnel may slowly collapse, but workers continue to use it until it is impassable. The equipment is simple and without safety precautions. An “elevator” may be an empty spool with a handle and some frayed rope, mounted above a 60-foot vertical shaft. We were shocked at the miner’s lack of concern for their own well-being.

We came away thinking about how the centuries of oppression have led to resignation. We thought about what it would be like to have no alternative but to work in this miserable “rich mountain” and get poorer instead of richer. We saw how fatalism can be a substitute for change. And we wondered how it would be to live for the release of death.

Meg Malde-Arnosti and Don Arnosti, both '79, traveled around the world after their marriage in June 1984. During the following two years, they backpacked for 13 months in Latin America, lived with relatives in Switzerland, and traveled in China, Hong Kong, Thailand, and Burma. They now live in St. Paul, Minnesota.
Farming

The romance vs. the reality
Lawrence alumni find farming a hard life, yet a good life. Unfortunately, as a way of life, it may have little future.

by Rachel Peot

The sound of rain no longer alarms Regina Leonard, '71. It used to—until she and her husband sold their dairy cattle. "Will the cows milk all right tomorrow morning or will the rain upset them?" she worried. "Will the whole herd be struck by lightning because they're all standing under the same tree?" she fretted.

"Now it's nice to listen to the rain and not worry about what will happen to the cows."

And now that Leonard doesn't depend on farming for her livelihood, she can chuckle at a response she once received to a help-wanted ad in the Chicago Tribune. The job applicant was drawn to Leonard's 330-acre farm near Plain, Wisconsin, because he wanted to sit on the porch, sing songs, and watch the sun set.

"There's the romantic farm, and there's the actual farm," Leonard has learned—the hard way. "On the actual farm, there isn't much time for singing songs and watching the sun set."

Leonard and her husband, Tom, left the lights of Chicago in 1978 for what they envisioned would be a quiet country life. After buying a farm about 50 miles northwest of Madison, they began milking 35 registered Guernseys, a breed that produces milk high in butterfat content and ideal for making cheese. The cows were champion milk producers.

But Tom and Regina found themselves living anything but a quiet country life. They worked from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.—every day. When Regina began resenting farm chores—the calves who stubbornly shunned sucking the bottle, the hot days harvesting hay, the running to town for new machine parts—Tom began assuming full responsibility for the cows. "I was very much the resister," Regina confessed.

About 10 months ago, they sold the herd. "We weren't masochistic enough to continue. We were going deeper and deeper into debt and working longer and longer hours. We weren't born into farming...and I guess we weren't being very realistic when we got into it."

"If you like gambling, it's a good life."

Few Lawrence alumni—about 25—are farmers, and, like farmers across the country, they are finding it difficult to scratch out a living from the land. "People looking for an easy life would not want to farm," commented one Lawrentian.

Fourteen-hour days, seven days a week, and slim monetary rewards are the reality of farming. Lawrence alumni farmers, especially those who own animals, describe their lifestyle as far removed from the 9-to-5, pin-stripped suit routine. And yet none expressed reservations about their diversion from a more typical Lawrentian's lifestyle, in spite of the long days and financial troubles.

"I guess it just gets in your blood," said Frank Szitta, '67, who operates a dairy farm in Bryant, Wisconsin. And although Leonard is no longer a farmer, she claims "it's the right life."

A visitor to Szitta's farm in north central Wisconsin one mid-June afternoon finds Frank and his wife, Linda, baling hay in the field. Linda drives the tractor as Frank stacks bales on the wagon. The temperature approaches 90 degrees, and Frank is covered with hay and dust being kicked up from the baler. When they return to the house for a drink of lemonade, Linda asks her elder daughter to have dinner ready by 5 p.m. sharp. During haying season, the family of four does not have time to idly wait while dinner is prepared; their workday does not end at dinner time.

Frank, Linda, Brenda, and Christy Szitta work as a team.
The Szitta family works as a team. During chores that evening, Linda and Brenda, 13, feed the cows while Frank, moving from cow-to-cow, attaches the nozzles of the milking machines to the udders. Christy, 9, extends bottles to the newborn calves. Clanking stanchions and intermittent moos break the night quiet. The Szittas swiftly go about their business; each knows what needs to be done. After chores, about 8 p.m., the family plans to play a game of Trivial Pursuit.

The Szittas had arisen that morning to begin milking at 5:45. Frank works eight-and-a-half to nine hours on what he describes as a "slow" day, about 15 hours during haying season. Linda, actively engaged in farming and a member of the local school board, is a Shaklee products distributor. This supplements the family income, which farm families are finding more and more necessary to do. Linda claims the vitamins she sells keep her family in good health, important to the farmer who must fund his own health insurance. "Besides, we don't have time to be sick," she adds.

In many ways, the Szittas typify a Wisconsin farm family. They milk 40 head of cattle and own a 152-acre farm that once belonged to Frank's parents. An average Wisconsin dairy herd numbers about 50 head. But unlike most farmers, Frank has a master's degree in nuclear physics and spent nearly three years in the army as a nuclear weapons physicist, living in various locations in this country and in Europe. "That's all I can tell you, because some of the weapons systems I worked on are still in use," he says. He met Linda, who has a master's degree in microbiology, at the Argonne Semester in Chicago, an Associated Colleges of the Midwest program that has been replaced by the Oak Ridge Science Semester.

Frank Szitta is somewhat of an anomaly in that he is making it financially. Yet he is far from striking it rich. In the past three years, milk prices have fallen 10 to 12 percent. Szitta said that before 1980 it was possible to accumulate $20,000 worth of equity in a year. That is no longer the case.

Whatever one looks, American agriculture appears to be in trouble. The nation is awash with milk and glutted with beef, wheat, and corn. High interest rates and relaxed import quotas add to the farmer's woes. Some say the problems stem from poor marketing and distribution rather than a surplus of commodities. Whatever its roots, the result has been bank foreclosures that strip the farmer of his farm. A recent study by Iowa State University indicates that if farm income continues to fall, 17 percent of the nation's farmland soon will end up on the auction block.

Accounting for one-fifth of the
nation's gross national product, the agriculture business obviously touches more than just the farmer. To help keep the family farmer afloat, the federal government has stepped in, setting prices, buying surpluses, paying farmers to sell their herds or not to plant their crops.

"I don't know what, but something more ought to be done," Regina Leonard says of the farmer's plight. "It's easy for city dwellers to say the government is giving too much money to farmers, but they have little idea how much work goes into the average dairy farm. Farmers are being paid prices equivalent to 1952 wages.''

When Leonard and her husband sold their herd, they did not participate in the federal herd buyout program. The cattle were not sold for slaughter, a contingent for receiving the federal monies. The cows netted a better price by being auctioned off as milkers.

Most of Lawrence's alumni farmers believe, however, that a cut-off of federal farm programs would spell disaster for most farmers. All wish they could receive a fair price from the marketplace. How to make this possible is the indomitable question.

One Lawrentian, Joan Hinze Sutton, '52, a wheat and cattle rancher living and working in Hardtner, Kansas, faults Congress, which, she says, is filled with "city folk"—legislators unfamiliar with the farming business—for the farmer's woes.

Another alumni farmer partially blames the farmers themselves for the barrage of farm foreclosures. Many, she says, overextended themselves, buying too much new equipment and borrowing too much money. Yet most alumni assert that even the "good" farmer is financially strapped.

One who recently sold out said, "I made nothing last year." George Slater, '69, formerly of Noblesville, Indiana, said that one could expect a 2 percent return on investment in a good year. But for the past few years, he lived on equity, watching his money disappear. He raised corn, soybeans, grain, and beef cattle on the 200-acre farm that once belonged to his grandfather. The land was paid for—which put him at an advantage compared to some farmers—but "as far as making a living, forget it. I didn't get out because I didn't like it; I liked it.''

"If a farmer is willing to work 14-hour days, you'd think he could at least earn a decent living," Frank Szitta said. The Reagan administration is not highly regarded in the soft-spoken dairyman's house. "Let's put it this way: before he came into office, I paid income tax. Now I don't.''

An alumna who has taken up farming in her retirement, Carol Hamre Meyer, '48, of New Durham, New Hampshire, believes it is impossible to earn a living farming. "We simply try not to lose too much," she said. Seven years ago she and her husband, James, moved from suburban Boston to a place they named Merrymeyer Farm. James had retired from his position as a research physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Carol had taught children with learning disabilities after rearing their own four children.

By encouraging overproduction, Meyer believes the so-called experts fuel agriculture's problems. When she and her husband started their 134-acre operation, a county agricultural agent advised them to spread enormous amounts of fertilizer on their vegetable crop. "If we'd followed his advice, we'd have been bankrupt long ago." The Meyers, who live in a restored 18th-century home and receive farm help in exchange for rent of another home on their property, sell vegetables, firewood, and lumber and raise sheep, chickens, turkeys, and goats.

On the other hand, Ross Turner, '72, relies on University of Wisconsin extension agents for advice on just such things as how much fertilizer to use. Turner, a history major at Lawrence who took over the family business, raises and sells sweet corn, strawberries, melons, beans, birdseed, tomatoes, squash, and pumpkins, and operates Turner's Farm Market in Waupaca, Wisconsin. He owns 200 acres but rents land to bring his total operation to 500 acres. His farm is succeeding financially. Although he has about a $300,000 debt load, he commented that "in about five years, we should be in pretty good shape.''

"Farmers are becoming better businessmen these days," said Turner, whose office is equipped with a Macintosh computer and stacked with ledgers of recorded information on plantings, fertilization, and yields.

It is apparent from a visit to Turner's farm that he is satisfied with his life. He trods through the corn fields with purpose, pointing out an insect infestation problem. He drives to the strawberry patch, wishing it were larger this year because the price of strawberries is high, and chats with two of the approximately 20 high school and college students he employs during the summer months.

"It's a good life. I just wish I didn't have so many bills.''

Like Turner, most Lawrence alumni farmers love the intangibles farming offers. They extol its virtues as a wonderful place to rear a family, become closer to nature, breathe fresh air, and experience a sense of freedom.

"To stand in the orchard on an early morning when there's a cool breeze after a spell of hot weather, that beats
walking into the finest cathedral in the world," avers Leonard Smith, Jr., '55, of Benton Harbor, Michigan. Smith raises apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, pears, and plums on his 100 acres. "I can’t think of a better way to live," he says.

Helen Forwark Strahl, '52, of Gold Hill, Oregon, enjoys the cycles of the year and the balance of nature. When the Strahls moved from Los Angeles 15 years ago, their friends expected them to return within a short while. They persevered and prospered—not financially, but emotionally. "It’s been a wonderful life," says Strahl. She and her husband own 270 acres and 40 head of beef cattle. They have benefited from the helpfulness of neighbors who introduced them to the ways of farming.

Elizabeth Lindsay Smith, '47, of Manawa, Wisconsin, reiterates Strahl’s praise for farm life. Retired since her son took over the business a few years ago, she lauds the farm as a wonderful place to rear children. However, Smith recalls going through pants pockets to scrape together money to see a movie. "It’s a good life, but it’s not a wealthy life."

The opportunity to work for oneself lures some to farming. Anthony Bok, '60, is such a person. The Camden, Maine, farmer worked as a carpenter, lobster harvester, and high school principal before raising and selling sheep, vegetables, and firewood. He also works as an emergency medical technician. His 150 acres are nestled between two mountains, leaving him with 15 to 20 acres of tillable land.

"It’s just a little bit crazy how I do things," he said of his method of doing a bit of this and a bit of that. "You have to be flexible."

Although Bok loves working for himself, he makes it clear that he is not his own boss.

"You say you are your own boss, but that’s a bunch of crap. The weather, the conditions of the soil, the seasons are your boss. They control you."

"At certain times of the year, there are things you know you have to do. You are driven, and a boss standing over you couldn’t drive you any more than the seasons and the conditions."

Indeed, the weather frequently deter-

mines a farmer’s fate. For crop harvesters, the entire year’s income can be determined within a week’s time.

"When you have a field of wheat to cut and you see this black cloud that means hail rolling in, well, there’s nothing you can do," said Joan Hinze Sutton.

Sutton, who married a farmer, has found farming a stressful and unpredictable business. "You don’t get any money until you sell the crops, but living expenses extend through the year. "There’s weather, diseases, insects, prices that plummet then rise—all things that you can’t control. One year may be good, then the crops fail the next year."

Indeed, that hope for a better crop, a more profitable year, seems to be what drives many farmers to continue.

"One thing the farmer always has is next year," said Leonard Smith.

There is no next year of farming for Regina Leonard and George Slater. But if Leonard had it to do over, she again would attempt farming, even though she and her husband are faced with seven to eight years of payments toward their farm loan. "It’s one of those things you don’t regret, because it got you where you are." She and Tom have three children, which she doubts they would have chosen to have, had they lived elsewhere. And they still own the farm. Tom now is a construction worker.

"But you lose a dimension of reality when you quit farming," says Leonard.
Dirty Books and Dirty Minds

Readers and writers of fiction unite.
It's time to fight for our right to free speech.

by Mark Dintenfass, professor of English

The following is an abbreviated version of a talk given at a Lawrence Business and Professional Luncheon on February 20, 1987.

The LAST TIME I spoke in public about censorship was 18 years ago, when I was new at Lawrence. That talk was a passionate and youthful argument against censorship of all kinds, but censorship never was a topic central to my concerns, and I haven’t felt much need to talk about it since. After all, I’m not a lawyer specializing in First Amendment cases; I’m not a scholar of literary erotica; I’m not a sociologist or psychologist who has studied the effects of sexual materials. And though I have occasionally included graphic accounts of sexuality in my fiction, I am not, by current standards, a pornographer—though perhaps we have to remember that standards now are rather different than they were 18 years ago.

At that time, the major victories over censorship—allowing the publication of books such as Henry Miller’s Tropic of Cancer and the 18th-century classic Fanny Hill—had already been won, but obscenity laws were still vigorously enforced in many communities, one rarely saw the famous four-letter words in print, and married couples on television slept in twin beds.

Well, a lot has happened since, some of it good and some of it bad, but the point here is that, for most of that time, I, as a teacher and writer, have felt gloriously free to teach and write whatever I thought should be taught and written. In short, censorship, like McCarthyism, seemed an old, dead issue.

About a year ago, however, I began to wonder if maybe it wasn’t necessary to start speaking out against censorship again.

At that time, the Meese Commission on pornography was preparing to deliver its report, which everyone knew would come out in favor of a return to at least some forms of censorship. An election struggle over an anti-obscenity ordinance was just getting under way in Green Bay. The television evangelists, many of whom have advocated censorship in various forms and guises, seemed to be increas-
ing daily in wealth and political power. Books by writers such as John Steinbeck and Kurt Vonnegut were being yanked from high school libraries around the country. Suddenly, it seemed that the bad old days—when, for example, Norman Mailer, in writing his great war novel *The Naked and the Dead*, had to put into the mouths of his soldiers the three-letter word “F-u-g” instead of the four-letter word almost every G.I. actually used—were coming back.

Well, today, I confess, I’m feeling a bit less alarmed.

The Meese Commission has reported, but most people seem not to have paid much attention to its labors. The citizens of Green Bay, in their wisdom, rejected the anti-obscenity ordinance. And recently, in a performance of *Noises Off* which I directed, one of the characters twice uttered loudly Mailer’s forbidden word and the police didn’t arrive to close down the show.

In fact, when I started writing this talk last January, I wondered if it might seem irrelevant.

I shouldn’t have worried. With half the judges in this country soon to be Reagan appointees, and all sorts of “decent” citizens of the country stirred to action by the Meese Commission’s rhetoric (not to mention the resignation of Justice Powell and Reagan’s nomination of Federal Judge Robert Bork to replace him, news of which arrives as I edit this), censorship as an issue isn’t about to go away.

Just recently, for example, a group calling itself the Fox Valley Citizens for Decency, and claiming a membership of 200 people as well as the support of Wisconsin’s newly elected governor in its endeavors, has announced it will blanket the Appleton area with its anti-smut campaign. The group’s leaders make the usual kinds of claims: they want to protect their families from the corrupting influence of pornography; their target is the sexual abuse of children; there is a causal relationship between pornography and violence, particularly sexual violence; and banning *Playboy* isn’t their goal.

Well, as the President says, there they go again.

Perhaps, at this point, a bit of historical perspective will help.

In a pluralistic society such as ours, the ordinary, and indeed commonplace, expression of the ideas of any one citizen is bound to be deeply offensive to at least a few other citizens, and people are always finding some compelling reason why particular forms of expression should be stifled. Black people, offended by the depiction of Jim and the use of the word “nigger” in *Huckleberry Finn*, clamor to have that book removed from high school English courses. Liberals, worried about war-mongering television shows, object to the recent ABC fantasy depicting a Soviet takeover of the United States. Creationists would like the Darwinists to shut up and vice-versa. Some think our children see too much war and violence on Saturday morning cartoon shows. Others think our children see too much eroticism in music videos.

In short, we all believe in freedom of expression *up to a point*, and we all define that point differently—which is why the people who wrote the Bill of Rights wisely decided that *all* speech should be free, and not just the speech that is politically or morally acceptable to the majority at any given time.

Nonetheless, almost everyone agrees that this freedom has some limits. We are not, for example, free to yell fire in a crowded theater, to use the most famous example. So, for most of our history, we have lived with censorship of one form or another.
The most persistent and niggling censorship, and the one that concerns me here, is the censorship of sexual expression in literary form.

When James Joyce published *Ulysses*, which most literary scholars agree is one of the greatest novels written in this century, he had to run the censorship gauntlet. It wasn't until 1933, in a famous Supreme Court case, that the book was cleared for publication. From that landmark decision, through the 1960s, the wall of sexual censorship was slowly dismantled by the courts.

The culmination of the anti-censorship movement came with the establishment by Lyndon Johnson of a presidential commission to look into the problem of pornography and decide whether, in fact, any actual social harm was being done by the free distribution of sexually explicit books and pictures. This commission issued its report in 1970. It concluded, and here I quote from *United States of America vs. Sex* by Philip Nobile and Eric Hadler (I am indebted to this overly-polemical but fascinating account of the Meese Commission hearings for much of the factual material that follows):

'If a case is to be made against pornography in 1970, it will have to be made on grounds other than demonstrated effects of a damaging personal or social nature. Empirical research designed to clarify the question has found no reliable evidence to date that exposure to explicit sexual materials plays a significant role in the causation of the delinquent or criminal sexual behavior among youth or adults.'

The report went on to recommend repealing 'federal, state and local legislation prohibiting the sale, exhibition or distribution of sexual materials to consenting adults' and to recommend a massive sex education effort on the grounds that 'appropriate sex information provided directly through legitimate channels and from reliable sources in healthy contexts can compete successfully with potentially distorted, warped, inaccurate and unreliable information from clandestine, illegitimate sources.'

The Johnson Commission's report was widely influential, and thanks to it, throughout the 1970s, we saw what amounted to the end of sexual censorship in America. Every small town now has its pornographic book store, and, with the introduction of the video cassette as a prime source of home entertainment, all who so desire can view triple-X movies in their living rooms. Obscenity continues to be outlawed in some places, but the grounds for proving a work obscene have been so drastically narrowed by the Supreme Court that many state laws, including Wisconsin's, have been declared unconstitutional and prosecutions have dwindled.

Of course, some have found the new freedom deeply disquieting. The attack was led first by then President Richard Nixon who called the report 'morally bankrupt.' The women's movement also has fostered some anti-pornography sentiments of its own. Though nominally liberal and liberationist in their outlook, some segments of the movement have decided that pornography, along with many non-pornographic depictions of male/female relationships, are offensive to women. Some are particularly incensed by erotic depictions of sexual violence against women—which does indeed typify some sorts of pornography. Others, including the most extreme sectors of the movement, are opposed, it seems, to almost any depiction of male-female union. For them, the missionary position itself is obscene, since it places women in an obviously subordinate situation. Anyway, for various motives, some of these women have formed an uneasy alliance against pornography with the most tradi-
tionally vocal of the anti-pornography forces, which is to say the religious fundamentalists, the same people who are also the most vocal opponents of practically every other aspect of the feminist movement. These feminist arguments have lent an air of sociological respectability to what is otherwise mostly a religious crusade.

The Reagan Administration took office indebted to that crusade. In fact, it has often pretended to be a political extension of the religious right, and while its actions have accomplished little in bringing about the so-called agenda of the zealots, it did finally, in 1985, set up a new commission—the Meese Commission—to have another look at pornography.

It must be said that the Meese Commission, insofar as it pretended to be objective, was a fraud. It was a loaded committee, its result foreordained. Its members were mostly anti-smut activists, religious leaders, anti-pornography feminists, and, in general, a host of characters whose minds were already made up. But this was, perhaps, to be expected. What was less expected is that the Meese Commission was given a budget of only $400,000 to do its job. (This figure must be compared to the $2,000,000 given the committee Lyndon Johnson set up—an amount that in real dollars was actually about 15 times as much.) Why so little funding? For one thing, you don't need massive amounts of money to reach a predestined conclusion. For another, I suspect, the administration's heart wasn't really in it when it came to stopping pornography. The commission, I suspect, was a sop to that part of the Reagan constituency that had voted for him because of his stands on the so-called social issues. The Reaganauts have generally given these people little but rhetoric to fulfill its implicit promises, and perhaps saw in the pornography issue a chance to score points cheaply. After all, what is safer politically than being against kiddie-porn and child abuse, particularly when you don't expect to do much of anything about it?

But the fraud went even deeper than that. Insofar as its task was to prove the social detriment of pornography and lead the way to censorship laws that would drive pornography back underground (where it had always been during the censorship days), the commission practiced the worst sort of hypocrisy. Despite its prejudices, despite heroic efforts, despite all the carefully chosen expert witnesses, the commissioners were never able to demonstrate with any scientific precision that pornography causes any actual social harm. The results—at best, or at worst, depending on your point of view—were inconclusive. And so, lacking a scientific consensus, the commission fell back upon moral outrage and a rhetorical stance that swept much of the scientific evidence under the rug.

Even on the explosive issue of so-called kiddie-porn, police officers testifying before the Meese Commission noted that current law was sufficient to force this stuff off the open market, and that what little exists, according to no less an authority than former FBI Director William Webster, could be handled without any new laws.

Yet, despite such testimony, the commission's report recommended a host of new censorship laws—including the upgrading of obscenity offenses from a misdemeanor to a felony.

In short, the Meese Commission's report paid lip service to its prejudices without ever proving its case, and this has had some dangerous consequences.

For one thing, it has given rhetorical ammunition to the would-be
censors, and stirred up a lot of local community activity. With little hope of getting any new laws through Congress or the courts—both of which have pretty much ignored the commission’s report—the best the anti-smut people could do was go the route of local ordinances, thus the brief furor in Green Bay and the recent formation of that Fox Valley group mentioned above.

Now it seems to me that the most frustrated people in America may be those of the religious right—the ones who sent their money to save Oral Roberts’s life and just don’t know what to do about Jim Bakker. Six years after electing “their” man to the presidency, six years after the revolution that was supposed to undo all the evils of modernity, none of the social conditions that most disturb them have changed. Abortion goes on. School prayer remains illegal. Darwin is still taught. The sexual revolution has not been undone—in fact, we are now on the verge of having condoms openly advertised on television because of the AIDS epidemic. The Exotic World News still operates on the main drag of Appleton, and the Adult Toy Shop on U.S. 41 still offends some people when they drive to Milwaukee. The implicit promise has not been fulfilled. The fundamentalists have turned out to be a political pawn in what was, I believe, primarily an economic change in the political weather, and they are justifiably angered. But having stirred up their expectations, the Reagan administration has created a climate in which the most retrograde sort of thinking has received governmental backing, and so can flourish. This is perhaps the most dangerous consequence of the Meese Commission.

Perhaps the most interesting and revealing episode to emerge from the commission is the now notorious flap over the selling of Playboy and Penthouse in 7-Eleven stores. What happened is this: a witness before the Meese Commission, the Reverend Donald Wildman, the executive director of an organization called the National Federation for Decency (the federation publishes a newsletter in which it guards the nation’s morality by attacking smut such as NBC’s “Golden Girls,” which Mr. Wildman calls a “geriatric sex series”), testified against what he called the “major players in the game of pornography”—by which he meant those retailers and corporations (NBC, Time-Life, Coca-Cola, to name a few) who make profits peddling what Mr. Wildman believes to be smut. Allen Sears, who served as executive director of the commission, then conceived the idea of sending a letter to all the accused corporations asking for their response to the charges made against them. “Failure to respond,” said the letter, which was written on Justice Department stationery, “will necessarily be accepted as an indication of no objection” to the accusations. Though Mr. Sears later denied that he meant to intimidate anyone, the letter had a rather chilling effect on at least some of the companies receiving it.

In particular, the response of The Southland Corporation, which owns and operates the 7-Eleven stores, was to pull Playboy and Penthouse from the magazine racks. Suits, counter-suits, and lots of publicity followed.

The upshot was that in the public perception the Meese Commission seemed to be carrying on a vendetta with the Playboy philosophy, and the issues that the most sober members of the com-
mission wanted to raise got blurred. A federal judge ordered the government to rescind the letter and ordered the Meese Commission not to list in its report the names of corporations which were alleged to be in the pornography business, but the damage was done. The 7-Eleven stores, and a few other intimidated retailers, still continue to ban Playboy and Penthouse from their shelves, even though Attorney General Meese himself has finally let it be known that he, having perused the magazines, does not consider them obscene. Meese added, according to the Associated Press, that in his younger days he, too, was a sometime reader of materials that were considered pornographic—apparently, one concluded, without any ill effect.

There is, to be sure, a lot of low comedy in all this, but there is something worrisome as well. As the 7-Eleven flap shows us, the real target of many of the would-be censors is not merely the truly obscene works which exist underground, and which would continue to exist no matter how strict the censorship laws become. Censorship of pornography, like the prohibition of alcohol, is never effective, as we keep learning and re-learning. The alternative to the open selling of smut is the furtive and criminal selling of it, not to mention that censorship gives its target the glamour of being forbidden fruit—which is to say that censorship is generally counter-productive. What we see is that the real targets of at least some of the pro-censorship forces, despite their protests to the contrary, is indeed the Playboy philosophy and soft-core erotica. How far is it, after all, from the banning of kiddie-porn to the banning of Lolita? Can we really count on the dedicated Citizens for Decency to recognize that Nabokov’s epic of child abuse is also one of our loveliest and wittiest and most civilized, and, yes, even most moral of novels?

You see, once you admit the principle of censorship, once you agree that some books or pictures or movies or rock ‘n’ roll records ought to be suppressed—by police action, if necessary—then you have to confront the possibility that the power of suppression may fall into the hands of people who do not share the careful distinctions you make between the harmlessly or even pleasurably arousing and the truly obscene. Once you allow the police to move against the poor smut merchant in his rundown and rather sad little store, you open the possibility that next week, or next month, or next year, they may be directed by some new and less tolerant political authority to move against Waldenbooks or the Appleton Public Library, to move against the works of Vladimir Nabokov and James Joyce, not to mention Sigmund Freud and Charles Darwin, and, for all I know, Mark Dintenfass—for I, too, think it is my right to investigate in my fiction the mystery and beauty and even occasionally the ugliness of human sexuality. It is my own freedom as a writer, and as a reader, then, which I seek to protect when I argue for the rights of the pornographer. If pornography is the price we must pay for this freedom, then I am willing to pay it. The price we would have to pay for getting rid of pornography would be much, much greater. ☐

Professor of English Mark Dintenfass, who joined the Lawrence faculty in 1968, has written six novels and currently is working on a seventh. Named a Notable Wisconsin Author by the Wisconsin Library Association, Dintenfass has written A Loving Place (1986), Old World, New World (1982), Montgomery Street (1978), Figure 8 (1974), The Case Against Org (1970), and Make Yourself an Earthquake (1969). Dintenfass teaches creative writing, 20th-century American fiction, modern drama, and film as art. Prose fiction, American literature, and composition also are among his academic interests. A native of Brooklyn, New York, he earned the bachelor’s and master’s degrees at Columbia University, served in the Peace Corps in Ethiopia, and earned the master of fine arts degree at the University of Iowa.
Mari Taniguchi, professor of music, weathers the hot June sunshine.

Smiles abound at reunion and commencement

A well-wisher embraces Jill Leigh Rodieck.
Congratulations abound for graduates James Emory Cox and Julie Ann Bergquist.

**Commencement**

The university conferred 246 bachelor's degrees on its graduating seniors and honorary degrees on six other persons at its 138th commencement Sunday, June 14. Included were 19 bachelor of music degrees and 227 bachelor of arts degrees.

President Warch presided at the unseasonably warm ceremony on the Main Hall lawn. He conferred honorary degrees on Dimitri Hadzi, sculptor and studio professor at Harvard, and Sheila Evans Widnall, the Abby Rockefeller Mauze Professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who, in turn, delivered commencement addresses.

Also honored, on the occasion of their retirement from Lawrence, were Ruth Bateman, associate professor of physical education; Marjory Irvin, professor of music; Mojmir Povolny, professor of government; and E. Graham Waring, professor of religion.

Robert Rosenberg, professor of chemistry, and Alan Parks, assistant professor of mathematics, were honored with excellence in teaching awards. And three Wisconsin high school teachers, nominated by their former students who were among Lawrence's class of 1987, received the Lawrence Award for Outstanding Teaching in Wisconsin.

Included in the weekend events were the annual commencement concert, featuring four soloists from the graduating class, and a baccalaureate service. E. Graham Waring delivered the sermon at the Saturday morning baccalaureate service.

For further information about commencement, see "Currents" and "Faculty News."

Congratulation abound for graduates James Emory Cox and Julie Ann Bergquist.
Future member of the Class of 2007?
Reunion Weekend

More than 925 alumni and family members attended Lawrence's annual Reunion Weekend Friday, June 19, through Sunday, June 21.

Among the scheduled activities were a theater party; historical exhibits; tours of the campus and the college's laser laboratory; lectures, a breakfast, and a reception honoring retiring faculty members Ruth Bateman, Marjory Irvin, Mojmir Povolny, and E. Graham Waring; class cocktail parties and picnics; a banquet; a Fun Run; and a convocation.

A 90-member alumni choir performed at the convocation, which also included the presentation of three Distinguished Achievement Awards and three Outstanding Service Awards to Lawrence alumni. Receiving awards were Barbara J. Allen, M-D '64, posthumously; David R. Challoner, '56; Joan Stidham Nist, '47; Patricia Webb Thomas and Peter J. Thomas, both '62; Evangeline Fisher Conway, M-D '26; and Jane Cornell Smith, '37. Profiles of these alumni appear on pages 42 and 43.

The earliest class represented during the weekend was the Class of '08. Ina Millar Rice, 101 years of age and a member of that class, traveled from East Lansing, Michigan, to attend the banquet.
Commencement features honorary degree recipients Hadzi and Widnall

Receiving honorary degrees and addressing the graduates at Lawrence's 138th commencement on June 14, 1987, were Sheila Evans Widnall, the Abby Rockefeller Mauze Professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dimitri Hadzi, sculptor and studio professor at Harvard University.

Widnall, an internationally recognized expert in fluid mechanics and aerodynamics, has received the highest achievement awards given by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) and the Society of Women Engineers. She is a fellow of the American Physical Society, the AIAA, and the National Academy of Engineering, and current president of the American Association for the Achievement of Science. Her government service includes membership on advisory committees of the National Science Foundation and the United States Air Force, on the board of visitors of the Air Force Academy, and as director of university research for the United States Department of Transportation.

Hadzi has compiled an impressive record of private and public sculptural projects throughout this country and the world. Along with Yale, Princeton, and Stanford universities; the Whitney, Guggenheim, and Hirschhorn museums; the Smithsonian; Lincoln Center; and Tilburg, Holland, Appleton, too, now has a Hadzi sculpture. He has won fellowships from Tiffany, Guggenheim, and Fulbright and has participated in three prestigious Venice Biennales. His creations, characterized as "sculpture with a memory," incorporate sculptural forms of the past into a modern vision.

After receiving the honorary doctor of fine arts degree, Hadzi charged the graduating seniors to develop strong egos, yet temper those egos with humility. He hoped they would give much, yet expect little. And he refuted the saying "Life is short." There will be enough time, he said, to accomplish much.

Widnall, recipient of the honorary doctor of science degree, spoke of citizenship in a world transformed by science and technology. She charged the class of '87 to challenge opinions and advocacy and to re-claim democracy in areas dominated by the need to rely on experts. She spoke of life as a process of transformation. "Beginning now, you will be transformed from one who has been an object of caring to one who cares . . . for the people and the institutions and the causes," she said. "Go for it."

University recognizes three outstanding Wisconsin teachers

Mary Ann De Salva, Margaret Heraly, and David Kiepert received the third annual Lawrence University Awards for Outstanding Teaching in Wisconsin during the university's commencement ceremonies on June 14.

De Salva, Heraly, and Kiepert were honored in recognition of their strong devotion to the value of learning and their abiding influence on the lives and academic development of their students. Nominated by Lawrence seniors who attended Wisconsin high schools, the recipients were selected by the Lawrence Committee on Teacher Education.

De Salva and Heraly, who instruct English and speech, respectively, teach at Preble High School in Green Bay, and were nominated for the award by their former student Karin Sconzert. Sconzert cited the two Preble teachers as "determined to help their students realize their full potential."

David Kiepert, director of jazz studies and woodwind instructor at Stevens Point Area Senior High School since 1980, was nominated by his protégé Robert Hudson. Hudson cited Kiepert as "a man who is held in high esteem by both students and colleagues," and as an instructor who is "known statewide for his excellence as a jazz educator."

Senior awarded Watson Fellowship

Michael Youngblood, '87, has been awarded a Watson Fellowship by the Thomas J. Watson Foundation of Providence, Rhode Island.

One of 80 students from 45 small colleges and universities around the country, Youngblood will use the $11,000 grant to research cultures in extreme climates. He plans to travel to Greenland, Sudan, and Australia. "I am particularly interested in how culture is a reflection of the surrounding environment," he says.

An anthropology major, Youngblood is from Edina, Minnesota.
University receives National Science Foundation grant

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has awarded Lawrence a grant of $10,000 to partially fund the acquisition of six microcomputers, hardware, and software for student-conducted experimentation in cognitive, social, and perceptual psychology.

Under the direction of Peter Glick and Terry Rew-Gottfried, assistant professors of psychology, students will use the equipment to learn the essential methodologies of psychology, and will actively participate in the design and conduct of research projects.

In addition, the equipment will be used for demonstration purposes in perceptual, social, and language psychology.

Warch elected to NAICU board

President Richard Warch was elected to the board of directors of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (NAICU) at its 11th annual meeting in Washington, D.C., in February.

NAICU represents the nation's private colleges and universities in federal relations with particular emphasis on student aid programs, tax policies, and federal initiatives to improve academic quality and student access to higher education.

Warch is one of 24 board directors to lead the 850-member association. He will represent the midwestern region of the nation.

Jazz legend compliments Lawrence

Dave Brubeck, jazz pianist and composer, not only brought an evening of jazz and sacred works to Appleton during his spring visit to campus, he also paid Lawrence musicians a compliment in asking them to play the premiere rehearsal of the composition he is preparing for the papal visit to San Francisco.

Brubeck and his two sons, joined by the Lawrence concert choir and chamber ensemble for two of Brubeck’s sacred compositions, performed to a standing-room-only crowd in the Memorial chapel on May 31. Brubeck was so impressed with the Lawrence musicians that he hastily completed the piece he is preparing for Pope John Paul’s September visit, and Richard Bjella, director of choral studies at Lawrence, quickly recruited members of the Lawrence choir, brass students, and faculty to render a recording on the Monday morning following the Brubeck concert. Bjella conducted the rehearsal of the new Brubeck composition, as well as the 70-voice choir and 24-piece orchestra that joined Brubeck during his concert. The jazz legend has since contacted Bjella to express his appreciation for the Lawrence rendition and to say the piece is expected to be played as the pope leaves Candlestick Park.
Symposium centers on women's issues

"Revaluing Women: Work and Culture in the Late 20th Century" was the focus of the 1987 William Kellogg Harkins Memorial Fund Symposium, a series of events intended to promote discussion of issues of moral significance. Featured speaker Barbara Ehrenreich, author, journalist, and feminist, pointed out in an April 21 convocation, "Confronting Antifeminism," that women's struggle for equality continues, with the most recent obstacle being The New Right. The symposium also included lectures on gender and grass-roots leadership, advertising's image of women, black women, reconceptualizations of the female self, and the changing role of women at Lawrence. A theatre performance and workshop on sexual abuse prevention and an extensive film series rounded out the schedule of events.

Lawrence women discuss their successes in science

Five alumnae returned to campus during April and May to discuss their successes in science as part of the Recent Advances in Biology Seminars. Environmental regulations, reef corals, and the toxic effects of PCB were among the topics presented by Elisabeth A. Stull, '65, scientist with the energy and environmental systems division of the Argonne National Laboratory in Argonne, Ill.; Nancy Rentner Parker, '59, associate professor of biological science at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville; Anne B. Foster, '73, assistant professor of geology at the University of Iowa; Kathleen A. Fitzpatrick, '70, associate professor of biology at Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.; and Thea B. Sager, '59, associate professor of human biology at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.
Although *Lawrence Ahead* does not conclude for two more months, one vital goal of the campaign was achieved triumphantly on June 30, and, in the process, a new standard for support was set. 1986-87 was not simply the best giving year in Lawrence's history—it has no rival. The first six months of the year were so productive that some people worried that alumni giving had peaked or that it was a one-time response to pending tax reform. But the pace continued, and the second six months produced far more gift income from individual donors than the same period in any previous year. Total support...
from all private sources amounted to $7,055,000, an increase of 52 percent over last year and 37 percent over Lawrence's previous best year.

Alumni giving led the way with record numbers of donors and record total gifts. The challenge by Emery Anseorge, '33, to match dollar-for-dollar all new and increased gifts had a great effect and was met even before June. And Bill Weiss's promise to match the first-year gifts of all new Founders Club members produced 56 more donors in that category. In all, alumni participation rose to 54.3 percent, among the best in the nation, ahead of such giants as Harvard, Yale, and Stanford, and far better than such rivals as Carleton and Grinnell.

Perhaps the best news of this remarkable year was to be found in annual giving. Strengthening the annual fund—those essential gifts to meet the operating expenses that make Lawrence such an appealing college—was a stated objective of the campaign. Among liberal arts colleges in the Midwest, Lawrence ranks second only to Grinnell in per student expenditures, making annual operating gifts a key to future success.

A five-year goal of $8.7 million for annual support had been set for the Lawrence Ahead campaign. To reach it, we knew that we would have to increase alumni donor participation from a very respectable 39 percent to a remarkable 50 percent. We also would have to double the average alumni gift from $100 to $200, and more than double the size of the Parents Fund. Finally, corporate and foundation support for current purposes would have to reach $1 million.

Such expectations were bold, and the effort to achieve them might have diverted attention from the overall effort to raise $35 (and later $40) million. But the campaign steering committee felt that if the college substantially strengthened the annual fund, Lawrence Ahead would have been a success no matter what the total dollar count was. On the other hand, if the larger goal were reached without a stronger annual fund, the campaign's achievements would be short-lived.

Each year of the campaign produced a new record in the number and percent of alumni donors. Overall gifts to the college increased in every year but one. The Parents Fund doubled in 1984-85, then nearly doubled again in 1985-86. As the last fiscal year of the campaign dawned, there was every reason to hope that the initial ambitions for annual giving would be realized. We didn't dream they would be realized in such fine fashion.

The alumni rate of participation increased to 54.3 percent, and alumni gifts for current operations increased 17 percent. The Parents Fund held steady, and corporate and foundation gifts for current purposes, while less than the extraordinary levels of the preceding two years, remained substantial. When the dust had settled and the gifts were summed, support for Lawrence's on-going programs amounted to more than $10 million since the campaign began. More important, the annual level of giving for current operations from every source was significantly higher throughout the campaign than pre-campaign levels.

So Lawrence emerges from Lawrence Ahead with far more than new buildings, new equipment, and increased endowment. It emerges with a vigorous program of annual giving that will enable the college to capitalize on its campaign accomplishments. Lawrence Ahead may end in October, but 1986-87 has given alumni and friends the opportunity to move Lawrence even further ahead in the coming years.
Biomedical ethics and laser physics programs enhanced

The Lawrence Ahead campaign has secured substantial gifts to foster two emerging academic programs in biomedical ethics and laser physics within the college's curriculum. In the case of biomedical ethics, a generous grant from the Mielke Family Foundation in 1985 established and fully endowed the Edward F. Mielke Chair in Ethics in Medicine, Science, and Society. In doing so, the foundation has made it possible for Lawrence to sustain and extend its initiatives in exploring a variety of pertinent moral issues that arise in the practice of contemporary medicine. Under the leadership of Professor John M. Stanley, the Edward F. Mielke Professor, the college's program in biomedical ethics seeks to engage the medical and other professional communities in the thoughtful examination of a variety of medical dilemmas. Similarly, grants from the General Electric Foundation, Coherent, Inc., the W.M. Keck Foundation, and the National Science Foundation have provided John R. Brandenberger, professor of physics, with the necessary financial resources and equipment to launch a bold new program in laser physics and modern optics.

Both programs have generated a tremendous amount of interest within and beyond the Lawrence community. This interest has led to additional support and two important conferences which attracted a stellar group of scholars to campus. The participation of these scholars is concrete evidence of the quality and importance of these programs and indicates the esteem held for Stanley and Brandenberger by the academic, scientific, and medical communities.

In early May, Lawrence hosted a three-day biomedical ethics conference that brought 35 of the world's top physicians and medical ethicists to campus. The International Working Conference on Non-treatment Decisions provided a forum for frank and candid discussion about some of the most critical and complex medical issues of our time. Specifically, the conference sought to share insights about the medical and ethical dimensions of decisions to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment for terminal, near terminal, or medically hopeless patients. These decisions were examined across different medical specializations and different medical cultures by delegates from Denmark, England, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway, Scotland, Sweden, and the United States. Funding for the conference was made possible, in part, through a major grant from the Appleton Medical Center Foundation, Inc. Stanley, delighted with the success of the conference, currently is preparing to publish the conference proceedings.

Fifteen physicists from across the country convened at Lawrence on June 22-23 for the Laser Physics and Modern Optics in Liberal Arts Colleges conference. This conference reflected Lawrence's recent efforts to find the appropriate ways and means of introducing and promoting the study of lasers in the physics curriculum. The principal goal of the conference was to share Lawrence's recent initiatives with other colleges and discuss and examine how laser physics and modern optics can and should be incorporated in the undergraduate science curriculum.

The growing recognition of the importance of laser physics led the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to sponsor this conference. Scientists were invited from outstanding liberal arts colleges and universities, a major laser manufacturer, an aerospace research laboratory, and the National Science Foundation. College and university participants were selected based on their own research and “the thought that their laser research was probably beginning to manifest itself in the curriculum,” according to Brandenberger. All participants submitted papers, which will be printed together with the conference proceedings and distributed to 500 colleges nationwide.

The impact and potential of both programs will undoubtedly extend far beyond the Lawrence campus and the Lawrence Ahead campaign. While all academic programs have benefited from the campaign's success, it is particularly gratifying to see these new academic initiatives prosper and receive national and international recognition.
Plantz chair endowment approaches $500,000

Thanks to the leadership of Harry R. Snyder, '27, and the enthusiastic cooperation of his classmates and other alumni from the Plantz years, the endowment for the Samuel Plantz Chair in Religion is nearing $500,000, or about two-thirds of the way to the $750,000 goal. Gifts and pledges for the Plantz chair totaled $493,000 by June 30, the end of Lawrence's 1986-87 fiscal year.

Named in honor of Lawrence's seventh president, who maintained a particular interest in religious studies, the endowment both recognizes Plantz's long, faithful, and energetic service to the college and helps underwrite the teaching program of the religious studies department. While guiding the college through a crucial period of growth in the physical plant, curriculum, and enrollment, Plantz sustained a deep interest in the individual growth and development of Lawrence students and believed the study of religion would promote that growth. Despite changes in the study of religion since Plantz's era (1894-1924), the religious studies department continues to play a key role in liberal education at Lawrence.

Income from the Plantz endowment will underwrite faculty salaries, research activities, and other costs associated with maintaining the quality and scope of the religious studies department. The endowment is one of eight such funds established during the Lawrence Ahead campaign.

Although the Plantz endowment is almost two-thirds complete, substantial additional support is needed to achieve the $750,000 goal. Contributions to the Plantz chair may be made through outright gifts, pledges, bequests or other testamentary provisions, and life-income gifts. For more information, contact the Lawrence development office.

Art center update

Though still lines on a blueprint, Lawrence's new art center is attracting the attention of donors. For even as Worcester came tumbling down earlier this summer, gifts for its replacement were piling up.

At this writing, $3.4 million has been given or pledged and several more alumni and friends of the college are hoping to provide additional funds—some for galleries or studios, some for desks or easels.

This final campaign project clearly has stirred the excitement of many who had not yet contributed and of others who have chosen to give again. Slated for completion in early 1989, the art center will be the focus of capital fund raising even after Lawrence Ahead officially has ended.

As you will note from the photograph on the inside back cover of this magazine, site preparation is well under way with construction slated to begin soon.
Retiring faculty honored at commencement

Retiring faculty members Marjory Irvin, Mojmir Povolny, E. Graham Waring, and Ruth Bateman were awarded honorary degrees during Lawrence's 1987 commencement ceremony.

Marjory Irvin, professor of music, taught at Lawrence and Milwaukee-Downer College for nearly four decades. The recipient of the 1977 Excellent Teaching Award, she authored *Music in Perspective*, which was published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich in 1976.

The citation read at commencement by Colin Murdoch, dean of the conservatory, described Irvin as a "mentor to generations of students and colleagues. Her service will be missed, but she will be missed even more: for her humor, humanity, and wisdom."

Mojmir Povolny, professor of government, left his native Czechoslovakia at the time of the Communist takeover and joined the Lawrence faculty in 1958. A specialist in human rights, international politics, American foreign policy, European democracies, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia under communist rule, Povolny is the author of numerous articles published in professional journals. While at Lawrence, he served as acting vice president for academic affairs and as dean of the university faculty, in addition to his teaching position. J. Michael Hittle, dean of the faculty, commented at commencement that "Mojmir Povolny has given Lawrence a very special kind of leadership—not only from various assignments within the ranks of faculty and in administration, but also from strength and depth of character. We all shall miss his wise counsel."

E. Graham Waring, professor of religion, joined the faculty in 1951. Jack Stanley, professor of religion, noted that "for nine student generations, [Waring] has shared lofty ideas with Lawrence students through patient teaching and with his colleagues through his insightful scholarship."

Ruth Bateman, associate professor of physical education, joined the Lawrence faculty in 1953. While at Lawrence, Bateman served as director of the athletic program for women students, women's field hockey coach, and track coach. In addition, she was one of the founders of Women in Support of Athletics at Lawrence (WISAL).

Rich Agness, director of athletics and recreation, said of Bateman, "I'm thankful for her leadership role in the development of our recreation center program. I'll miss her good humor, tough-mindedness, and common sense."

Parks and Rosenberg named outstanding teachers

Alan Parks, assistant professor of mathematics, and Robert Rosenberg, professor of chemistry, were honored with excellence in teaching awards during the college's commencement ceremonies in June.

Parks received the 1987 Outstanding Young Teacher Award. President Warch cited Parks as having "waged a vigorous assault on math anxiety, transforming mathophobes into mathophiles" since joining the faculty in 1985.

Parks earned the B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees, all in mathematics, at the University of Wisconsin. Author of several articles for mathematical journals, he is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Rosenberg received the Excellent Teaching Award. He was cited by President Warch as being "a deeply committed, articulate expositor of the physical and human consequences of nuclear warfare" whose "clear, patient explanations...describing complex physical-chemical phenomena are legendary."

Author and co-author of several textbooks on chemistry and thermodynamics, Rosenberg also has written many articles for publication. A member of the Lawrence faculty since 1956, he earned the B.S. degree at Trinity College and the Ph.D. degree at Northwestern University.

News notes

Research Corporation has awarded John Gastineau, '80, instructor of physics, a $17,000 grant donated by The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Gastineau will use the grant to study transition probabilities and the electron impact excitation of krypton.

Gastineau earned the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Wisconsin in 1982 and 1986, respectively. He joined the Lawrence faculty in 1986.

Research Corporation, a nonprofit foundation for the advancement of academic science and technology, uses its own and contributed resources to support basic research in the physical and life sciences.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has awarded Erika Esau, assistant professor of art and curator, a John J. McCloy Fellowship in Art for 1987-88. She will use the fellowship to travel to Germany where she will study German expressionist art in preparation for the publication of a catalog describing Lawrence's permanent art collection.
Rich Camps's 6-2 record and trio of three-hitters earned him the team's most valuable pitcher honor.

Spring sports wrap-up

Men's baseball (11-9-2)
A seemingly innocent 9-5 win against Henry Ford College in the season opener proved to be a good omen for the 1987 men's baseball team. Not only was it the Vikings' first-ever win in six years of spring trips to Panama City, Fla., it helped the Vikes post their first winning season since 1981. The Vikings counted doubleheader sweeps over archrivals Ripon and St. Norbert colleges among their 11 wins this year.

Sophomore first baseman Bill Briesemeister paced an explosive Viking attack that averaged one run per inning and boasted a team batting average of .299. Briesemeister batted .462 during the year, second best in school history. He led the team in six offensive categories to win the team's most valuable player award. His .987 fielding average earned him the team's golden glove award.

Briesemeister was one of seven Vikings to hit more than .300 this year. Sophomore shortstop Shawn Koerner batted .377 with seven doubles, sophomore infielder Rich Camps hit .364, and junior team captain Scott Schanhofer led by example, hitting .353 with four doubles and three home runs.

Camps not only did the job with the bat, he used his right arm effectively as well. The Vikes' most valuable pitcher, Camps compiled a 6-2 record with a respectable 3.35 earned run average. He tied a school record by firing three 3-hitters during the season while allowing the fewest hits per innings pitched (.63 hits/innings), breaking Bill Greer's, '75, record set in 1972.

Junior Brad Snelson, a.k.a. "Dr. K," broke the Vikings' single-season strikeout record for the second straight year. (K is the baseball scoring symbol for a strikeout.) Snelson broke his own strikeout record from a year ago by one, fanning 52 batters in 52 innings. He needs just eight more strikeouts to move ahead of John Bill, '79, as the Vikes' all-time leader.

Women's softball (15-5)
The women's softball team parlayed the seemingly bionic pitching arm of senior Susan Beckwith and the dynamite-loaded bat of freshman Tracie Spangenberg into the most successful
Three-time all-Midwest Conference pitcher Susan Beckwith fed the Vikes to their best season ever, pitching 124 of a possible 127 innings.

Season in the Vikings’ four-year history of fastpitch softball. In the span of a short four-week season, the Vikings found time to put together not one, but two seven-game winning streaks en route to a 15-5 record. They capped the season in fitting style, winning the first annual Wisconsin Independent Colleges-Women’s Athletic Conference (WIC-WAC) tournament, outscoring their opponents 31-8 in the process.

Beckwith was a fixture on the mound throughout the season for the Vikes. The holder of every Viking pitching record cemented her status as one of the Midwest Conference’s premier pitchers by tossing two 1-hitters, two 2-hitters, and four 3-hitters during the season. She matched the school record with 76 strikeouts while pitching 124 of a possible 127 innings this year. Beckwith, the only Viking to have played in every game, pitched 365 innings out of a possible 380 in her career.

While Beckwith kept the opposition off the bases, Spangenberg was on base so often she could have been charged rent. Spangenberg not only played SS (shortstop) for the Vikes, she practiced SS—as in “shuddered” (what her opponents did when she got in the batter’s box) and “shattered” (what she did to most of the school offensive records). She batted an incredible .515 during the season, with an even more phenomenal slugging average of 1.030. She crushed six home runs just this year, five more than any other Viking had hit in a career, and she added six triples and four doubles just for good measure.

Beckwith and Spangenberg both earned all-Midwest Conference honors, Beckwith for the third year in a row. Senior Kathy Keating, who hit .455 during the tournament, and sophomore Sandy Landis, who led the tournament with a .778 average, joined Beckwith and Spangenberg in earning all-WIC-WAC honors.

Men’s track
Heading into the Midwest Conference championships, the men’s track team had finished first or second in every meet of the season, including first place in the Wisconsin private colleges championships. The Vikings entertained thoughts of winning their first MC track title in 40 years, but despite producing two conference champions, the Vikings settled for fifth place.

Sophomore Steve Wereley, the Vikings’ jumper par excellence, successfully defended his Midwest Conference titles in both the long and triple jumps. Wereley turned in his best efforts of the season in both jumps, winning for the second year in a row the long jump in 22’7 3/4” and the triple jump in 45’3 3/4”. He added a third-place finish in the 110-meter hurdles to account for 26 of the Vikings’ 55 team points.

Senior Steve Dobbe and freshman Keith VanderMeulen were the only other Vikes to place in more than one individual event. Dobbe, who ended his career holding more records than any other Viking on the books, placed fifth in the 100-meter dash and sixth in the 200-meter dash. VanderMeulen posted a pair of sixth-place finishes in the 1,500- and 5,000-meter runs.

Earlier in the season, freshman Brian Koeneman tied Bob Eddy’s, ’79, school record in the high jump (6’6”), while the quartet of Jeff Campbell, ’89, Steve Jung, ’90, Dobbe, and Ray Ramsey, ’88, lowered the 1600-meter relay to 3:23.8, nearly eight seconds faster than what it was just three years ago.
Men's tennis
Led by senior Dan Hartenstein, the men's tennis team kept its string of top five Midwest Conference finishes alive. The Vikings placed fourth at this year's conference tournament, marking the fifth year in a row they've finished in the top five. Hartenstein reached the finals at no. 6 singles, finishing second after losing a tough three-set match 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

Senior C.J. Laing wrapped up his outstanding career with a 10-8 record at no. 1 singles. He highlighted his season with second-place finishes at the strong 32-player Luther College singles tournament and at the nine-team Lawrence Invitational. Laing's 34 career victories are the second most by a Viking during the 1980s. (Peter Montross, '85, is the '80s leader with 42.)

The Vikings were 2-8 in doubles matches.

Women's track
With a team dominated by underclassmen, especially freshmen, and their top finisher from the previous year at home nursing a pulled hamstring, the women's track team slipped to ninth at this year's Midwest Conference championships.

Freshman Jenny Aspen placed third in the 400-meter dash to claim top individual honors for the Vikings at conference. She also anchored the 1600-meter relay team to a fourth-place finish.

Senior Julie Horst closed out her career as the only Lawrence woman to place at the conference meet four years in a row. She placed fourth in the triple jump and fifth in the long jump. Sophomore distance runner Dana Schaefer also was a double placewinner, finishing fourth in the 5,000-meter run and sixth in the 3,000-meter run.

Sophomore Stephanie Samuel pulled a hamstring muscle the week before conference and never got a chance to defend the long jump title she won a year ago. Earlier in the season, Samuel shattered her own record in the shot put with a toss of 39'2½". Freshman Ellen Huber, who set a pair of school records during the indoor season, added the outdoor 100-meter hurdle record to her list of achievements.

Sophomore Becky Gilbert accounted for the third varsity record of the season, setting a new mark in the 3,000-meter steeplechase.

All-sports standings
Based on the final point totals of the 12-school Midwest Conference all-sports standings, 1986-87 was a very successful year for Lawrence. The men matched their best finish ever by finishing second to Knox College, 89½ to 80½. The women placed fifth overall, their highest finish since joining the Midwest Conference in 1983.

The standings are based on points awarded for a school's finish in each sport, with 12 points awarded for first place, 11 for second, etc. Both the men and the women captured a Midwest Conference championship during the year, with the men winning the football title and the women winning their second straight tennis title.

Warch speaks out at NCAA convention
A special NCAA convention held this summer in Dallas focused on the problems of, and the abuses in, intercollegiate athletics. Lawrence was in the spotlight at the convention, represented by President Richard Warch, who is rapidly becoming a nationally recognized advocate and outspoken proponent of athletic reform.

Warch caused eyebrows to raise and drew a few disbelieving stares while voicing his Division III perspective before nearly 1,200 representatives of the NCAA membership. He was one of four college presidents invited to speak at the convention, which kicked off an 18-month national forum examining the role of college athletics in higher education.

Designed to foster discussion and debate, most of the proposals presented by the convention speakers were provocative, some downright radical.

Warch's solutions to cure, or at least send into remission, the ills currently infecting college athletics were no exception: Eliminate the huge profits produced by big-time athletic programs and you effectively stifle both the incentive and the need to cheat. He urged that athletics be funded not by booster clubs, but by the institutions themselves as part of the college's operating budget, and that monies derived from television appearances, bowl games, and post-season tournaments be divided equally among all NCAA members.

Warch's revenue-sharing proposal, while earning him the moniker "Robin Hood," in some convention circles, drew national attention and praise from the Houston Chronicle and The Dallas Morning News to the Chicago Tribune and the front page of USA Today. Ken Denlinger of The Washington Post called Warch's proposal "the best idea" of the convention.

In his remarks during the convention, Warch reaffirmed his belief "that student-athletes are, or should be, just that—students who participate in athletics as part of, not the reason for, their undergraduate education. If sports are to be included in the program of the college, they should be included as part of the educational expenditure. To finance sports in any other way, especially those generated beyond the realm of the institution, is to proclaim that the institution does not value sports enough to pay for them.''

He said, "Achieving the Final Four or receiving a bowl bid or earning a place in the NCAA playoffs ought to be reward enough for the talents and successes of an athletic team and a college or university. Let us abolish the extrinsic rewards of huge financial bonuses and use the money to support the programs of all institutions that field athletic teams as a part and expression of their educational missions."
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Interested in having a copy of your class reunion photograph?
Send a $5 check, payable to Lawrence University, a note indicating which class year you would like, and your name and address to the Office of Public Affairs, Lawrence University, Appleton, WI 54911. We'll send you a 5"x7" black-and-white photo.

28 60th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988

29 Winifred Sullivan Johnson, Lancaster, Ohio, spent January and February in Maui with three friends with whom she taught in Anchorage, Alaska, during the World War II years. Elizabeth Thompson Morgan, Dauphin Island, Ala., has traveled to Europe, South America, and Africa, and spends summers in Eagle Harbor, Mich. Beth Cameron Hite, ’27, a Mu Phi Epsilon sister, and Clarence Bennetts, ’28, are her neighbors. Golf, theatre, travel, and hospital volunteer work occupy Mildred Christian Verhage’s, Laguna Hills, Calif., time.

32 Mary Shannon, M.D., lives in River Forest, Ill. Now known as “Sister Francia,” she has been teaching history for 20 years and is now at Trinity High for girls.

33 55th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988

Margaret K. Kasar, M.D., Milwaukee, attended a joint meeting in Chicago in July 1986 of the American Association for Clinical Chemistry and the Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists. While there, Margaret’s associates asked for her photograph and curriculum vitae, which resulted in a poster of 32 women from the early days of clinical chemistry. The poster was first displayed at the entrance of the exhibit hall at McCormick Place and now hangs at the national office of the Association for Clinical Chemistry in Washington, D.C.

37 Prudence Dorn, M.D., lives in San Francisco and edits a nutrition publication. Annabelle Levenson McGuire, M.D., Highland Park, Ill., volunteers to the Alliance for the Mentally Ill. Jeanette Oberndorfer, M.D., Milwaukee, and her sister Helen, M.D. ’34, have traveled throughout the world—India, China, Burma. Last June, they went barging and ballooning in France. Volunteer work also keeps Jeanette very busy.

38 50th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988

Don Easterberg, Kirkland, Wash., “retired a decade ago and settled in the beautiful Northwest.” He traveled around the United States and Canada for 16 months in a motorhome and frequently visits his daughter in Switzerland. Don keeps busy entertaining the elderly at nursing homes, senior citizen centers and churches with organ and piano playing, magic shows, and travelogs.

41 Jean Keast Gridley moved to New York four years ago after she and her husband sold their publishing company to Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. She reports that Manhattan is an exciting place to live and that she has never regretted selling the company to move. Jean keeps busy now with volunteer work.

42 45th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988
43 45th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988

Kenneth Coffman, Milwaukee, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Downey Inc., was selected president-elect of the Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc. He has served as president of the Milwaukee and Southeastern Wisconsin chapters of this trade group, which represents heating, piping, air conditioning, and plumbing union contractors.

Shirlee Emmons Baldwin, New York, newly elected to the American Academy of Teachers of Singing, is working on the biography of Lauritz Melchior, the great Heldentenor with whom she sang. The book will be published by Macmillan in 1988. Shirlee, a teacher of master classes, has been a contributing editor to the Bulletin of the National Association of Teachers of Singing since 1982. Juanita Hannon Current, Portland, Ore., has been designing and producing jewelry by the lost wax method for more than ten years. Marjorie Day, Shorewood, Wis., is an employment manager for WITI-TV 6. She recently was honored as “Broadcast Pioneer” by the Badger chapter of American Women in Radio and Television. Dayton Grafman, Phoenix, performed musical arrangements in “Show Stoppers,” an open house in the Sundome in February 1987. Many Lawrence alumni were in the audience of 2,000. Robert Nagan, Indianapolis, Ind., was honored for his distinguished service as a governor of the American College of Surgeons. He has served in this capacity for the past six years. Robert is chief of staff at St. Vincent’s and St. Francis hospitals and president of the Indiana chapter of the American College of Surgeons. Charles E. Rollins, Newtown, Pa., is president of Bucks County Community College. The college, the tenth largest institution of higher education in Pennsylvania, with 10,000 students, just celebrated its 20th anniversary. Charles is the founding president of the institution. Marguerite Brown Tibbets, Beloit, Wis., is working with genealogy and quilting. She has her first commissioned quilt in the making and is planning a genealogy vacation to Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, with a side trip to North Carolina to view quilts. Kip Albrecht Vincent, Appleton, celebrated 20 years as a music instructor for the local Y.M.C.A. She also produces and hosts “The Kip Vincent Show,” a local access cable TV show featuring Fox Valley music personalities and educators. In addition, she is in her seventh year of elementary school music instruction in Freedom, Wis. Barbara Hobbs Withey, Santa Barbara, Calif., is finishing a novel set on a Greek freighter.


44 45th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988

Pat Drennan Fecht, Arleta, Calif., is teaching art, architectural history, and speech. She directed “Oklahoma” for her church. Jeanne Willems Guerin, De Pere, Wis., is in her 28th year of teaching music in the De Pere school system. Edmund LeRoux, Huron, S.D., is retired from the federal government service (USGS) after almost 40 years of service. Elaine Johnson Luedeman, Milwaukee, keeps busy with volunteer work for Lawrence, her church, Goodwill Industries, Mobile Meals, and Kappa Alpha Theta, while still finding time to work one day a week for an ad agency. Harold Luedeman is an investment broker and vice president for Robert W. Baird Co. Mary Grimm Peterson, Milwaukee, performs with the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra, the Florentine Opera Company, and two smaller groups. Jacque Otto Purdue, San Diego, is in her 30th year of teaching at the elementary school level. Ed Wet tengel, Appleton, has retired from engineering and his rank of captain with the U.S. Army.
John Harris, Sioux Falls, S.D., superintendent of the city’s public schools, was named one of the nation’s top 100 school executives. Harris and 99 other full-time elementary and secondary administrators were featured in the February 1987 edition of The Executive Educator. The magazine received about 800 nominations for the annual award. A group of educators chose the top 100.

John W. Puth recently moved to Missoula, Mont., after 32 years of service to the American Can Co. He enjoys skiing, hunting, and fishing.

James R. Boldt, Appleton, has been appointed vice president and general manager of Great Northern Corporation’s corrugated container operations.

Waneta Esch Araneo, Orange Park, Fla., recently was appointed to the governor of Florida to the Northern Florida Advisory Board for Health and Rehabilitative Services. Judie Walworth Bare, Monroe, Mich., has rejoined the workforce after raising four children for 23 years. She is working in the accounting department of a local bank.

Richard Beringer, Grand Forks, N. Dak., is joint author of Why the South Lost the Civil War (University of Georgia Press, 1986). Lyle Delwiche, Excelsior, Minn., is a member of the Netherlands/America Chamber of Commerce. He promotes good relations and business between the Netherlands and Minnesota and is working to develop a Dutch studies program at the University of Minnesota. In addition, he is chair of the Outreach Task Force on the Governor’s Advisory Commission on International Trade.

Meridee Masterson, Palatine, Ill., teaches Spanish and is chair of the foreign language department at Palatine High School. She also translates correspondence for a major international automotive supply company. William, ’51, and Barbara Anderson Morris live in Rockford, Ill., where he is president of West, Morris, Davis and Muender Advertising Agency. Barbara does a lot of free-lance lecturing in American art history since receiving a master’s degree in nineteenth-century American art history two years ago.

David and Barbara Bennett Sackett, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, spent a sabbatical in Ireland last year. Barbara earned a master’s degree in community health and is now working on geriatric research. She also took an Outward Bound trip last winter and lived for ten snowy days in northern Ontario. David is chief of medicine at Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals. Donna Fraider Stewart, Longboat Key, Fla., now finds herself back in the job market. After managing an interior design studio for the past year, she is trying her hand at professional fund raising. Gordon Wagner, Tiffin, Ohio, is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Commercial National Bank. He is a certified commercial lender and chairman of the board of trustees at Tiffin University.


Barbara Craig Buck, Spring Valley, N.Y., is the captain of a local volunteer ambulance corps which averages more than 200 calls a month. As an emergency medical technician for the past 10 years, Barbara herself has made more than 2,500 calls. Frank Cole, Algonquin, Ill., is director of personnel for the Barrington, Ill., schools and is active with the United Fund Board, the Nuclear Freeze Board, and serves on church committees and in the choir. Glory Thompson Wiltinger, Glenview, Ill., is busy balancing two jobs—one as a restaurant manager and the other as a church secretary.
Lawrence and Milwaukee-Downer Class of 1958, 30th year reunion. 


58 Louis Falk, Des Moines, Iowa, was a priest in the Episcopal Church before changing careers to work in business for 14 years. His last position was president of General Growth Management Co., which manages 33 shopping malls in the USA and Puerto Rico. In 1978, he joined the Anglican Catholic Church, and, in 1981, he became the bishop of a new missionary diocese in Minnesota, Kansas, and Missouri. He now is the archbishop for the Archdiocese of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, and Puerto Rico. In 1978, he joined the Episcopal Church, University of New Hampshire. She conducts breast cancer research and has co-authored two papers accepted for publication.

59 Thomas Albert Johnson, Orefield, Pa., has been appointed a research associate for process chemistry in the industrial chemicals research division of Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. His new responsibilities include creating innovative process technology for new nitrogen-based products and performance polymer intermediates. John Liebenthaler, Milwaukee, has been appointed president of the Brady Company. He was formerly senior vice president for account services at the advertising and public relations firm. Dennis Russell Odekirk, Carmichael, Calif., is a priest at the Episcopal Church.

62 Barbara Borns, M-D, Waunakee, Wis., joined the academic staff of the Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison after receiving a master's degree in toxicology at the University of Texas, Houston, in 1979. She is publishing her new book about the uses of the free electron laser technology.

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Erfan Bliss, Danville, Calif., a laser researcher in the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Laser Program in California, gave a Lawrence University Science Colloquium on April 27, 1987. His work at the laboratory includes roles as research physicist, group leader, Shiva and Nova project engineer, Nova activation manager, and Nova chief laser scientist. He currently is working on alignment, diagnostic, and control aspects of the free electron laser technology. David E. McIntyre, Greenville, S.C., is vice president-manufacturing for Bowater Inc.

64 Nicholas P. Jones, New York, is a computer manager for Citicorp.

65 Elizabeth A. Stull returned to Lawrence this past spring to discuss her success in science and as part of a biology seminar series. Elizabeth addressed "The Role of the Biologist in Environmental Regulation." She is a scientist with the energy and environmental systems division of Argonne National Laboratory in Argonne, Ill.


66 Stephen and Mary Bedo Blair live in Fairfield, Conn. Stephen works for Drexel Burnham Lambert as first vice president, marketing, and Mary is a volunteer with the Red Cross Literacy Volunteers of America program. Kristine Dahlberg, New York, has been named vice president for finance and administration and treasurer for Union Seminary. Kristine’s most recent position was chief financial officer with a private benefits and pension fund advisory services firm in Baltimore, but she has worked primarily in higher education, first at the University of Maine and later at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. She also has been chief financial officer for Baltimore’s National Aquarium and project manager for the National Press Club.

67 20th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988
Richard A. Culbertson, San Francisco, is director of administration and finance at the University of California, San Francisco. Gerry Max, San Francisco, is employed by the Whitman Institute as a research associate engaged in the design of teaching modules. Gerry received the Ph.D. degree in classical studies in 1975 and has performed post-doctoral fellowship work at the University of California. He and his wife own their own professional writing and editing service, Wordcrafers. William L. Phillips, Sun City, Ariz., is a programmer/analyst for Blood Systems.

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with computers and efficiency studies. Meg has an MBA degree from Columbia. Ellen Curtin, St. Louis, was promoted from manager of international customer service to officer for commercial loan documentation in the banking industry. Ellen currently is involved in the Society for Creative Anachronisms and is learning Braille and mobility for the visually impaired. Beth Flavell, St. Paul, works at Children’s Hospital of St. Paul on a team that evaluates children for attention deficit disorder. James Fleming, New York, is a media director/production supervisor in the advertising industry. Jim continues to work on his Columbia County estate with Steve Magnuson, ’75. Recent improvements include renovating the farmhouse interior and extensive landscaping. In addition, Jim is applying for a New York State real estate license. Cheryl Gain, Madison, Wis., is working on an MBA degree in marketing and finance at the University of Wisconsin. Cheryl already has a master’s degree in journalism. Her leisurely interests include canoeing, bicycling, and theatre. Jack Hult, Elk Grove Village, Ill., is a dentist. His wife, Beth Johnson Hult, ’75, divides her law practice between one week each month in Minnesota and three weeks in Illinois. Ann Carpenter Kay, Minnetonka, Minn., uses the Kodaly method to teach music instructors. She also is working to finish a master’s degree in music education. Paul Kay, ’73, is director of production services for General Mills. William Kerr, Rockford, Ill., is pastor of Riverside Community Church, corporate chaplain of Woodward Governor Company, and staff chaplain at Julian-Poorman and Fitzgerald & Sons Funeral Homes. Suzanne LeVan, Cincinnati, Ohio, is an associate advertising manager, bar soaps, for Proctor and Gamble Co. Peter Loui, Honolulu, is an account administrator with IBM Corporation. Mark T. Nelson, Marshallfield, Wis., is vice president of marketing at Nelson-Jameson Inc., his family’s business, which distributes equipment and supplies to processors of food, including many cheese factories. He also plays in a rock group and sings in two choirs, one of which was invited to sing at the state chorals directors association meeting in January 1987. Robert Y. Paddock, Jr., Mt. Prospect, Ill., is a publishing assistant for Daily Herald/Paddock Publishing. Gail Sonnemann, Washington, D.C., is a humanities reference librarian at George Mason University and teaches university students how to write research papers. Ruth Sherwood and Raj Sadaivan, ’73, live in Prairie Village, Kans., where Ruth is finishing her doctor of music arts degree in violin performance at the University of Missouri at Kansas City. She also is a private violin teacher and director of Rainbow Violin Studios, a private Suzuki violin school. Raj is a physician doing his residency at Kansas University Medical Center. Jane McGoarty and Greg Schneider, ’75, Waukesha, Wis., are both employed at Carroll College. Jane, a lecturer in biology, teaches freshman biology to pre-med students. Greg is director of counseling and career development. Thomas and Barbara Weesen-Baeer live in Mountain View, Calif. Tom is head of research and development-manager of Advanced Laser Products Group, Spectra Physics. Barbara is a librarian for the children’s room and reference department of Mountain View Public Library.

Kim Eggner, Greendale, Wis., is a systems analyst for AMC parts and distribution. Timothy John Freeman, Green Bay, has been elected a Fellow in the American College of Cardiology. Timothy Hawley, West Falmouth, Mass., is a writer for Oceana Magazine, a publication of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Michael Kopitzke, Elkhart Lake, Wis., is a pharmacist/ manager for Elkhart Lake Pharmacy. Tina Solstad, Cardiff by the Sea, Calif., is working as a chemist with San Diego Gas & Electric Co. She took a trip recently to Manzanillo, Mexico, for the Manzanillo-San Diego Yacht Races and visited Deb Grainger on the Kona coast of Hawaii. In addition, Tina entered her second photography contest and walked away with several awards. Wendy Taeko Yamashita, Aiea, Hawaii, is an executive secretary for Fabrika International.

Bruce J. Alston, Steamboat Springs, Colo., is a business owner of Sore Saddle Cycles, Moo's Cyclery, Mou's Cycles. Matthew L. Kreiner, Tucson, Ariz., is president and general manager of KOLD-TV (CBS, Knight-Ridder Broadcasting). Susan L. Medak, Evanston, Ill., is a theatre manager. Elizabeth O'Brien, Salt Lake City, is a population geneticist for the department of human genetics at the University of Utah. Daniel J. Resnow, San Francisco, is a systems analyst/designer for Pacific Bell.

77 Helen Bartlett, New Haven, Conn., is a music librarian for Yale University. Kristin E. Beatty, North Liberty, Iowa, is a general music and band teacher at Regina Elementary School. Elliot Berlin, Arlingtorn, Va., is vice president, production, for a Washington, D.C.,-based documentary film company and develops projects for dramatic films. Elizabeth Childs, Minneapolis, is an associate in the Artists in Education Program with the Minnesota Arts Board. Karen Cleary, New York, is a physician specializing in ophthalmology. Her husband, Marv Kikunlan, also a physician, specializes in internal medicine. Steve Del Nero, Cleveland, Ohio, is a booker for West End Lumber Company and runs Art Control Enterprises, an international network for alternative non-commercial music. He buys, sells, and trades hard-to-find music. Jody Feldman, Marietta, Ga., is an account executive and commercial insurance broker with Rollins Burdick Hunter. She also is captain of her tennis team in the Atlanta Law Tennis Association. Mary L. Flannery, Truk, Micronesia, is a Peace Corps volunteer. Phoebe Grant, Chicago, operates her own importing business of ready-to-assemble furniture and housewares. Stacy Noerenberg Jakob, Allgan, West Germany, teaches English as a foreign language. Lillias Jones, Kent, Minn., is a city clerk, substitute teacher, and legal investigator. She is in the process of updating her teaching certificate and serves on the Wolverton Community Energy Council. Ellen Jakkes Kelm moved from London, England, to San Francisco. She received the Ph.D. degree in 1984 and published her first book in 1985. Ellen spends part of her time helping her husband, Bruce Kelm, '80, in his brew pub business, Kelmer's Brewhouse. Mary DeGroot Lambrecht, Menasha, Wis., is a homemaker and a woodwind and private piano instructor. Her husband, Tom, '76, is associate pastor of Faith United Methodist Church in Neenah. Margaret McCulla, Rockville, Md., works as a housing specialist during the day and attends Georgetown Law School at night. She is a member of the Georgetown Law Journal. E. Bart McGuinn, Niles, Ill., is the director of personnel for two publishing companies owned by CBS/Cap Cities. Martha Lee Mitchell, Eden Prairie, Minn., is working in sales for Moore Business Forms. Mary A. Moore, Whitefish Bay, Wis., is a litigation attorney with Mulcahy & Wherry in Milwaukee. Her husband, Steve Licitra, '75, is assistant district attorney for Milwaukee County. David and Catherine Bonebrake Naunheim live in St. Louis. David is vice president of a commercial bank and Catherine teaches fifth grade. Elizabeth Nelson, Chicago, works in marketing for the Chicago Symphony—Allied Arts Association. Daniel Olejniczak, Green Bay, is director of volunteer services for the Brown County Mental Health Center. His wife, Connie Albert Olejniczak, is a private music educator and director of music at Trinity Lutheran Church. Dan lost a bid for the Wisconsin Assembly 6th District seat. Lisa Luerman Portnoff, St. Louis, is a business manager at the Washington University School of Medicine. Glen Yoshida, Honolulu, is a chief resident, ear, nose, and throat, for the U.S. Army. Abby Zimberg, Cambridge, Mass., is a free-lance graphic designer. Her leisurely activities include holistic health and progressive politics. Jody Zylke, Palos Park, Ill., is a doctor and a Fishbein Fellow in Medical Journalism at the Journal of the American Medical Association.

78 10th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988

Rosie Bresler, Farmington Hills, Mich., is marketing manager, sales incentives and marketing services, for PMH/Caramanning Inc. Basil Georgiadis, Memphis, Tenn., has joined the U.S. Air Force. He is studying to become an air traffic control officer. Previously, he taught high school social studies at the American Schools of Mexico City and Athens. Lynn Patterson, Chicago, teaches fourth grade. Thomas J. Schwartz, Eden Prairie, Minn., is a sales engineer for Allied Signal Technologies.

79 Catherine A. Andrea, Baltimore, oversees and coordinates an in-house continuing education program for T. Rowe Price. She combines her job schedule with a church soloist job and participation in two choruses. In addition, Catherine purchased a four-unit building in 1985 and now serves as landlady. Paul and Holly Hamachek Ashby, '78, Washington, D.C., are both foreign service officers. They spent the past two years running the Sri Lanka embassy’s maintenance, supply, and shipping operation. Sarah Anne Bauer, Neenah, Wis., is a training assistant for James River Corporation. Peter Copeland, Colonia Roma Sur, Mexico, is a Latin American correspondent for Scripps Howard News Service. Kathleen Fuller Davidson, Addison, Ill., is an attorney with McKenna, Storer, Rowe, White & Farrag. Nancy Duncan, Amherst, Mass., received an MAT degree in French in May 1987 and plans to teach in China. She taught English in Japan in 1982 and would like to live in Africa, South
America, and India. Katherine Flom, Chicago, is pursuing a bachelor's degree in art. She loves her animation/film and video classes. Pamela J. Frigo, Storrs, Conn., is an operations manager in finance and sales administration. Since moving to Connecticut in 1984, she has performed with the state opera company in Hartford and has played leading roles in Hello Dolly, Nine, and Night of the Iguana with community theatre groups. In addition, Pamela has performed with jazz group "Grand Central," which has opened shows for Dave Brubeck and Buddy Hackett. Kris Hoffman, Winter Springs, Fla., works for the Department of Defense as a program manager and training data specialist at the Defense Training and Performance Data Center. Kris was elected to Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society because of her graduate performance at the University of Central Florida. She completed the master's degree in industrial engineering in May 1986. Catherine Butler Hole, Grand Rapids, Mich., is a psychologist working part time as a therapist and researcher. She recently completed a doctoral program in clinical psychology at IIT. Libby Barber James, Minneapolis, works at a 30-person architectural firm. She is the second female architect hired by the firm in its 30-year history. Two interesting projects—a U.S. embassy building in Santiago, Chile, and a new Minnesota Judicial Building being built next to the state capital in St. Paul—keep her busy. Julia McDonnell, Ann Arbor, Mich., is a pediatrician in private practice. Claus Meyer, Frankfurt, West Germany, works for Young & Rubicam on the Kodak account. Karen Nelson, Washington, D.C., is an energy policy and program analyst consultant for Meridian Corporation. She bought her first home last summer, a newly renovated house on Capitol Hill. Dan Pannebaker, Princeton, N.J., is a technical writer for Princeton University's department of computing and information technology. He is writing user guides for students, faculty, and staff. W. Light Ramsey, Jr., New Sharon, Maine, is working in production and research for Living Acres. Light and his wife, Cathy, are adopting a son, Jason Peter. Jose Luis Romero-Hicks, Guanajuato, Mexico, holds the full-time position of adviser to the president of the University of Guanajuato. He recently completed a law degree. Jim Utic, Mesa, Ariz., a psychologist, maintains a full-time private practice at Mesa Grande Medical Center. He teaches psychology part time at Mesa College and recently co-authored a Wiley & Sons book, Depression in the Elderly, with Dr. Maureen Chaisson. In addition, Jim is the sports psychology consultant to the Rose Bowl-winning Arizona State University football team. Dona Vanderschaaf Wininsky, Wauwatosa, Wis., went into business for herself as a writer and marketing director of MW Productions. The company writes original music for TV/radio jingles and corporate A/V presentations.


80 William Drennan, Memphis, Tenn., is a regional sales manager for DOT Foods, Inc. Christopher Kuner, Long Island City, N.Y., is a legal writer at Matthew Bend & Co. Kathy Nemethy, Westchester, Ill., is working for Midway Airlines.

81 James G. Acker, St. Petersburg, Fla., expects to complete the Ph.D. program in marine science next year. He recently received the Distinguished Authorship Award from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Susan Gartman Almjeld, Elkhart Lake, Wis., taught music with the Sheboygan School District and worked for three years as an assistant librarian at Lake Forest College. She now is back in school, has a private studio with ten voice students, and sings with a number of groups in the Milwaukee area. David Becker, Alexandria, Va., is an analyst in the publication program department of the American Geophysical Union in Washington, D.C. Emily Hawkes Bland, Georgia, Va., is the development coordinator at the Fleming Museum of the University of Vermont. Joe Brachmann, Tucson, is pursuing a master of music degree in choral conducting at the University of Arizona. Timothy Clinic, Sioux Falls, S.D., is the oboist with the Dakota Wind Quintet. The quintet performed on campus in February 1987 in Harper Hall. Mary Hargrave Cravens, San Francisco, a designer, returned to Lawrence in the fall of 1986 to design costumes for the theatre department's production "Man of Mode" and to teach a costume tutorial. Melinda A. Curry, New York, is a research analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc. Frederique Demeulemeester, Chatou, France, completed two years working with Air Products and is looking forward to moving into a new job in public affairs and advertising with the Associated Press. Jack and Julie Folz Erkilla live in Glendale, Wis. Julie is assistant to the director of planning at Mt. Sinai Hospital and Jack is an associate with the law firm of Whyte & Hirschboeck. Barnie Haen, Milwaukee, is a writer/producer with the advertising department of the Marshall & Isley Bank. He has captured three ADDY awards. In addition, he has done some improvisational comedy work. Fred Hoffman, Valley Stream, N.Y., is a sergeant/interrogation team leader with the U.S. Army. He received a master's degree in Asian studies at the University of Michigan and has received two Army achievement medals. Jessie Grover Hollemback, Elmendorf AFB, Ariz., is a professional beauty consultant for Mary Kay Cosmetics. Betsy Ellenbecker Jakowski, Menasha, Wis., owns and operates the Jakowski Insurance Agency. She is a member of the Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce & Industry and serves on the Menasha Action Council for Re-Development. She also serves on the small business advisory committee for the Fox Valley Technical Institute. Michael Kahlow, Minneapolis, is working on a Ph.D. degree in chemistry at the University of Minnesota, where he was president of the Council for Graduate Students for the 1986-87 academic year. His wife, Diane Odeen, '82, is a graduate student in theatre. Diane M. Kawczynski, Ft. Morgan, Colo., is a teacher for the Ft. Morgan public schools. Sarah McCrank Litzler, Monroe,
Stevens Point. She serves on the family law subcommittee of his local former.

...Colo., is an account executive for Duffy assistant in pediatrics and holistic medicine. Brian obtained the casting. Gary Van Berkel, an internal financial auditor. Tse, Hong Kong, works for the Royal British and Annick Thailand for the past two years doing community development and nutrition work. David and Kathryn Reed-Maxfield live in Ann Arbor, Mich. Kathy, a Ph.D. degree candidate in musicology, is working on a dissertation about black-face minstrel songs. Dave, a Ph.D. degree candidate in philosophy, is working on a dissertation about continental philosophy. Dave also is teaching an introductory philosophy course. Brian Scheider, Janesville, Wis., is a lawyer and women’s rights activist. He serves on the family law subcommittee of his local bar association. In his spare time, Brian submits music reviews to Rolling Stone Magazine. Jeffrey and Annick Pelletier Skoog, ’79, live in Minneapolis. Annick is a language instructor and Jeff is a production coordinator for the Printing Company. Anne R. Smith, Evanston, Ill., is teaching junior high school science at the Latin School. Wendy Wachtur Swierbinski, Wheaton, Ill., is a doctor’s assistant in pediatrics and holistic medicine. Brian Tse, Hong Kong, works for the Royal British Government as an administrative officer. Annette Mishler Wellin, Wausau, Wis., is a piano teacher and performer. Sara Wood, Chicago, is an administrative assistant/coordinator in the director’s office of the Adler Planetarium. She is beginning her third year as a volunteer tutor in the Montgomery Ward-Cabrini Green Tutoring Program and currently is co-chair of the orientation & tutor training committee.

David J. Brown, Des Moines, Iowa, is an attorney at Dickinson, Throckmorton, Parker, Manheimer & Raife. Sarah E. Flom, Appleton, is working for Kimberly-Clark Corporation in marketing. Christian S. Johnson, Summit, N.J., is an internal financial auditor. Christopher B. Mitchell, Amherst, Mass., is a research assistant and a geology graduate student at the University of Massachusetts. Tim Peterson, Madison, Wis., is a medical student at the University of Wisconsin. In addition, he has traveled to Spain and Morocco and the Himalayas in Nepal. Joelle J. Rabion, Chicago, is an assistant director of development for the Goodman Theatre. Graham M. Satherlie, Englewood, Colo., is an account executive for Duffy Broadcasting. Gary Van Berkel, Oak Ridge, Tenn., obtained the Ph.D. degree in analytical chemistry from Washington State University on March 3, 1987. He currently works as a postdoctoral fellow at Oak Ridge National Laboratory on the design and construction of mass spectrometers. Jeffrey J. White, Chicago, was named a trust officer at the Northern Trust Company.


Jonathan Bauer, Evanston, Ill., worked in London on an international project for Continental Bank, reformating, transmitting, and loading all data from an old computer system to a new one. He is working on a graduate degree at Northwestern University. Scott D. Chase, Proctor, Minn., is an advisory services field agent for the University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute. Emily A. Copeland, Washington, D.C., is a research consultant for the Refugee Policy Group. Lisa Frigo, Sunderland, Mass., is a microwave engineer for Raytheon Bedford Labs. Lee Hurlbut, Turlock, Calif., works for a new almond grower's cooperative. He has traveled to Germany, France, Britain, Greece, and Canada and will soon travel to Japan to promote almond sales. Cindy Jones, Honolulu, is an advertising manager for Dolman Associates, Inc. John Kuehl, Port Edwards, Wis., is studying for an MBA degree at Northwestern University. Emily Smock Lynch, Washington, D.C., is a student and secretary at George Washington University. Eleftherios Maroulis, Athens, Greece, works as a representative for a Belgian pharmaceutical firm. Nancy A. Owens, Minneapolis, is a legal assistant manager for Dorsey & Whitney. Lisa Danae Palzkill, Norfolk, Va., is a singer with the Virginia Opera. Susan H. Quentel, Princeton, N.J., currently is a graduate student at Princeton University. She will return to Chicago in September 1987 to complete a master of fine arts degree at the School of the Art Institute. Kirk and Sandra Lee Ryan live in Akron, Ohio. Kirk is a sales representative for Akrisol and Sandra is a full-time MBA degree student at Kent State University. Vicky K. Shl, Houston, is a doctoral student and research assistant in the department of chemistry at the University of Houston. Julie Slightham, Milwaukee, is studying library science in Milwaukee. Kristen L. Stokes, Arlington, Va., is a trade analyst, international trade administration, at the Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C. Kristen earned the master of international affairs degree from Columbia University in January 1987. Susan E. Umsma, Appleton, is a bookkeeper/sales associate for Rogers & Holland Jewelers. Regula Vitt, Freiburg, West Germany, is a student. Pamela Keen Von Olierking, Houston, is working in video promotions for Star Song Records. Darlene Wahl, La Crosse, Wis., spent two seasons as a field crew chief for the Point Placencia Archaeology Project, which discovered a Mayan city with pyramids. Darlene also traveled to Costa Rica as a volunteer on an educational work exchange, working in schools and rehabilitation centers. In addition, she is starting classes in experimental outdoor recreation. Elizabeth Morris Weimer, Milwaukee, has joined Hyatt Regency as catering manager.

Spiros Alexiou, Providence, R.I., received a master's degree in May 1986 at Brown University and is currently working towards a Ph.D. degree in physics. Angela Colman, Louisville, Ky., received a master of international management degree from the American Graduate School of International Management in December 1986. Mary M. Eggen, Vienna, Va., is a fund-raising consultant for Pirchner Associates. Elyse Erickson, San Antonio, Tex., is an intelligence analyst for the U.S. Army. She was selected as Analyst of the Quarter for the fourth quarter of 1986 at the Consolidated Security Operations Center and was promoted in November 1986 to E-5 Sergeant. When her enlistment expires in December 1987, she plans to pursue graduate studies at the American School of International Management. Robin M. Fledler, Chicago, is a travel agent for Travel Incorporated. David Graber, Baden, Austria, received the master's degree in Germanic linguistics in May 1986. He spent eight weeks of the 1986 summer in Leningrad on an intensive Russian language program. He plans to return to the United States in August. Barbara Kutt Harvey, Plaza del Rey, Calif., was promoted to national product support specialist for the centralized printing systems of Xerox Corporation. This promotion included a move to the Los Angeles area. Barbara is one of four people in the nation who support all field personnel in six products in a technical capacity. She also is solely responsible for the future technical development of one of Xerox's products. Keith Kaufmann, Evanston, Ill., is an auditor at Continental Bank and is pursuing an MBA degree at Northwestern University. His wife, Linda Aeelson Kaufmann, is a personnel information coordinator in the corporate office of Hyatt Hotels. She also sings with a professional choir in Chicago. K.R. Simon Liberman, St. Louis, is a self-employed photographer and prop stylist. David J. Meulemans, Appleton, is a claims adjuster for Guardian Life Insurance and a private caterer. Lisa Morris, St. Paul, Minn., is a production coordinator for Graywolf Press. Scott E. Reddington, Minneapolis, is a first-year MBA student at the University of Minnesota. He also is working part time as a broker's assistant at Prudential Bache Securities, and plays keyboard every weekend with a rock band. Craig H. Renner, Baltimore, is a candidate for a master of science degree in health policy at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. Ronald Roberts, Jr., Middlesex, England, works in London as a marketing and public relations executive. He also plays American football for England's national championship team, the London Ravens. Last fall, Ron was interviewed on "Good Morning, America" during coverage of the Dallas-Chicago game in England. Dorothy Dreher Robin, Palatine, Ill., and her husband have traveled to 12 states and Canada since their marriage last June. They enjoy cross-country skiing, hiking, and attending concerts. Dorothy is a commercial lines underwriter and is active in AAUW. Susancarole Roy, Chicago, is a vicar at Zion Lutheran Church in Wilmington, Del. She will return to Chicago in September 1987 to complete her fourth and final year of seminary before seeking ordination in 1988. During most of her seminary time, she has served as a hospital chaplain. Katherine Van Beuningen, Chicago, is a gallery assistant for Poster Plus Gallery Inc. Robert A. Willis, Waukesha, Wis., is a biology and chemistry teacher at Waukesha North High School.

Kathy R. Hein Edgett, Bowling Green, Ohio, is a French horn player, assistant at Bowling Green State University. Cecilia M. Goetz, Minneapolis, is an assistant teacher at Child Garden Montessori. Katherine A. Hopkins, Somerville, Mass., is a graduate student in oboe performance at the New England Conservatory. Katy also is doing instrument repair work. Pamela O'Donnell, Appleton, is a slide librarian for Lawrence University. Anne Strass, Port Washington, Wis., is an art teacher. Oliver Yang, Hong Kong, is an executive trainee with one of the largest holding companies in Hong Kong. He is beginning work in the hotel division.

Connie Beam, Evanston, Ill., is a unit secretary for Evanston Hospital. Mary Blassing, Watertown, Wis., is serving in the Peace Corps in Nepal. Karen Bowe, Chicago, is a data entry trainee for Information Resources, Inc. Pamela Bublit, Minneapolis, is a credit analyst in the corporate division of Norwest Corporation. Cathy Buckley, Riverside, Ill., is working in account management with J. Walter Thompson. Paula Cwik, Chicago, is a registration clerk at the Chicago Hilton & Towers. She is applying for a scholarship to study hotel management in Switzerland. Sigmund G. Johnson, Madison, Wis., is a graduate student studying chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. F. Paul Kile, Prior Lake, Minn., is an information exchange coordinator for American Computer Exchange (NOREX). Chris Mosbarger, Evanston, Ill., is a junior account administrator for The Northern Trust Co. He also is a graduate student in management at Northwestern University. Margaret Murphy, St. Paul, is a veterinarian technician for All Care Veterinary Clinic. She also is looking into graduate schools and internships. Jim Reymond, Geneva, Switzerland, studies psychology and spends his summers in the Swiss Army. John M. Stapleton, Jr., Winnetka, Ill., is an underwriter with the Kemper Group. Sean Stokes, Stoughton, Wis., is a teacher with Lutheran Social Services. John K. Streett, Jr., Ephraim, Wis., is a manager for Eagle Harbor Inn and Cottages. Brett Zahn, Gillett, Wis., is working for Zahn's Chrysler Plymouth.

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Marriages


Deaths


Births


Alumni club and regional activities

Bay Area
Philip W. Mancini, '71, president—415/334-0706

Boston
Jean Lampert Woy, '65, president—617/277-3741
August, Alumni-admissions send-off reception for new students and parents; organized by J. Richard Woy, '64, alumni-admissions coordinator

Central Wisconsin
Robert J. Felker, '50, president—715/845-4856
June 2, Reception and lecture by James D. Dana, professor of economics; organized by Roy Meyer, '70, program coordinator

Chicago
Chris A. Bowers, '70, president—312/355-7221
May 4, Luncheon and lecture by James D. Dana, professor of economics; organized by Edmond R. Sutherland, Jr., '58
August, Alumni-admissions send-off reception for new students and parents from the Oak Park and Wilmette areas; organized by Jonathan W. Bauer, '83, and Ellen R. Sander, '85, alumni-admissions coordinators

Colorado
Marcia A. Ketchum, '71, president—303/837-8163
May 1, 2, Lawrence University Jazz Ensemble concert; organized by Mary Alice Brauer, '71, program coordinator

Fox Valley
Andrew S. Mead, '77, co-president—414/731-1568
John C. Peterson, '73, co-president—414/738-0809
August, Alumni-admissions send-off reception for new students and parents; organized by Fiona Gorman, '85, alumni-admissions coordinator

Los Angeles
Helen Buscher Franke, '60, president—818/289-8947
July 25, Dinner at the home of Helen and Karl D. Franke, Jr., both '60, followed by a Pasadena Playhouse performance; organized by John van den Akker, '64, program coordinator

Milwaukee
J. Frederic Ruf, '59, president—414/691-1527
May 18, 19, 20, Alumni fund phonathon; organized by Michael S. Sigman, '78, development coordinator
July 25, Milwaukee-Downer alumnae luncheon; organized by Joan T. Lucht, M-D '61, program coordinator
August 4, Barbecue followed by Brewers vs. Orioles baseball game; organized by John W. Linnen, '72
August, Alumni-admissions send-off reception for new students and parents; organized by Barbara Adrian Karst, '59, alumni-admissions coordinator

Minneapolis/St. Paul
Marjean Meisner Flom, '50, co-president—612/824-5131
John D. Gilpin, '72, co-president—612/436-7412
May 26, 27, Alumni fund phonathon; organized by Gregory P. Linneomanstons, '80, development coordinator
August, Alumni-admissions send-off reception for new students and parents; organized by Susan T. Chandler, '79, alumni-admissions coordinator

New York
Phyllis Anderson Roberts, '56, co-president—914/631-6380
Ira G. Rock, '74, co-president—203/377-8622
May 6, Alumni fund phonathon; organized by Bill Pearce, '79, development coordinator
August 9, Mets vs. Cubs baseball game; organized by Mary T. Meaney, '83, and Martha E. Freitag, '73, program coordinators

St. Louis
Erich P. Press II, '78, president—618/465-8380
August, Alumni-admissions send-off reception for new students and parents; organized by Louise Kustner Rosen, '67, alumni-admissions coordinator

Washington, D.C./Baltimore
William T. Egbeher, '76, president—301/320-2480
June 27, Alumni-admissions send-off reception for new students and parents; organized by Sarah S. Larson, '74, and Jonathan R. Mook, '73, alumni-admissions coordinators

WWII, conservatory alumni plan reunion

Reunion Weekend '88 will include special events for World War II and conservatory alumni.
Planning the reunion for World War II alumni are co-chairmen John B. Disher, '43, and Wilbert C. Luedtke, '45. Planning committee members include Virginia Jensen Banta, '44; Betty Brown Ducklow, '42; Earl A. Fetting, '44; Elmer L. Larson, '47; Olin C. Mead, '47; John C. Messenger, '42; Lois Hartman Palmer, '47; Mary Godwin Purse, '45; Joan Green Radtke, '45; and Nancy McKee Tilley, '44. Interested persons should contact Disher at 414-733-6337 or Luedtke at 804-464-6526 or drop a note to Gil Swift in the alumni office. The conservatory alumni reunion is being planned by Dayton F. Graffman, '44. Special guests for the weekend will be Lavan, '26, and Madge Helmer Maesch, '29.

LUAA gets new president and directors

Chris Bowers, '70, vice president in the U.S. Banking Services Department at the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, Oak Brook, III., was installed as president of the Lawrence University Alumni Association (LUAA) during Reunion Weekend '87.
Bowers served as Lawrence's assistant director of alumni relations in 1972 and as director of annual giving, 1973-1975. Since 1975, he has served the college as an alumni-admissions representative, Lawrence Club of Chicago program coordinator, alumni fund coordinator, and president; phonathon volunteer; and career consultant. He also has served on the LUAA Board of Directors.
Joining the LUAA Board of Directors in October for three-year terms are Margaret Luehrs Summers, M-D '43, executive director of the Senior Citizen's Center of Sangamon County, Springfield, Ill.; Philip Mancini, '71, a stockbroker with Kidder Peabody & Co., Inc., San Francisco; Todd Mitchell, '65, an attorney with Meissner, Tierney, Ehlinger & Whipp, Milwaukee; John C. Peterson, '73, an attorney with Robinson, Robinson, Peterson, Rudolph & Cross, Appleton; Joan Tomarkin Lucht, M-D '61, a substitute teacher in Milwaukee; and Erich P. Press II, '78, an attorney with Monsanto Co., St. Louis.

LUAA schedules tour of Alaska
Sumner Richman, professor of biology, will lead a tour of Alaska August 14-28, 1988. A brochure describing the tour will be available in January. Should you have questions now, contact Gil Swift, director of alumni relations.

College seeks names of alumni killed in Vietnam
The college plans to include the names of all alumni killed in action while serving in Vietnam on the Memorial Union plaque commemorating veterans. Contact Gil Swift in the alumni office with names and class years.
1987 LUAA Outstanding Service Award Recipients

**Patricia Webb Thomas and Peter J. Thomas**
Patricia Webb Thomas and Peter J. Thomas graduated from the college in 1962, each with a bachelor of arts degree. At that time, they not only began a life together, but also entered a new stage in their association with Lawrence.

Throughout the past 25 years, their involvement with and support of Lawrence have served as a model for all. From Peter's early work as a development officer to Pat's tenure on the Board of Trustees to the tireless efforts the two have made as class agents, they have given of themselves in support of Lawrence and the alumni association. In recent years, their classmates have consistently responded to their spirited advocacy to such a degree that the Class of '62 has been among the leaders in contributions to the alumni fund and in the percentage of the class participating in the effort. Having sent their first-born to earn a Lawrence degree, they have vigorously and effectively spread the word to others. Their excellent work as area alumni admissions volunteers has played a key role in the current rise in admissions from southern Michigan. And finally, whenever the college has had need for support in organizing an event, they have been eager and willing to answer the call. All of these things they have done with infectious intensity and good humor.

**Jane Cornell Smith**
Jane Cornell Smith graduated from Lawrence College, *magna cum laude*, in 1937 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Her association with the college as an active, supportive alumna has spanned the 50 years since her commencement.

There is little that she has not undertaken in support of her *alma mater*. She has consistently worked to enhance the place of the institution within the Los Angeles area and to promote the effectiveness of Lawrence's admissions program there. The growth of the Lawrence Club of Los Angeles owes much to the leadership and support she has provided since its inception. For more than a decade, she has served her classmates, as well as the institution, as class agent. As a result of her commitment and because of the high degree of respect her classmates have for her, the percentage of the Class of '37 contributing to the alumni fund, in this the 50th anniversary of their graduation, will be the highest ever attained among Lawrence alumni.

Through her spirited attachment to the college and her sustained dedication to its welfare, she sets the standards of alumni engagement with Lawrence today.

**Evangeline Fisher Conway**
Evangeline Fisher Conway graduated from Milwaukee-Downer College in 1927.

For many years prior to the merger with Lawrence in 1964, she was a devoted alumna of Milwaukee-Downer and did all in her power to support her *alma mater*, including service on the alumnae board. Though the merger prompted a hiatus in her activities on her college's behalf, the pause was brief, and she soon emerged to provide her stylish leadership once again.

She has worked steadfastly throughout the years to summon the interest and support of her classmates as well as her seemingly endless number of friends among the Milwaukee-Downer alumnae. For more than 15 years, she has served Lawrence University as either class secretary or class agent. Some years she has worn both hats. Whenever it has been time for her class to celebrate a reunion, she has been ready and willing to answer the call to chair the event. For many years, a meeting of the board of the Lawrence Club of Milwaukee has not been complete without her presence. She is living testimony to the fact that age need never be a limiting factor when it comes to the willingness and the ability to play an integral part in the affairs of the alumni organization and the institution.

*Not pictured*
1987 LUAA Distinguished Achievement Award Recipients

Joan Stidham Nist
Joan Stidham Nist graduated from Lawrence College in 1947, magna cum laude, and was elected to both Alpha Chi Omega and Phi Beta Kappa. In further studies, she earned the M.A. degree from Indiana University and the Ph.D. degree from Auburn University.

She started her career as a writer and educator as a member of the English faculty at Indiana University, and today is associate professor in the Department of Educational Media and a member of the Honors Faculty at Auburn University. In 1983, she was presented with the School of Education's award for outstanding contributions to the undergraduate program at Auburn.

As a specialist in children's literature, she has garnered considerable national and international attention and acclaim. In 1982, she was awarded a Gerald Howard Read-Phi Delta Kappa International Scholarship to travel to the Soviet Union. In 1985, she was invited to present a paper at the British National Association for the Teachers of English. In this country, such associations as the National Council of Teachers of English and the Children's Literature Association have been beneficiaries of her contributions.

This past April, she was the first recipient of the Alabama Library Association Award for Intellectual Freedom—an annual award recognizing the contributions of an individual who has actively promoted intellectual freedom in Alabama.” This summer, she travels to China on an educational society international scholarship.

Barbara J. Allen, posthumously
(presented to her father, John H. Allen)
Barbara J. Allen received the bachelor of arts degree in English and political science, magna cum laude, from Milwaukee-Downer College in 1964 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She continued her studies in these same fields at Duke University where, in 1965, she earned the master of arts degree.

After leaving North Carolina, Barbara launched a teaching career at Principia Upper School in St. Louis. She left this position in 1970 to pursue her strong interest in foreign service, although she often returned to Principia as a guest speaker. For 16 years, Barbara served the United States Department of State as a diplomat in a variety of locations, including Rome; Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Moscow and Leningrad; and, finally, Mombassa, Kenya, where, at the time of her death, she was serving as senior officer in the American Consulate. A colleague once remarked that Barbara was the epitome of the diplomat. She won the respect and loyalty of all those with whom she came in contact in her overseas posts, as well as the admiration and high praise of her superiors and colleagues within the foreign service.

David R. Challoner
David R. Challoner graduated from Lawrence College, cum laude, in 1956 with a bachelor of science degree. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and, following graduation, began the pursuit of a medical career at the Harvard Medical School. His studies were interrupted for one year while he attended Cambridge University on a Fulbright Scholarship. Upon his return to Harvard Medical School, he was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha and graduated cum laude in 1961.

He is highly regarded in both national and international medical circles for his research and clinical expertise in the specialty of endocrinology and metabolism. In 1982, the American Medical Association presented him with the Dr. William Beaumont Award for his distinguished career in medical science, teaching, and clinical practice.

His interests and skills have extended beyond the laboratory. He has held national leadership positions with the National Institutes of Health, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Federation of Clinical Research, and the American Medical Association.

He has not only succeeded as a researcher and teacher, but as an administrator as well. In 1982, he was appointed to his present position as vice president for health affairs at the University of Florida’s Health Center—one of the most respected of its kind in the world.
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100% silk, silver, red, and gold crests on navy. • $22.50

Polo shirt
White, navy, or light blue. Men's and women's • $15

Shorts
Navy, white, or light blue. Men's and women's (sizes run small). • $4.50

Captain's chair
Black lacquer finish with hand-painted gold trim. Silk-screened Lawrence seal in gold. • $150

Notecards
Boxes of eight cards with illustrations of Main Hall, Memorial Chapel, Björklanden Chapel, Merrill Hall, Holton Hall, Johnston Hall. Specify the building(s) you would like. • $3 per box, $5 for two

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Eight patterns, including the Lawrence seal and crest. Material specifications included. • $5

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Navy, oxford grey, or white; athletic-weight fleece. • $36.95

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(not pictured) Navy, oxford grey, white, light blue • $15

Sweatpants
With Lawrence logo; navy, oxford grey, or white. • $14

“Christmas at Lawrence” album
Traditional Christmas carols sung by the Lawrence Concert Choir • $7.95
Lawrence Gift Ideas

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White and navy
* $11.90

Lawrence scarf
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Gym bag
Navy, light blue, or maroon * $7.50

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Black lacquer finish with hand-painted gold trim. Silk-screened Lawrence seal in gold. * $140

Lawrence Hat
Navy and white; adjustable headband. * $4

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- Mail your order with a check, payable to Lawrence University, for the full amount to:
  - J. Gilbert Swift, director of alumni relations, Lawrence University, Appleton, WI 54912

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Clothing may be ordered in small, medium, large, and extra-large sizes.

* Children's clothing is available. Call Conkey's Bookstore at (414) 739-1223 for further information.
Spring issue draws applause

Editor:
Thank you for sending me Lawrence Today.
I liked the picture [a photograph of C.H.G.], but more importantly, I really enjoyed the contents of the issue.
Charlayne Hunter-Gault
National correspondent
The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour

Editor:
I won't claim to have read the spring issue of Lawrence Today cover-to-cover. People who say such things usually are fibbing.
But as a fellow alumni magazine editor, I did want to say the latest issue just hit my desk and offered some real refreshment! I enjoyed the humor from Daniel Bern and the gutsy Postscript ('Crappy Currents' indeed!). And while I haven't read the articles on South Africa yet, I hope to...and admire your willingness to deal with a controversial issue.
Keep up the good work!
Gregory Rice
University editor
DePauw University

South Africa news reports now scarce

Editor:
I was pleased by Lawrence Today's decision to address the abominable human rights situation in South Africa in its Spring 1987 issue. At a time when media coverage of South Africa is a mere trickle of what it once was, your articles analyzing the political, economic, and psychological implications of apartheid were all the more important.
I felt that Richard Foster, '63, overlooked a rather drastic reduction in media coverage of events in South Africa when he stated that "South Africa dominates U.S. newspaper headlines far more than events in Europe, Central America, or almost anywhere." Since December 1986, when the South African government issued its tightest press restrictions to date, this "domination" is no longer evident. South Africa's white minority government has declared it a criminal offense to publish material on political unrest, cases of political detention, and the treatment of detainees without prior government clearance. The scarcity of news reports that do meet the standards of South African government censors simply cannot accurately reflect upon the day-to-day repression of a government which, according to Amnesty International's estimates, detained over 20,000 people last year under state of emergency laws. On June 11, 1987, the State of Emergency was reimposed, allowing South Africa's Minister of Law and Order to continue authorizing the indefinite detention without charge or trial of any person.
Hopefully, the absence of daily reports on the abhorrent human rights situation in South Africa has not reduced the urgency for American individuals and corporations to act as socially responsible entities in their dealings with South Africa. Perhaps Executive Director Margaret Carroll's, '61, Investor Responsibility Research Center could circumvent the ongoing debate over corporate divestment by undertaking research on South African corporations doing business in the United States. This information would enable all American consumers to personally decide whether to support corporations which might directly contribute to a South African economy firmly based on the denial of basic human rights to a majority of its citizens.
Paul W. Fraser, '85
Assistant Executive Director
Minnesota Lawyers International
Human Rights Committee
Minneapolis, Minnesota

A closer look at racism needed

Editor:
I have been a silent Lawrence alumnus over the years, but the recent articles on apartheid and racism in Lawrence Today require response.
While the historical and psychological approaches of Professors Glick and Cohen are enlightening, they do nothing to allay the suffering of the children of South Africa, who, according to two South African women who recently spoke in the Twin Cities, are imprisoned in cells with very little light and tortured with cattle prods. Nor does it recognize slavery and the treatment of Indians in our own country in the 18th and 19th centuries (and into the 20th) as brutal racism. It is true that in the 20th century advances in technology have made possible the Holocaust and Hiroshima/Nagasaki. (And also the potential for the destruction of the planet earth and all that is alive within her.) But racism has not increased, just the means to carry it out.
The article does not mention Third World exploitation as a part of racist philosophy: the history of the United States in Central America and the Monroe Doctrine (long before the Nicaraguan Revolution); U.S. puppet dictators, such as Somoza in Nicaragua and Marcos in the Philippines, who exploited their own people; the murder of Allende in Chile by the CIA; or that most of the young Philippine women in Manila are prostitutes for U.S. military personnel based there. The list, unfortunately, is much longer. And that does not include racism here, such as Big Mountain (Arizona), White Earth (Minnesota), Harlem and black people in general, or Hispanic Americans.
My sense in reading the article on racism was that "there really is nothing we can do, so why bother," rather than suggesting a constructive use of historical information and the research on "in-groups and out-groups" to counter racism.
I was glad to see all three of the articles regarding racism and South Africa, which is a departure from the usual.
But in Richard Foster's article, I was disappointed in the photograph and headline that emphasized black on black violence without recognizing that it is part of the horrors of apartheid that move and manipulate the 72% black population of South Africa into violence against each other.
Similarly, I was disappointed in Margaret Carroll's view of divestment, which sounded like the Reagan administration's party line. The black people
of South Africa want sanctions and divestment, as Foster mentioned and as the two black women I heard speak definitely advocated.

If Lawrence has not yet totally divested any investments in companies that have holdings in South Africa, my question is, What are you waiting for? It sounds to me like the old waffling in the name of economics to hide greed, self-aggrandizement, and, of course, racism. (Just think, what if those were your children in those jails?)

After all, are the black people of South Africa really smart enough to know what’s good for them? Do they really have a right, as 72% of the population, to have a say in the government of South Africa?

Sue Ann Martinson, ’65
Minneapolis, Minnesota

P.S. The 72% of the population figure is taken from an excellent article in The Nation (November 22, 1986).

**Racism at home deserves our attention**

Editor:

It was good to see some coverage of South Africa in your magazine. I was a bit disturbed, though, by Mr. Foster’s failure to see one key aspect of our country’s fascination with South Africa. While he sees the similarities to our nation as creating interest, he has apparently never noticed our national tendency to glamorize far-away events, rather than solve those nearby.

This is true for South Africa, and it has been true throughout our history for Native Americans—witness the differing views of Indian peoples held by non-Indians who live on the urban East Coast and those who live in Shawano, Wisconsin. From the 1700s on, the predominant stereotype held by those on the coast has been of the “Noble Red Man” (Indian women are seldom noticed). Those closer to major reservations can at least see there’s a problem, but they tend to deal with it by dehumanizing Indian peoples. Either way, we fail to understand the problem because we’re caught in stereotypes.

The subject of racial stereotyping, as taken on by Glick and Cohen, becomes one of the most disgusting pieces of apologist literature I’ve seen. To say that it is human nature to group ourselves and to view non-group members as “other” is one thing. To imply that, therefore, racism is okay—or is something we should just put up with as part of “human nature”—is a whole different horse.

During the same period so glowingly described as the end of feudalism and the founding of the individual-based society, Europeans were systematically destroying hundreds of non-European cultures around the world. In order to get along with their Christian religion and their own consciences, these people ordered the world not only into “us” and “them.” They also ordered the world into “light” people and “dark” people—the “dark” people being evil due to the dualist system of the time (which persists). And then they set out to systematically exclude the “dark” people from power through the use of law, tradition, murder, economics, psychology, genocide, education, and every other institutional means. In short, just because we prejudge people or place them in groups does not mean we “naturally” declare that some people are not really people—are subhuman, as Indians were considered, or are 3/5 of a person, as our Constitution defines blacks. It certainly does not mean that we “naturally” create Jim Crow laws, break treaties, or choose to give the best educations to white students. These are creations of our culture, not of human nature. They are institutional. As such, they can be changed.

To say, as Glick and Cohen say at the end of their article, that the 20th-century has been a century of “unprecedented” ethnic hostility is just plain inaccurate. The sort of ethnic hostility we see is part and parcel of our country’s history. But history also shows us that the institutionalization of ethnic hostility is a human creation—not inborn—and that undesirable ideas can be deinstitutionalized.

By the way, what percentage of the LU student body is non-white these days? How about the faculty?

Lilias Jones, ’77
Kent, Minnesota

**EDITOR’S REPLY:** Four-and-a-half percent of Lawrence’s current student body and three percent of its current faculty are non-white. These are percentages Lawrence is intent on improving.

The Office of Admissions gives the recruitment of minority students a high priority by conducting special searches for qualified minority students. In addition, Associate Director of Admissions Lloyd Hall, now in his fourth year at Lawrence, focuses much of his attention on minority student recruitment. Hall also serves as an adviser to black students on campus.

Minorities also are actively sought when the university is hiring faculty. All faculty searches are national in scope; and all positions are posted in publications directed at minorities. Efforts in this area are made more difficult, however, by the dwindling number of black graduate students.

This fall, the college plans to have on staff an associate or assistant dean of students whose primary responsibility will be the coordination of multi-ethnic affairs. The dean will advise and assist minority and foreign students while working with a faculty task force to develop a comprehensive program for enhancing multi-ethnic awareness within the university.

The underrepresentation of minorities in higher education is, by the way, a topic of concern now being addressed by the American Council on Education. The council has placed the goal of increasing minority participation in higher education at the top of its agenda and plans to alert the public to the magnitude of the challenge facing the country by publishing a statement demanding public policy responses. It also plans to release to its member institutions a handbook of strategies for taking action in recruitment and retention, faculty and administrative appointments, the curriculum, and the campus climate.
THE PROBLEM just won't go away. First, we were confused with St. Lawrence University in upstate New York. Then, it was Sarah Lawrence College in the Bronx. "No, we're Lawrence University, in Appleton, Wisconsin," we'd assert. "Neither St. nor Sarah."

Now it seems that some people in Rockford, Illinois, think Lawrence is part of the University of Wisconsin system.

Stan Buckles, a columnist with The Rockford Register-Star, forwarded the idea of UW-Lawrence in the July 12 issue of that newspaper. "Lawrence used to be a private college," he wrote. "When it faltered, it was inducted into the University of Wisconsin system where it survives now—under its original name."

President Warch, always quick on his feet, dropped a note to Kenneth Shaw, president of the UW system. "When can we get together to discuss the funding formula?" Warch asked. Well, Shaw hasn't replied yet. So I guess we'll continue functioning as a healthy, private college. Should things change, however, we'll let you know.

In the meantime, I've decided that Thomas Wolfe was wrong. You can go home again. Lawrence's Reunion Weekend is proof of that, as I discovered this past June. You see, my husband, Andy, celebrated his 10-year reunion this year. And though I don't share four years of Lawrence experiences with him or his classmates, I couldn't help but catch a bit of the excitement that permeated the weekend and feel the bonds that tie his classmates together and to Lawrence. I came away a believer in class reunions and recommend them to the shy and hesitant.

June is an especially eventful month on campus, for, in addition to Reunion Weekend, Commencement is traditionally held then. This year's ceremony was marked by unseasonably hot weather. Fortunately, it did little more than dampen brows. Spirits soared as the class of '87 joined the alumni ranks. I welcome these new readers to the pages of Lawrence Today. And to borrow from that old slogan of one of the larger phone companies, I hope that you will find reading this magazine the next best thing to being there, or in this case, here.

It seems that as soon as we've said our goodbyes to the seniors, it's time to say hello to the freshmen. From what I hear, this is to be a particularly large freshman class. The number floating around campus today, July 23, is 356—compared to 290 a year ago. The happy question now is: Where do we put them all?

Bulldozers are beginning to become a standard sight around here these days. Wasn't it just yesterday when Sampson House was being lifted and moved to make way for the Buchanan Kiewit Center? Now the wrecking ball has found Worcester Art Center. What stood for almost 40 years was leveled and cleared in about 40 hours. Soon rising in its place, however, will be a new art center. Look to Lawrence Today for news on its progress.

I've received quite a few letters from readers in the past weeks. The spring issue's feature stories on South Africa, disinvestment, and prejudice riled some of you. Without offending you, let me say that I'm delighted. We want very much for this magazine to provoke thought and discussion.

One last thing. Should you be passing through Indianapolis, Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin, or perhaps Brainerd, Minnesota, this summer, make tracks to the track. You'll find Rich Morrison, director of public affairs, driving a sleek, blue race car with Lawrence's logo emblazoned on its hood. Rich has found a way to combine his love of road racing with a unique way of getting Lawrence's name out to new audiences. Move over, Paul Newman.

A.A.M.  
July 1987
Students Jenny Buchholtz, Andy Patten, and Ann Spellman conduct their business in the hole left by the razed Worcester Art Center. Construction of a new art center is to begin soon.
Visit a mining town in Bolivia, where life is anything but colorful. See page 2.