Bridgewater Magazine, Volume 1, Number 3, Winter 1991

Bridgewater State College

Recommended Citation
Davis Alumni Center Opens
Home to Alumni Relations and Development Offices

The 1990-1991 academic year marked the opening of the Davis Alumni Center, Bridgewater State College’s first privately funded building. The Center, which is housed on the former site of the Alpha Upsilon Fraternity House, is named in honor of local philanthropists Stanton and Elizabeth Davis. The Center is home to the Office of Alumni Relations and the Office of Development. Each serving the critical and vital needs of the College, these offices were formerly known under the title Office of Alumni Relations and Development. In addition to housing these two offices, the Davis Alumni Center serves as a function and conference facility which can accommodate up to fifty people, and is home to the Hall of Black Achievement Library.

The Office of Alumni Relations is under the leadership of Maureen Sylvia, assistant director of Alumni Relations. Ms. Sylvia works with the Bridgewater Alumni Association, the Afro-American Alumni Council, the Hyannis-Bridgewater Physical Education Alumni Association, the Student Alumni Relations Council (SARC), and other alumni organizations. As a strong alumni advocate within the college community, Ms. Sylvia plans alumni programming with the various constituent groups and actively works with tomorrow’s alumni - the students. She is assisted in the office by Ms. Debra Ashton.

The Office of Development is guided by its director, Philip A. Conroy, Jr., '72. A Bridgewater State College veteran, Mr. Conroy specializes in dealing with private and alumni fund raising. He is also executive director of the Bridgewater State College Foundation — the private, fund raising arm of the College. Mr. Conroy formerly served as director of Alumni Relations.

Mr. Ralph Fletcher, '53, is the College’s director of corporate relations. Mr. Fletcher works with private business and industry to build partnerships with Bridgewater State College. He is also the coordinator of the College’s planned giving program.

Heading up the Annual Fund and special events planning is Ashley McCumber, assistant director of development. The Bridgewater Fine Arts Series, one such special event, has brought various performances to Bridgewater including the New York City Opera, the Handel & Haydn Society’s Messiah, the Alvin Ailey Repertory Ensemble, and many more.

Working as editor of the Bridgewater Magazine - the publication for alumni, parents, and friends of Bridgewater State College, is Kimberly DeCaro Williams, assistant development officer. Ms. Williams also heads up the records and research division of the development organization, and is charged with managing the office’s database and computer information systems.

The development support team includes Mary Freeman, Margaret Finucci, and Shirley Hogan as full-time employees. Marge Dean and Anne Marie Fraser are part-time employees. The development team has worked with organizations including the Reebok Foundation to help build support for various Bridgewater programs, and looks toward the nineteen nineties for continued growth in this area.

Purchase and utilization of the Davis Alumni Center was made possible through gifts from the Davis Educational Foundation, the Class of 1937 Zenos Scott Trust Fund, the Class of 1938 50th Anniversary gift, Dean Witter Reynolds, the Bridgewater Alumni Association, and the Bridgewater State College Foundation.
Contents

Davis Alumni Center ............................................................................................................ 2

See the new center and meet the Alumni Relations and Development teams

A Message from the B.A.A. President. .............................................................................. 4

Dr. Mary C. Lydon outlines the B.A.A.'s strategic plan

Shujo Isawa ......................................................................................................................... 5

The first in a series of pieces on our Japanese Connection

Career Planning Announcements ..................................................................................... 6, 18

Education Alumni and 1975-1980 graduates take notice

Bridgewater Review Section

A New Road To Travel ........................................................................................................ A1

Introduction to the new Review format by Mike Kryzanek

The Folkmyth Lincoln ........................................................................................................ A2

A new look at an American hero by William Turner

The Bears and the Honey Pots: The Savings & Loan Debacle ....................................... A5

Margaret Landman gives an informative look into the crisis striking the nation

Perspectives on Education .................................................................................................. A8

Bill Levin writes on the return of older women to college and Barbara Apstein offers an insightful look into American teachers as portrayed on television

Uncoupling ........................................................................................................................... A10

Charles Angell examines the family as perceived by some contemporary American fiction writers

Profile ....................................................................................................................................... A13

Meet Dr. John Bardo, vice president of academic affairs

Faculty Research .................................................................................................................. A15

Dr. Shama Uma and Dr. Florian Muckenthaler

Class Notes and Alumni News ......................................................................................... 8

ON THE COVER:

For many Japanese children, education begins in the kindergarten. This class of beginners poses on a jungle-gym with its teacher. See related story, page 5.

Photo courtesy of the Consulate General of Japan in Boston.
B.A.A. President's Message

We must dare to think "unthinkable" thoughts. We must learn to explore all the options and possibilities that confront us in a complex and rapidly changing world. We must learn to welcome and not to fear the voices of dissent. We must dare to think about "unthinkable things" because when things become unthinkable, thinking stops and action becomes mindless.

J.W. Fulbright, Senate Speech, March 27, 1964

Alvin Toffler, in his 1970 treatise on society and change, stated that unless we quickly learn to control the rate of change in our personal affairs as well as in society at large, we are doomed to a massive adaptational breakdown. His *Future Shock* describes the "shattering stress and disorientations which we induce in individuals by subjecting them to too much change in too short a time."

It is foolhardy and unreal to assume that factors which affect our organization today will be in place tomorrow, next year, or five years hence. Aware that organizations need strategic planning to keep abreast of a changing world, the Bridgewater Alumni Association has begun Applied Strategic Planning (ASP), a process which will guide the B.A.A. in the ongoing development, implementation, and evaluation of priorities and action items to create and control the course of its future.

The Executive Board of the B.A.A., under the leadership of Philip Conroy, director of development, has approved the initial phase of ASP. As Toffler says, we no longer are in the caboose of a moving train looking backward, whose destination we do not know. We are trying to engage in what Toffler called "social futurism," a concept of social action which includes "self-fulfillment, social responsibility, aesthetic achievement..." Our plans for the future are sound, yet fluid — plans which will be under constant revision. We are initiating a continuing, ongoing "plebiscite on the future" in which the B.A.A., as a system, will function as a loop rather than a pyramid ensuring that the output of all constituencies of the B.A.A. will be heard and shared by all.

The foundation of our program of change is anchored in the mission statement of the Applied Strategic Plan, which succinctly articulates our vision of the future.

*The mission of the Association is to preserve the history, honor the traditions, enhance the prestige of the college, and promote the personal and professional growth of its members. To these ends, the Bridgewater Alumni Association is committed to:*

- keeping itself financially secure and organizationally independent;
- facilitating communication between the Alumni and the College;
- stimulating personal and professional growth and development of its members and other members of the college community; and
- providing intellectual and cultural vitality for the college.

Our Alumni Association shall not "look mournfully into the past..." Rather, we shall "Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear." Longfellow, 1839
Our Japanese Connection

Shuje Isawa - Japan's Father of Teacher Education

It is an important, but little-known fact, that Bridgewater State College played a significant role in bringing modern teaching methods to 19th century Japan. This relationship spans back to the late 1800s and is described in Yoshiaki Matsuda's *Modern American Education*. The book discusses the history and theory of modern American education emphasizing the role of Bridgewater State College in the teacher training movement and speaking of the college "as a vital link between 19th and 20th century teaching methodologies in Japan."

The door was opened for Bridgewater's relationship with Japan in the year 1868, when the Japanese Government officially "opened up the Japanese Nation to the Western World" in order to exchange their cultures. This period was called the "New Meiji Era" and it was a time when many young Japanese went to America, especially New England, to learn the ways and thoughts of American social, economic, and cultural lives.

Shuje Isawa was sent to Bridgewater by the Japanese government in 1875 to study the normal school movement in America. Isawa attended Bridgewater through June of 1877 when he received his diploma, and completed his formal education at Harvard University. In later years, Isawa fondly recalled his Bridgewater days in his memoirs, and speaks of the two wooden buildings in which he began his educational studies in America. On the occasion of the College's seventy-fifth anniversary celebration in 1915, he sent a personal message to the College which read, "I have the honor to congratulate you on your seventy-fifth birthday, as your only son in the land of the Rising Sun."

Shuje Isawa returned to Japan after his American experience to found the first normal school in Tokyo, from which a chain of normal schools developed. His role in Japanese teacher training is said to parallel that of Horace Mann in the United States. He is credited with "revolutionizing Japanese teacher training by the introduction of object teaching methods developed by Swiss educational reformer Johann Pestalozzi, with which he became familiar while at Bridgewater."

Mr. Isawa's interests were diverse, however, and not only did he have a fondness for conventional education, but he also had a love of music. His special interest in music actually led to his inauguration of the first music school in Tokyo which is now known as "Tokyo Art and Music University." Interestingly, a Japanese journalist once reported that, "Many Japanese people today think that such songs as Oh, Susannah are native Japanese songs because Mr. Isawa taught them in Japan."

During his time in the United States, Mr. Isawa befriended Mr. Alexander Graham Bell (perhaps through the association of Mr. Gardiner Green Hubbard, Bell's father-in-law, who served on the Massachusetts Board of Education). He learned, from Bell, a system of teaching speech to the deaf and dumb. In fact, several years after returning to Japan, Isawa opened a school with his own money, the New Institution, which served hearing impaired and speech disabled students.

Later in life, Isawa became a member of the Japanese Senate. A quote within Bridgewater's Seventy-fifth Anniversary program says of Isawa, "...now a member of the Japanese Senate — noble when here; now among nobles."

His tremendous contributions to so many facets of education rank Shuje Isawa as one of Bridgewater's most accomplished alumni.

This is the first in a series of articles which will highlight the many relationships between Bridgewater State College and Japan. In honor of these relationships, Bridgewater has many events planned for the Spring including: a Japanese Film Festival, a Photographic Exhibit of Modern Japan, and a reception for Japanese corporate executives.
Attention 1975 - 1980 Graduates

Second and Final Notice

Many of you established a placement credential file containing references during your senior year. These files are now held in the Career Planning and Placement Office. If you have not used your credentials or updated them since graduation, they are currently of little value.

Because these files take up a great deal of limited space, the Office is now planning on destroying them for the years 1975-1980 unless you contact the office, in writing, within two weeks of receiving this publication. If you wish to update your file, you are welcome to do so, a new set of forms will be sent to you and your file will be considered active.

All Education Majors - a copy of your Student Teaching Evaluation will be kept by the Professional Education Office as a permanent record.

To update your file send a letter with your name (name at graduation and later names), year of graduation, and a statement that you wish to update your file, in an envelope addressed to: ‘75-'80 Credential Update Request, Career Planning and Placement, Rondileau Campus Center, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA 02325 (508) 697-1328.

4 Insurance Plans now Available through your Alumni Association

Through the NEATrust, your Alumni Association sponsors four programs designed to satisfy YOUR insurance needs. They meet our high standards of quality, service, economy and value.

1. Group Term Life Insurance
   A basic insurance plan for Members and their families that provides up to $100,000 coverage and cost savings for non-smokers and volume purchasers.

2. Comprehensive Major Medical Insurance
   Up to $1,000,000 in medical expense benefits for you and your family. Covers bills IN or OUT of the hospital; offers a choice of deductibles to meet your financial situation.

3. $1,000,000 Catastrophic Medical Insurance
   Supplements your basic medical protection. Pays for 100% of all expenses after you meet the deductible. Family coverage available. Economical group rates!

4. Short-Term Medical Coverage Insurance (TempoCare)
   Especially designed for new graduates and people who need short-term medical coverage. Up to $1,000,000 protection for up to 180 days.

Call our toll-free number 1-800-621-9903 (Illinois residents call 1-800-572-3801). Or mail the coupon below today.

NEATrust programs administered by:
Association Consultants, Inc.,
600 W. Fulton Street
Chicago, IL 60606-9936

☐ YES! Please send me information on the group insurance coverage through my Alumni Association:
☐ Group Term Life ☐ Comprehensive Major Medical
☐ Catastrophic Medical ☐ Short-Term Medical

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City ____________________________ State ______ Zip ______
Daytime Phone (__________)
Name of Alumni Association __________________________
Mail this coupon today to: NEATrust
c/o ACI, 600 W. Fulton Street, Chicago, IL 60606-9936.
A New Road To Travel

by Michael J. Kryzanek
Department of Political Science
Section Editor

If the last year in Massachusetts public higher education could be described in song, one might refer to Bob Dylan's classic 1960's refrain, "the times, they are a changin'." Public education in Massachusetts and Bridgewater State have entered into a period of uncertain transition in which funding is insecure, planning is impossible, and that spirit of participating in the noble pursuit of knowledge is subject to constant distraction.

After nearly ten years of publishing the Bridgewater Review as an autonomous magazine of the faculty, we too have become part of this transition process. Starting with this edition, the Review will be incorporated into Bridgewater — a publication for alumni, parents, and friends of Bridgewater State College. Considering the severity of the budget cuts that the college has endured, to be able to save the Review and continue publication is indeed a blessing.

In this issue, Professor Margaret Landman of the Economics Department explains the causes and the possible outcomes of the savings and loan crisis; Professor Charles Angell, the chair of the English Department, writes on the vision of the American family in current literature; and Professor Thomas Turner of the History Department condenses his presidential lecture on the myths surrounding President Abraham Lincoln. As in the past, the other members of the editorial staff, Barbara Apstein and William Levin, offer their thoughts on a wide range of issues of American life. In this issue Barbara and Bill comment on some recent developments in higher education and the way our culture views educators. In the profile section, we will highlight the professional pursuits of the vice-president of Academic Affairs, Dr. John Bardo. He is interviewed in connection with his work in the field of community satisfaction and symbolic interactionism. The Review will also introduce a special section on the current research of our faculty by providing brief summaries of their work.

Despite the problems that transition often brings, most institutions survive because they have elements of their structure that provide a solid foundation on which to weather the storm. At Bridgewater, that solid foundation is the faculty who, despite the seemingly endless crises in the Commonwealth, go about their work of teaching, research, and community service.

In the future, the Bridgewater Review section of Bridgewater will appear in the Winter and Summer editions and provide you with a regular glimpse of our faculty. As you read about them and their work, keep in mind that quality education is best achieved in an atmosphere where there is a strong bond between teacher and student and a dedication to make learning an experience of enrichment and enlightenment. Although much in Massachusetts higher education is "a changin'," the Bridgewater faculty remains committed to maintaining that bond and broadening that experience.
The Folkmyth Lincoln

by Thomas Turner
Department of History

Americans, coming from a revolutionary tradition, have had to invent or discover new national myths and legends. As we cast off our British past, we also severed ourselves from British cultural traditions. The American Revolution provided materials for new myths and legends: the Mayflower, Plymouth Rock, John Smith, and Pocahontas. In addition, several of the founding fathers were deified, especially George Washington, whose aura rivaled that of Zeus on Mount Olympus.

However, Washington was not always an entirely satisfactory folk-myth figure, since his perceived Olympian qualities made him a man who could be admired and worshipped from afar but was not really approachable. As historian Marcus Cunliffe has written, Washington in the nineteenth century was sometimes said to be one of the American wonders, the other two being Niagara Falls and the Brooklyn Bridge.

Americans were thus waiting for a folk-hero accessible to the common man and Abraham Lincoln admirably filled the bill. Born in a log cabin in humble circumstances, he rose to the highest office in the land, saved the Union, freed the slaves, and was struck down at the height of his success by the assassin, John Wilkes Booth. This is certainly the stuff of which legends are made.

Certainly no one would have attempted to compare Lincoln with Niagara Falls, and when his law partner, William Herndon, once told him how awed he had been by viewing that wonder of nature, Lincoln, who had also visited Niagara, supposedly replied, “The thing that struck me most forcibly... was, where in the world did all that water come from.” Herndon, who missed the humor of the statement, considered his colleague rather obtuse, but for most Americans this down to earth simplicity has made Lincoln an endearing figure. The sixteenth president was as approachable as the first president was remote, and the Americans embraced him eagerly.

Lincoln’s assassination also helped to transform him into a folk-hero. It is not absolutely necessary to die in office to be deified, but both Lincoln and John F. Kennedy became martyrs in this fashion. Up until the time of his death, Lincoln was actually one of our more controversial and unpopular presidents and Kennedy’s short time in office permitted him relatively few accomplishments.

Another similarity surrounding the deaths of both Lincoln and Kennedy is the belief that their murders were the result of a conspiracy engineered by members of their own administrations or government intelligence agencies. While many of these conspiracy views turn out to be the worst nonsense and easily dispelled, they have been persistent.

Whatever the merits of any individual conspiracy theories, their longevity can be tied to mythological patterns. The public finds it hard to conceive of a president being killed by a lone crackpot or small band of conspirators who have no larger purpose in life. There is something particularly unsatisfying about the idea that someone as powerful as the president can be assassinated for no other reason than the assassin’s warped individual psychology. There seems to be a desperate desire to believe that the assassins acted for a cause, which would give the president’s death some meaning.

It is also interesting that the public does not believe that the assassins really die. It has long been argued that John Wilkes Booth escaped Garrett’s barn, while someone else died in his place, or that there was an Oswald look-alike and that the “real” Oswald did not die in Dallas. In traditional mythology, the slayer of the folk-god could not die an easy death, but had to wander the world alone and
friendless. While Oswald’s remains were recently exhumed and positively identified, after a messy legal battle involving his brother and widow, this will probably not end the belief that there was an Oswald double any more than people will cease to believe that Booth survived Garrett’s barn.

Lincoln has sometimes been cast in contradictory roles. Since he was murdered on Good Friday, just when the triumph in the Civil War had been assured, religious comparisons became almost inevitable. As one commentator wrote, “Jesus Christ died for the world. Abraham Lincoln died for his country.” This sanitized and prettified Lincoln. A combination of both Washington and Christ, he became the demi-god whose career paralleled those of the heroes of classical mythology.

At the same time, however, another equally mythical Lincoln was portrayed — a western hero in the mold of Davy Crockett or Paul Bunyan. This Lincoln told jokes (many of which were risque), was a shrewish wife who made his life a living hell. In fact, his one true love had been Anne Rutledge, who died at an early age, and Lincoln had never gotten over her death. Many of these portrayals are stereotypical devices often used in western humor.

Another powerful myth is that of Lincoln as a common man. Addressing the 166th Ohio Regiment, Lincoln said that his rise to the presidency showed that any mother’s son might aspire to that office. On other occasions he claimed that his policy was to have no policy, and gave the impression that he was carried along by events rather than directing them. One would get the impression from all of this that Lincoln drifted with the tide and that his career was due to chance and fortuitous circumstances.

In reality, Lincoln was one of the most ambitious individuals that his friends had ever seen. These friends, it might be added, were themselves usually politicians and men of considerable ambition, and they recognized in Lincoln a burning ambition to reach high status. As his law partner Herndon expressed it, “His ambition was a little engine that knew no rest.”

Abraham Lincoln was far from being a common man in other respects. His reputation as a joke cracking, stand-up comedian, has been exaggerated. His mature writings do not give the impression of a rustic spinning yarns around the stove at the country store, but rather of a man of strong intellect. In fact, it has been suggested that if he had not turned to politics, Lincoln might have had a career in the literary field.

As Lincoln’s transformation into a folk hero proceeded, questions were raised about his paternity. Since classical times, people have had difficulty believing that one born humbly could rise to great heights, and have speculated that the hero must have been sired by the gods or, at the least, someone a lot more heroic than the alleged biological father. Since Thomas Lincoln was usually portrayed as shiftless and illiterate and since Abraham and his father were not close in later years, rumors began to circulate that someone else was his father. Candidates ranged all the way from a neighbor, Abraham Enlow, to a Philadelphia Congressman’s claim that there was more than a passing resemblance between Abraham Lincoln and Henry Clay, which indicated a blood relationship.

Two other candidates were rumored to be John C. Calhoun or Patrick Henry. It would be a delightful historical paradox to believe that the genes of Calhoun, who was a state’s rights advocate and champion of slavery, also produced a man who was devoted to the Union and who ultimately destroyed the system of slavery. But the best trick of all is the idea that Lincoln could have been fathered by Patrick Henry who died in 1799, ten years before Lincoln was born.

As Lincoln became a mythic figure, such diverse groups as civil rights advocates, Ku Klux Klanners, pro-liquor forces, and anti-liquor forces all tried to show that he would have agreed with their positions. This was possible because Lincoln was a very secretive person, remaining an enigma to those who knew him best. One of his closest friends, Judge David Davis, referred to Lincoln as “the most secretive man I ever knew.” His style of leadership was what has come to be called in the case of Dwight Eisenhower, “The Hidden Handed Presidency.”

There are, indeed, many similarities. Eisenhower, who used to be portrayed as a golf-player who took long naps in the afternoon, is now seen as a strong chief executive who made policy and then, using the staff system he was familiar with from the army, passed the decisions to his subordinates to be carried out. Lincoln apparently acted in a very similar way.

Continued on next page
manner, directing events from behind the scenes, but thereby somewhat obscuring his policies and method of operation from later generations.

Another source of Lincoln mythology, interestingly enough, was Lincoln himself. As Richard Hofstadter has written, “The first author of the Lincoln legend and the greatest of the Lincoln dramatists was Lincoln...” Hofstadter argues that Lincoln, like many American politicians before and since, saw the value in the Horatio Alger story whereby poor boy rises from obscurity to fame, and that he skillfully exploited his log cabin origins throughout his career.

Historians have helped to perpetuate Lincoln mythology, often passing on many of these myths without really examining them. In addition, academic historians have been content to abandon many areas to the sensationalists and popularizers, who are more than willing to rush into the breach, with their shocking charges and revelations. Professional historians abandon any area at great peril to historical truth and, if they do, they should not complain when myths quickly arise, as occurred in the case of Lincoln's assassination.

One cannot help speculating about how Lincoln would have reacted to this later mythmaking, even if he personally helped to create some of the myths. Lincoln had a keen sense of his place in history. There is little evidence that he possessed a very strong belief in the immortality of the traditional Christian heaven and spiritual afterlife. Rather, Lincoln hoped to gain immortality in his achievements so that he would be remembered by his fellow men when he was gone. In 1841, he had confided to his friend Joshua Speed that he had “done nothing to make any human being remember that he had lived,” but when he talked to Speed after the Emancipation Proclamation he told him, “I believe that in this measure my fondest hope will be realized.” Historian Robert Bruce has argued convincingly that when he lay dead in the Peterson House in April, 1865, it was no accident that Edwin Stanton, with whom he was very close, did not speak of his character or his place in heaven, but said simply, “Now he belongs to the Ages.”

Even though the real Lincoln was a somewhat different man from the mythical figure he has become, this does not mean we should entirely abandon myth. As University of Massachusetts Professor Stephen Oates concludes, myth carries a truth of its own, albeit different from so-called “historical truth.” Myth reveals the way Americans wished Lincoln had been, even though it does not always reveal the way he was.

And, as another close student of myth, David Donald, has written, “It speaks well for Americans that to the central hero in their history, their folklore has attributed all the decent qualities of civilized men—patience, tolerance, humor, sympathy, kindness, and sagacity.” It is little wonder that despite all the myths, the “real Lincoln,” who embodied the spirit of his age in both word and deed, and who guided the country successfully through one of its most perilous times, still maintains his standing with Americans as our number one chief executive.
The Bears and Honey Pots:
The Savings and Loan Debacle

by Margaret Landman
Department of Economics

The recent experiences of the savings and loan industry, with the mounting insolvencies and losses, are giving the world a first-hand example of how a financial system should not operate. A number of economic factors, combined with a series of regulatory errors, have contributed to the substantial difficulties encountered by savings and loan institutions during the last decade. At last count, the cost of the bailout to taxpayers is expected to exceed $200 billion (plus $300 billion interest), but if the current downturn in the economy and real estate markets worsens, this could increase significantly as now-solvent institutions are jeopardized.

The potential for disaster in the S&L industry has existed since its inception. Modern savings and loans, also known as thrifts, have roots going back to building societies, which pooled members’ savings and provided mortgages. In the U.S., the first such organization was the Oxford Provident, formed in Pennsylvania in 1831. It accepted small deposits (which then, and even now, are discouraged by many commercial banks) and, when $500 accumulated in the fund, made a loan to the member willing to pay the highest interest rate. As the S&Ls evolved from these early building societies, they continued to serve the purpose of pooling depositors’ savings for home mortgages. Indeed, until the early 1980s, they were prohibited from offering other types of services such as checking accounts or business and consumer loans. This lack of diversification left the S&Ls vulnerable to fluctuations in real estate values and in interest rates.

In addition to the limitation on the types of assets which could be held, diversification was also restricted by the bans on interstate banking placed both on commercial banks and S&Ls. In fact, many states did not allow banking institutions to open more than one branch. These restrictions were enacted to prevent domination of the banking industry by a few large institutions. The S&Ls were kept small and their mortgages were concentrated in the surrounding communities. The S&Ls’ fortunes, then, were strongly dependent on local economic conditions.

S&Ls, like commercial banks, experienced severe difficulties during the Great Depression. Interest rate ceilings on commercial banks and federal deposit insurance were introduced in order to protect depositors, prevent bank runs, and stabilize the banking system. After some debate about whether deposit insurance would create a moral hazard (in which the existence of insurance could cause the insured to take greater risk), the FDIC was established in 1933 for commercial banks and the FSLIC in 1934 for S&Ls. The annual premiums were set for each banking institution as a percentage of its total deposits. The size of these funds was never adequate for dealing with large numbers of failures. Although the original goal was to have a reserve fund equal to 5% of deposits, it never actually exceeded 2%. The low premium rates, coupled with the growth in deposits and a series of increases in the maximum coverage to the current level of $100,000, led to reduced insurance coverage and increased taxpayer risk.

For a while, the deposit insurance system seemed to work. Bank runs were all but eliminated as insurance restored depositors’ confidence. The S&L industry further improved as the post-World War II housing boom created a large demand for mortgages. In 1966, interest rate restrictions were also placed on S&Ls, but in order to allow them to aggressively compete for savings deposits, the limits were set 1/4% higher than the banks could offer. Still, trouble began to surface in the 1960s, when inflation nudged Treasury bill rates above those offered by banks and S&Ls, and funds began to leave the banking system.

Continued on next page
This process of disintermediation accelerated in the 1970s when inflation fueled by OPEC oil price increases pushed interest rates to record high levels. Many of the savers’ dollars flowed into the newly-formed money market mutual funds, which pooled the savings of small depositors and bought T-bills, large denomination CDs, and other money market instruments. Because they were not subject to interest rate ceilings, the money market mutual funds could offer higher yields.

Faced with a large loss in business, the S&Ls and banks successfully lobbied Congress for changes to allow them to compete. The Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980 and the Garn-St. Germain Act of 1982 introduced a number of changes in the banking industry. Interest rate ceilings were phased out and all depository institutions, including S&Ls, were allowed to offer money market deposit accounts and interest-bearing personal checking accounts called NOW accounts. S&Ls, which had been particularly hard hit by the interest rate increases due to their large mortgage holdings, were given expanded investment powers. Now they could diversify their portfolios by acquiring junk bonds and corporate equities, as well as consumer loans. In addition, minimum net worth requirements were lowered, so that the owners did not have to put up as much of their own money. Accounting standards were also loosened, causing some insolvent S&Ls to appear healthy.

Although the large interest rate increases in the 1970s had set the S&Ls difficulties in motion, the subsequent decreases in the early 1980s did not solve their problems. As the S&Ls moved into new, riskier ventures, they lacked both the knowledge and the caution to enter these activities. With essentially very little of their own money at risk, it was a gamble which, if it paid off, would benefit the stockholders, but if it lost, would be paid for by others. As one developer-turned-banker was quoted, “I am tired of playing Monopoly with my own money..... This way, we can use the depositors’ money.”

After a while, even the new creative accounting gimmicks could not disguise the massive insolvencies. The FSLIC, itself technically bankrupt, did not have enough funds to shut down the hundreds of insolvent S&Ls and to pay off the depositors. Instead, it began to look for merger solutions. Some of these were successful, such as the 1982 Citicorp takeover of Fidelity Savings of San Francisco. Through this and subsequent S&L purchases, Citicorp gained an exemption from national branching laws and, by the end of 1984, owned the sixth largest S&L group in the United States. Other mergers, however, were not so successful. With little money down and generous aid from the FSLIC, unscrupulous individuals were able to gain control of a number of S&Ls and convert them to their own personal piggy banks. Investigations by the FSLIC, the IRS, and the FBI have shown that billions were diverted from the S&Ls for private use. Government-insured deposits were used to finance lavish parties and trips, personal loans, excessive salaries and bonuses, private planes, and extravagant offices (and even a gold-plated toilet). Furthermore, fraudulent loans were made to friends and associates based on artificially inflated appraisals. Property could then be bought with no money down, and when the borrowers could not make the payments, the S&Ls would simply lend them more.

In theory, bank examiners should have uncovered and exposed such activities immediately. In practice, however, there were insufficient examiners to handle the growing number of problem S&Ls, and they were often underpaid and unqualified. Further, as Richard Pratt, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from 1981-83, recently testified before the House Banking Committee, the Reagan administration tried to stop the Bank Board from seizing insolvent thrifts and the Office of Management and Budget cut supervisory staff. Requests for more examiners by Edwin Gray, chairman from 1983-87, were also denied.

The government is now belatedly engaged in an extensive investigation of S&L practices during this period of unrestrained operation. A three-year-old multi-agency task force in Dallas has filled 14,000 square feet of office and warehouse space with subpoenaed documents. Millions of pages of financial statements, loan applications, cancelled checks, and other material must be analyzed, making the process of finding enough evidence for an indictment for fraud extremely complex. So far, charges have been brought against seventy-seven people, with fifty-two convictions and only two acquittals. In increasing, defendants are receiving prison terms, including a thirty-year sentence for the former head of the now-defunct Vernon Savings and Loan in Dallas. Even with convictions, it is expected that little of the tens of billions of dollars that have been lost in the S&L disaster will ever be recovered. Fines and restitution are rarely more than a few million dollars in any one case. Many of the S&L industry losses are sunk into failed mall and condominium projects and worthless junk bonds, so are essentially unrecoverable.

The effects of the S&L debacle go well beyond the massive losses to the taxpayers as a whole. The stability of many local
Financial communities have been disrupted. The net outflow of funds from the S&Ls and the current crackdown on lending practices has caused a credit crunch in some areas, hurting legitimate borrowers for housing and other needs. Deposit insurance premiums, which had remained 8.33 cents per $100 of deposits from 1935 until last year’s increase to 12 cents, are slated for another jump to 19.5 cents in January 1991. This will reduce S&L and bank profits, causing losses to stockholders and perhaps even more failures. This increase in costs will also make it more difficult for U.S. institutions to compete internationally. In Japan, for instance, deposit insurance premiums are only 1 cent per $100.

A further effect is a massive regional redistribution of wealth, as most states will receive less in bailout money than they will pay in additional federal taxes. Professor Edward W. Hill of Cleveland State University has estimated that the bailout will redistribute wealth from thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia to the thirteen states where most of the failures occurred. Massachusetts is expected to be one of the biggest losers, with relatively few S&L insolvencies and relatively high income taxes. In addition, cuts in defense spending, spurred in part by the budgetary pressures of the bailout, will exacerbate its woes. Texas, on the other hand, is the largest net gainer, since it pays 7% of total federal taxes but is slated to receive 60% of the bailout funding. In effect, the system rewards those regions with the most fraud, corruption, and mismanagement. Recent oil price increases are likely to enlarge these regional inequities as the Northeast consumers lose and the Southwest producers gain.

Solutions to the S&L problem are now being developed and implemented. The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, restructures the entire S&L industry. The long-dead FSLIC was finally put to rest and replaced by the Savings Association Insurance Fund, an agency of the FDIC.

Minimum capital standards have been increased and lax accounting principles tightened. The Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) was created to oversee the liquidation of assets from insolvent S&Ls, including everything from mortgages to junk bonds to gold-plated toilets. The RTC was given $50 billion in initial funding last year, which is being used to operate seized S&Ls and to cover insured deposits when the thrifts are sold to new owners.

Still, a number of further changes must be made in order to restore stability to the financial system. The deposit insurance system needs to be reformed with an eye to giving depositors incentives to examine the safety of particular banking institutions, while at the same time limiting taxpayer liability in the event of losses. Treasury Undersecretary Robert Glauber recently stated that the $100,000 limit is unlikely to be lowered, but that he may recommend a limit on the total number of insured deposits an insured depositor may have. This method, known as a “haircut,” would provide the wealthy with a reason to investigate the financial condition of a savings and loan or bank, and not merely search the country for the highest possible yield. Another option would be to base a banking institution’s premiums on the riskiness of its assets and activities, just as a skydiver pays more for life insurance. Some have called for a repeal of deposit insurance altogether, but this radical move could lead to bank runs like those experienced in the U.S. before 1933. For instance, in 1985, there were runs on non-FSLIC insured institutions in Ohio, Maryland, and Rhode Island, when depositors became concerned that losses to the bank could exceed the state deposit insurance funds.

Much might be learned from the Danish banking system, which is considered to be one of the strongest in the world even though, until recently, it had no deposit insurance. (This was only introduced in 1988 in anticipation of European Com-

Continued on page A14
One September afternoon last year I ruffled the edges of my first stack of assignments for a course in quantitative research methods. Most appeared to be of the competent-but-uninspired variety. After all, how could I expect students to get passionate about measures of central tendency and variability? However, without my even having to read them, a few bore the unmistakable look of fanatic preparation. I pulled one out. It was done on a word processor and everything that could be precisely centered was. Answers were highlighted in yellow marker and underlined, while calculations were set off in a tasteful and unobtrusive tan. Everything was correct.

What is your guess about the type of person who would produce such work? I must admit, at the risk of being revealed as a stereotyper, that I immediately assumed this assignment was done by a female student over the age of thirty. At Bridgewater, a growing proportion of our students are older than the traditional eighteen to twenty-one year olds, and they are usually my best students.

For a few years I have been working with Jack Levin of Northeastern University to understand the phenomenon of educational “late-bloomers,” individuals who drop out of the educational system for some period of time, then return after the delay to finish school well after the normal age at which society expects graduation. To study how these “late-bloomers” came to re-enter the educational system I drew a random sample of full-time enrolled Bridgewater State students who were over the age of thirty, eventually completing intensive interviews with twenty-eight individuals. These people were, with very few exceptions, from homes of modest incomes and little history of college education among parents or siblings. My preliminary analysis of the interviews suggests a pattern of experience among these students which is both heartening and maddening.

Almost all my respondents told me that they were prevented from going to college by some combination of family and financial problems. More than half said that they never considered college to be a realistic possibility, even though their grades were high enough to get into a liberal arts college of some sort. About a third reported that they were told that the family could not afford to send more than one child to college, and that the oldest male would be the one to go. In about a quarter of the interviews, the story was that the parents or the high school guidance counselor (sometimes both) told them that females who wanted to go on to education beyond high school should go to secretarial or health training programs, such as nursing or medical technology. This was often the expectation even when the young woman’s high school grades were at honors levels.

Many of the women in my sample also said they did not consider continuing their education after high school because they wanted to get married. In some cases, the desire to get married immediately after high school was less a result of love than the need to get out of the house. Given that college attendance rarely provided a way “out” for these young women, marriage seemed a reasonable route to independence. Ironically, such early marriages provided a number of women with their path to college, though the trip was delayed by some years.

Continued on page A16
Teachers and TV

by Barbara Apstein
Department of English

Watching prime time television can be an uncomfortable experience for teachers these days. While other professionals are often portrayed as dignified, knowledgeable men and women doing serious and important work, teachers are usually figures of fun. New York Times television critic John J. O'Connor recently expressed concern that “the incessant and accelerating ridicule of the [teaching] profession on television entertainment is reaching truly troubling proportions.”

TV sitcoms involving school are based on the pleasure principle - the premise that life’s primary goal is the pursuit of fun. Fun, by definition, requires no intellectual effort, merely affability and the willingness to look for a good time. Hence, solemnity is the cardinal sin in sitcom land. There are three major categories of television teachers: Nerds, who are oblivious to their students’ pursuit of fun (“out of it”); Villain-buffoons, who are actively hostile to fun; and Good Guys, who frequently show the students new ways of having fun.

1) The Nerd: A familiar stock figure, the nerd is drab, ordinary, and usually a male. He inevitably wears glasses: those of Mr. Peepers (Wally Cox), a nerd from television’s early days, had wire rims, while contemporary nerds usually select the thick, black-rimmed variety. Speaking in a lugubrious monotone, this teacher doggedly “covers the material” while students glance longingly at the clock, pass notes, and engage in other antics. (The most imaginative of these was depicted in Fellini’s movie Amarcord: a student seated in back of the classroom urinates into a long tube which extends beneath the row of desks, depositing a telltale puddle between the feet of the unsuspecting lad in the front row). The Wonder Years’ science teacher, with his humorless rapid-fire delivery and slide show-lectures on natural disasters (spiders devouring prey, catastrophic earthquakes — definitely not fun subjects) is a classic nerd. Conscientious and ineffectual, these teachers do not, however, interfere with their students’ endless quest for fun (although they temporarily delay the quest by holding classes), but they don’t have any fun themselves. Knowledge gives them no pleasure; no sane person could prefer reading to partying. The nerd’s sin is being serious, hence out of touch with the important issues of life.

2) The Villain-buffoon: Another stock character, the villain-buffoon is physically unattractive — fat, balding — rather than, like the nerd, merely ordinary looking. The buffoon is also distinguishable from the nerd in that he is not concerned with learning. For example, Mr. Rooney, the principal in Ferris Bueller, is obsessed with the school football team and with trying to defeat Ferris, although it’s never entirely clear why. Like Satan in Milton’s Paradise Lost, Rooney appears to possess a “motiveless malignity” and an insatiable petty vindictiveness. Rooney’s weapons are threats of detention and expulsion, but he is always outwitted, defeated and humiliated — week after week reduced to red-faced fury by the wily, winsome (and naturally fun-loving) Ferris.

3) The Good Guys: A few television teachers are not only good looking, but are also fine human beings who listen thoughtfully and sensitively to their students’ problems. An amiable and handsome Hillman College professor in A Different World (the only show in this survey set in college rather than high school), is sympathetic to a student who wishes to find a home for an orphaned eight-year-old boy, and solves her problem by agreeing to adopt the child himself. (Whether or not he has consulted his wife is not clear). More often the good guys are iconoclasts, working more or less openly against the system. The model here is the Robin Williams character in Dead Poets’ Society, who instructs his repressed students to tear offending pages out of their textbooks and exhorts them to take charge of their own lives (“Seize the Day”). The good guy-iconoclast liberates his students by breaking the rules. Inevitably, he is fired by dreary and rigid administrators who can’t appreciate a “great teacher.” Billy Connolly, the teacher in Head of the Class, is a good guy in this tradition. Like Williams, he is likable, witty, and sensitive to the students’ needs and concerns. His blue jeans and longish hair reveal that he is something of a rebel, and, like Williams’, his classroom performance is largely a one-man show, a lively entertainment which holds his audience’s attention, but calls forth no intellectual response on their part. And although Billy is an entertaining speaker, his message is that the classroom is a dull place.

Continued on page A12
Uncoupling
Perspectives of American Families Through the Eyes of Contemporary Fiction Writers

by Charles Angell
Department of English

“Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.” So Tolstoy begins Anna Karenina, and so has run the conventional wisdom about families, except perhaps among contemporary American fiction writers and sociologists who seem intent on showing Tolstoy wrong in their attempt to discover some universal principle of connubial misery. In our pursuit of familial happiness, we Americans have doubled the divorce rate, reformed divorce laws to assure a steady supply of impoverished women and neglected children, and provided the occasion for fiction writers to speak of woe that is in marriage.

I was struck by this misery reading Lenore Weitzman’s “Women and Children Last: The Social and Economic Consequences of Divorce Law Reforms,” a condensation of the high (or low) points in her book-length study The Divorce Revolution. No-fault divorce laws, starting in California and working their way east as a perverse manifest destiny, “were designed to create more equity [but] have had unintended and unfortunate consequences: They have created substantial inequalities between divorced men and women and have led to the impoverishment of many divorced women and their children.” A well-intended reform allows husbands to depart court with their earning power and living standard intact or improved, minimal parental responsibilities, and an unenforceable support judgment. His ex-wife retains custody of the children, often in a new dwelling and neighborhood, the family home having been sold to accommodate an equal property settlement; she finds her standard of living dramatically reduced as a result of selling family assets; and, especially if she’s an older woman, lacks adequate skills to secure employment in any but menial work.

“You can’t tell me there’s justice if someone uses you for 25 years and then just dumps you and walks out scotfree. . . . It’s not fair. It’s not justice. It’s a scandal. . . . and those judges should be ashamed of themselves sitting up there in their black robes like God and hurting poor people like me.” Even a reform designed to curb one brand of misery manages to create an even more excruciating torment.

If Weitzman documents for us the misery that persists after divorce, Arlie Hochschild enumerates the troubles married couples experience when both hold jobs. Second Shift: Working Parents and the Revolution at Home chronicles the domestic tensions, near battles even, that two worker couples experience as they try to reconcile and accommodate roles as parents, lovers, and wage-earners. Hochschild shows us a real revolution is occurring: in 1986 fifty-eight percent of all married couples with children were two earner families.

Hochschild employs the interview and composite portrait method; her Bay Area families, mostly middle-class professional (but not all) conduct their marriages on the fly, husbands preoccupied with career, wives preoccupied with career, housekeeping and children, and children preoccupied with trying to slow their parents down sufficiently to attract their attention. Working wives and mothers must adjust to their husband’s expectation of a traditional household; they end up working what Hochschild labels a “second shift,” in effect a thirteenth month of employment. These economic necessities have compelled women to refashion their gender identities much more rapidly and to a much greater degree than men.

“This strain between the change in women and the absence of change in much else leads me,” Hochschild says, “to speak of a stalled revolution.”

This strain is most pronounced when Hochschild’s subjects confront divorce. Hochschild repeats many of Weitzman’s statistics and observes that “formerly, many men dominated women within marriage. Now, despite a much wider acceptance of women as workers, men dominate women anonymously outside of marriage.” Divorce’s grim visage prevents many wives from insisting too strongly that their husbands assist with the childraising and housework. Instead the women...
adjust and comprise; to do otherwise risks too much. One woman “responded to her friend’s [divorce] with empathy, horror, and a certain fascination. As she told me,” Hochschild reports, “‘my friend is gorgeous. But she wasn’t feeling good about herself, so she went out and got a facelift. She’s younger than me! Her husband went out and got a younger woman, even more gorgeous.’” Another woman, tired of battling her husband over sharing housework, finally yields: “Why wreck a marriage over a dirty frying pan?”

Weitzman and Hochschild’s sociological portraits of couples in distress brought to mind three recent short fiction collections where Ann Beattie, Jane Smiley, and Bobbie Ann Mason examine the distresses and adjustments couples—married, separated, divorced—and find them fixed, stuck in time, caught in a freeze frame. Some of the fictional material might very well have been lifted from Weitzman’s and Hochschild’s interviews. A cocktail waitress in Bobbie Ann Mason’s “Memphis” says to a customer: “‘You know why I got my tubes tied? Because I hate to be categorized. My ex-husband thought I had to have supper on the table at six on the dot, when he came home. I was working too, and I got home about five-thirty. I had to do all the shopping and cleaning and cooking. I hate it when people assume things like that—that I’m the one to make supper because I’ve got reproductive organs.’” These story collections accumulate betrayals, loveless marriages, missed opportunities, failed intimacies. Beattie’s Where You’ll Find Me collects stories about suburban middle-class families trying to deal with the loss of children, infertility, infidelity, incapacity. “What happened happened at random,” thinks one woman bereaved at the loss of her daughter; “and one horrible thing hardly precluded the possibilities of others happening next.” For Beattie’s characters, the future holds potential disaster and terror. They feel themselves, not like sinners in the hands of Jonathan Edward’s angry God, but victims of the same biblical text: ‘Thy foot shall slide in due time.’ One divorced woman muses: “I am a thirty-eight-year old woman, out of a job, on tenuous enough footing with her sometime lover that she can imagine crashing emotionally as easily as she did on the ice.” These characters struggle to hold back the crash but realize they exist at that moment in the skid when all seems momentarily frozen in time and space. A Beattie story often concludes with its characters suspended, afraid to make another adjustment. Mrs. Camp “was tired. It was as simple as that. The life she loved so much had been lived, all along, with the greatest effort. She closed the door again. To hold herself still, she held her breath.” Holding one’s breath and hoping for grace are what Beattie’s stories are all about.

Robert Miller, husband of Liz and father of Tommy in Jane Smiley’s latest novella Good Will, attempts to create for himself and his family a self-sufficient life lived apart from the frenzied existence of commercial America. Returning from Vietnam, he buys an abandoned farm in a valley outside Moreton, Pennsylvania, and transforms it into what he considers a near perfect, self-sustained farm. His only mistake, he believes, is the house he constructed from brick scavenged from demolitions in nearby State College. Beneath the placidity we soon perceive great tensions. Tommy, who Robert is educating to his fashion his son as a work of art and make him a continuation of himself. Ironically he succeeds; the care and resourcefulness Robert employs to build his farm is mirrored in the care and resourcefulness Tommy used to destroy the Harris’ home. It is easy for us to demand our children’s attention, not so easy for them to demand ours.

Bobbie Ann Mason’s latest collection of stories, Love Life, is again set in western Kentucky where shopping malls, fast food restaurants, and subdivisions encroach upon the farmland, laying
Dismissing the French textbook as useless ("You can’t learn about France from this"), he abandons the teaching of irregular verbs, and instead regales the class with tales of his own amorous adventures in France. It’s not necessary to know much French to meet girls, he assures them; besides, the only way to learn French is to visit France, where everyone has remarkable adventures. (Inspired, one of his students impulsively flies to France and does indeed have a thrilling time, unimpeded by his lack of familiarity with the language.) As a seemingly logical consequence of this line of reasoning, Billy takes his students to the movies. Thus, even a likable and entertaining teacher fosters the pervasive idea that true enjoyment can be had only by experience school this way: the real “action” is outside the classroom, in the halls, the cafeteria, the locker rooms. But I have also known students who speak nostalgically of high school and college classrooms, who remember intellectual excitement and imaginative, challenging teachers. Of this there is no clue on television. The excitement is physical, sexual, emotional — but never intellectual. In no television classroom I saw (admittedly my experience is limited) did a lively interchange of ideas or arguments occur. Television writers are no doubt afraid that any conversation on a serious subject lasting more than two minutes would bore viewers — and they may be right. The result, though, is that the public never sees for itself what can go on in a good classroom, which may explain why, although there is a great deal of discussion about improving the quality of education, budgets continue to be cut. The viewing public never sees the possibility that there might be stimulation - yes, even fun - in the exercise of the mind.

Uncoupling - Continued from previous page

suburban America’s TV and music over the rural customs. Mason’s characters are dislocated in their very homes; their categories no longer separate and distinct. “Jenny kissed him in front of Opal and told him he was gorgeous. She said the placemats were gorgeous too.” This is Mason’s way, and more than with Beattie and Smiley, one has to listen to the voices, to reread, to let the stories resonate. In “Wish” an elderly sister tells her eighty-four year old brother how their father had ruined her life by forbidding marriage to the man she loved. "You know she says, 'how you hear on the television nowadays about little children getting beat up or treated nasty and it makes such a mark on them? Nowadays they know about that, but they didn’t back then. They never knew how something when you’re young can hurt you so long.'" Her brother, “hard and plain” she calls him, eight years widowed from a domineering woman who forced him to move out of the family home to her dream house, recalls after his sister leaves, meeting the girl he loved in the woods behind the family home, the girl he didn’t marry. Suddenly we realize the painful influence of father on son. The hurt forces us to reread “Wish” and understand that unfulfilled wishes engender painful knowledge. The hurt and the knowledge of it passes from generation to generation.

“Memphis” shows us that indeed men continue to dominate their ex-wives outside of marriage. Joe tells his ex-wife, Beverly, that he is relocating to Columbia, South Carolina. “I’ll want to have the kids on vacations—and all summer,” he tells her. “‘Well tough!’ she responds; ‘you expect me to send them on an airplane all that way?’” “‘You’ll have to make some adjustments,’ he said calmly. . . .” Beverly can’t accept the adjustments and can’t understand why. “It seemed no one knew why [divorce] was happening,” she thinks. “Everybody blamed it on statistics; half of all marriages nowadays ended in divorce. It was a fact, like traffic jams—just one of those things you had to put up with in modern life.” Her friends and ex-husband accuse her of being too judgmental and of never knowing what she wants. “It ought to be so easy to work out what she really wanted,” she thinks. “Beverly’s parents had known why [divorce] was happening,” she thinks. “Beverly’s parents had stayed married like two dogs locked together in passion, except it wasn’t passion. But she and Joe didn’t have to do that. Times had changed. Joe could move to South Carolina. Beverly and Jolene could hop down to Memphis just for a fun weekend. Who knew what might happen or what anybody would decide to do on any given weekend or at any stage of life?”

Who among us knows? Sociologists may document through interviews and statistics the messes we’ve made of our lives; story writers reveal that what’s been documented is emptiness. “Marriage,” says one of Smiley’s characters, “is a small container...barely large enough to hold some children. Two inner lives, two lifelong meditations of whatever complexity, burst out of it and out of it, cracking it, deforming it.” The container is inadequate to its task, perhaps because we do not know any longer what its proper task should be. For too many of the characters in these stories the future holds only more cracking and more deformity. There are no happy families any more.
John Bardo
Vice President of Academic Affairs

Being satisfied or pleased with one’s life, surroundings, relationships, and status is an important part of self-definition. But although satisfaction and the self-image that it produces is at the core of our identity, we pay little attention to those aspects of life that enhance feelings of optimism, pleasure, and being right with the world. Most people know that being satisfied is a critical ingredient to a well-adjusted life, but few are able to define with any precision what factors bring about satisfaction.

Elucidating the mysteries of human satisfaction is a key element of the work of Dr. John Bardo, who this fall assumed the position of academic vice-president of the College. Trained as a sociologist with a Ph.D. from Ohio State University, Dr. Bardo has spent more than seventeen years exploring the questions of how and why people become satisfied with various aspects of their lives. In particular, Dr. Bardo has become one of the most prominent experts in the field of community satisfaction, which seeks to define what conditions in towns and cities lead to personal satisfaction. He has done extensive research in a variety of cities from Knoxville, Tennessee and Wichita, Kansas to Hemel-Hempstead, England and Istanbul, Turkey.

Hemel-Hempstead is the setting of Dr. Bardo’s most detailed research project. Built after World War 2, thirty miles north of London, as a so-called “new town”, Hemel-Hempstead was hailed as a successful example of modern urban planning. Because of this reputation, he set out to determine what factors had contributed to this success. After extensive interviewing and compilation of questionnaires, he targeted social networks such as extended family structures, friends and neighbors, economic class, and gender as the key variables in defining community satisfaction. Since that initial research project, Dr. Bardo has returned periodically to Hemel-Hempstead to expand upon his research and make comparisons over time. Furthermore, his research has led to important community discussions about ways of strengthening the climate of satisfaction.

Most recently, Dr. Bardo and his wife traveled to Istanbul, Turkey, on a NATO grant to conduct similar research on community satisfaction in a less developed part of the world. The Bardos quickly realized that the ingredients of community satisfaction in Istanbul were quite different from those in Hemel-Hempstead. To their surprise, they found that better living conditions did not necessarily lead to higher levels of satisfaction. They discovered that poor residents of Istanbul were less troubled by the crowded, noisy, polluted life of the city than the wealthy, who expected more out of life.

Throughout his work, Dr. Bardo has attempted to link community satisfaction to the larger theory of symbolic interactionism. In layman’s terms, symbolic interactionism is a reflective theory that seeks to understand human behavior in terms of self-definition. As he states, we are products of what we think others think we are.

Continued on page A16
It seems clear that in order to compete effectively both at home and abroad, the antiquated, crazy-quilt U.S. banking system must be overhauled.

S&L - Continued from page A7

munity regulations.) Instead, the Danish government relies on an aggressive policy of examining bank soundness. All the bank’s assets are monitored and shown on the books at current market value, not historical value as in the U.S., so that losses are immediately reflected in the balance sheet. Portfolios are highly diversified and mortgages comprise only a small part of a bank’s assets. The government sets high net worth standards, and when these are not met, banks are promptly closed. In the rare event that there is not enough net worth to protect the depositors, the government steps in to do so at taxpayer expense.

Canada’s banking system has also proven to be much more stable than that of the U.S. Theirs is a more centralized system, with relatively few banks operating with a large number of branches. The Canadian government does provide deposit insurance, but payouts are relatively rare. (In fact, from 1923 to 1985 there were no bank failures at all in Canada, compared to 9,000 in the U.S. during 1930-33 alone.) Private monitoring of a bank’s financial condition by other banks helps to supplement regulators’ efforts and prevent potentially contagious bank runs. Like the Danish banks, Canadian banks engage in a much wider range of activities than do their U.S. counterparts.

The U.S., in fact, is the only major country without a true national banking system because of the existence of so many state and federal laws governing interstate banking and, except for Japan, is the only one that places substantial limits on the types of financial products and services that may be offered by banking institutions. It seems clear that in order to compete effectively both at home and abroad, the antiquated, crazy-quilt U.S. banking system must be overhauled. Prohibitions on branching and interstate banking should be lifted, enabling S&Ls and banks to diversify geographically and to reach a more efficient scale of operations. U.S. banks have been the world leaders in devising new financial products and should be given the freedom to further develop their expertise. The distinctions between banks and S&Ls will become increasingly blurred as all financial institutions become more diversified.

At the same time, more rigorous supervision of each institution’s balance sheet must be exercised in order to ensure the depositors’ safety. Minimum capital standards, based on current market valuations of assets, should be raised and strictly enforced. Although such supervision is costly, the gain of having a stable banking system would surely outweigh the expense. The justification for increased regulation can be summed up by this recent statement from one economist: “There are a lot of honey pots out there. As long as there are bears around, we need regulation.”

It is also crucial that Congress continue to fund the RTC budget, which is already running low. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that shutting down the bailout process for even three months would add at least $300 million (not counting interest) to the cost. As the experiences of the last decade have shown, failure to deal with the problem now can lead to far greater difficulties later on.

Taking steps to handle the crisis and institute reform would help limit present and future taxpayer liability. As the taxpayers’ blank check is removed, a measure of market discipline would be instilled in the system through monitoring by large depositors, stockholders, and banking institutions. Although the lessons learned from the savings and loan crisis are costly ones, perhaps they will result in a strengthening of the U.S. financial system in the years to come.
Fruit Fly Research Brings Success in Shrewsbury

The idea of genes in fruit flies that are similar to those that cause cancer in vertebrates may seem strange to some persons but not to Dr. Florian Muckenthaler of the Department of Biological Sciences. Dr. Muckenthaler studied the effects of one of these genes in the embryos of fruit flies during a recent sabbatical leave spent doing research in the laboratory of Dr. Sam Wadsworth at the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. He studied the pattern of protein production dependent on one so-called “src” gene in the different stages of embryonic development in the fly, Drosophila melanogaster. Dr. Muckenthaler utilized monoclonal antibodies (with specific binding properties) developed in Dr. Wadsworth’s lab to determine which of the developing parts of the embryo produced the protein and in what relative concentrations it was accumulated. The object of such studies is to learn more about the normal function of a gene that is like one that has the potential for turning normal cells into cancerous cells. Fruit flies are especially valuable organisms for this kind of study because they are grown readily and so much is known about their genetics and development. A paper co-authored by Dr. Muckenthaler and describing his work appeared in a recent issue of the journal, Developmental Biology. During the past summer Antoinette Lambiase, a senior Biology major, used these same techniques to carry out a directed study project with Dr. Muckenthaler at Bridgewater.

Mathematical Relationships Help Solve Diverse Problems

Dr. Shama Uma of the Department of Mathematics and Computer Sciences sees commonalities in problems as different as the scheduling of flights from O’Hare International Airport in Chicago and the quality of sound produced by a violin. Dr. Uma is writing a text for use in undergraduate courses in applied mathematics in which future marine architects, airport managers, and perhaps, builders of fine violins, may learn to use mathematical relationships to help solve their disparate problems. She argues that the ability of five runways to accommodate a thousand flights in twenty-four hours can be expressed in mathematical terms, as can the influence of the size and placement of sound holes on the richness of a violin’s voice. As an applied mathematician, she has studied how mathematical principles can be used to solve problems confronted in a wide range of fields. The terms of the equations are dictated by the laws of the specific field, such as hydrodynamics, molecular physics, or electromagnetics, with more complex problems requiring the combination of forces from several areas. So a mathematical model describing the way a violin produces sound would have to quantify the density and flexibility of the wood, the shape of the sound box and the movement of air within it, the chemistry of the varnish on the wood, the physical vibration of the strings and perhaps dozens more factors. As Dr. Uma acknowledges, there are problems so complex that their solution by the application of field theory is unlikely soon.
Women - Continued from Page A8

It appears, so far, that there are three main ways in which these women have returned to the education which they almost always referred to in their interviews as "interrupted." Roughly a fifth have, for twenty-or-so years, raised children and run a home. With the last of the children off to college, they have the energy, interest, and resources to return to college. Though they often resume school with some lack of confidence, they typically report that a few high grades are enough to convince them that they are more than bright enough to do the work.

The second, much larger group of women have faced problems in their marriages or careers (sometimes both) and have returned to school as an important element in a determined effort to "start over." Given the high rate of divorce among American women who marry young, it is not surprising that many of these women found themselves single and with children to support but without satisfying means to make a living. Some were forced to move back in with parents and, taking advantage of the day care help from their parents and various tuition support programs, they were able to finally go to college. Others, though their marriages remained solid, never felt satisfied with their jobs as secretaries, nurses, or lab technicians. They came to question, and often resent, the limitations imposed on them when they were young, and have returned to their educations despite losses of seniority and, sometimes, high salaries to fulfill a potential they see as having been wasted.

Whatever the path these women followed that brings them to full time enrollment at Bridgewater, they have too much to prove, too many difficult experiences behind them, and too much to gain to take less than full advantage of what college can provide. They say that they love going to school, especially in comparison with what they had done before, and that they love showing their "A" papers to the husband they helped put through college or the son whose college grades are not as good as Mom's.

The forces which deliver students to our classrooms vary over the years. At its base is the relatively predictable flow of students who follow the normative expectation of high school, then college, then a job. But the more episodic populations like the post-war veterans taking advantage of G.I. Bills of Rights, the immigrants who are let into America in the wake of political and economic currents, and the women discussed above deliver to our classrooms the challenging and rewarding students who spice and elevate the level of our educational discourse.

Bardo - Continued from Page A13

Community satisfaction is thus not only a series of quantifiable elements that are articulated by the residents of one town or city, they are also the results of the personal perceptions that the residents have of themselves in relation to their neighbors, friends, and family members. In John Bardo's view, symbolic interactionism is a theoretical perspective that can unlock many of the doors to understanding ourselves.

One of Dr. Bardo's current research projects draws on the colleges developing a positive institutional image, and, 'How can institutions of higher learning maximize their level of satisfaction?' A volume published by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and edited by Dr. Bardo, addresses a broad range of issues relating to how public colleges and universities can stake out a unique role in higher education and respond better to the changing character of student life and community needs. Dr. Bardo’s most recently published papers discuss marketing principles in public higher education. His extensive experience in determining how communities can provide the proper setting for personal satisfaction should prove useful in his studies of academia. Dr. Bardo hopes to be able to propose new ways of enhancing self-image, creating dynamic vibrant learning environments, and developing centers of education that contribute to the general character of satisfaction in towns or cities where colleges and universities are located.

Dr. Bardo has found that a number of the satisfaction variables that strengthen the academic climate are present at Bridgewater State. He has found a culture of caring and shared values among the college faculty, and was pleasantly surprised to find little evidence of faculty divisiveness. Despite the onslaught of economic woes and the general uncertainty that has gripped the college, Dr. Bardo is gratified to see that the level of community spirit appears to be high at Bridgewater.

Bridgewater’s new academic vice-president has clearly been successful in balancing the roles of administrator and scholar. During these difficult times, it is gratifying to know that the academic life of the college has been entrusted to a man whose research has focused on defining the qualities that make institutions better places for living and learning. We wish Dr. Bardo well and hope that his tenure as academic vice-president will lead to a time in which Bridgewater maximizes its level of satisfaction.
## Bridgewater State College Gifts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridgewater Arm Chair or Rocker (Circle One)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Special Laser Engraved Sesquicentennial Edition)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgewater Arm Chair (Black with Maple Arms &amp; Gold Seal)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgewater Thumb Back Side Chair (Black with Gold Seal)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgewater Boston-Style Rocker (Black with Gold Seal)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Mirror</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-painted scene of B.S.C. on a beautiful 15&quot; x 26&quot; mirror in silver-toned frame</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgewater Child's Rocker (Black with Gold Seal)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crewneck Sweatshirt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% cotton/10% acrylic; white or grey w, red letters; S, M, L, XL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooded Sweatshirt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% cotton/10% acrylic; white or grey w, red letters; S, M, L, XL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crewneck Tee Shirt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton blend; white w/ red letters; L, XL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant-Size Nylon Bridgewater Umbrella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red/white w/ B.S.C. Seal; heavy-duty wood shank; wind-proof frame</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.S.C. Christmas Tree Ornament</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start shopping for 1991; Brass, gift boxed ornament of Boyden Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.S.C. Men's and Women's Silk Ties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class red 100% silk ties with Boyden Hall Tower pattern; gift boxed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.S.C. Wool Scarf in the English Tradition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniquely designed 100% English Wool scarf; red/white striped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Chair Personalization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for any inscription up to two lines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each chair enclose $35; For each mirror enclose $5; For all other items add $2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Residents add 5% Sales Tax (No Tax on Clothes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payment &amp; Shipping: Check or Money Order Enclosed (Make Check Payable to Bridgewater Alumni Association)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MasterCard, Visa, and American Express Accepted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MC___VISA___AMEX___ Card #: ___________________________ Exp. Date ___ Signature: ___________________________

Name: ___________________________ Address: ___________________________ Daytime Phone: (___)

City: ___________________________ State: ______ Zip: ______

B.A.A. P.O. Box 13, Bridgewater, MA 02325 (508) 697-1287

Winter 1991
Class of 1905
Laura Bradley Gere recently celebrated her 107th birthday. She lives with her niece in Buzzards Bay and says the secret to her longevity is "exercise, good food, and a good relationship with God." Laura was also recognized at the Sesquicentennial Convocation at Bridgewater in the Fall.

Class of 1918
Margaret Fernandes Soares, a former elementary school teacher in New Bedford, died in Fairhaven after a brief illness.

Class of 1920
Helen Phelps Packard, a retired teacher in the Quincy Public Schools and owner of Packard Kindergarten, died in Quincy. Helen was also the owner of the Ridge Hill Poultry Farm in Norwell.

Class of 1921
Caroline Gilmore, a former teacher in the Fairhaven School System, died at the Taber Street Nursing Home after a brief illness.

Class of 1922
Alice Groden Daly, a teacher at the Agassiz School in Cambridge for twenty-five years, died recently at New England Medical Center.

Class of 1923
Elizabeth Farr, a former teacher in the New Bedford schools, died at the Taber Street Nursing Home after a brief illness.

Dorothy Wadden, a retired Cambridge elementary school teacher, died in Mashpee where she had been a resident for five years.

Class of 1924
Clare Fitzgerald Shea, a former teacher in the Rockland and Quincy schools, died in Rockland after a brief illness.

Class of 1925
Dorothy Gannreall Beveridge, a former elementary school teacher, died in North Haven, Maine, after a long illness. She and her husband spent many years retooling their farm and weaving and knitting, often using wool from her own flock.

John J. Buckley, a biology teacher at Lewiston High School for more than twenty years, died in Maine in September.

Mary M. Doyle, a former teacher in the Brockton Public School System, died in Meriden, Connecticut.

Nellie Booth Zawalski, a former remedial reading teaching specialist for the New Bedford School Department, died in New Bedford after a brief illness.

Class of 1927
Gladys Nowell Haswell, a former teacher at Central Elementary School in Methuen, recently died in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Carlotta G. Linehan who taught fourth grade in the same room in the same school in Haverhill for forty years, died recently in Haverhill.

Class of 1928
Albert J. Murphy, former superintendent in Mansfield, died recently in Brockton.

Class of 1929
Barbara R. Dimock, a teacher in Groton and Ayer, and then at the Gilmanton School for ten years, died at Concord (N.H.) Hospital.

Viola Mitchell Hastings recently died at her home in Duxbury. Besides teaching for more than thirty years, Viola served as clerk and assistant postmaster at the Duxbury Post Office, as a British inspector for the Hanover Fireworks Co., and as an ammunition inspector for the U.S. Navy.

Gladys Alger Miner, a former teacher at the San Juan District in California, died in Sacramento. She had traveled extensively throughout the world and lived according to her favorite quote, "It is not so much how long you lived, but how much you did."

Class of 1930
Rose Walsh McCarthy died unexpectedly at her home in Mattapoisett. Rose had been employed as a teacher in Dartmouth, Berkley, and New Bedford until retiring, after which she became a real estate broker in Mattapoisett.

Class of 1932
Sadie Gould Regan, who taught school in Brockton for more than thirty years, died in Weymouth after a long illness.

Class of 1934
Marguerite Z. McManus, '34, a teacher in Taunton for more than thirty years, died at Morton Hospital following a long illness.

Phyllis Chase retired after teaching twenty-seven years at the North Lakeville School. The school is the same one she attended as a child and is located across the street from her home. Since her retirement Phyllis has become active in senior citizen activities and has traveled extensively.

Class of 1935 Reunion
Phyllis Esau and Barbara Albret will be meeting with the rest of the class committee, as we go to press, to plan the details for the 55th class reunion on May 3 and 4. "We expect a good representation returning to celebrate our 55th anniversary and look..."
forward to showing everyone the new Davis Alumni Center,” writes Barbara. The class gift fund totals $1,500 as of January 1991, classmates may still send in a donations.

Isabelle Marentz Mann, a former principal/teacher at elementary schools in Quincy and the author of a history of the Jewish Community in Quincy, died recently. She and her husband, the Rabbi Jacob Mann of Beth Israel Synagogue, had just returned from their sixteenth trip to his native Israel.

Francis “Mike” Moran, retired Silver Lake High School superintendent, died in Kingston after a ten-day illness. An educator throughout his life, Mike was known to hold close to his heart four things: his family, church, former pupils, and golf - in that order.

Class of 1940
Dorothy L. Clavin, a former elementary school teacher in Halifax, North Reading, and Brockton, died in South Weymouth after a brief illness. Dorothy had also been active in the Whitman Girl Scouts for many years.

Class of 1941 Reunion
By now everyone should have received (and we hope returned) the questionnaire for the 50th reunion booklet and a class gift form. Plans for the May 2-4 reunion so far include: an informal get together Thursday evening at the host hotel; campus tour, lunch, cocktail reception, and the unfurling of the Mount Rushmore flag on Friday; and on Saturday, the annual Alumni Day activities, class meeting and luncheon, and the Sesquicentennial Ball.

Class of 1942
The reunion committee met twice this fall to discuss the class gift campaign and to start plans for the 50th reunion. The date for the reunion is May 1-2, 1992. Some very creative ideas are in the works. If you have any ideas or memorabilia that you’d be willing to share call Eleanor Callahan at (617) 843-6530.

Class of 1944
Edna E. Matta, retired associate regional administrator for the State Department of Public Welfare, died of cancer at the home of her nephew in East Bridgewater.

Class of 1946 Reunion
Volunteers are needed to help plan the 45th reunion which will take place during Alumni Weekend, May 3 and 4. Anyone interested please contact Maureen Sylvia, 508-697-1287.

Jeanette MacDonald and was a member of her original fan club, having traveled to California for the 50th anniversary of the club.

Class of 1940
Dorothy L. Clavin, a former elementary school teacher in Halifax, North Reading, and Brockton, died in South Weymouth after a brief illness. Dorothy had also been active in the Whitman Girl Scouts for many years.

Class of 1941 Reunion
By now everyone should have received (and we hope returned) the questionnaire for the 50th reunion booklet and a class gift form. Plans for the May 2-4 reunion so far include: an informal get together Thursday evening at the host hotel; campus tour, lunch, cocktail reception, and the unfurling of the Mount Rushmore flag on Friday; and on Saturday, the annual Alumni Day activities, class meeting and luncheon, and the Sesquicentennial Ball.

Class of 1942
The reunion committee met twice this fall to discuss the class gift campaign and to start plans for the 50th reunion. The date for the reunion is May 1-2, 1992. Some very creative ideas are in the works. If you have any ideas or memorabilia that you’d be willing to share call Eleanor Callahan at (617) 843-6530.

Class of 1944
Edna E. Matta, retired associate regional administrator for the State Department of Public Welfare, died of cancer at the home of her nephew in East Bridgewater.

Class of 1946 Reunion
Volunteers are needed to help plan the 45th reunion which will take place during Alumni Weekend, May 3 and 4. Anyone interested please contact Maureen Sylvia, 508-697-1287.

Jeanette MacDonald and was a member of her original fan club, having traveled to California for the 50th anniversary of the club.

Class of 1940
Dorothy L. Clavin, a former elementary school teacher in Halifax, North Reading, and Brockton, died in South Weymouth after a brief illness. Dorothy had also been active in the Whitman Girl Scouts for many years.

Class of 1941 Reunion
By now everyone should have received (and we hope returned) the questionnaire for the 50th reunion booklet and a class gift form. Plans for the May 2-4 reunion so far include: an informal get together Thursday evening at the host hotel; campus tour, lunch, cocktail reception, and the unfurling of the Mount Rushmore flag on Friday; and on Saturday, the annual Alumni Day activities, class meeting and luncheon, and the Sesquicentennial Ball.

Class of 1942
The reunion committee met twice this fall to discuss the class gift campaign and to start plans for the 50th reunion. The date for the reunion is May 1-2, 1992. Some very creative ideas are in the works. If you have any ideas or memorabilia that you’d be willing to share call Eleanor Callahan at (617) 843-6530.

Class of 1944
Edna E. Matta, retired associate regional administrator for the State Department of Public Welfare, died of cancer at the home of her nephew in East Bridgewater.

Class of 1946 Reunion
Volunteers are needed to help plan the 45th reunion which will take place during Alumni Weekend, May 3 and 4. Anyone interested please contact Maureen Sylvia, 508-697-1287.

Jeanette MacDonald and was a member of her original fan club, having traveled to California for the 50th anniversary of the club.
Alumni Weekend
May 3 and 4

Alumni Weekend will be the culmination of the year-long celebration of Bridgewater's 150th anniversary, and it will be packed with excitement.

To kick-off the weekend Friday evening, the Mount Rushmore Flag will be unfurled in front of Boyden Hall, in addition to a Champagne Reception, and the Annual Alumni Awards Ceremony.

Saturday events include, Open House at the Davis Alumni Center, Class Reunions, Association Annual Meeting, Alumni Day Luncheon, Shea Scholar Presentations, Emeriti Faculty Reception, and the Sesquicentennial Ball at the Holiday Inn in Taunton. Make your plans now to attend. Additional information will be sent out in early April.

to the Maine Baseball Hall of Fame, having the Brewer High baseball field named in his honor, and working as an "un-official scout" for the Boston Red Sox.

Marie Repani, who taught third grade in Norwood for thirty-three years, died at her home in Walpole.

Class of 1953
Vera Himelfarb Joslow will soon marry Howard Bearg and they will reside in Salem.

Class of 1954
Charlotte Dana, retired Malden teacher and principal, died unexpectedly in Malden.

Class of 1955
John P. Hackett has been appointed as associate superintendent of the Weymouth Public Schools. Prior to his promotion, John served the Weymouth system in the capacities of teacher, assistant principal, and assistant superintendent.

Class of 1956 Reunion
Richard E. Silva passed away in June, leaving two daughters - Suellen Silva Royal, '80, and Nancy A. Silva, '83, '88.

Class of 1957
Gary Getchell is looking for classmates to help plan a 35th reunion for 1992. "We've never really had a big class reunion, so, before any more time passes I thought I'd try to get one started. The Alumni Office will be helping Gary send out a reunion questionnaire to everyone in the class in the next few months. If anyone would like to help with reunion plans Gary would be very pleased to hear from you. He may be reached at work during the day at (508) 362-2131 ext. 438 or at home (508) 775-9170.

Jim Sullivan was recently honored for thirty years as Somerset High School's baseball coach as well as for "the immeasurables of his influence on the youth of the area and the molding of young minds and bodies into productive adults." Jim's achievements include being a member of the Massachusetts Coaches' Hall of Fame, being named "Coach of the Year" in Massachusetts last year, and sending two players to the major leagues. In his retirement he will operate a summer camp at S.M.U. and bring his talent to other area youth baseball camps.

Class of 1958
Ugo J. Tassinari, former director at the Falmouth Cooperative Bank, died recently in Falmouth.

Class of 1959
Elaine Melisi has been acknowledged as "the driving force behind building a new town library in Whitman. Elaine, a former high school history teacher, has served on eight town boards concurrently since 1980. She says, "I look at what I do in town government as public service, not politics. It's never been a chore, not any of it."

Class of 1960
John S. Krol, who taught in Waltham's elementary schools, junior high schools, and vocational high school during his thirty years of service to the city, died recently in Hyannis. John had also served as the head football coach in Waltham, the Watertown High School hockey coach, and coached golf at Waltham High School.

William Levesque returned to the classroom after several years as a junior high school principal and a brief stint as a salesman. Bill enjoys his students at Leavitt and reminds us that, "We are all students."

Class of 1961 Reunion
Mary McAnarney Sweeney, retired school librarian in Norwood, recently passed away in Orleans.

Class of 1963
Judith Alexander is retiring as principal of the McKay Elementary School while she still loves it. She leaves after thirty-three years as an educator and is credited with developing the city's special programs for gifted students. She retires with her optimism and excitement for new ideas and student successes still intact. She plans to finish her doctoral studies at Boston College and begin working as a tour scout.

The Afro-American Alumni Council (AAAC) sponsored a holiday gathering at the Davis Alumni Center for alumni and students. It was the first official event for the newly formed AAAC and according to Council President Jeanne Foster, '77, "It went better than we even hoped it would." Above, Tracy Hector, '92, Susan Campinha-Thirdgill, '83, and Denise Semedo, '92, enjoy the photo display at the event.
Children's Theater Planned for March

Future B.S.C. alumni are invited to take Mom, Dad, or a grown up friend, to lunch and to see "Wiley and the Hairy Man," presented by the Bridgewater Theatre Department, on Saturday March 2.

A special pre-theater luncheon will be served at noon, in One Park Avenue, on the ground floor of the Campus Center. Lunch will feature a visit from BRISTACO, the Bridgewater Bear, and other surprises.

Tickets for the lunch and show are $4 for children and $6 for adults. Please reserve your tickets by February 22.

Class of 1964

Daniel A. Cabral has been appointed as the new superintendent of schools in Somerset. Daniel, himself a product of the Somerset system, will resign his post as superintendent of the North Middlesex Regional School District.

Lou Lorenzen has been named a judge for the Children's Art Contest sponsored by the United Way of North Central Massachusetts. Lou, a professor of fine arts at Fitchburg State College, has had several one-man art shows of his own works.

Jane Nerney has been honored as Woman of the Year by the Attleboro Business and Professional Women's Club. Jane had been the learning disabilities teacher, head teacher, and acting principal at the former Bliss School in Attleboro before joining the faculty of the Studley School five years ago.

Class of 1965

Jeanne Bonneau is serving as the new assistant principal of the Kingston campus at the Silver Lake Regional School System. Prior to this position, Jeanne ran a drop-out prevention program for the New Bedford School System and was an instructor at Fisher Junior College.

Mary Harlow, a teacher for twenty-five years at the Fulton School in Weymouth, died after being ill for several months.

Lewis Klaaman is now the principal of the new junior high school in the Exeter-West Greenwich School System. Lewis had garnered nineteen years of experience in the South Kingston School Department prior to this position.

Thomas LaGrasta, associate superintendent of schools in Sharon, is being considered by the school committee to replace School Superintendent John Maloney who will retire in July. Thomas is presently enrolled in a doctoral program at Boston University.

Robert Paradis, a Prevost graduate who has taught for more than twenty years at Portsmouth High School, has joined the Modern Languages Department at Bishop Connolly in Fall River.

Class of 1966 Reunion

Elaine Jackson is the Norton children's librarian and as such is the director of the summer reading program for 212 youngsters, pre-school to sixth grade. Elaine says, "I want the program to offer the children a chance to be happy in the library. I don't want the old stereotypes of a library to happen here."

Raymond McDonald Jr., a popular Somerset school teacher and former basketball and football coach, passed away suddenly. Raymond was a founder of the Somerset Runner's Club, the owner of the former Bristol County Nautilus in Swansea, and a partner in Gold's Gym Sports Plus in Somerset and Portsmouth, R.I. He instituted the Recognition Assembly at Somerset High School that promoted students at all levels, especially special needs.

Class of 1967

Veronica Gagnon, who has directed the Norton High School Art Department to award-winning heights, was recently named to serve on the visiting committee of the New England Association to evaluate Somerset High School in the areas of art and educational media. Veronica, a twenty-two year veteran of the Norton School System, has been the recipient of the Norton Arts Council Lottery Grant and a Horace Mann Grant.

Rep. Joan M. Menard has announced she will seek re-election to the General Court of the Commonwealth as state representative from the 5th Bristol District.

John R. Pavao has been appointed to the post of equity outreach admissions recruiter for the Bristol County Agricultural High School. John, a retired department chairman and director of instrumental music of the East Providence High School, is listed in both the International Who's Who of Music and Musicians and Distinguished Band Directors of the 20th Century.

Class of 1968

Jeff Baker, chairman of the new Department of Communication Arts at Framingham State College, has had three of his documentaries shown on PBS television. The first two, "The Pursuit of Excellence" (1983), and "Looking Up" (1985), were half-hour, award-winning programs. His latest, "Mission of Mercy" (1988) was an hour-long production centering around Dr. Charles Stevenson, the first American doctor to enter Nagasaki after the dropping of the atomic bomb in 1945. This dramatic documentary was widely circulated and enthusiastically received.

Ken Kirwin has been promoted to senior vice president and general merchandise manager of food at BJ's Wholesale Inc. in Natick.

Robert Smith is the new principal of the Freeman Centennial School in Norfolk.

Class of 1969

William DeBeard, after teaching for twenty years, has left teaching to become the operations officer in charge of data processing for Security Bank in Coos Bay, Oregon. Bill's success in his own computer consulting business led him to make the career change. Bill's wife Elaine, '69, is an English and psychology teacher at Coquille High School in Coquille, Oregon. The couple has two teenage daughters, Lauren and Jennifer.

Herman Grabert, principal of Warren High School since 1978, recently retired.
**Homecoming '91, October 4 and 5**

The alumni homecoming committee has already begun to meet and to make plans for a great fall weekend on October 4 and 5. Both on and off-campus events are in the planning.

The committee of twelve represents classes from 1972 to 1990, and would welcome anyone else who would like to become involved. To receive notice of the next meeting contact the Alumni Office at (508) 697-1287.

Nancy Keefe is a new member of the Foreign Language Department at Nauset Regional Middle School on Cape Cod.

**Class of 1970**

Rear Admiral John F. Aylmer, Mass. Maritime Academy president for ten years, plans to resign his post. He mentioned that he is a lawyer by training and hinted that practice was a possibility.

Robert J. Braz, an English teacher at New Bedford High School, died recently at Beth Israel Hospital.

Connie Gagne Mattson and her husband are evangelical missionaries working in Costa Rica and Nicaragua where Connie home-schools her girls. She would like to hear from some of her classmates and invites any of you to contact her at: APDO 239, San Jose 2350, CU.

**Class of 1971 Reunion**

Kathleen Andrade has joined the Ipswich Chronicle staff where she will be the reporter for the Rowley and the Ipswich schools. Kathleen lives in Byfield with her husband and two sons.

Shirley Barer, a pre-school special needs teacher in Whitman, recently conducted a workshop on “Self Image and Individual Differences in Pre-School Children.”

Superintendent Gary Barton has been installed as president of the New Hampshire School Administrators Association. He was formerly an elementary teacher in Hingham, principal and then director of the Overseas American School in Managua, Nicaragua, graduate assistant/instructor at Michigan State University and later a building principal in Rochester, Michigan.

Robert Drapeau, director of public safety at Dean Junior College in Franklin, has been awarded a plaque from the Northeast Colleges and Universities Security Association for outstanding contributions to the campus law enforcement profession. Robert was also elected to the Association’s Board of Directors.

Gerald Furtado, assistant principal at Joseph Case High School since 1976, has been selected to succeed Herman Grabert, '69, as principal of Warren High School in Rhode Island.

Lorraine Welsh has unanimously been named as library director in Hanover. Lorraine taught English in Weymouth prior to her joining the library staff in 1984.

Kathleen Anne Zeff and Mahmoud M. El Kamouny were recently married and will reside in South Harwich.

**Class of 1972**

Brian G. Abdallah is the new principal of Thompson Junior High School in Newport, Rhode Island. Until his appointment, Brian was vice principal for guidance at the Talbot Middle School in Fall River.

Dr. Paul Cotter, a private doctor of chiropractics in Newton, recently married Shelly Henderson in Stockbridge.

Charlie Davey, an English teacher at Bristol Plymouth Regional High School for sixteen years, finished his first successful season as head coach of Taunton High School’s boys basketball program. Charlie led the team into the state tournament for the first time in four years.

**Class of 1973**

Stella M. Citrano received her C.B.A. Certification as a Chartered Bank Auditor issued by the Bank Administration Institute. Stella is currently internal auditor at People’s Savings Bank in Brockton.

Sandra Curtis, a math teacher and class advisor in the Fall River School Department, has been named vice principal for student affairs at St. Mary’s Academy, Bay View, R.I.

Pamela Morrissey has been appointed as a third grade teacher at the Cowing School in West Springfield.

Robert Murray, a teacher in the Taunton School System since 1979, has been appointed as special education director for the city’s school system.

Margaret Edwards Thomas, the Weymouth School Department’s liaison for special needs students, died in an automobile accident in Hanover. She is survived by her husband Donald and three young children.

**Class of 1974**

Tom Frizzell, an associate professor in the Business Department at Massasoit Community College, has been named head coach of the schools baseball team. Although Tom was seriously injured in a 1977 accident leaving him confined to a wheel chair, he is confident he can...
Holbrook Tickets Still Available

It's not too late to reserve your tickets for the April 12 performance of Harriet Holbrook as Mark Twain. The Wednesday night show is the last performance of the 1990-1991 Bridgewater Fine Arts Series. Tickets are available in the back orchestra for $21, and the balcony for $18. Call (508) 697-1287 and make your reservations now!

do the job well. "I think as people watch my team play they will think less of me as the coach in the wheelchair and more as just coach."

Doug Jenkins, a teacher in the Sandwich School System, was recently unanimously appointed to the position of vice principal at the Henry T. Wing School.

Susan Cheryl Lovenbury, employed at Morse Shoe in Canton, was recently married to Brian J. Johnson and resides in Norton.

Peter Michael Martin, a special needs teacher in the Dennis-Yarmouth School System for fifteen years, recently had an exhibit of his paper-cutting art displayed in Orleans.

Kathleen Morris, who has taught in the Quincy schools for twenty-one years, has been appointed as principal of the Merrymount Elementary School. Kathleen says, "Principals are keepers of the dream; the dream that kids are educated and have a worthwhile journey through life."

Maureen Rugo, executive director of the Harwich Council on Aging, retired in June. She plans to return to school at Smith College and travel to Perugia and Italy.

Donna Lee Carr Smith, a special education teacher in the Taunton School System, died recently following a brief illness.

Class of 1975

Barbara Bowen Carr started a new job as full-time library media specialist at Mt. Pleasant-Blythedale, a special act K-12 school located within Blythedale Children's Hospital in Valhalla, New York. Barbara finds the work very interesting and satisfying and writes that the very much enjoyed attending the Class of '75 reunion last Fall.

Joanne M. Fortin recently received her specialty pre-natal/postnatal exercise certification. Joan is co-owner of Sweat-n-Style — a multi-faceted fitness company providing corporate fitness, private instruction, pre-natal/post-natal exercise as well as multi-level aerobics for the general public.

Fred Morris has been appointed to the principalship of the Hatherly Elementary School in Scituate. Fred had been principal of the Governor John Carver School in Carver prior to his move.

Class of 1976 Reunion

Cheryl Marion Anderson, director of library for the Stoughton Public School System, was recently married to Gregory Charles Pappas of Stoughton.

Colleen M. Fish, C.P.C.U., and Thomas C. Rogers, principles of Thomas E. Sears, Inc., a Boston-based national insurance and reinsurance firm, have opened a new affiliate, Thomas E. Sears Insurance Advisors, Inc. The new firm will provide risk management expertise to small and mid-sized companies.

Paul Guilebeart is the new head football coach at Greater New Bedford Vocational Technical School. Paul says that first and foremost he wants a positive attitude from his players.

Kathleen Kelly, a substitute teacher in the Pawtucket Public Schools, recently married Kevin Tierney and resides in Pawtucket.

Raymond J. Raposa, executive director of New England Water Works Association, recently married Dorothy Ann Giles and resides in Attleboro.

Class of 1977

Henry Alves is the new reading and reading replacement teacher at the Wickford Middle School in Rhode Island. Henry had taught grades three through twelve in the Taunton Public School System for eighteen years, and was an administrator at the Franklin Institute in Boston.

Wesley Blauss, reading and language teacher at Indian Head School in Hanson, was featured as a "Class Act" in the WCVB-TV channel five show, "Great Expectations."

Susan Cable has been hired by the New Hampshire Technical College in Berlin to teach physics and hydraulic courses. Susan had worked as an engineer at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and was an assistant professor at St. Anselm College.

Class of 1978

Frank "Bud" Gouveia is the new head trainer for the Hartford Whalers. Bud has gone from teaching biology and tending to the medical needs of students at Avon Old Farms in Connecticut, to stitching up professional hockey players.
Names Sought for Athletic Hall of Fame

Remember a great athlete from your days at Bridgewater State College? Or, someone who has made outstanding contributions to the athletic program at Bridgewater? Then submit his/her name for the Athletic Hall of Fame.

Nominations will be accepted until May 24, 1991. To receive a nomination form contact Mike Storey, Sports Information Director, at (508) 697-1335.

Eligibility to the Hall of Fame is based primarily on the athletic prowess of the individual and includes consideration of personal integrity, high standards of sportsmanship and good character. Individuals are also eligible on the basis of outstanding contributions to the B.S.C. Athletic Program. Current College personnel are not eligible.

Class of 1979
Nancy Boyle, who is in her second year of teaching physical education at Ludlow High School, has taken over and expanded the cheerleading squad there. Nancy was previously in Europe working in the military for nine years, and then taught in the Brockton School System before going to Ludlow.

Paul Drummond is a PGA Golf Professional Assistant at the Spring Lake Country Club in Sebring, Florida.

Diane C. MacKay, a former teacher at Salem State College and Reading High School, has been promoted to employment and training officer at the Warren Five Cents Savings Bank.

Navy Lt. Gary R. Mace has reported for duty with Strike Fighter Squadron - 125, Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California.

Patricia Mello has been appointed as elementary school physical educator and health teacher for the Harwich Public School System.

Class of 1980
Karolyn Jay Boyle, a former teacher at St. Ann's Elementary School and other area schools, died at Milton Hospital after a four-year illness.

Michael James Condry, who is employed by General Dynamics Corporation, recently married Monica Jean Fagan and resides in Middletown, Rhode Island.

Nancy Brady Cunningham recently authored a book entitled Feeding the Spirit which offers recipes to nourish the inward self, too often neglected as we rush about our daily lives. The book is available in Boston-area bookstores and will soon be available in local shops. Meanwhile, Nancy is working on a second book entitled The Dark Goddess which deals with women's spirituality.

Lesley Germaine, a speech/language pathologist in the Deerfield School System, recently married George Cohen.

Joseph Leary, a classroom teacher for twenty years and presently principal of the North Falmouth Elementary School, is excited about the new school addition and improvements in his building. He praises the faculty, parents, and volunteers of the town in creating and maintaining the improvements.

Paula Murphy has been named the first recipient of the “Commitment to the Retarded Award,” presented by the Friends of the Retarded and Worcester County Deputy Sherriff’s Association.

Class of 1981 Reunion
JoAnn Burton, a former Falmouth school administrator, is the new principal of the Hobomock Elementary School in Pembroke. JoAnn is also a visiting professor at B.S.C. She says her main goal is to improve students' basic skills and wants to stay in the job for at least several years to implement various innovative math and reading programs.

Holly F. Carvalho of Mashpee died unexpectedly in an automobile accident this fall. At that time, she was a student at the Southern New England School of Law in New Bedford. Holly is survived by two sons and a daughter, her former husband, her parents, a brother, and two sisters.

Kathryn Forrester, a teacher at the Norton Middle School, was one of sixteen U.S. teachers to participate in NASA’s special workshop for elementary and middle school teachers.

The Class of 1980 squeezed onto the steps outside the ballroom for this group photo. Scott McDonald wants classmates who didn't attend this year to make plans now to be there for the 15th.
Dale Hanley, Science Department head and that of teacher by Shore Hospital. Paula hopes to “help the College of the Atlantic in Maine. He will continue at the college half-time, while pursuing his Ph.D. in education at the University of Maine.

Craig Kesselheim has joined the faculty at the College of the Atlantic in Maine. He will continue at the college half-time, while pursuing his Ph.D. in education at the University of Maine.

Dale Hanley is new to the faculty at Bourne High School where she takes on both the job of Science Department head and that of teacher by teaching both physics and chemistry. Dale, along with several other women and the National Science Foundation, is working on a grant at B.S.C. to encourage girls to enter the sciences.

Cynthia Kurpiel, a special needs teacher in the Lynn Public School System, was recently married to Daniel Donovan.

Anne Meade, employed at the Department of Public Health - Adolescent Health Programs, recently married Charles Kilfoye and resides in Norfolk.

Mike Weydt was honored as the Outstanding Elementary School Physical Education Teacher of the Year by the Massachusetts Association of Teachers of Health, Physical Education, and Dance.

Class of 1983

Margaret Arruda, a bilingual learning disabilities specialist for the Taunton Public School System, was recently married to Michael Hounsell.

Matt Bridges, a teacher in the Sandwich School System, was recently unanimously appointed to the position of vice principal of the Forestdale School.

Michael Pleiss, a former undercover policeman with the Bristol County Drug Task Force, is now assigned to the Major Crimes Division in Fall River and promoted to rank of sargent.

John Joseph Reardon, a senior technical support specialist at Regents Computer Network, recently married Cheryl Ann Herget and resides in Norwood.

Nina Roberts is a first year graduate student at the University of Maryland with a focus of study in outdoor resource planning and management. She recently returned from a four month journey traveling all around the U.S.A. and plans on ultimately moving to California.

John Joseph Reardon, a senior technical support specialist at Regents Computer Network, recently married Cheryl Ann Herget and resides in Norwood.

Class of 1982

Doris Cannata, a bilingual teacher in Boston, was recently married to Paul Syrakas and resides in Lynn.

Glenda Grant is enjoying her first year as a full-time teacher after nine years on the Holbrook Public School System. Glenda, who went back to school after raising five children and was a grandmother when she did her student teaching, says, “It’s never too late to do what you want.”

Cynthia Kurpiel, a special needs teacher in the Lynn Public School System, was recently married to Daniel Donovan.

Anne Meade, employed at the Department of Public Health - Adolescent Health Programs, recently married Charles Kilfoye and resides in Norfolk.

Mike Weydt was honored as the Outstanding Elementary School Physical Education Teacher of the Year by the Massachusetts Association of Teachers of Health, Physical Education, and Dance.

Class of 1983

Margaret Arruda, a bilingual learning disabilities specialist for the Taunton Public School System, was recently married to Michael Hounsell.

Matt Bridges, a teacher in the Sandwich School System, was recently unanimously appointed to the position of vice principal of the Forestdale School.

Michael Pleiss, a former undercover policeman with the Bristol County Drug Task Force, is now assigned to the Major Crimes Division in Fall River and promoted to rank of sargent.

John Joseph Reardon, a senior technical support specialist at Regents Computer Network, recently married Cheryl Ann Herget and resides in Norwood.

Nina Roberts is a first year graduate student at the University of Maryland with a focus of study in outdoor resource planning and management. She recently returned from a four month journey traveling all around the U.S.A. and plans on ultimately moving to California.

John, his wife Anne-Marie, and two sons will relocate to the Toronto area in the near future.
a sales representative for the Georgia Pacific Corporation.

Donald A. Kaste, a Lynn police officer, recently married Lori Marie Beecher. The couple will reside in Lynn.

Edward P. Kehoe, employed at Portsmouth (RI) High School, recently married Judith Stone and resides in Fall River.

Susan E. Levy, employed by Nynex Information Resources, recently married John F. Averill and resides in Burlington.

Kevin M. Loughlin, a sales representative at Premier Industrial Corp., recently married Maureen Foster and lives in Lawrence.

Carol L. Martin, a computer coordinator in the mortgage department of 5 Savings Bank in Lowell, recently married Kevin Regan and resides in Atkinson, New Hampshire.

Marine Captain Anthony J. Mattaliano recently participated in exercise Dragon Hammer while serving with the 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit, 2nd Marine Division, Camp Lejune, North Carolina.

Staff Sargent Maureen McCauley and other members of the 324th Data Processing Unit were deployed to Saudi Arabia.

Maureen Ollivierre recently began her first venture into the retail business world by opening an upscale women’s clothing store - Ollivierres Fashions, in Raynham Marketplace on Route 44, Monterey.

Paul F. O’Neil, employed by the Computer Information Systems in Newton, recently married Margaret Keneally and resides in Stoughton.

Elizabeth J. Perry, a financial analyst at Electric Boat while pursuing an M.B.A., recently married Kevin Murphy of Norwich.

June Theresa Roy, sales and marketing manager at Quality Printing, recently married John Martin of Pittsfield.

Robin Starr, social activities director for the S.E. Human Resources Agency, married James J. Mitchell of Fall River and resides in Middleboro.

Nicoletta Vasta, a speech language pathologist, married Carl Gustafson and resides in Pembroke.

Anne Marie Zukauskas, after nineteen years as a teacher and administrator, has now become the new principal of the Montclair School in Quincy.

Class of 1986 Reunion


Donna Marie Corey, director of recreation for Bostonian Nursing Care Center, married Kevin Umlauf and resides in Quincy.

Mary Frances Curran, a mental health coordinator, recently married Harold Moreshead.

Julie Doyle, Miss South Shore of 1986, performed during the 1990 season at the Chevrolet/GE Theatre at the Opryland U.S.A. theme park in Nashville. Julie was chosen in a nation-wide talent search that covered thirty-one states.

Maureen Foley, a master’s candidate in special education at B.S.C., married David Howard and resides in Acushnet.

David Leary is the assistant treasurer for Westwood and has the daily job of making sure the town’s bills get paid with money still left in the bank. He is also responsible for investing remaining money.

Lynne R. Marscher, a sales representative for Wyse Technology, married Joseph Gelly, Jr., and resides in Burlington.
Nancy J. O’Brien, employed by Sandmark Industries, recently married Brian Bertwell and lives in Peabody.

Jack Ray is co-owner of Fan Fever in Pembroke. Fan Fever is a sports store where you can purchase sports-related clothing and much more.

Terre Thomas, a special education teacher in Rockland, married Devin Dondero and resides in Weymouth.

Robert Zupperoli, a full-time substitute teacher in Plymouth, is painting an eight-foot-long mural at Cordage Park in Plymouth. The mural is his first commission and he will be painting additional smaller panels when it is finished.

Class of 1987

Annmarie Almeida, a social worker, married Courtland J. Ridings and lives in New Bedford.

Yoshitaka Ando, the athletic trainer at Lincoln-Sudbury Regional High School for the past three-and-a-half years, continues to gain the praise of administrators, coaches, athletes, and parents for his caring and skill. “Ando” is a certified professional is also a C.P.R. instructor and an on-site trainer.

Michael J. Anglin, employed by Jordan Marsh in Boston, married Pamela Wolf and resides in Needham.

Mike J. Beard, a teacher, married Ruben Santiago and resides in West Yarmouth.

John Carchio, manager and licensed optician in the Hanover Mall branch of Optique Style Eyewear, married Kolleen Ann O’Connor and resides in Bridgewater.

Michelle Conley, currently residing in Reading, is a teacher at the Little Red School House in Medford.

Daryl A. Crossman, an engineer for TAD Telecom, married Nancy Donoghue and resides in Sandwich.

Erin L. Conway, a former production supervisor with MPG, recently married Robert Stuart and resides at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.

Marine Sgt. John P. Dolan recently reported for duty with the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, Naval Air Station, South Weymouth. John joined the Marine Corps Reserves in November of 1984.

Catherine M. Eaton, employed by Boston Harbor Cruises, married Stephen Healey and resides in Braintree.

Laura Ann Gedutis, employed as a chemist by Serano Laboratories in Randolph, married James LeBaron and resides in East Weymouth.

Josephine Gendron, presently a student at the University of Connecticut, recently married Christopher McCarthy and lives in Hartford.

Margaret C. Hanlon, employed at the Hopkins School in New Haven, married Douglas Connelly and resides in Woodbridge.

Pamela Henry, a teacher in Milton and a master’s degree candidate at B.S.C., recently married Alfred Safrine and lives in Quincy.

Marylou S. Hobson has accepted the position of principal of the Sippican School, Marylou has been both an administrator and an elementary school teacher.

Tricia Johnston, a candidate for a master’s degree in counseling psychology and Boston College, recently married Paul Carroll.

Susan Sharon Long, employed at University Medical Center, married Lane David Spalla.

Marty Mailloux, employed at the Internal Revenue Service in Boston, married Caroline Ponte and resides in Watertown.

Sharon Jean Murphy, a speech and language pathologist in Wellesley, recently married Robert Ross.

Daniel Pailes writes that “the Bridgewater spirit is alive and well in New Hampshire...” where he lives. Daniel returned from the Peace Corps in 1989 and plans to graduate this winter with a master’s degree in International Community Economic Development from New Hampshire College.


Mark Pimenta directed the Shoe City Players in a production of Ira Levin’s comic thriller “Deathtrap.”

Brenda Louise Spears, employed as a social worker by the Department of Social Services, married John Kesaris and resides in East Bridgewater.


Domenico Valentino, an accountant with The Flately Co. in Braintree, recently married Gloria DiMonaco of Wallingford, Connecticut.

Pamela Whitney, a physical education teacher, married Timothy Tremarche of Mashpee.

John Williams has become the principal of the David Prouty High School in Spencer.

Casablanca Murder Planned for April

It’s the 1940s and you’re out for the evening at Mick’s Hot Cabana Club in Casablanca. The air is thick with intrigue.

The room is bustling with international spies, beautiful ladies, and suave gentlemen. Yet beneath the smooth facade, there is a hunt under way for black-market visas and secret formulas.

Suddenly, there’s a scream. Someone falls to the floor, dead. Murdered!

This “murder,” sponsored by the Bridgewater Alumni Association, will happen on Saturday, April 6, in the Rondileau Campus Center. The participants will play different characters and attempt to solve the mystery of the murder.

The evening begins with cocktails at 7 p.m., a buffet with a mid-eastern flair at 8 p.m., and then someone (maybe you?) will commit a murder. Dessert will be served as would-be sleuths try to unravel the puzzle.

Everyone who signs up to attend the event will be mailed a kit with instructions, a character dossier, props, and accessories. You can play your role as sedately or as outrageously as you wish – there’s no script to memorize and lots of room to improvise.

The cost for the evening is $32 per person and covers your character dossier, dinner, play money for the black jack and roulette tables, and awards for best detective. Reservation deadline is March 15 - Call (508) 697-1287 to reserve a space.
Attention Education Alumni

If you are certified in Education and are interested in/willing to consider positions in school systems outside New England, you need to be aware of the MERC (Massachusetts Educational Recruiting Consortium) three-day recruiting event in Boston, April 16-18, 1991. Between eighty-five and one hundred school systems attend this conference. To attend you must come on orientation on campus. There will be three of these scheduled at different dates and times in late March and early April. All on-campus activities related to MERC are being done by the Career Planning and Placement Office located in the Rondileau Campus Center. To obtain a schedule of the campus orientation sessions, call (508) 697-1328, during February, 1991.

Class of 1988

Darlene Araujo has been hired to manage business operations for the Coastal Growers Association, where she previously worked as part-time manager.

Susan Budak, employed by Putnam Mutual Funds in Boston, married Andres Runne and lives in Braintree.

Christopher Clark has been selected as the new assistant to Westboro’s town coordinator.

Suzanne Cogswell has been hired by the Weymouth School Committee as half-time teacher of early childhood special education.

Judith Collins, a first-grade teacher in Weymouth, married John Feeaney and lives in Taunton.

Kathleen Connor, a teacher at Douglas Elementary School, married Michael Gauthier and resides in Douglas.

Cheryl Lynn Corbett recently married J.T. Marcoux and resides in Philadelphia.

Cheryl Delli Colli, a preschool teacher at Bright Horizons, married Michael La Rosa and lives in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Dana DeLorenzo, a financial consultant with The New England Advisory Group, married Louise Fortunato and lives in Wells, Maine.

Karen L. Hayes and Christopher Traynor were recently married in Great Barrington. The bride is a specially trained observer at Bridgewater State Hospital and the groom is a store manager for Christy’s Market in Plymouth.

Marie Dupre and Edward Kangas were recently married in Freetown. The bride is a respiratory therapist at Falmouth Hospital and the groom is a sales representative. The couple will live in East Sandwich.

Kristine Lynn Kenney, a teacher, recently married Brian Rapoza and lives in Rochester.

Donna Kiernan, employed by Merchandise Testing Labs, Inc., in Brockton, married Robert Giovenelli and lives in Middleboro.

John MacLellan was sworn in as a patrolman in Watertown.

Roger P. Martorana, a mortgage officer with Centerback Mortgage Co., married Nina Karras and resides in Arlington.

Susan A. Oliveira has been accepted by the Harvard University School of Public Health where she will pursue a doctoral degree in epidemiology.

Andrea Patistesas, who is continuing her studies in rehabilitation counseling at Northeastern, married Tony Resendes and lives in New Bedford.

Sandra Jean Patenaude, an environmental engineer at the Department of Public Works in Middleboro, married Gregory Nicholas and resides in Westport.

Ronald L. Pedro, who is serving in the U.S. Army with the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, married Susan Yerkes in New Hampshire.

Suzanne Pitts, employed by the Weymouth Public School System, married Michael Cogswell and resides in Mashpee.

Neal Pokat, a certified athletic trainer at Maine Central Institute, has been working in conjunction with Selasticook Valley Hospital to bring health care closer to home.

David M. Savage, a controller at the State Street Bank in North Quincy, married Linda Pendegast and lives in Marshfield.

Stephen Spence, an international sales director at Boston Micro Inc. in Framingham, married Tracey E. Brown and resides in Natick.

Karen Fitzpatrick recently married Rick Riendeau and resides in Taunton.

John V. Frank, a bookkeeper at F.A. D’Adamo and Associates, recently married Christine Rusin.

Make a Gift to the College and Receive Income for Life

Imagine making a named or memorial gift to the College, receiving an immediate tax deduction and receiving income from the gift for the rest of your life. Sounds too good to be true? It is not.

Alumni and friends of Bridgewater State College can assist the College presently and in the future by using one of the available Planned Giving options.

We are prepared to work with you, your attorney, and your accountant.

For more information please contact:

Ralph J. Fletcher, Jr., '53
Office of Development
Davis Alumni Center
25 Park Terrace
Bridgewater, MA 02324
(508) 697-1287

Class of 1989

Sandra Barboza, a special education teacher at St. Coletta’s Day School in Braintree, married Michael Severino and resides in New Bedford.

Lori Beth Campo, employed by the Rhode Island Safety Belt Coalition, married Allan Ucci and resides in North Providence.

Kimberly Cesario has joined the Peace Corps. Her ultimate destination is Sri Lanka in Asia, where she will teach English as a foreign language to other teachers between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight.

Laurie Ann Congdon, employed by the University of Maine at Farmington, married Russell Gardner and resides in New Sharon, Maine.

Lorraine Cotti, a fourth-grade teacher in Mashpee, received her master’s degree in mathematics education from Boston University. Lorraine earned many academic achievements while at B.S.C.

Karen Fitzpatrick recently married Rick Riendeau and resides in Taunton.

John V. Frank, a bookkeeper at F.A. D’Adamo and Associates, recently married Christine Rusin.
Cuttle Road Race Planned

Carol Mulloy Cuttle, '82, passed away tragically in Germany in November. Her family and friends wish to establish a living memorial to Carol so that her wonderful spirit, her zest for life, and her commitment to working with children with special needs will live on. The Carol Mulloy Cuttle Aloha Classic 5K Road Race, to benefit the Children's Physical Development Clinic, will be held Homecoming weekend, October 5, 1991. Watch for more details in the next issue of Bridgewater.

Kurt D. Heitman, employed by National Twist Drill Corporation, married Kimberly Anne Ryan and resides in Abington.

Navy Seaman Patrick O. Hurley recently reported for duty at Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, Rhode Island.

Jancy E. Maher, a sixth-grade teacher at the East Bridgewater Middle School, married Michael Guenet and resides in Abington.

Nancy Maloney is the new ninth-grade health educator in Milford. Nancy is also the co-advisor for the peer education program and co-instructor of the smoking cessation program.

Diane Monahan began her higher education at B.S.C. at the same time as her son, Chris. Diane, the mother of four children, enjoyed her courses and upon her graduation accepted a job as part-time substitute at Boyden Library. She is presently enrolled in the master's degree library program at Simmons College and hopes to receive her degree in December of 1991.

Shawn P. Spencer is happily working as the assistant box office manager of the Broward Center for the Performing Arts in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The Broward Center is a $52 million performance center consisting of a small theatre, a large theatre, and a community room. Future productions include the Andrew Lloyd Webber-Harold Prince version of Phantom of the Opera; The Opera Guild of Fort Lauderdale; The Philharmonic Orchestra of Florida; and the Miami City Ballet. Shawn was the first undergraduate student in Bridgewater’s history to do an internship in box office management.

Norma-gene St. Vincent was recently married to Stephen Calare in Swansea.

Kathleen Walsh and Stephen O'Brien, '90, were recently married and reside in Pennsylvania where the groom is a master's degree candidate at Penn. State.

Debra Yeshulas, a teacher, married Gary Goodwin and resides in Brockton.

Class of 1990

Margot des Jardins has unanimously been appointed as superintendent of the Westport School System. A former Teacher of the Year and the district’s first director of curriculum, Margot had been acting superintendent since last January.

Susan DiNocco recently married Christopher C. Corbett, ’89, and resides in Saugus. Susan works as an infant/toddler teacher at the Melrose Wakefield Community Child Care Center. Christopher is currently deployed to Saudi Arabia with the Army’s 12th Aviation Brigade. He was previously stationed in Buedingen, West Germany. The couple plans to reside in Germany upon Christopher’s return.

Navy Ensign Anthony Carvamado was commissioned in his present rank upon completion of Aviation Officer Candidate School and recently reported for duty with Training Squadron Two, Naval Air Station Whiting Field, in Florida.

Darla Jean Mondaw is one of one hundred and thirty students who began a legal education at the University of Arkansas School of Law this fall. Darla has five children and five grandchildren.

Kerry Norton, a teacher, married Wilton F. Gray and resides in New Bedford.

Debra Raposo is a preschool teacher, married Allen Fontaine and resides in Fall River.

Kathleen Saunders recently married Robert Lee, Jr., and lives in Rome, New York.

George Sousa is a general manager of Livery Specialists, recently married Jennifer Fletcher.

Lisa White is a special education teacher at Bridgewater-Raynham High School, received her master's degree in special education from B.S.C.

Class Friends

Esther Flodin Barnett, a former Latin/English teacher at Abington High School, died recently in Florida. A memorial service was held at the Davis Alumni Center on the B.S.C. campus.

Philip T. Silvia, Jr., professor of history at B.S.C., recently received the Richard M. Fontera Memorial Award. The award was presented by James Wilcox, president of the Fall River Educators’ Association, and was given "in recognition of your commitment to educating all people about the meaning of social justice, the integrity of the human spirit, and the struggle for a truly democratic society."

Share Your 'Alumni News' In The Next Class Notes

Name:  
Graduation Year: 
Home Address:  
State or Country:  
City:  
Zip:  
Home Telephone:  
Job Title:  
Company:  
Type of Business:  
Business Address:  
State or Country:  
City:  
Zip:  
Business Telephone:  
Personal News for Class Notes - New job, marriage, birth, vacation adventure, etc.:

You are encouraged to send a non-returnable photo to be included with your Class Note. 
Mail to: Editor, Bridgewater, Post Office Box 13, Bridgewater, Massachusetts 02324

Winter 1991 19
Through the courtesy of the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford, Bridgewater State College will conduct a special summer program at Wadham from June 29 through July 22, 1991. Centering on 19th and early 20th Century English Literature, the program will combine a series of specialized lectures on literary aspects of 19th and 20th century Britain with student participation in small tutorial classes taught by Oxford University faculty.

In addition to the lectures and course work, there will be several bus tours to places of interest in the Oxford area. The program will conclude with the weekend of July 18 to 22 in London.

Space in the Bridgewater-at-Oxford Program is limited, and students will be carefully selected. Alumni/ae, professionals, and educators with an informed interest in 19th and early 20th century Britain are encouraged to apply. Students may enroll for academic credit (undergraduate or graduate) or on an audit basis.

Full program information and application forms may be obtained by contacting:

Bridgewater-at-Oxford Program
Harrington Hall 37
Bridgewater State College
Bridgewater, MA 02325
(508) 697-1378 or (508) 697-1200, ext. 2438 or 2347

LITERARY STUDIES
IN OXFORD:
19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES
Sponsored by Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Massachusetts