

PROVIDENCE

SUMMER/FALL 1982/VOLUME 6/NUMBER 1

Special Report

Providence College OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION PROVIDENCE, R.I. 02881 ANN MANCHESTER-NOAK, Editor DAN FOSTER, Assistant Director

Polish Communists denounce honorary degree for Walesa

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Walesa award criticized

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Polish ex-ambassador PC commencement speech

PROVIDENCE — A former Polish ambassador to the United States who was to deliver the principal address at Providence College graduation ceremonies May 17, notified the college yesterday that he will be unable to attend the event.

Ann Manchester, a spokesman for the college, said that he "will be indisposed for health reasons."

Spasowski was to deliver the address and accept an honorary degree in absentia for Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa.

Spasowski's announcement came a short time after publication of criticism by the Polish Communist Party daily in Warsaw of strong criticism of PC's plans to give Walesa the honorary degree.

"So far the West has been emphasizing Walesa's struggles for workers' freedom, for justice," the daily said.

PC makes news in Warsaw

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (AP) — Plans by Providence College to give an honorary degree to Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa have been denounced in the Warsaw daily newspaper *Trybuna Lucha*, according to a published report.

"So far the West has been emphasizing Walesa's struggles for freedom, for justice," the Catholic official newspaper of the Polish Communist Archdiocese of Providence, quoted from the Polish Communist Party newspaper.

"And now it appears he was an agitator for Western values and he is granted a scientific title for that," the paper quoted.

The Catholic college has announced it will bestow a doctor of laws degree on Walesa during graduation ceremonies Monday.

Polish Newspaper Denounces Plan To Award Lech Walesa A Degree

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Spasowski cancels PC Speech

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Can't speak

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COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER
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MAY 15 1982
WALESA'S DEGREE DENOUNCED

MAY 15 1982
WALESA DEGREE ATTACKED

MAY 15 1982
HONOR FOR WALESA BLASTED

MAY 9 1982
REDS CRITICIZE WALESA AWARD

MAY 16 1982
EX-ENVOY CANCELS ADDRESS AT PC COMMENCEMENT

MAY 18 1982
POLISH DIPLOMAT BOWS OUT OF SPEECH

MAY 14 1982
POLISH EX-ENVOY CANCELS PC COMMENCEMENT SPEECH

MAY 10 1982
WALESA AWARD CRITICIZED

MAY 10 1982
POLES STAG PEACEFUL PROTEST

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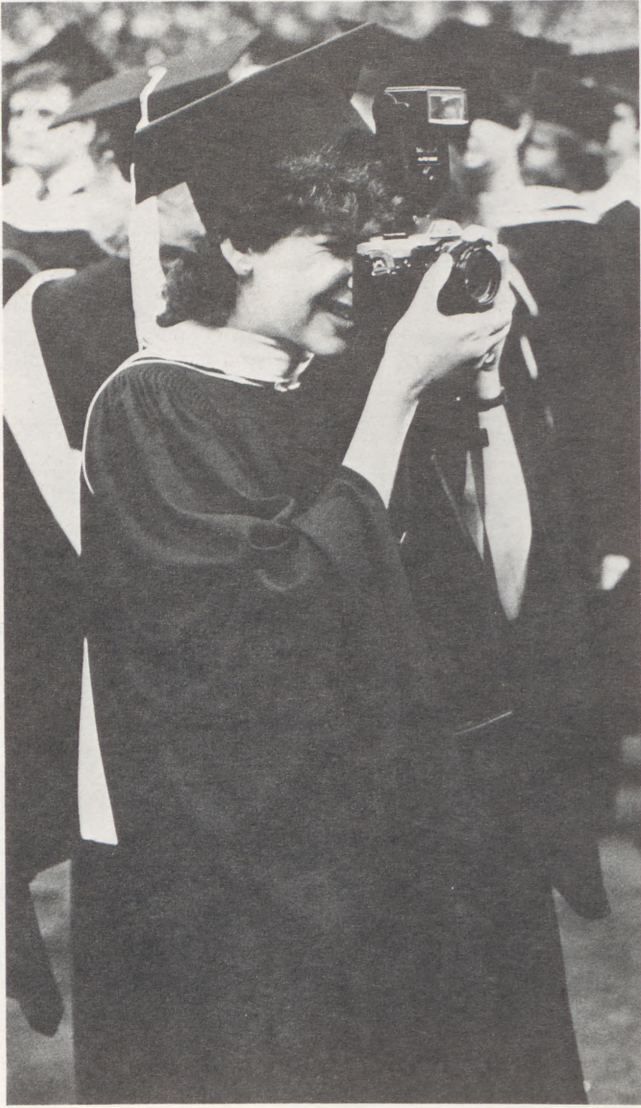
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You pay a price for making the headlines



PROVIDENCE

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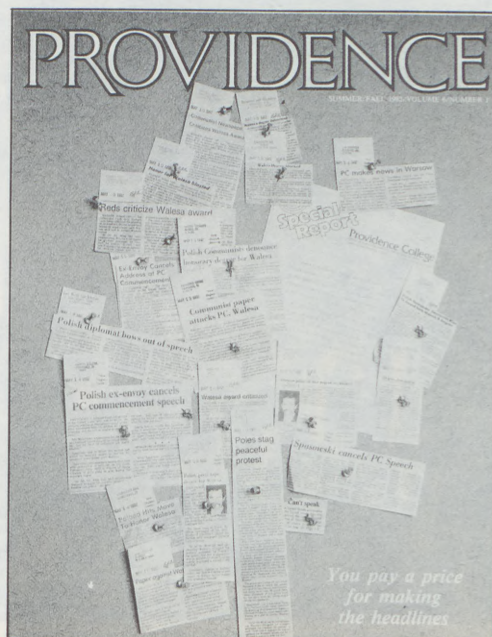
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PROVIDENCE/FALL 1982
Volume 6, Number 1

Published for the
Providence College community
by the Office of Public Information
and the Alumni Association.
Providence College
Providence, R.I. 02918

Printed by
Colonial Lithograph, Inc.
Attleboro, MA 02703
Charles R. Guillette, Vice-President



The international flavor of our 64th Commencement sparked a barrage of media attention. Our cover reflects but a small sampling of this worldwide coverage.

Photo by Jean Duffy McDonald

Shadow of Controversy Cast on Commencement Exercises

Walesa's Degree Sparks Wave of Criticism: Communists Blast PC

It was to begin with the customary strains of "Pomp and Circumstance," welcoming onlookers to what had been planned as a relatively "routine" Commencement. The traditional degrees would be conferred; politicians and academicians would offer their congratulatory remarks; and approximately 6,000 flashcubes would snap, crackle or pop during the three hour event. It would be so simple. Or so it would seem. But, as is often the case, when you plan a simple gathering for 9,000 people, nothing ever remains routine. For the events leading up to the college's 64th Commencement featured enough twists and turns to keep an Agatha Christie fan happy for weeks.

Keeping with its tradition of honoring national or international figures, who through their work have fostered the cause of human rights, the college's Commencement committee had planned to present an honorary Doctor of Laws degree to Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. Walesa, Poland's best known union organizer, has guided Solidarity's free trade union movement since its formation in the late six-

ties, at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk. His crusade for freedom and a better way of life for the people of Poland has included strikes, protests, taxing bargaining sessions, and numerous confrontations with the Communist regime. However, the imposition of martial law — resulting in the internment of Walesa and other union leaders in December, 1981 — brought a halt to the movement, igniting worldwide empathy for Solidarity, and in particular for Walesa.

The Commencement committee had also invited Mr. Romauld Spasowski, former Polish Ambassador to the United States, to give the principal address at the ceremony. Mr. Spasowski had resigned as ambassador in December 1981 in reaction to the imposition of martial law and as an expression of solidarity with Walesa. Since then, he has been living under political asylum in the U.S. Spasowski had agreed to address the graduates and to accept the degree for the interned Walesa. However, four days before Commencement, he informed college officials that he would be unable to attend the exercises "for reasons of health."

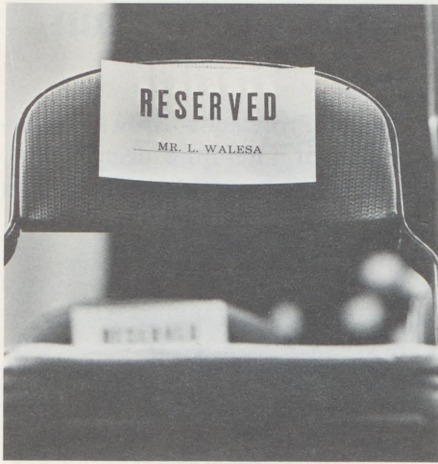
His withdrawal from the ceremony came in the aftermath of an article appearing several days earlier in *Trybuna Ludu*, the Polish Communist

daily newspaper. The article — which was carried by the major wire services the same day Mr. Spasowski cancelled — attacked Providence College, Walesa and Spasowski saying, "So far the West has been emphasizing Walesa's struggle for workers' problems, for freedom, for justice . . . now it appears he was an agitator for Western values and he is granted a scientific title for that." The paper called Spasowski a "renegade" and said that he had "sold himself for hard currency." "What Spasowski symbolizes," the paper said, "everyone in Poland knows. And by this occasion, many union members will probably say: "Lech, you found yourself in good company." As a result, Spasowski's cancellation sparked a great deal of speculation by media as to the full reason for his withdrawal from the PC program as well as the severity of his personal situation.

In an "eleventh hour search" for a replacement speaker, Monsignor George G. Higgins of the Catholic University of America agreed to fill Mr. Spasowski's place and accept Walesa's degree.

Monsignor Higgins, one of the church's foremost social action leaders, seized the opportunity to offer his own vision and version of Solidarity and its present situation. (see insert of speech)





Monsignor Higgins told the Civic Center's hushed audience that "Solidarity will emerge to be . . . the most significant social movement of its kind in recent history." A strong supporter of the worker's movement, Monsignor Higgins was the principal celebrant at the Mass which officially opened Solidarity's first national congress last October in Gdansk (Poland). He eagerly accepted Walesa's degree and looked to the day when he would personally deliver it to him saying, "My bags are packed, and I am ready to go on a moment's notice."

Monsignor Higgins' address and the reading of Walesa's citation by Academic Vice President Paul van K. Thomson, stirred a sympathetic reaction from the crowd of families, friends and graduates. The dramatic moment was heightened by the playing of the Polish *Solidarity March* by the college's Wind Ensemble. After a lengthy search, the Public Information Office finally secured the score from Mrs. Mary Barr of Riverside, Rhode Island who had arranged the piece as a two-hand piano solo. Conductor John J. Swoboda spent the weekend before the ceremony laboriously re-arranging the score for his 60-piece ensemble. Their chilling rendition of the march was the result of only a few hours of rehearsal early Commencement day morning.

Walesa's citation labelled him as an "electrician whose light cannot be obscured by the darkness of despotism; as a free man whose Spirit cannot be confined." Radio Free Europe, recognizing the importance and relevance of the event, took great pains to



broadcast the reading of the degree citation into Poland, other eastern European countries, as well as the Soviet Union. This action met with severe criticism from Communist and anti-Solidarity authorities.

Mr. Spasowski did eventually visit the PC campus weeks later, giving more specifically, his reasons for not

attending the Commencement, and expressing his gratitude to the College for respecting his plea for a "no questions asked" reaction to his absence.

Yes, to the unsuspecting eye, this year's Commencement offered much real and frightening drama beneath its facade of popping champagne corks, tears and balloons.



Mrs. Lewalski

Honorary Degree Recipients Run Gamut of Vocational Pursuits

Professor of English Literature, Alumni-Alumnae Professor at Brown University, **Barbara Kiefer Lewalski** received a Doctor of Literature degree. Mrs. Lewalski is the recipient of Harvard University's prestigious William P. Kenan professorship of History and Literature and of English Literature for the fall, 1982.

"In the liberal arts tradition which Providence College strives to advance, the age of the Renaissance has a place of honor equalled only by that of the Classical Greek world which once inspired it. We honor you for the precious insights your scholarship has given us into the rich heritage of our culture which the Renaissance symbolizes.

We honor you, too, for your exemplification of the humane pursuit of knowledge, which as Milton warns, has been a precarious venture since it was first undertaken by the mother of mankind. With integrity of scholarly purpose, with genuine concern for your many devoted students, you have achieved academic eminence with grace and gentleness of spirit."

Ade Bethune, Belgium-born artist, who has focused her talents on sacred iconography and its place in the liturgy, received a Doctor of Fine Arts degree. Her current work as a consultant with Bethune/Dutra Associates in Newport, RI involves the renovation of old churches as well as the planning and designing of new structures throughout the world.

Miss Bethune

"Loving the beauty of God's house and the places where His honor dwells, you are a bright spirit whose presence among us is truly a benediction. A pioneer in the Church's liturgical renewal, you are an artist whose achievements remind us once again that the ancient beauty of holiness is forever young.

We honor you not only because your works adorn the household of faith but also because your entire career as an artist demonstrates so perfectly the Christian ideal of work which is prayer and of prayer which finds expression in work."



Rev. Bruce Ritter, O.F.M., founder and president of the internationally known child-care agency, Covenant House and of its crisis center, Under 21 located in New York City's infamous "Minnesota Strip," received a Doctor of Humanitarian Service degree. Fr. Ritter is internationally known as an authority on runaways.

"In the midst of what was the often dark and brutal world in which he lived, St. Francis nonetheless sang his joy in the sun. In the midst of what is for many tormented young people a city of dreadful nights and darkened days, you, as a son of St. Francis, are cause for believing that there is yet reason for joy and for the hope of

restoration to the sunlight for those who all too early have tasted man's inhumanity.

What you once taught about Christ when you were in the classroom, you have lived with Christ on the streets where you reach out to His children.

Providence College sees in you one who today represents most truly that

Spirit which touched the hearts and minds of the first friars. We are pleased to honor you, who have so faithfully brought into our very midst a vivid sense of the little poor man whose hands once bore the marks of the suffering of His Lord, and who cared for the wretched of the earth."

Dave McKenna



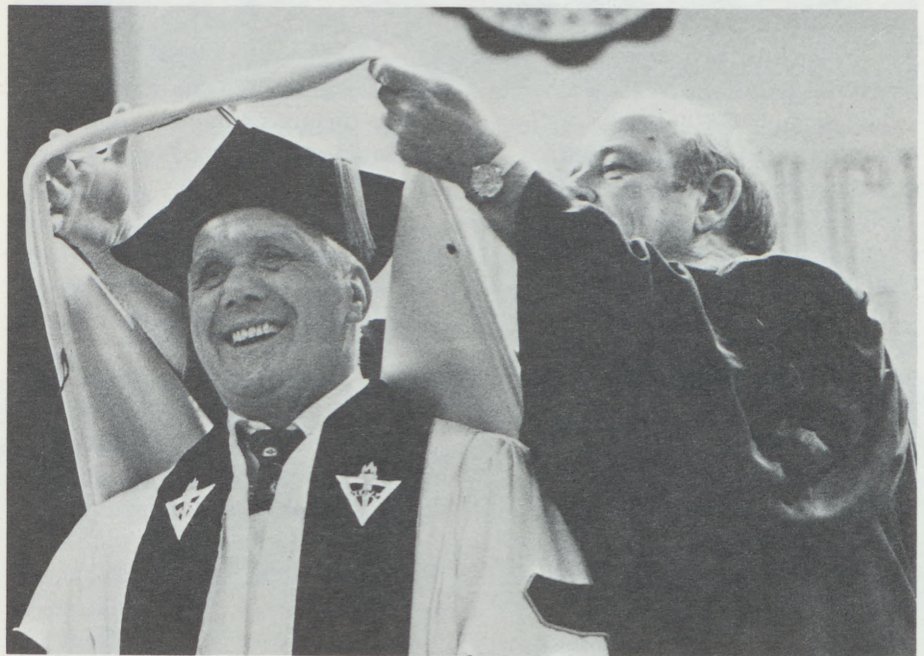
Former Woonsocket, Rhode Island resident, **Dave McKenna**, internationally known jazz pianist was presented a Doctor of Music degree. Louis Armstrong, Gene Crupa, Woody Herman, and Count Basie are only a few of the jazz giants Mr. McKenna has recorded with.

"Jazz may have been born in New Orleans, but the piano variety was to come of age only after your birth in Woonsocket. Your uniqueness and eminence in your art have been attested to by critics and acclaimed by audiences from Carnegie Hall to the clubs of San Francisco.

You have, moreover, won enthusiastic responses of delight from audiences in Europe and the Far East and

have proved that while Americans created jazz, the whole world recognizes excellence in its performance.

For all the glorious sounds of your music, for your capturing and expressing the rhythms of our life, and for bringing added lustre to the state and place of your origin, Providence College is delighted to welcome and honor you today."



Dr. DiTraglia

A Doctor of Science degree was awarded to 1940 PC alumnus, **Dr. Frank DiTraglia**, prominent physician and attorney. Holding numerous administrative positions during his twenty years of service with the international pharmaceutical firm of Warren Lambert, Dr. DiTraglia retired in 1979 as the company's corporate vice-president for medical affairs world wide.

"You have gained distinction in two honored professions which have, especially in recent times, become closely related. More doctors need lawyers than ever before, and it is equally true that under the pressures of contemporary life an increasing number of lawyers require medical advice.

As a military medical officer in two wars, and as a physician and lawyer associated with the Food and Drug Administration, you have served your

country well. As a medical-legal specialist you have contributed significantly to the high standards of the pharmaceutical industry throughout much of the world.

Providence College is pleased to honor you as an alumnus whose entire career exemplifies the coming together of the sciences and humane studies under the aegis of faith and with devotion to the ideals of learning and conduct for which the college stands."



Fr. Ritter

FOR THE RECORD.....

At this year's 64th Commencement ceremonies, over 8,000 friends, relatives and teachers looked on as 1,079 degrees were bestowed upon students in the undergraduate school, the School of Continuing Education and the Graduate School.

Of the 820 undergraduates receiving bachelor's degrees, 28% were business majors. The next popular concentrations were general social studies, political science, health services administration and humanities.

The School of Continuing Education awarded bachelor's and associate degrees to 92 students, while 167 students received advanced degrees from the Graduate School.

Of the 820 undergraduates, exactly half were women. Last September PC celebrated its tenth anniversary as a co-educational institution.

Two hundred twenty-nine students or 28% of the Class of 1982 received honors distinction, and 109 of the graduating seniors were children of PC alumni.

Janice Bagley, who received her Bachelor of Science degree at the ceremony, is the fifth in her family to receive a PC degree. She is the daughter of Raymond Bagley '47, assistant professor of business at the college.

William J. Sullivan was graduated as the first triple major at PC. Bill, who is the nephew of Rev. John J. McMahon, assistant vice-president for student services, completed the requirement for degrees in chemistry, economics and English.

Three students tied for the distinction of top academic ranking in the Class of 1982: All achieved perfect 4.0 grade point averages.

- ELIZABETH ELLEN FLYNN, a resident of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, was graduated with summa cum laude honors in mathematics. A student athlete, she co-captained the women's varsity lacrosse team this year and was the team's leading scorer for two years. She was president of Pi Mu Epsilon mathematics honor society and a member of the philosophy honor society Phi Sigma Tau. A member of the Student Congress Executive Board, she served as treasurer and chairman of the finance committee. She will be employed by New York City's Chase Manhattan Bank.

- JOEL KAUFMAN will attend the Duke University Law School next fall as a Reynolds Scholar. A resident of Warwick, Rhode Island, he was graduated with summa cum laude honors as a political science and humanities major. A participant in the college's Liberal Arts Honors Program, he held membership in the Pi Sigma Alpha - vice president (political science), Phi Sigma Tau (philosophy) and Omicron Delta Epsilon (economics) honor societies.

- JOSEPH PATRICK LOVETT was graduated with summa cum laude honors in religious studies. He plans to pursue graduate studies in the field, and for this reason, was awarded the Harry Driben Memorial Scholarship. The Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, resident served as president of the Legion of Mary, and has been a member of the Big Brothers and Sisters organization. His extensive volunteer work has included service to the Charlesgate Nursing Center and the Steere House Home for the aged.



Requirements for Graduation Updated: Fine Arts, Math Added

As the result of a study initiated by the PC Faculty Senate, a number of changes and additions to the college's general degree requirements have been approved by President Thomas R. Peterson, O.P., effective in September. The changes — which apply to the Class of 1986 and all classes that follow — include the addition of 12 more credits necessary for graduation, raising the total number of credits needed from 104 to 116. The purpose of the additional credits is to increase the number of electives available to students. Undergrads must also fulfill new general degree requirements in both mathematics and the fine arts; three credits in each of these disciplines will be required. The general degree requirements in Western Civilization, religion, philosophy, social science and natural science remain the same.



At ceremonies conducted in Alumni Hall, officers of the PC Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) commissioned 24 cadets as Second Lieutenants in the U.S. Army, Army Reserve and Rhode Island Army National Guard. Brigadier General John Riccottilli, a 1954 graduate of Providence College and the ROTC program, spoke of the officer's responsibility in today's Army and the total Army commitment to National Defense in his address to the commissionees.

Job outlook bright — for some at PC

By JAMES N. RHEA
Journal-Bulletin Staff Writer

Reprinted with permission:
Providence Journal-Bulletin, April 30, 1982

PROVIDENCE — This season's job recruitment of college seniors is just about over. And the prospects — at least for a few Providence College hopefuls — are less dismal than the national economic news might suggest, if the final interviews among them are any indication.

The last PC interviews of the season were conducted by Norbert Nowicki, human resources manager for the United States Lines, a containerized shipping company with headquarters in Cranford, N.J.

The company, which employs about 3,000 people, has eight port offices on the East Coast, from Boston to Jacksonville, Fla., and two on the West Coast. It is interested mainly in young people with potential for positions in management.

Nowicki said it is unusual for the

company to send two interviewers to a college in one year.

"However," he explained, "the quality of people we have met here warrants a second visit."

One of those interviewed in March was Steven Ferreira, 21, of Taunton, Mass., a senior who since has been hired by United States Lines and who will begin a four-month training period when he graduates.

Among other things, the company was impressed by Ferreira's combination of business administration studies with liberal arts.

"A person who is one-dimensional is likely to remain so," Nowicki said.

Nowicki's mission to the PC campus last week was the second for his company this year. The first was in March, when another recruiter went there.

"We believe a good liberal arts background produces a person with

the varied dimensions needed in the complex world we live in today."

PC shares that philosophy, and requires every student to take a two-year course in Western Civilization, dealing with a broad area of the arts and literature. But Ferreira went beyond the requirements and studied such social subjects as sociology, history, economics and world affairs. He likes the theater, classic and modern fiction, museums, and music.

Ferreira also has been active in student government in his four years on the campus and has taken a leading part in many other extracurricular activities.

"He's the sort of well-rounded person we look for," Nowicki said.

Nowicki said his company this year also has interviewed students from Brown University and about 16 other schools.

In his latest visit to PC, Nowicki interviewed 12 men and women. He said he is certain that some of them will join Ferreira as new employees of United States Lines.

PROVIDENCE NEWS



At the testimonial dinner honoring retiring Vice-President for Academic Affairs Paul van K. Thomson, the festivities included the endowment of the Thomson Chair at Providence College. The Chair is intended to provide appointments, for three years, of Thomson Professors from within the college in recognition of distinguished teaching and scholarship. Appointments may also be offered, for one-year terms, to visiting professors whose residence at the college would contribute significantly to its intellectual life. Donations will be used for the exclusive purpose of supporting the Thomson Chair. Donations may be forwarded to Providence College, Thomson Chair.

Loyalty Fund Undaunted by Faltering Economy

Though final figures are still being tabulated, the 1981-82 PC Loyalty Fund has shattered its \$700,000 goal, marking the most successful campaign in the college's history. At press time, with several days' returns yet to be counted, unaudited totals amounted to \$777,075, approximately \$100,000 greater than last year's record-setting fund.

PC Alumni Giving Program Cited For Excellence Nero Accepts Case Award

The Providence College Alumni Annual Loyalty Fund has been designated a winner in the 1982 Alumni Giving Incentive Program sponsored by the U.S. Steel Foundation and the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), an organization consisting of more than 2,000 colleges and universities based in Washington, D.C.

The CASE/U.S. Steel Program, which is now in its 24th year, seeks to recognize and reward those institutions and their alumni that have made significant progress and achieved excellence in their commitment to encourage private, voluntary support for education.

Providence College is one of the few institutions that has consistently been a finalist in this annual competition for the last seven years and a winner more than once during this period. Several years ago, PC's award was in the Improvement Category. This year, as was the case two years ago, PC's award is in the highly competitive Sustained Performance Category for private coeducational colleges with more than 10,000 alumni. The other 1982 winners along with Providence College in this specific category were Middlebury College, Vermont and Colby College, Maine.

The prestigious award, which carried with it a grant of \$1,000, was presented by CASE and U.S. Steel Officials at the CASE Convention in Toronto on July 13, to Acting Vice President for Development, William T. Nero, director of the college's fund-raising programs. The award recognizes the excellence of the college's annual alumni giving program over the most recent five year period culminating with the 80-81 Loyalty Fund chaired by Eugene T. Voll '55. During this five year period alumni annual giving rose from 4,845 gifts totaling \$290,499, 32% alumni participation and a \$60.00 average gift in the 76-77 Loyalty Fund to 6,823 donations totaling \$525,903, 41% participation and an average gift of \$77.00 in last year's 80-81 Loyalty Fund.

(continued on page 12)

In announcing the record-setting totals, Chairman Anthony Sion '56 expressed great elation that the 3/4 million dollar milestone had been passed during his chairmanship. "What an achievement," Sion noted, "passing the \$750,000 mark only two years after surpassing the half-million mark. If our progress continues, the million-dollar Loyalty Fund can't be more than two-years away. I'm really pleased for Providence College and grateful to our volunteer leadership, committee volunteers, development staff and donors

(continued on page 12)

FACULTY NOTES

Lydia T. Black, associate professor of anthropology, has had her article "The Curious Case of the Unalaska Icons" published in the Spring 1982 volume of *The Alaska Journal*.

Theodore T. Galkowski, professor of chemistry, has been elected vice chairman of the Rhode Island Section; American Chemical Society for 1983. This organization has a membership of over 500 professional chemists who live or work in Rhode Island.

Sr. Leslie E. Straub, O.P., assistant professor and director of the anthropology division, was recently notified that her paper, "Through the Fields to Amatitlan," presented at the international conference on "Pilgrimage: The Human Quest," has been accepted for publication.

Hebert J. D'Arcy, director of financial aid, recently participated at a forum on student aid and access held at the installation of Eleanor M. McMahon as the first R.I. Commissioner of Higher Education.

Ellen Pippert Salvatore, assistant professor of social work, recently gave a presentation on "Trends in Mental Health Policy" for the Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals' Executive Development Series.

Edward Sullivan, associate professor of education, recently presented his paper, "A Taxonomy for the Visual Arts," at the National Art Education Association Convention and at the New England Educational Research Organization.

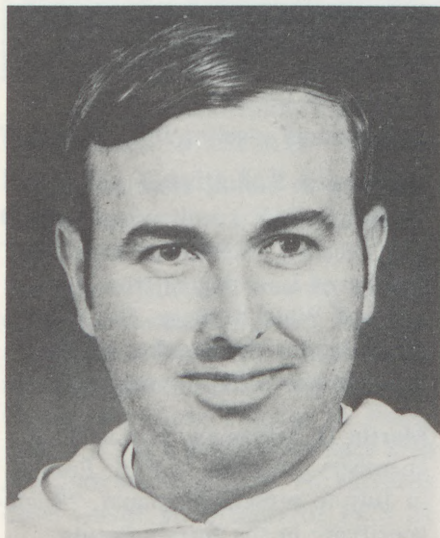


Gustave C. Cote, CPA, former chairman of the department of business administration and coordinator of the accounting program, was recently installed as President of the Rhode Island Society of CPAs at its annual meeting. Mr. Cote has the distinction of being only the second full-time educator to assume the society presidency since its inception 76 years ago.

Simeone Ferguson, assistant professor of French, has been appointed to the newly-created position of Foreign Student Adviser. In general, Dr. Ferguson will be responsible for facilitating the integration of foreign students into the PC community. Under the supervision of Dr. Laurent Gousie, executive director of the Study Abroad Program, Dr. Ferguson will participate in admissions review and recommendation for all foreign student applicants, plan and conduct orientation programs, offer personal counseling sessions for all foreign students, and serve as a liaison with external agencies involved in international education.

James Belliveau, assistant professor of chemistry and **Gerard P. O'Leary, Jr.**, associate professor of biology, have had their article "Establishing an Undergraduate Research Program: Some Problems and Suggested Solutions" accepted for publication in the *Journal of Chemical Education*.

Rev. Alan F. Milmore, O.P. 1943 - 1982



The Rev. Alan Frederick Milmore, O.P., chairman of PC's religious studies department, died April 19th at the Sidney Farber Cancer Institute in Boston after a two-year battle with the disease.

A native of Watertown, MA, he was the son of Frederick J. and Alice M. (Meuse) Milmore of Watertown.

Fr. Milmore was educated at St. Patrick's High School in Watertown and entered PC in 1961 as a preparatory student for the Dominican Order. After completing his philosophical and theological studies at St. Stephen's Priory and the Dominican House of Studies, he was ordained at St. Dominic's Church, Washington, D.C., in 1970.

Assigned to PC the following year, he served as an assistant professor in the religious studies department and as assistant to the President until 1974. He then studied at the University of St. Thomas in Rome where he received his Doctorate in Sacred Theology in 1976.

Returning to PC, he once again served as assistant to the President and resumed teaching in the religious studies department. In July, 1980, Fr. Milmore was elected chairman of the department.

Following a concelebrated Mass of Christian Burial at St. Pius Church, burial was in the Dominican Community cemetery on the PC campus.

(Loyalty cont'd from p.10)

for a job well done. This was the best run of all the fund-drives I've been involved in, and I couldn't be any prouder to be associated with so many fine individuals and a wonderful school."

The 81-82 Fund's preliminary results include \$618,897 from alumni, \$54,460 from non-alumni parents, \$43,030 from friends, \$42,656 from corporations, and \$18,032 from non-alumni faculty/staff.

Equally ecstatic about the preliminary results was Father Thomas R. Peterson, O.P., college president, who thanked all concerned "for a wonderful effort, particularly during an unfavorable economic climate. Chairman Sion, many loyal volunteers and donors, and the members of our own college community have managed to forge our most successful Loyalty Funds during the most severe recession in more than forty years. This outstanding support is an inspiration as well as of tremendous financial assistance, and Providence College is extremely grateful to all who participated in any manner whatsoever."

In commenting on the fund's results to-date, the Fund's Director, Acting Vice President for Development William T. Nero '55 was also high in his praise of the Fund's volunteers. "Chairman Sion, and his committee chairmen and volunteers have continued the tradition of leadership by example that has been the hallmark of their predecessors.

Of particular significance is the fact that we already have 7,275 alumni contributions totalling \$618,897 and 42% participation. This compares to 6,823 gifts for \$525,903 and 41% alumni participation last year and should place us in the running for another CASE award next year."

In addition to congratulating and commending all committees for tremendous effort, Nero also singled out the following groups: the non-alumni parents and faculty/staff committees for significant dollar increases over last year; the Class of 1923 for 100% participation; the Class of 1955 for being the leading money-raising class for the third year in a row; the Western Massachusetts area for having the best

alumni participation rate among regions - 66%; and the Golden Anniversary Class of 1932 and Silver Anniversary Class of 1957 for overall improvement over past years.

The books on the 81-82 campaign are currently being brought to a close and the Fund's Final Report is scheduled for printing and distribution by September.



Tony Gwiazdowski, Bill Nero and Anthony Sion, '81-82 Loyalty Fund Chairman, enjoy a proud moment as they review the drive's final results.

(Case Award cont'd from p.10)

In accepting the award and check for Providence College, Bill Nero emphasized the college's gratitude to CASE and U.S. Steel, "and especially to Gene Voll, Loyalty Fund leaders and volunteers, the college's development office staff and the thousands of donors, all of whom are so important to Providence College in the completion of its educational mission and quest for excellence". Mr. Nero also expressed confidence that Providence College's anticipated final results and 42% alumni participation rate for the 81-82 Loyalty Fund, chaired by Anthony Sion, '56, would guarantee the college being selected as a finalist in the Sustained Performance Category again next year.

(Faculty Notes cont'd from p.10)

James J. Tattersall, associate professor of mathematics, offered a special lecture, "Episodes in Planetary Astronomy" at the PC Science/Engineering Day. As a Visiting Lecturer for the Mathematical Association of America, Dr. Tattersall also presented a lecture on presidential geometry at Western New England College. The Speckled Band of Boston, a scion society of the Baker Street Irregulars, recently awarded Dr. Tattersall the *Sherlock Holmes Memorial Bowl* for his paper on *The Greek Interpreter*. And Dr. Tattersall also presented a lecture on Benjamin West and the transit of Venus (as seen from Providence on June 3, 1769) as part of a series of monthly lectures on the last transit of Venus December 6, 1882. The lectures are being presented at Brown University's Ladd Observatory. At the annual meeting of the Friends of Richard Memorial Library, North Attleboro, MA, Dr. Tattersall was elected president for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

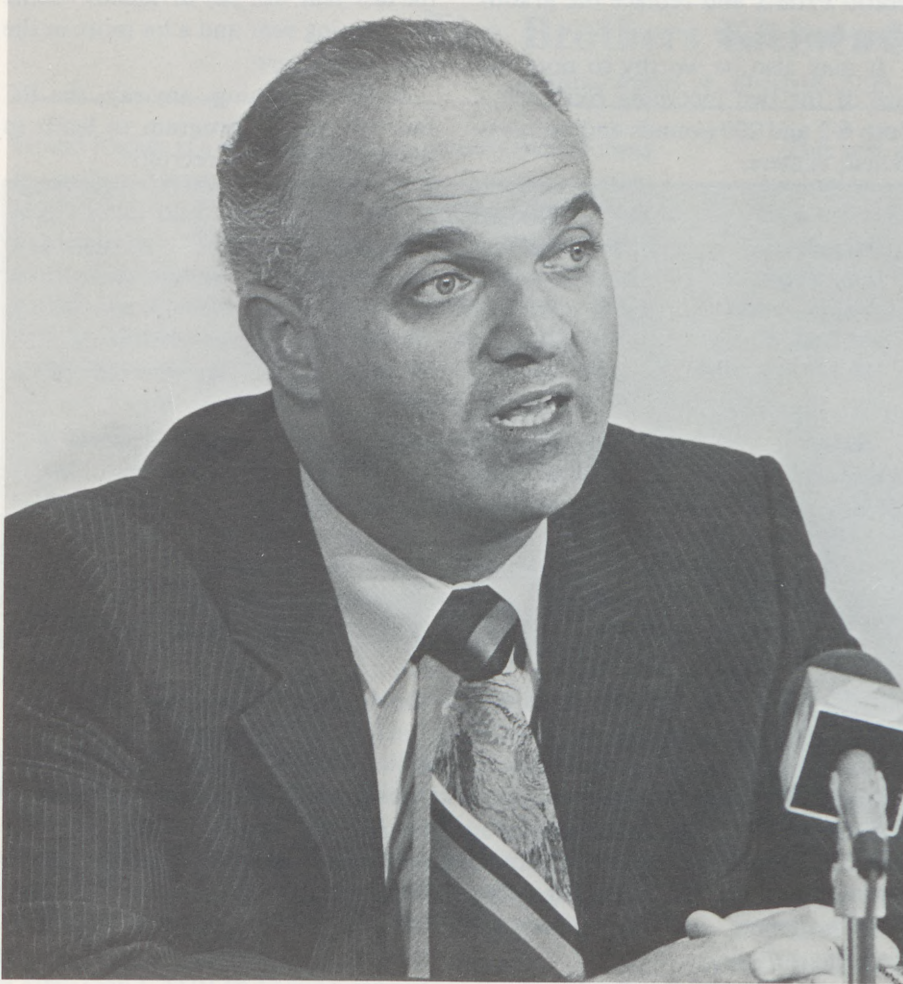
Robert Trudeau, assistant professor of political science, presented his paper "Politics and Terror: The Case of Guatemala," at the New England Political Science Association's annual meeting in Hartford, CT.

Matthew J. Smith, associate professor of history and college archivist, recently received an honorary Doctor of Law degree from Johnson and Wales College. Professor Smith is also the Speaker of the R.I. House of Representatives.

Martin D. Saltzman, professor of chemistry, traveled to Pau, France in July to present his paper, "Regio-specificity in the Intramolecular Photocycloaddition of 1,5-Dienones: Application to the Synthesis of Fenestranes."

Saul Seigle, professor of business, was named the "Student Congress Person of the Year" at the organization's April 17th banquet. Seigle is the law advisor for undergraduates and the management coordinator for business department majors.

SIDELINE CHATTER



Lamoriello to fill AD Position; Gavitt full-time Commissioner at BIG EAST

Lou Lamoriello, PC's varsity hockey coach for the past 14 years, has been named the college's new athletic director. The announcement was made by College President Thomas R. Peterson, O.P., at a press conference held July 29th at the campus. He succeeds Dave Gavitt as director of PC's 21 sport Division I Intercollegiate Program, as well as the college's intramural and recreation programs. Gavitt resigned from the position on June 2 to become full-time Commissioner of The BIG EAST Conference. He had been serving as part-time Commissioner since he helped found the Conference three years ago.

A ten member search committee was chaired by PC alumnus James G.

Hagan of Orlando, Florida. Hagan is International Vice-President of Personnel for Tupperware, Inc. The committee sent announcements of the opening to every Division I college in the nation, and after screening and interviewing a number of candidates, the committee sent its selections to Fr. Peterson for a final decision.

In announcing Lamoriello's appointment, Fr. Peterson stated, "I have taken many things into account in making this appointment and have consulted with numerous members of the college community. Lou's enthusiasm for athletics and deep commitment to his work have been demonstrated during his tenure here at PC. He has proven his administrative abilities, and it is with great pleasure and total confidence that I name him to this position."

A graduate of LaSalle Academy and a 1963 alumnus of the college, Lamor-

(continued on page 14)

PC Squads Welcome Talented Newcomers

They are coming from six different states plus Washington, D.C., and Toronto - 10 incoming recruits who, hopefully, will constitute the nucleus of the future basketball and hockey teams at Providence Collegé.

There will be four new names in basketball, six in hockey. And, quite obviously, coaches Joe Mullaney and Lou Lamoriello smile a bit more than usual when you mention the new names.

For the basketball fans, the new names are Knight, Starks, Roth and Pennefather. In hockey, you'll have to get familiar with names like Catterall, Rice, Sullivan, Boudreault, Yeomelakis and Terreri. (See accompanying box).

"We lost three or four players we thought we were really close to and thought we had a chance to get," said Mullaney. "But, over-all, we're pleased. Our two assistants (Steve Hocker and Bill Donlon) worked exceptionally hard."

"We will have four new players on our roster and we think each of them will be able to contribute immediately," added Mullaney. "Each can do something different, each has different strengths and weaknesses. But we are pleased."

Lamoriello is losing six seniors - four of them defensemen - and six were all four-year regulars.

"We feel we filled some spots that needed to be filled," noted Lamoriello. "We are very happy with our new recruits. We expect them to help us right away and we don't think they'll have any trouble adjusting to college hockey and our system."

It is difficult to mention one or two players and not all of them, but in basketball it appears as though Ray Knight, a 6-9 transfer from Georgetown who sat out all of last season, will step in immediately. And so will Harold Starks, a 5-11 guard from New York City, who had four outstanding seasons at the Brooks School in Andover, Mass.

On the ice, Lamoriello has brought in two defensemen, three forwards and

(continued on page 14)

BIG EAST Championship Format Now to Include Women's Athletics

by *Kassie Gralton*
Assistant Director
Sports Information

As women's athletics slowly move in the direction of men's, the BIG EAST Conference, one of the youngest in the country but already one of the most successful, has expanded its format to include seven championships for women.

The BIG EAST presently conducts championships in men's cross country, tennis, golf, indoor and outdoor track, swimming and basketball. At the Conference's annual meeting this past May, the athletic directors approved the addition of men's soccer as well as the seven women's sports. Women's championships will now be conducted in cross country, tennis, volleyball, swimming, indoor and outdoor track and basketball.

The directors also announced an administrative plan to conduct championships and to award sites for the next three seasons. "With the exception of women's basketball, all championships have been assigned to a permanent site. Establishing some permanency should guarantee a continued development in the quality of each team's championship," said BIG EAST Commissioner Dave Gavitt.

Providence College will host the women's volleyball and basketball championships in Alumni Hall during the 1982-83 season; dates have been set for November 12-14 and March 3-6 respectively. Providence will host women's basketball just for the upcoming year, and another BIG EAST member institution will host the championship the following year as the competition site rotates.

The BIG EAST will petition the NCAA for qualifying berths in the Division I NCAA Championships for both women's basketball and volleyball. If the BIG EAST receives automatic berths for either sport, it would mean that the winner of the BIG EAST Champion-

(*Recruiting, cont'd from page 13*)

a goalie - Chris Terreri, an All-Stater from Pilgrim High in nearby Warwick, RI., who will likely back up regular Mario Proulx and replace the graduating Scott Fiske.

It may also be worthy to note the size of the two incoming freshmen - both 6-2 and 200 pounds and both excellent skaters.

So, over-all, it does appear that the many long hours on the road the coaches of both sports put in during the last year will pay dividends - some this coming year and a lot more in the following years.

In the beginning, anyway, the PC fan will need a program to learn to recognize the new recruits.

BASKETBALL

Name	Pos	Hgt	Wgt	School	Hometown
Ray Knight	C	6-9	200	St. Anthony's	Washington, D.C.
Harold Starks	G	5-11	165	Brooks School	New York, N.Y.
Al Roth	F	6-5	195	St. Mary's	Sandusky, Ohio
Dick Pennefather	G	6-3	170	St. Mary's	Denver, Colo.

HOCKEY

Name	Pos	Hgt	Wgt	School	Hometown
Nowel Catterall	D	6-2	205	St. Michael's	Toronto, Ont.
Mark Rice	D	6-2	200	Moorhead	Moorhead, Minn.
Tim Sullivan	F	5-10	170	Jefferson	Bloomington, Minn.
Rene Boudreault	F	6-0	180	Hill School	Cumberland, R.I.
Art Yeomelakis	F	5-7	165	Matignon	Cambridge, Mass.
Chris Terreri	G	5-9	170	Pilgrim	Warwick, R.I.

ship would advance to the Division I Nationals, the most prestigious championship in college athletics. Before reaching a decision, the NCAA will consider areas such as the strength of each team's schedule (in the BIG EAST), the strength of their programs, and their history of post season play.

Participation in the Conference will shower a number of advantages on the women. To be linked with the BIG EAST will be a drawing card for the coaches as they recruit, and competition within the Conference will secure the quality and continued growth the Lady Friars have achieved through the administrative efforts of Gavitt and assistant director Helen Bert.

With the inevitable folding of the AIAW, which directed post season championships on many levels, there will be fewer opportunities for the women to reach a post season tournament. The BIG EAST Championships will set a goal for those teams who otherwise might not compete in a post season tournament. For the sports (most likely basketball and/or volleyball) that may receive an automatic bid, it offers the BIG EAST teams an opportunity to reach national competition they many not have achieved on their own.

(*Lamoriello, cont'd from page 13*)

iello was a star on both the Friar hockey and baseball teams. He joined the PC athletic department in 1964 as assistant hockey coach under Zellio Toppazzini, and also served as assistant baseball coach for six years. Director of Schneider Arena since the facility opened in 1973, Lamoriello is also the founder/director of the college's highly successful summer hockey camp.

Under his direction, the PC hockey team has been ranked in the top five in the country in four of the last five years. His teams have compiled an overall record of 215-169-13, and in 1981 he led his players to the first ECAC title in 17 years.

Inducted into Providence College's Athletic Hall of Fame last year, Lamoriello currently serves as first vice-president of the American Hockey Coaches Association.

Fr. Peterson also expressed his gratitude to Dave Gavitt "for the marvelous job he has done as a dedicated teacher, coach, and administrator during the past 17 years. Though we're sorry to see him leave, I know that Dave will always be very much a part of the PC community.

SPORTS PROFILE

The Brothers Kleinendorst

by Rev. James A. Driscoll, O.P.

Grand Rapids is a small farming community tucked away in northern Minnesota not far from the Canadian border. It is a great place for hunting and fishing and for kids to play hockey. They start out on the ice quite young and work their way up from the country ponds to the high school varsity. The local Grand Rapids Senior High School, with a student population of about six hundred, always has a bumper crop of candidates each year clamoring for a spot on the hockey team.

Scot Kleinendorst, PC '82, began just that way. Donning his first pair of ice skates at the age of four, he lived in town next to the local rink. When he was five, the family moved to a farm outside of town where, in the winter months, "Dad always had a home-made rink for us next to the barn." As he grew up, Scot went through the various stages of the hockey system from Cadet to Pony to Pee Wee to Bantam to J.V. to Varsity. He ended up his high school career with All-State All-Conference honors and was the captain of the team that won the Iron Range Conference Championship.

Scot's brother Kurt, a PC senior this year, followed the same pattern. Coming up through the same system, he too capped his high school career with All-State and All-Conference honors as captain of the Grand Rapids Varsity. Just a year behind Scot, he followed his brother to the PC campus to play for the Friars.

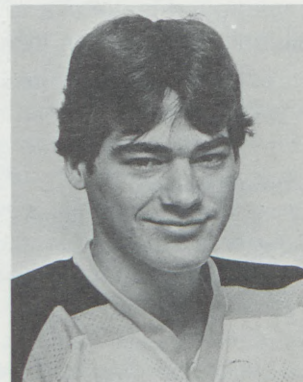
Why did the Kleinendorsts come to Providence College? Kurt says he came mostly because Scot was there although he had seven full scholarships elsewhere. Scot decided on PC after a springtime visit to the campus. "After a snowy, cold Minnesota winter, the campus was so beautiful and green and fresh and the people were so warm and receptive — they made you feel a part of the place. The rink is one of the best facilities in the East — a place I felt I would like to play — and the coach made me feel that I had a real future here." It took Scot awhile to adjust to being away from home but he was ready to pave the way for an easy transition for Kurt when he arrived a year later.

Kurt looked forward to coming to PC because it was a comfortably small college and Scot would be there to "guide me and introduce me to his friends." Though the hockey team is a close knit group, they both have a wide range of friends outside the team circle. Scot and Kurt have always been "fairly close", as they put it, but it is a lot closer than that when you watch the way they "protect" each other on the ice in a rough and tumble game. Like most brothers they did not "hang around" together the past three years, but they used to get together for a meal or two each week just to talk and to see how things were going.

This will be a big year for both Scot and Kurt. Kurt has his last year of collegiate play ahead of him and looks forward to finishing the season in the Boston Garden for the playoffs. He expects to graduate with a management degree and then spend the summer preparing for the Olympic tryouts. If he is picked for the U.S. National Team again, it will mean a spring visit to Japan. After that, it is a question of the NHL since he was a fourth round, 1980 draft choice of the New York Rangers.



Scot



Kurt

That changed for awhile this spring when they both were selected for the U.S. National Hockey Team and flew to Germany and Finland to play in the International Tournament. They buddied around together on that trip and had a grand time sightseeing and talking to the young people in the local bars and discos. They enjoyed meeting the Finnish blondes with their quaint English accents and loved the surrounding countryside because it reminded them of home in Minnesota. They were impressed by the beauty and cleanliness of Bavaria in Germany, but both agreed that the experience of travel through East Germany and East Berlin was intimidating and "scary".

One incident reported by the press concerned the U.S.-Russian hockey game when, having been tripped, elbowed and punched, Kurt took off his gloves and with a good punch, broke the nose of his Russian tormentor. Since the game was broadcast live to the Soviet Union — the commentator's reaction there was to tag Kurt as the "assassin Kleinendorst!"

Scot and Kurt have both made a tremendous contribution to the Friar Hockey Program. Kurt was the MVP of the ECAC playoffs in 1981 and had the winning goal in the ECAC championship that year. He has been a consistent scorer and ranks as one of the most accomplished players on the team. Scot finished his collegiate career as co-captain of the 1981-82 Friars in recognition of his outstanding performance and leadership. At the end of the season, he was awarded the distinction of First

Team All-East and voted by his PC team-mates as the Most Valuable Player on the Friar Hockey Team for the 1981-82 season.

For Scot, the next phase of his career begins when he goes to rookie camp in September. A fifth round draft choice in 1980, Scot signed a two year contract this spring to play with the New York Rangers. Kurt is confident that his brother will move right up. "Last year Scot was one of the *three* best collegiate defenseman in the East and one of the *five* best in the country. I think he is good

enough to start with the Rangers," says Kurt.

Scot will be working in the PC hockey camp this summer and skating a lot to keep a sharp edge on his hard earned expertise on the ice.

Whatever the future holds, Scot and Kurt have made their mark on Friar hockey history. Those who know the game believe that this is only "the end of the beginning." Friar hockey buffs will keep their eyes on the sports page this season for the next chapter in the lives of "The Brothers Kleinendorst."

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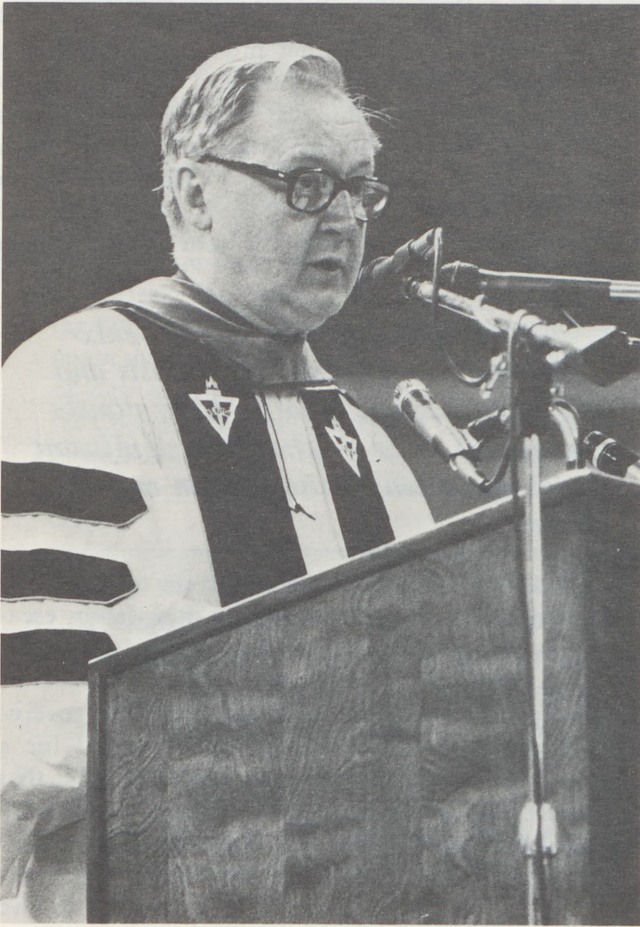
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COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

May 17, 1982

by Msgr. George G. Higgins



In mid-December, on the second or third day of martial law in Poland, an American radio announcer, extrapolating from a live broadcast out of Warsaw which had just been aired on his program, signed off as follows: "It's now clear from what we have just heard that Solidarity, as the world has known it, is finished." If only for the sake of his professional reputation, he would have been better advised to wait a few more days — even a few more months or years — before making such an apodictical statement. In any event, less than a week later the world-renowned Polish poet in exile, Czeslaw Milosz, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature at Berkeley and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1980, sounded a dissenting note on the op-ed page of *The New York Times*. "The Polish people," he wrote, "have been defeated many times, and this time they are defeated in a particularly perfidious game. But as I know history, I do not believe that the democratic movement in Eastern Europe, of which Solidarity became the spearhead, is a transitory phenomenon. On the contrary, its open or latent presence will prove more durable than all the juntas of our century taken together." Poets, even Nobel laureates, are not necessarily or by definition better political prophets than radio announcers or media pundits, but, in this case, please God, Milosz's long-range optimism will prove eventually (sooner, Lord, rather than later) to have been well founded and Solidarity will emerge, Phoenix-like, from the current Polish crisis and will again become what it miraculously started out to be

— the most significant social movement of its kind in recent history and perhaps the most significant worker's movement since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. I will return to this theme, but, first, let me comment briefly on the Polish crisis in the form of three questions which have frequently been raised both at home and abroad since Solidarity was so brutally suppressed last December.

(1) Was General Jaruzelski acting on his own initiative and, if you will, with malice aforethought when he declared a State of War in Poland and moved to suppress Solidarity, or did he call out the Polish troops reluctantly, as a last resort, hoping thereby to forestall or at least postpone an even more ruthless and bloodier crackdown on Solidarity by the Soviet Army?

(2) Did Solidarity bring about its own downfall by recklessly and irresponsibly escalating its demands beyond all reason and beyond the breaking point, thus leaving General Jaruzelski no alternative but to smash the movement?

(3) Is the Church in Poland helping or hurting Solidarity and all that the movement stands for by calling for "moderation" and by trying to get the parties together to negotiate at least an interim settlement of the present crisis?

Many Europeans and a lesser number of Americans seem inclined, in answer to the first of these three questions, to give General Jaruzelski every benefit of the doubt.

Granted that General Jaruzelski was under extreme pressure from the Kremlin to smash Solidarity, the fact remains that, despite his widely publicized claim that he is first and foremost a Polish nationalist motivated above all by a desire to safeguard the integrity and well-being of his own country, he has, for many years, willingly collaborated with the Kremlin in helping to keep all of Eastern Europe (notably Hungary and Czechoslovakia) under communist control, meaning ultimately Soviet control.

This is not to deny that the Soviet Union is largely responsible for the tragic turn of events in Poland, but simply to say that, when push came to shove and despite his many (broken) promises to make a deal with Solidarity, General Jaruzelski was apparently no more willing than his partners in the Soviet Union to tolerate a completely free and independent trade union movement in his own country. A castrated government-controlled trade union movement, maybe, but a completely free and independent Solidarity — never.

Moreover there is mounting evidence that the Polish government started planning many months ago (as early as March, 1981, according to the former Polish Ambassador to Japan) to declare a state of war in Poland and to suppress Solidarity. This clearly argues against the notion that it was only when some of Solidarity's more militant leaders, early in December, called for a national referendum that Jaruzelski decided, reluctantly and with a broken heart as he would have us believe, to move against Solidarity. In addition, while the General and his apologists in the West claim that his only purpose in declaring martial law was to restore order in Poland and bring the so-called "extremists" in Solidarity in line, he has, tragically, gone far beyond any such limited goal. He has deliberately set out not merely to tame the so-called extremist elements in Solidarity but to destroy the movement for once and for all. In the process, he has declared open warfare on the Polish people as a whole and, by physical force and by methods of intimidation even more extreme, more sophisticated, and more effective than those employed by the hated Nazis in the early 1940s, has tried to break their spirit and impose his will upon them. It is important to note, in this connection, that Jaruzelski, thanks to modern technology, has managed even more successfully than the Nazis to isolate his people from the rest of the world and to limit their freedom of movement and their ability to communicate with one another within their own country. For all practical purposes, they might just as well be in jail.

"Solidarity undoubtedly made a number of tactical mistakes in its dealings with the communist regime in Poland, but to suggest that the leaders of the movement pushed their luck beyond the breaking point, thus leaving the government no alternative but to suppress it, is, in effect, to exonerate the government."

One can only be saddened, then, by the willingness of so many Westerners to find excuses for Jaruzelski and even, in some cases, to justify his brutal suppression of Solidarity and, worse than that, to say, in effect, that Solidarity stupidly brought about its own downfall.

Abraham Brumberg, a renowned expert on Poland who is currently writing what promises to be a very important book about Solidarity, has accurately observed, in this connection, that "Seldom in recent years has the principle of 'might makes right' been paid so much homage, seldom has the tendency to blame the victim rather than the criminal been so flagrant, and seldom has standard totalitarian propaganda been given so much credence."

". . . Solidarity will emerge, Phoenix-like, from the current Polish crisis and will again become what it miraculously started out to be — the most significant social movement of its kind in recent history . . ."

Secondly, is Solidarity to blame for the current crisis in Poland? Did it bring about its own downfall by escalating its demands beyond all reason and beyond the breaking point? More specifically, were the leaders of Solidarity naive enough to think that the Polish government could or would accede to their demand for a national referendum? Rather, was it not inevitable that the government would react to this demand by imposing martial law on the country and suppressing Solidarity?

Too many American observers are asking and answering these and related questions in such a way as to give substantial aid and comfort to the Polish government. Douglas Stenglin, East European correspondent for Newsweek, is a case in point. "Did Solidarity Go Too Far?," he asked himself and his Newsweek readers in a Christmas-week article bearing that title. His answer, while ambiguous, came close to letting the oppressive Polish government off the hook. Solidarity, he said, "often seemed unable to draw reasonable limits in a real world" and "in the end, . . . may have been burned by the very fires that gave it life." The movement, he contended, was guilty of overconfidence, "sometimes bordering on arrogance." Thus, he concluded, "there remains a nagging feeling that the union overplayed its hand: it sought too much, too soon in a corner of the world where change itself is feared and fought."

Mr. Stenglin didn't go quite so far as to say that General Jaruzelski was justified in cracking down with brutal force on Solidarity, but he clearly leaned in that direction. He said, for example, that Solidarity left the General "little room for maneuver. His crackdown had clearly been planned weeks in advance, and all he needed was an excuse." Solidarity, Stenglin suggested, gave him this excuse by overplaying its hand.

All this presupposes that if Solidarity had been more "reasonable" in its demands, General Jaruzelski would have been equally "reasonable" and would have refrained from cracking down on the movement. This, of course, is precisely what the General had been telling the Polish people and what he desperately wants the rest of the world to believe.

The Polish people don't believe a word of it. Neither do I and, more to the point, neither does the U.S. Government.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig puts very little stock in the theory that it was the "excesses" of Solidarity that triggered General Jaruzelski's crackdown on the movement. Secretary Haig admits that real or alleged "excesses" on Solidarity's part may have influenced the timing of the crackdown, but, as he told *The Washington Post* in an interview on Poland, to assume that these "excesses" were the fundamental cause for the decision to suppress Solidarity is clearly belied by the fact that the planning for the crackdown started at least as early as last September when the government's martial law proclamations were printed, not in Warsaw, but in Moscow.



UPI Photo

According to Secretary Haig, blaming Solidarity for its own downfall also runs up against "the objective reality" that Soviet pressures on the Polish government have been persistently applied over a substantial period of time and ignores the clear evidence that Soviet patience with Solidarity had run its course.

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, National Security Advisor to President Carter, goes one step further than Haig in rejecting the notion that Solidarity brought about its own downfall. He agrees with Haig that Solidarity's demand for a national referendum may have given General Jaruzelski an "excuse" to suppress the movement, but he repudiates the notion that this was an excessive or unreasonable demand. Solidarity, he says, was convinced, with very good reason, that the political system in Poland was not going to reform itself and that all of its promises to do so were not being kept. In his opinion, this made the leaders of Solidarity feel that unless the regime felt more directly the opprobrium of the Polish people (by means of a referendum or a vote of no confidence), it simply would not move.

Solidarity undoubtedly made a number of tactical mistakes in its dealings with the communist regime in Poland, but to suggest that the leaders of the movement pushed their luck beyond the breaking point, thus leaving the government no alternative but to suppress it, is, in effect, to exonerate the government or, at the very least, to make excuses for it.

This kind of Olympian "neutrality" is morally offensive and contrary to all the evidence. Unfortunately, however, it is alarmingly widespread, not only in Europe, but also in so-called "liberal" circles in the United States. In this connection, Abraham Brumberg scornfully calls this "Operation Whitewash."

It is only fair to add that the major newspapers in the United States and notably *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* have not been taken in by General Jaruzelski's propaganda and are not being "neutral" in their handling of the Polish crisis. That is to say, they are not involved in Operation Whitewash. To the contrary, they have flatly rejected the notion that Solidarity brought about its own downfall and have called upon the American people to support Solidarity all the way and to condemn the Polish government for its brutal crackdown on the movement. In this case at least, then, the daily press, by and large, has taken a more enlightened position than many so-called "liberal intellectuals who, to their great discredit, seem only too willing to front for General Jaruzelski and to write off Solidarity as a noble but hopelessly romantic and unrealistic cause. Blaming Solidarity for its own downfall is reportedly more widespread in Europe, even or especially in the European peace movement, than it is in the United States.

I was disappointed — in fact, appalled — to learn from a recent article by Max Stackhouse, a U.S. Protestant theologian, that the majority of the people he knows in the European peace movement are, at best, lukewarm in their support of Solidarity. Writing in the April 7 issue of *The Christian Century*, Stackhouse reports that "very few in the peace movement support Reagan's energetic criticism of the Soviet Union as the real force behind suppression of Polish Workers. Indeed, Europeans find it ironic that Reagan should defend a democratic socialistic labor organization. It doesn't ring true. Certainly the most

“ . . . We Americans, comfortably looking at Poland from the safe distance of several thousand miles . . . ought to be very slow in offering advice to the leaders of the Church in Poland and very slow to stand in judgement on them.”

enthusiastic supporters of Reagan's Polish policy are hardly noted for their sustained approval of powerful unions.”

I would have expected Stackhouse, as a sophisticated American observer, to inform his friends in the European peace movement that the latter statement simply isn't true. He must know that, by and large, the strongest supporters of Reagan's Polish policy are not anti-labor bankers or businessmen but, to the contrary, representative spokesmen for U.S. trade unions and other socially minded organizations which are very much in favor of strong, even powerful unions. Needless to add, they too find it ironic, and so do I, that Reagan should be defending a democratic labor organization in Poland. Ironic, — but commendable, regardless of Reagan's less than satisfactory record on the other labor issues whether at home or abroad.

It would appear, however, that the leaders of the European peace movement (or at least those interviewed by Stackhouse) are merely using Reagan's inconsistency as a smokescreen. The fact is, as Stackhouse reports, that many of them are unhappy not only about Reagan's criticism of the Soviet Union but also about “the more reluctant criticism of the USSR and the Polish regime undertaken by Western European heads of government.” Why? Because, they argue, “channels of communication (with the Polish regime) must be kept open.” This will be good news to General Jaruzelski but will undoubtedly come through to the leaders of Solidarity as a none too subtle form of appeasement.

Stackhouse also reports, apparently with approval, that one significant wing of the European peace movement holds Solidarity responsible in large measure for its own demise. They claim that Solidarity showed neither the capacity nor the willingness to solve the Polish economic crisis. Again, General Jaruzelski will be pleased to hear this if only because it faithfully echoes his own anti-Solidarity propaganda.

Finally, Stackhouse reports that another segment of the European peace movement thinks that the fact that the suppression of Solidarity came from Jaruzelski, not the Soviets, is “a positive sign.” According to Stackhouse, they would argue that “for the first time since Soviet hegemony was established in Eastern Europe, a nation in trouble has been given a chance to solve its own problems. Further, there seems to have been no blood purge. Interned people were not further purged for their views, and those desiring it are promised the possibility of deportation.” Adding insult to injury, this segment of the Euro-

pean peace movement also maintains that “Solidarity members are not really committed anyway”

Lech Walesa, who has indignantly refused deportation for himself and his family, would undoubtedly gag at this specious double talk. But, again, General Jaruzelski will love every word of it.

I have no way of knowing whether or not the people quoted by Stackhouse are truly representative of the European peace movement. If they are, God help Solidarity. If Stackhouse is accurately reflecting their mood, it would appear that they are willing, almost eager to desert Solidarity in order to insure the unity of their own movement. Stackhouse apparently agrees with them in this regard. He concludes his report on the European peace movement by arguing that its survival depends on whether it can keep its eyes focused on the questions of arms escalation and whether it can articulate its position on the use of violence. “If these questions are swallowed in political debate about Poland . . .,” he says, “the movement is likely to disintegrate.”

If you ask me, the movement has already begun to disintegrate for lack of a consistent ethical base. Having turned its back on Solidarity, it stands accused of moral confusion at best and self-serving cowardice at worse. How much further can a peace movement “disintegrate” without becoming completely incredible?

“Blaming Solidarity for its own downfall is reportedly more widespread in Europe than it is in the United States.”

In answer to our third question, I would suggest, first of all, that we Americans, comfortably looking at Poland from the safe distance of several thousand miles and enjoying, as we do, complete political and religious freedom, ought to be very slow in offering advice to the leaders of the Church in Poland and very slow to stand in judgement of them. They are faced with an impossible dilemma and, predictably, will be damned if they do and damned if they don't. On the one hand, if they continue to call for non-violence and for a political solution to the present crisis, they will be accused by some of deserting Solidarity and selling out to the government. On the other hand, if they were to incite the Polish people to rebel openly against the government or to take up arms against the military junta, they might well end up being held responsible (even by those who, from a safe distance, claim to favor rebellion) for causing the slaughter of thousands and possibly even millions of defenseless Polish workers and Polish intellectuals. Remember, in this connection, that approximately five million Poles (roughly one-sixth of the population) were killed in World War II. Is it any wonder, then, that Pope John Paul II and the Polish Bishops (and Lech Walesa, be it also noted) are determined to do everything humanly possible to prevent another blood bath in their beleaguered homeland?

My own guess (and it's only that) is that the Church in Poland, while continuing to support Solidarity as it has vigorously done all along, will also lend its best efforts to find a political solution to the present impasse. It is clear, by the way, that that's precisely what the majority of the leaders and members of Solidarity want the Church to do. On December 30 last, both *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* quoted a senior Solidarity leader still at large as saying that "A political solution is necessary for the government, for Solidarity, and for the Polish people. There is no other way out." I have no doubt that the majority of Polish workers share this point of view and no doubt that they are also convinced that the Church is the only agency in Poland that can possibly bring Solidarity and the government together in a last desperate effort to find a political solution to the current crisis.

"My own guess is that the Church in Poland, while continuing to support Solidarity as it has vigorously done all along, will also lend its best efforts to find a political solution to the present impasse."

Up to this point, the Church has demanded, as a precondition for negotiations, that Walesa and all of his colleagues and advisors in the top leadership of Solidarity be released from jail and be permitted to consult with one another in complete freedom. It remains to be seen whether or not the government is prepared to meet this demand. Meanwhile, Walesa and the leaders of the Church in Poland, faced as they are with a challenge of historic significance and one with staggering implications for the future of Poland, stand in need of our prayers and moral support and should be given every benefit of the doubt as they begin to negotiate with the military junta. They can do without our sideline criticism.

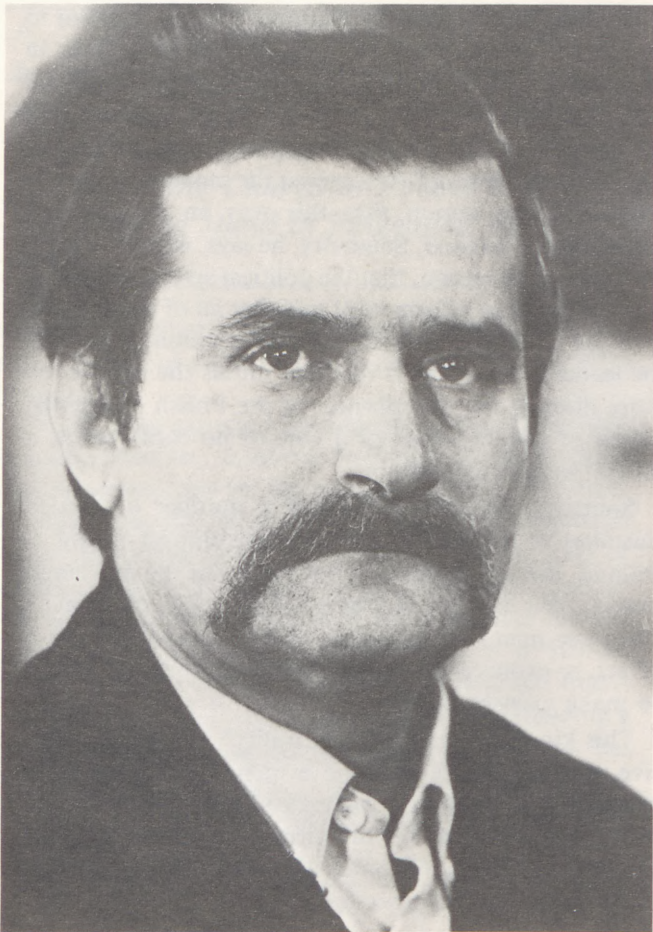
Much of the criticism being directed at the Church and at Solidarity by some Western observers is extremely doctrinaire. A recent article by Daniel Singer, author of one of the best books about Solidarity, *The Road to Gdansk*, is a case in point. Singer, a European socialist with a compulsive and pitifully anachronistic 19th century antipathy towards the Church in Poland, frankly admits in the December 26 issue of *The Nation* that it would be suicidal for the Polish workers to fight back against the military junta. They would risk their lives, he says, and would risk a civil war, and even if they could paralyze the military, they would have little hope of victory. Without skipping a beat, however, Singer then proceeds to criticize the Church for preaching "moderation" to the Polish workers, clearly implying that the Church, presumably to save its own hide, is treacherously trying to persuade Solidarity to capitulate to the military junta, write off its losses, and supinely go back to work again. In my opinion, this is a libelous and totally irresponsible charge.

In recent weeks, I have heard a few Americans make the same charge, while admitting, almost in the same breath, that they know practically nothing about what the Church is or is not doing in Poland at the present time. At a recent semi-public seminar in Washington, to cite but one example, I sat next to a reporter from a national radio network. Over dinner, he told me very frankly that, despite the fact that he has ready access to every available shred of information coming out of Poland, he is almost completely in the dark as to what is really happening there. Ten minutes later, however, he took the floor and blithely accused the Church of selling out the Polish workers, adding, for good measure, that the Church had never really supported Solidarity in the first place. That's sheer nonsense. As a professional journalist, my dinner companion should have known that the Church has strongly supported Solidarity from the very beginning of the movement and that it played a significant, not to say indispensable role in helping Solidarity get started in August, 1980. He also should have known that the overwhelming majority of the leaders and members of Solidarity (including those who think of themselves as being agnostics or even atheists) are strongly supportive of the Church in the present crisis.

As Denis MacShane, author of another first-rate book on Solidarity, has pointed out, while it would be wrong "to inflate the Church's role in Solidarity or to assume the hidden hand of the bishops on the occasions when Solidarity draws back from confrontation, it is equally mistaken to dismiss the Church, as do some Western left-wingers, as an irrelevant, backward-looking force that Solidarity will jettison as the Polish workers grow stronger. The future of both institutions is bound together."

". . . The major newspapers in the United States and notably The Washington Post and The New York Times have not been taken in by General Jaruzelski's propaganda and are not being "neutral" in their handling of the Polish crisis. That is to say, they are not involved in Operation Whitewash."

Mr. MacShane's caveat is well taken. Surely this is no time for Westerners, including Western Catholics, to be trying to drive a wedge between Solidarity and the Church or to be sitting in judgement on either institution. Since the future of both is bound together, we owe them our sympathetic understanding, our strong moral support, and above all, our prayers. As the Bishop of Gdansk, the birthplace of Solidarity, replied very simply when I asked him last October if there was anything that I could do for him or for Solidarity upon my return to Washington: "Pray for us, Father. That's all we ask of you."



UPI Photo

Pope John Paul II, in his recent encyclical *On Human Work*, did not refer specifically to conditions in his native country, Poland, or in any other particular nation. He must have had Poland very much in mind, however, when he said that the Church is firmly committed to the cause of the worker solidarity. There is a need, he wrote, for ever new movements of solidarity of the workers and with the workers "in order to achieve social justice in the various parts of the world, in the various countries and in the relationships between them."

It was in this spirit, the spirit of Pope John's recent encyclical, that I addressed the delegates to Solidarity's first National Congress in Gdansk. It was a privilege and an honor — perhaps the greatest honor I have ever received — to be able to bring to these brave men and women the prayerful best wishes of the American people and to express our profound admiration and respect for the members of Solidarity and for their heroic leader, Lech Walesa. Providence College is honoring Walesa this morning in that same spirit by conferring upon him an honorary degree *in absentia*. To have been given the privilege of accepting the degree in his name is an honor for which I am extremely grateful.

Please God, Father Morris and I will be able within the near future to present the degree to Walesa in Gdansk. My bags are packed, and I am ready to go on a moment's notice.

Thank you very much.

Msgr. George G. Higgins
Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Theology
The Catholic University of America

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*First-class hotel accommodations for 12 nights at either the Waikiki Resort Hotel or the Waikiki Banyon Hotel (one block from the beach).

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_____ Enclosed please find \$ _____ as a deposit for _____ no. of persons

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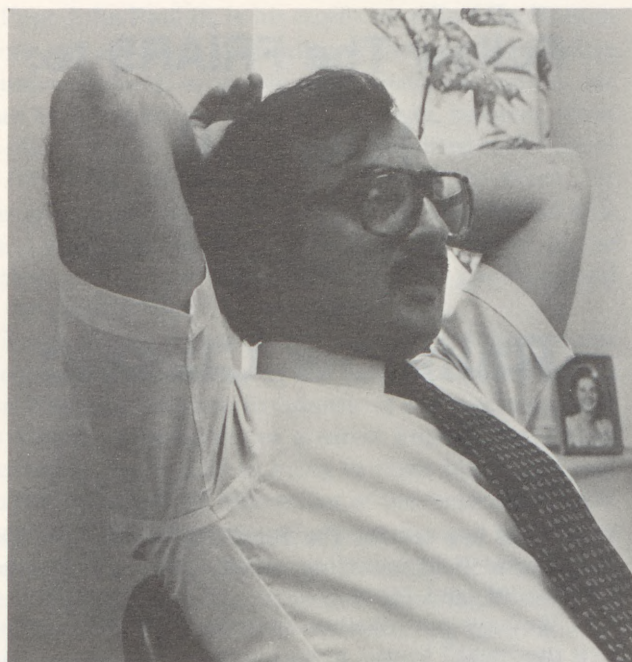
*Trip A _____ I am interested in the Tour of the islands. (\$139. per person)

Please return to: Providence College
Attn: Diane Childs
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Providence, R.I. 02918

ALUMNI PROFILE

“I did not want to be remembered as the person who lost the vonBulow case.”

Stephen R. Famiglietti, '69



During the first four months of this year, one of the country's most publicized news stories was the attempted murder trial of Claus vonBulow — the rich, European-bred socialite who was accused and later convicted of twice trying to kill his millionaire wife, Martha (“Sunny”), with insulin injections. The man responsible for presenting the State of Rhode Island's case in the trial was PC alumnus Stephen Rocco Famiglietti, '69.

In contrast to the man he was prosecuting, Famiglietti (pronounced “Fam-il-yetti”) grew up in the working class neighborhood of Providence known as the “North End.” He was the middle of three children born to Vittorio “Rocco” and Angela Famiglietti and from an early age knew he wanted to be a professional. Having this inner drive toward success and the constant support of his

parents, he enrolled at PC in the fall of 1965. After his graduation he went on to Suffolk University Law School from which he graduated in 1972. Following a clerkship with the Rhode Island Supreme Court, he had planned to take a job in Washington, DC, with the National Labor Relations Board. However, as fate would have it, his job was frozen. So, instead, he went to work for the Rhode Island Attorney General's office in January of 1975. During the past seven years, he has come to be known as an aggressive, well-prepared prosecutor with an impressive record of conviction.

On a sunny morning in June, Stephen Famiglietti took time out of his busy schedule to give me his thoughts about his career, his most celebrated conviction and how it has affected his life.

Stephen E. Sylvia, '81

Q. How were you chosen to be the prosecutor in the vonBulow case?

A. The original event that caused me to become involved in the case was somewhat accidental. The lawyer, Richard Kuh, the attorney who was representing the stepchildren and the maid, had accumulated evidence for them and contacted this office one day in February of 1981 asking for directions in terms of which police authority or investigative agency he should go to with his evidence. I did not talk to him at that time. I was busy elsewhere. He spoke to another assistant attorney general, either Henry Gemma or Susan McGuirl or both. I haven't been able to determine which, but both of them recall speaking to Mr. Kuh on one occasion or another. He was instructed that he could go to either the Newport Police Department or the State Police. He opted to go to the State Police. The following day while he was there, I received a call from Captain Edward Pare, who is the chief of detectives of the State Police. Now, I got the call . . . I think

. . . because I was one of the only assistants here at the time. He asked me whether or not I could come up and sit with him during the interview in which Mr. Kuh was going to present his evidence. I was available and I agreed to go up. I went and sat there for a couple of hours and at the conclusion of that conference, the State Police agreed to take the investigation. I gave them some suggestions and advice as to what I thought they should do. That was my last direct contact with it for awhile. Every so often, Detective John Reise, who was assigned to investigate the matter by Captain Pare along with Detective Joseph Miranda, would call me for advice, but more often than not, I wasn't here and he'd call Deputy Attorney General Susan McGuirl for advice.

Then when it got to a point where he felt he had accumulated enough evidence to present it before the grand jury, I was notified. It wasn't really a situation where anybody sat down and decided who was going to present this case. We usually have a system of continuity here.

If one person gets involved with it from the outset then that same person gets to continue the case throughout, unless something extraordinary happens. It was because I had that initial contact that I was the person that put it to the grand jury, and it was because I put it to the grand jury that I was called upon to try the case. So, again, it was a fortuitous series of circumstances for me — as it turned out. I wasn't so sure it was going to be at that time because I didn't know what the outcome would be.

"I have a flair for the dramatic; I'm a frustrated actor. I thrive on pressure and attention."

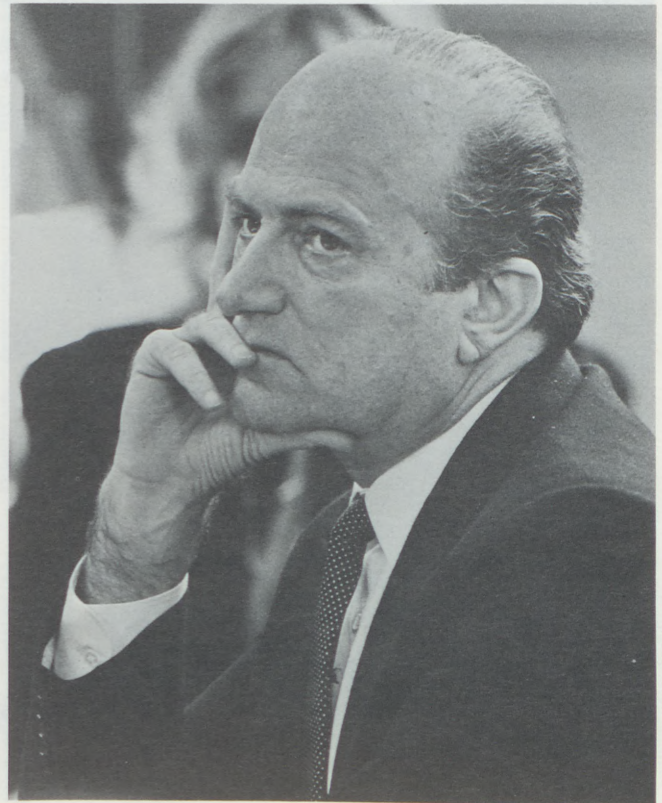
Q. What put the most pressure on you going into that trial? Did going up against "high-priced" talent like Harold Price Fahringer play a part in that pressure?

A. This is going to sound unusual, but I've said this before because the question is asked of me frequently. It was no more pressure going up against a man like Fahringer than it was going up against one of the qualified trial lawyers from Rhode Island. I had had experience with other attorneys in the past who had big reputations, and it had always been my experience that although they turned out to be competent and qualified, they were no more so than the lawyers that we work with here in our judicial system everyday. So that was not something that was of concern to me. What did concern me was that I had a very difficult case to try. There were two very big problems with it. One was that it was a circumstantial evidence case and I had no eye witnesses. The other was that it was completely dependent upon medical testimony. I had to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that not only did he (vonBulow) commit the crime but that Sunny's condition was caused by exogenous administration of insulin. That was an incredibly difficult thing to do with that standard of proof (beyond a reasonable doubt), so it was very important to me to be well prepared . . . as prepared as I've ever been in any case. That required a great deal of work, not only on my part, but on the part of several other people in this office — Susan McGuirl, my paralegals, secretaries and support staff. We worked assiduously on this case beginning around Thanksgiving of 1981, about a month, month and a half before the case started. In addition to anticipating all of the issues in the case and preparing a trial brief, the fact that it was the first major trial in Rhode Island and possibly in the country that was going to be completely televised represented a lot of pressure to me. So, Fahringer's role didn't really play that much or have that much significance. But because it was a tough case and because we anticipated that it would get widespread notoriety, it did present a great deal of pressure for me.

Q. Was there ever a point in the trial when you felt more confident about the outcome going in your favor?

A. Everything was an uphill battle. We started off in a situation where I don't think anybody gave us much of

a chance to win the case. Gradually, that changed. Of course, we had some bad days. A trial has its peaks and valleys — you have one up day and one down day — but our up days significantly outnumbered our down days. I never felt, at any point in the trial, that we were in a worse position than when we began. So, it always got better for us. I think after the maid (Maria Schramm) testified — I think that was the first critical stage of the trial for us. After she did so splendidly on cross-examination, I think it built up our confidence — it really did. It made me believe in the case more. The next critical stage of trial (from my perspective) was Alexandra Isles, the girl-friend. She was an unexpected bonus. We didn't ever really expect her to come in and testify. We felt that even if she did come in, she would not give us the testimony she did give us. I thought she was a real turning point. Finally, and probably the most critical, was the testimony of the doctors . . . Dr. H. Harris Funkenstein, Dr. Donald Holub, Dr. Gerhard Meier, and most especially, Dr. George Cahill, who is probably the world's foremost expert on bloodsugar. However, you still don't know. I felt confident about my medical case. I felt I had proven it beyond a reasonable doubt that it was exogenous insulin. Then we got to a point — well, did he do it? Or did she do it? After their witness Joy O'Neill, the exercise instructor, testified, I felt more confident than I ever did about the outcome of the case because I thought we had done a pretty good job of rebutting her and challenging her credibility. I felt confident but uncertain because you never know until the jury returns the verdict. Juries are very unpredictable, and I wasn't so sure what they were going to do. I wasn't the most objective person to evaluate them.



Claus vonBulow

“ . . . The fact that it was the first major trial in Rhode Island and possibly in the country that was going to be completely televised represented a lot of pressure to me.”

Q. What is your opinion of fellow PC alumnus Thomas Needham '46, the judge in the trial?

A. He is one of the best judges that we have. He does his homework. He is very knowledgeable. He was a trial lawyer before he became a judge. He is familiar with the rules of evidence. He has an incredible grasp for the issues. He's thorough. He's conscientious. He's hard-working. So, he's demanding as a result of all that — very demanding — on the lawyers that practice before him, and I think he'll admit this. Because he's demanding he's tough to work with. Tough in a sense that it's not that you don't enjoy it, it's just that you know that you have to be prepared. That's the way it should be. I admire him. I think he (in this particular case) took on a very difficult situation. Mine was difficult, too, and so was that of the defense attorneys, in a sense that the whole system of criminal justice in Rhode Island was on trial, because it was being publicized, not only nationwide, but internationally. I've done several interviews with the BBC and they were covering this all over the world. I got a call from a mutual friend who said she had a friend in India who had seen me in India on the British Broadcasting Company. That's mind boggling!

Under all of those circumstances, Judge Needham did a remarkable job. There have been things said about him



Presiding Judge Thomas Needham, PC '46

in terms of his personality and his sense of humor or lack there of by other individuals. I've read other accounts of him that I don't completely agree with. I think that he's a surprisingly personable individual under the appropriate circumstances. When he's on that bench, he feels that his job is to be a judge and be in control and he is. If you see him in chambers and you're talking to him, he is a completely different person — he's reachable — he's approachable — he's personable — and it was enjoyable to deal with him on that level. In the courtroom you knew it was a different situation and you were prepared for it. We all were . . . and we knew at a given time, he could come down on us and he did. If I were a judge, I think I would be the same way. I think it's important to be that way, because that way you get the best out of individuals.

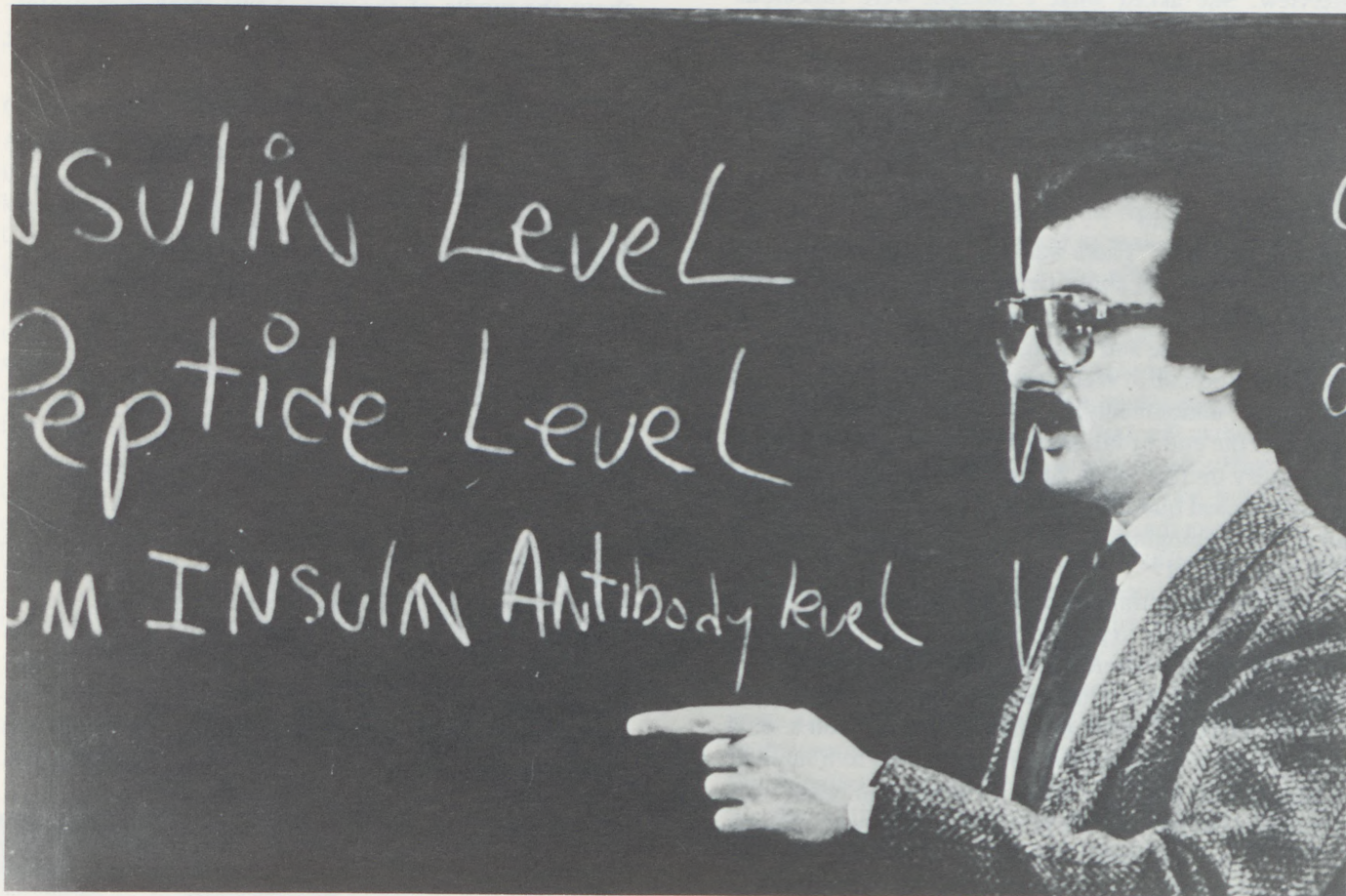
Q. How did you feel about the trial being televised?

A. I was very leery of it . . . very uneasy about it at first because although I am a ham of sorts and I enjoy playing before cameras, sometimes there is a limit to what you can do in a very serious case. That also depends upon the judge and how much he is going to allow you to get away with. This judge, Judge Needham, is a very, very good judge, very strict judge, the kind of judge that requires you be on your toes at all times. And, as I indicated before, I had a difficult case to try. Though I enjoy television cameras, and I think that trials should be televised, I wasn't so sure that this particular case was the one that I wanted to have televised . . . so I was uneasy about that. I was also uneasy about whether cameras were going to be a distraction to me, whether or not the way they were operating (the physical operation) was going to be a distraction. As it turned out, notwithstanding the outcome (of the trial) — and as I said this long before the trial was over — I had no problem with cameras in the courtroom (the actual operation of them).

After the first day, I didn't even know they were there anymore because I was so intent with what I was doing . . . dealing with the issues and facts at hand. I wasn't concerned about them whatsoever. I completely forgot their presence. They were sophisticated cameras and didn't require light. There was one still camera and one moving (TV) camera. The one problem I did have with it was the editorializing that television has to do to capsulize a day's events into three or four minutes — which is what they are limited to on television. But that doesn't directly relate to television in the courtroom. In other words, they have to select what they think is most newsworthy out of a complete seven hours of testimony and capsulize it down to three or four minutes. Sometimes in doing this they don't give an accurate portrayal of what actually happened in the courtroom. That was my other problem, but that was not a serious problem and not enough of a problem to say I don't believe in cameras in the courtroom . . . because I do. I wasn't able to say that beforehand because I didn't really have any opinion. I was just uneasy about it. Now that I've had the experience, I'm in favor of cameras in the courtroom.

Q. How did you feel about the way the media handled the case?

A. I think we have incredibly competent local media and I was very impressed with the way they handled this case. We were more concerned about the local media in this case because the jury was not sequestered. The jury was instructed not to read the newspapers or to watch television accounts of the trial while the trial was pending. They sequestered the jury when the case was over and they began to deliberate . . .



UPI Photo

They were locked up for six days . . . but, during the actual solicitation of testimony, they were not sequestered. None of the jurors (and we learned this on the basis of the individuals who were on jury selection at the beginning of the trial) read the out-of-town newspapers. They did read the *Newport Daily News* and they did read the *Providence Journal* and some read the *Fall River Herald*. All three of those publications, I think, handled the case incredibly responsibly. I was impressed, I really was. I think they recognized they had a situation here where the eyes of the world were not only on the parties in the case, but on the manner in which it was going to be covered. They recognized that the State of Rhode Island was involved in an experiment (this applies to the local television stations, too) for a period of a year beginning in October of 1981 and extending until October of 1982, where they were going to allow cameras in the courtroom. I think it was incumbent upon reporters — and they recognized it — that they be very, very responsible, cautious and careful about the way they reported it. So, I think the

local newspapers and the local television stations did a commendable job . . . I really do. Now, that doesn't apply to all of the newspapers that covered the trial. There were a couple of newspapers, one Boston newspaper in particular, and one New York newspaper that I think were responsible for sensationalism and yellow journalism. If you picked up those newspapers at the end of the day, you would not realize you were reading about the same case. However, the important thing to us was the local press, and I think they did an excellent job.

Q. Barbara Walters interviewed Claus vonBulow, after the trial, on national TV in what amounted to a re-hash of his previous statements. What are your feelings about the interview?

A. I suspect that the interview with Barbara Walters came about as a result of someone exerting influence on ABC. I think either a deal was struck between Mr. vonBulow's lawyer, Harold Fahringer, or the ABC News Network, whereby they would allow Claus to testify in return for some exclusive privilege in the future. I don't know exactly what that might be. What causes me to say that is the nature of the interview itself. I thought that it was obvious from seeing the interview, and the manner in which it was editorialized, that Barbara Walters did not know anything about the vonBulow case. She probably knew only what she had read. She did not take the time to familiarize herself with the transcript of the case, or for that matter, even to familiarize herself with a summary of the evidence in the case. That manifested itself in her inability to ask pointed questions during the

“I think after the maid (Maria Schramm) testified - I think that was the first critical stage of the trial for us. After she did so splendidly on cross-examination, I think it built up our confidence.”

interview. She asked what I thought were ridiculous questions. One that comes to mind as being most absurd was the last one: “Mr. vonBulow, did you ever do anything to harm your wife?” I don’t know what she expected him to say, at that stage. Maybe she thought he was going to say, “Well, yes Barbara, notwithstanding what I’ve told you for the last hour and what I told the jury. Yes . . . I did . . . I have to admit now . . . that I gave her insulin.” There was one stage in her interview when she asked him about the black bag. She wanted to get an acknowledgement from him that it was critical evidence in the case and damaging. He acknowledged that it was and she said, “Well, whose black bag was it?” He said, “Well, undoubtedly, at one time, it belonged to me.” That was the end of his answer and that was the end of her inquiry on that issue. She didn’t even go on and ask the next logical question, which could have been, “When did it stop belonging to you?” . . . “When was the last time you saw it?”

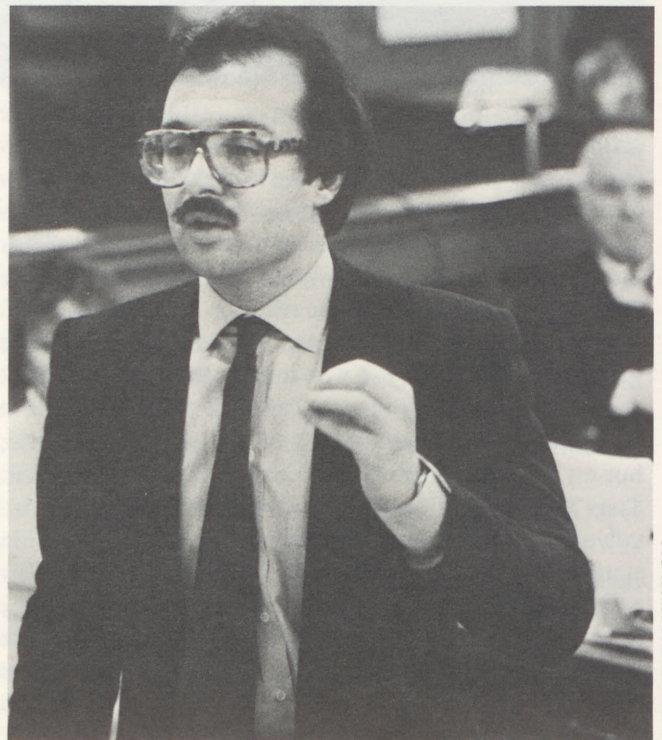
I saw the whole thing as a set-up, and I saw the whole thing as an attempt to portray Claus as an innocent man. I think Barbara Walters cooperated in that effort. As a result of that, I don’t have much respect for her.

I have talked to other journalists, not only on a local level, but on a national level. I have talked to a number of people who work for other networks and talked to a number of people who are in the process now of making movies about this case. I’ve talked to authors who are writing books about this case and not one of them had anything positive to say about that interview by Barbara Walters. So, you can understand why I would be upset about it. I am . . . but that is not the only thing I am upset about in terms of what the defendant and his lawyers have done subsequent to the verdict. I think that they are involved in a massive public relations campaign. I think they are selectively and calculatingly releasing inaccurate bits of information in a timely fashion to the media which is all intended to convince the general public — if not, that twelve man jury — that Claus vonBulow is innocent. Now for some reason, that’s important to them. I don’t really know what their overall general strategy is, but that’s important to them. I can assure you that most of the things that they are saying are untrue and that the remaining parts are distorted. However, I’m in a difficult position where I cannot respond publicly to them. I can’t comment specifically on the merits of what they’ve said and I won’t . . . example-Truman Capote . . . example-mystery witnesses . . . example-the jurors were tampered with or they were reading accounts

in newspapers. I will not comment on that because it’s not professional and because we have a departmental policy that we do not comment on the merits of our cases until, and probably even after, there is a final conviction. There is no final conviction in this or any other case until the Supreme Court rules the conviction was a valid one . . . and that won’t be for awhile. A lot of people in this field, not only myself, don’t think much of the defense attorneys for the manner in which they are constantly making public appearances in the media and talking about the merits of the case. I just think it is professionally dishonest and unethical, but I really don’t have any control over it.

Q. You’ve received a tremendous amount of publicity because of the trial. How has this affected your life?

A. It has and it hasn’t. I think I’m still the same person that I was before the vonBulow case, personality wise. I think I would be dishonest if I were to tell you it hasn’t affected my personality to some extent. I’m flattered by the fact that there are people calling me frequently for similar kinds of interviews. I’m flattered by the fact that I’m stopped in supermarkets and liquor stores and on the street sometimes by strangers who acknowledge who I am and tell me they’re proud of me and think I did a good job. That all has to affect somebody. I think it’s very easy for somebody in my position, who happened to be in the right place at the right time, to get an overinflated sense of importance. I’m only one prosecutor amongst twenty-four prosecutors in this office who could have done the job I did — in my opinion — as effectively. It was just that I was fortunate to be there and placed into that forum so to speak, and they were not. Although I’m proud of what I’ve done and I don’t want to diminish



Providence Journal-Bulletin

that in any way because I know it was a lot of work, one case does not make a career. So, it's nice to have the attention but you cannot place too much importance on it because it's fleeting, it really is.

“Although I’m proud of what I’ve done and I don’t want to diminish that in any way because I know it was a lot of work — one case does not make a career.”

Q. What motivates you toward your success?

A. That’s a very difficult question to answer. Sometimes it’s hard for people to know themselves well enough to know what their motivating factors are. I like to think that I know myself well enough to answer the question, so I’ll try. I have a flair for the dramatic; I’m a frustrated actor. I thrive on pressure and attention. I enjoy being the center of attention — I’m trying to say that without sounding egotistical. I think in a sense I’m egocentric as opposed to egotistical. I enjoy the challenge of it. There is an incredible challenge in trying a case . . . any case . . . especially a case like Tillinghast or vonBulow. I enjoy the competitiveness of it. It gives me an immediate sense of self accomplishment, an immediate sense of acknowledgement that you don’t normally get in another profession or even in other aspects of this profession. So, that is something I need, that I thrive on and that I enjoy . . . it keeps me going.

Q. Would you ever like to enter politics? Possibly run for Attorney General?

A. When I first started in this office and that question was asked of me, my immediate answer was always no and it was a sincere answer. Gradually, as time went by, I had more and more of an opportunity to observe politics. I had more of an opportunity to observe the inner workings of this office (which is a constitutional office — the office of the Attorney General). I’ve also been involved in some of the policy decisions in this office. This has happened gradually over a period of time. I’ve worked for two different Attorneys General . . . Mr. (Julius) Michaelson and Mr. (Dennis) Roberts — both of whom I admire greatly. I think they both did a splendid job in the office and I like to think there may come a time when I would be capable of doing a similar kind of job. I’m not so certain that I would do it if the opportunity presented itself, but it’s something I’d consider and it’s something other people have approached me about. I’m not talking in terms of the present, I’m talking in terms of the future. When I talk about “when the opportunity arrives”, that means when the present Attorney General (Dennis Roberts) decides this is something he no longer wants or desires to do. I would never — under any circumstances — consider running against him because I respect him and I think he is doing a great job.

I couldn’t hope to do a better job. Also, because I’m a loyalist, and loyalty is a big word in my life, I don’t think I would ever turn around and do something like that to anybody who has been faithful to me and loyal to me — not withstanding what it meant to me personally. If I did run for public office it would have to be an office that is somewhat related to my experience. I am not announcing for this office (Attorney General) — believe me. If I ran it would not be for awhile, and if I ran it would probably be for this office, assuming the opportunity was there.

Q. With all the publicity surrounding the trial, you probably could do quite well in private practice. Have you considered it?

A. I considered it seriously for the first month or so after the verdict, but I did not want to make a decision under the circumstances because I was afraid it would not be the most objective decision. I decided eventually to stay here in the Attorney General’s Department. I have not eliminated the possibility of private practice completely. That’s still something that I’ve contemplated and still something that is a possibility, that will remain to be a possibility as long as I decide to stay in this office. I don’t have any long term contract with this office, but I do have a responsibility to notify them in advance when I’m leaving. So, if the opportunity presents itself . . . a viable opportunity in private practice . . . and it were attractive enough, I would probably leave. The thing that keeps me here is two reasons. One, I really love what I do. I love being a trial lawyer. I love prosecution. I get a lot of trial work and that to me is challenging and exciting. I get up in the morning and look forward to coming to work and the day goes by so quickly. That is really the key, I think . . . one of the keys to success in any business. The other reason I stay is that I’m not married . . . I’m single . . . I make a moderate amount of money. For a single guy, I live comfortably. If I were married, I would not be able to live comfortably, and I would probably have to make a decision to leave. I’m not contemplating marriage. So, as a consequence of that, I don’t have to make any decisions in that respect . . . yet.

“I suspect that the interview with Barbara Walters came about as a result of someone exerting influence on ABC. I think a deal was struck between Mr. vonBulow’s lawyer, Harold Fahringer, and the ABC News Network, whereby, they would allow Claus to testify in return for some exclusive privilege in the future.”

Q. Was winning the vonBulow case your most rewarding accomplishment as a lawyer?

A. Yes. That only stands to reason that it would be. Primarily, because it was a difficult case and nobody on the prosecution team was certain of the outcome. Although we knew we were going to try our hardest to obtain the right outcome — which we got — it's all that much more satisfying when we were able to do it. The other reason was that there was so much attention and notoriety surrounding it that we did not want to lose that kind of a case. With all that media attention, I did not want to be remembered in the media as the person who lost the vonBulow case. However, that was sort of a secondary consideration. We're human and I like to win as much as anyone else does . . . probably significantly more . . . it bothers me to lose. The most important thing for me in this case — especially this case, but in all cases

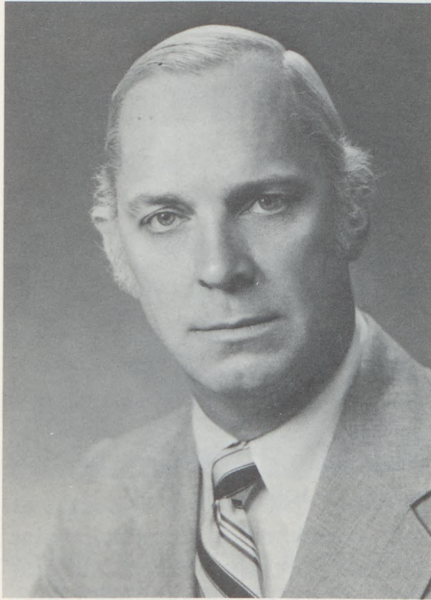
— was that I did my best. I presented it in the most persuasive and competent fashion possible under the circumstances. I believed I had done that. So, when I had rested my case and the defense began putting in their evidence, I was satisfied that the job could not have been done better. That was important to me — I'm a perfectionist. If I did not get the outcome I got — if the jury decided that they did not believe beyond a reasonable doubt that he was guilty and they decided to acquit him — I can't say I would have been happy, but at least I would have been satisfied with my performance and with myself professionally. Unequivocally, it was my most challenging case. That's not to say I haven't had other cases that were challenging and difficult, but I don't think I'll ever have another case which would present me with the same legal issues, factual problems and medical complexities as this one did.



UPI Photo

ALUMNI NEWS

Moe Paradis '58 Named 82-83 LF General Chairman



Maurice C. Paradis, a 1958 alumnus of the college, has been named General Chairman of the 1982-83 PC Loyalty Fund. A resident of Houston, Texas, Paradis is Partner-in-Charge of Management Consulting in the Houston office of the accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

His alumni association involvement includes terms as an officer of the New York area club, a member of the National Alumni Board and as an alumni representative to the PC Corporation. Up until this past year, Paradis served as chairman of the highly successful Loyalty Fund campaign in the northern New Jersey area, and during the recently completed '81-82 campaign, he was Associate General Chairman.

A Woonsocket, RI native, Paradis is married to the former Jacqueline Bachand. They have three children: Mrs. Lisa A. Whitehouse, PC '79, Paula and Marc.

Mr. Paradis is currently recruiting members of his '82-83 leadership team, which will be announced in a future issue of *Update*.

PROVIDENCE COLLEGE
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02918

Office of the President

Dear Alumni and Alumnae,

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all of you for your many expressions of encouragement and concern during my long stay in the hospital. My illness came about very unsuspectedly and your constant expressions of prayerful good wishes certainly made my convalescence more rapid. I have often used the expression, "Providence College Family." While I was sick, I learned ever more clearly the beautiful meaning of that phrase. Although I cannot thank you individually, I wish in this way to say, "Thank You" for all that you have done.

I was very pleased to be able to return to the college toward the end of June. My doctors insist that I remain on a part-time schedule until September. I am, however, back in the office now and I am feeling fine.

The coming academic year will, I am sure, be a very busy one. For over a month groups of Freshmen have been coming in for two-day sessions of orientation. The enrollment in September should be even a bit higher than we anticipated.

Among other things, we are renovating the auditorium in Harkins Hall and hope to have that available as a combination temporary theatre and cultural center by September. There are also extensive renovations going on in the science building. The college continues to grow and to prosper. Much of the credit for this is, of course, due to you, our former students who are now our esteemed graduates.

May God bless you for all that you have done for me and for the college. May you and your families know His peace and joy in your lives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thomas R. Peterson, O.P." The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

Thomas R. Peterson, O.P.
President

National Alumni Board Members Take Office Martinelli Named President

John E. Martinelli '65, of Scituate, RI, an attorney in private practice in Providence, has assumed the presidency of the National Alumni Association for the 1982-83 fiscal year. John is the Class Agent for 1965 and is a member of the Mal Brown Alumni Chapter. He is also a founding member of the Friar Front Court Club. He has served a past three-year term on the Alumni Board of Governors and an additional term as secretary of the alumni associa-

tion. For the past four years, John has also held leadership roles in the Alumni Loyalty Fund organization including chairman of the Dean's Club and associate chairman for class solicitation.

In the current role of vice-president and then automatically succeeding to the presidency for 1983-84 is **Vincent F. Callahan '52**, of Windsor, CT. Mr. Callahan is president of the Callahan Company which represents manufacturers of heating and air conditioning equipment.

Through the years he has served separate terms as a board member and president of the Greater Hartford Area
(continued on page 26)

National Alumni Awards Highlight Reunion Weekend

Four PC alumni, who have given over 150 years of combined service to the College, were honored on June 12 at the National Alumni Association's Annual Awards Dinner in Raymond Hall. With over 600 alumni in attendance, the dinner-dance highlighted the college's first effort to consolidate the various class reunions scheduled throughout the year, into one grand reunion weekend.

In recognition of over 30 years of loyal service to the institution, **Robert E. Murphy '25** received the Association's "Alumni Service

Award." A resident of Flushing, New York, Murphy is employed as a management engineer and has the distinction of being the first PC alumnus to be accepted for graduate study at M.I.T. A mainstay of PC's New York Alumni Club, he serves as chairman of the New York Scholarship committee, a program which he was instrumental in establishing 20 years ago.

John C. Myrick, M.D., a 1927 alumnus, was presented the "Faithful Friar Award." This is a special honor reserved for alumni who have always exhibited great loyalty and love for the college, but whose contributions might go unnoticed. (It is the association's version of an "unsung hero

award.") Dr. Myrick is retired from a distinguished medical career during which he served as chief of surgery and president of the medical staffs at St. Joseph's and Fatima Hospitals. A graduate of the Georgetown School of Medicine, he is a member of the American College of Surgeons. He is a resident of North Providence.

William T. Nero acting vice-president for development at PC, was awarded the "Begley Faculty/Staff Award." A 1955 graduate of the college, Nero serves as principal architect of the college's Development program. During his tenure at PC, the Loyalty Fund Drive has raised nearly 20 million dollars, and for the past six years, the program has received national citations from the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education. Nero resides in Johnston, RI.

The award for "Personal Achievement" was presented to **James G. Flannery '57** of Barrington, Illinois. Having received national recognition as an attorney, businessman and concerned citizen, he now serves as president of the White Way Sign Company, one of the largest advertising firms in the midwest. He also serves as co-chairman of the PC Loyalty Fund Drive for the Illinois region.



Award Recipients (left to right) Bill Nero, Dr. Myrick, Jim Flannery and Bob Murphy.

(National Board from p. 25)

Chapter of the alumni association. He has also served as chairperson of many of the area club's major programs as the Friar Awards Dinner and the student grant program in addition to working each year on behalf of the Loyalty Fund drive.

The secretary for the 1982-83 year is **Sheila Whelan Durfee '76**, of Sharon, MA. Sheila is a loan officer at Industrial National Bank in Providence, RI. She was formerly an accountant with Ernst and Whinney in Boston and attended the Northeastern University Graduate School of Business.

The office of treasurer is now held by **Maryanne Doherty '76**, a C.P.A. and an attorney with the tax depart-

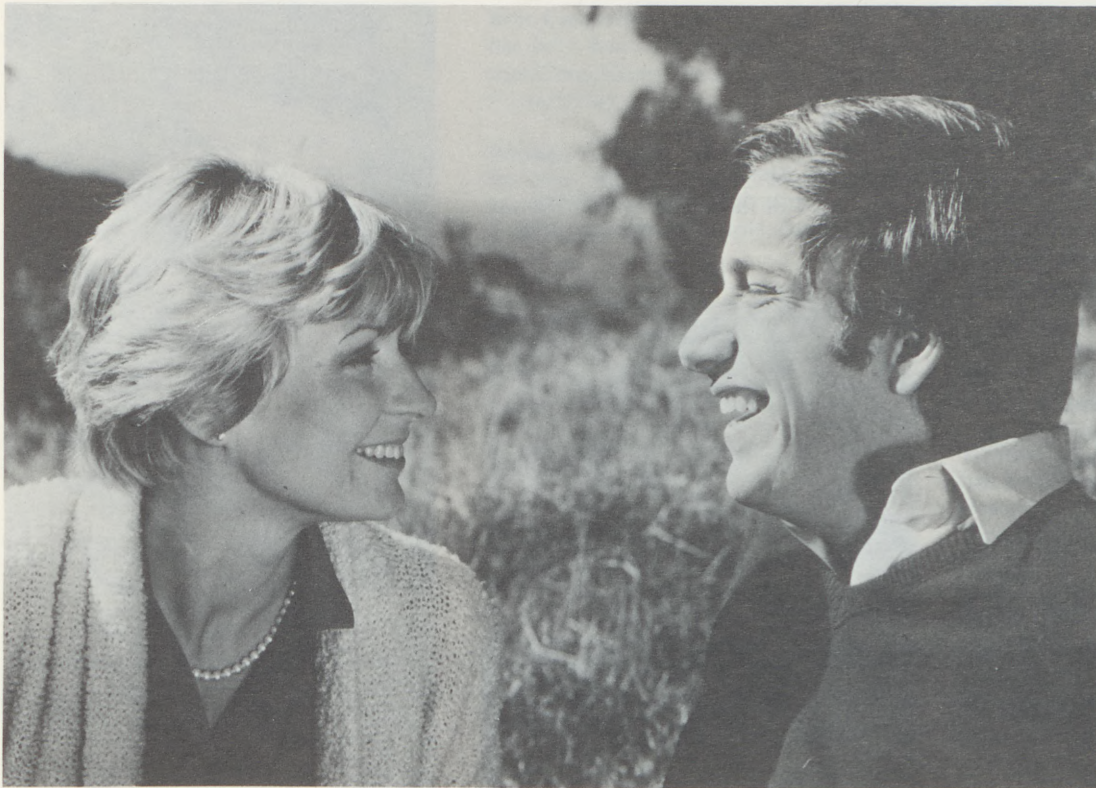
ment of Price Waterhouse and Company in Boston, MA. She is a resident of Quincy, MA.

Three people are serving three-year terms as newly-elected members of the Alumni Board. Representing the classes of 1943-1947 is **Dr. John J. Cunningham '47**, a physician specializing in obstetrics and gynecology. The classes of 1958-62 are now represented by **Peter R. McCarthy '60**, a retired Lt. Colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps, now serving as vice president for Winthrop Securities Company in Washington, D.C. Representing the classes of 1963-67 is **Robert M. Silva '63**. Robert is a practicing attorney and president of the town council in Middletown, RI.

These newly-elected members join

other members of the Board who are still serving terms as representatives of various class groups. These members are: **Bernard J. Buonanno '32**, **Howard A. Kenny D'42**, **Robert Mathieu '50**, **James A. McGrath '55**, **Paul Lenahan '72**, **Rev. John P. Kenny, O.P. '31**, continues as chaplain of the alumni association and **Wallace R. Tasca '40** will also continue on the Board for a one-year term as immediate past president.

When the new Alumni Board holds its first business meeting, between three and five additional people will be appointed to serve one-year terms as area representatives. This will bring the total size of the body to a minimum of 17 members.



In response to numerous inquiries about the recently released feature film, "If You Could See What I Hear," and the references made to Providence College by characters and costumes, yes, Tom Sullivan, the subject of the biographical film, did in fact attend PC (1965-1967) where he majored in English. The story focuses on Sullivan, the singer-composer-actor-author-athlete and humanitarian who refused to let blindness prevent him from living a full and rewarding life. Based on his autobiography, the film chronicles many of the hilarious antics Tom performed while in college, including a daredevil skydiving stunt that nearly ended in tragedy. Today, in addition to maintaining a professional music career and working as a correspondent for ABC News, Tom is active in various organizations for the handicapped, including the Special Olympics. Now 34, Tom lives with his wife Patty (pictured left) and two children near Los Angeles, CA.

Dominican Tradition Preserved by Recent Graduates' Vocations

by Rev. James A. Driscoll, O.P.

When the Providence College Class of 1980 processed down the main aisle of the Civic Center to the majestic strains of Elgar's *Pomp and Circumstance*, four young men among the graduates had made their decision (and been accepted) to join the Dominican Friars and study for the priesthood. After a year of novitiate at St. Stephen's Priory in Dover, Massachusetts, three of those men moved on to the Dominican House of Studies in Washington, D.C. to begin their studies in philosophy and theology.

Now, with the first year of study successfully behind them, they are on summer assignment in various fields of the apostolate.

So where are they now? **Chris Cardone** is in Santiago in the Dominican Republic on the island shared with Haiti in the Caribbean often known as Hispaniola. He will be studying Spanish and doing pastoral work among the people in the *bariados*, the poorer sections of the city. **Peter John Cameron** ventured to Columbia where he is working outside of the city of Bogota as the religious coordinator on a Georgetown University Medical team. **Brian Shanley** is at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. pursuing a course in philosophical readings from the Medieval period to Kant as part of the requirement for a master's degree in philosophy.

Last August, Mike McCormick and Sean McConway of the Class of '81 and Steve Boguslawski '78 entered the novitiate in Dover and will go to Washington in September to begin their studies. Steve is teaching a course in the summer school at PC entitled "The Revealed Rites of Worship."

This year, three new candidates from the college have been accepted for the novitiate. Joseph Escobar and James Murphy of the Class of '82 and John Kusmierz '81 will begin their novitiate year at Dover in August.

James (William Columban) Barron who received his M.A. from PC in 1979 was ordained to the diaconate this spring and is serving at St. Pius Church in Providence this summer. He expects to be ordained to the priesthood next May.

CLASS NOTES

1928

William J. Lynch, who served as a key aide to two Rhode Island congressmen and helped found the Big Brothers of Rhode Island 30 years ago, was elected president of that organization at its annual meeting.

1933

Monsignor Arthur A. Sullivan, pastor at our Lady of Mercy Church, recently celebrated his 45th year in the priesthood.

1949

Albert J. Michaud, of Somerset, MA, has been reappointed to the BCC Board of Trustees for a five year-term by Gov. Edward J. King.

Dr. John A. Watters, superintendent of schools in Auburn, MA, has been elected vice-president of Natchaug Hospital in Willimantic, CT.

1951

Dr. Anthony F. Merlino, of Providence, RI, has been elected president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American College of Surgeons.

John H. O'Neil, Fall River, MA, was recently sworn in as associate justice of the court. O'Neil was a partner in the law firm of O'Donoghue & O'Neil.

1954

Brig. Gen. John J. Ricottilli, of North Providence, RI, will assume command of the 76th Division, a major Army Reserve unit, based in West Hartford, CT.

1955

Timothy J. Harrington, of Warwick, RI, has assumed the office of president of the Rhode Island Builders Association.

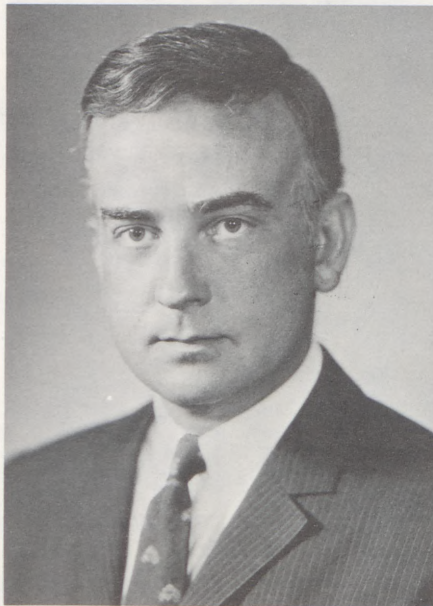
Eugene A. Peloquin, principal of Halliwell Memorial School, North Smithfield, has retired from the U.S. Naval Reserve with the rank of captain, ending a naval career spanning nearly 26 years of active and reserve duty.

1956

Joseph H. Hagan, president of Assumption College since 1978, has been named a Knight of Malta, a distinction awarded to prominent Catholics for service to the Church.

1957

Thomas B. Donahue has been appointed principal of Bishop Stang High School, North Dartmouth, MA.



James G. Flannery, of Barrington Hills, IL, president of White Way Sign Co., Chicago, recently received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Illinois Benedictine College, Lisle, IL.

Sid Gersh has been reappointed to the Miami Beach Convention Center Advisory Board by the Miami Beach City Commission.

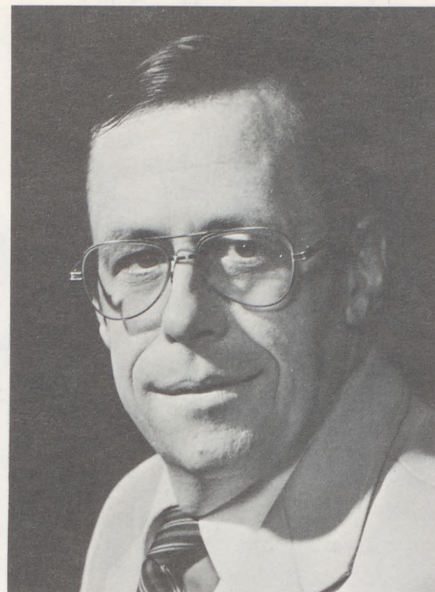
Alfred R. DeAngelus, of Annandale, VA, has been appointed deputy commissioner of customs with the U.S. Department of the Treasury. As deputy commissioner, he is the second-highest ranking executive and the senior career official.

1958

Allen F. Plunkett was recently commissioned lay minister of religious education in the Diocese of Richmond, VA. He has also been appointed athletic director at Roanoke Catholic High School.

1959

Gerald Gravel, of So. Attleboro, MA, has been named general chairman of the 1982 campaign of the United Way of Attleboro.



Richard T. Kane has been promoted to the new position of director, D.D. Requirements, E-Systems Memcor Division, Tampa, FL.

Raymond J. Labbe, of West Springfield, MA, has joined Park West Bank & Trust Co., as executive vice president.

Army Lt. Col. Charles A. O'Brien, Jr., was recently presented the Legion of Merit during his retirement ceremony at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., culminating 21 years of military service.

1960

Dr. Victor Oliver has announced his association with three dentists in Westport, CT.

1961

William B. McDonough, of Holyoke, MA, was recently sworn in as a special justice to the Holyoke District Court.

1962

Eugene E. Daignault, of Lincoln, RI, has been elected president of the Providence Chapter of the Financial Executives Institute. He will serve a one-year term.

1963

James Rogers, owner of the Rogers' Cigar Store in Fall River, MA, was one of seven outstanding citizens honored recently by the Greater Fall River Area Chamber of Commerce.

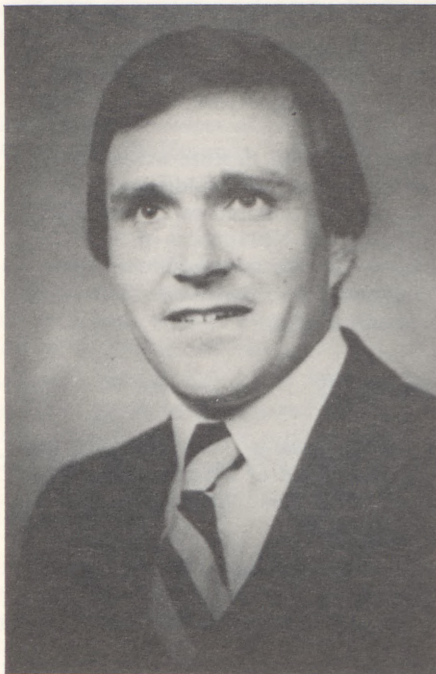
1975

Andrew J. Molak recently received his Doctor of Dental Medicine degree from Tufts University, School of Dental Medicine in Boston. He will associate with his father, Dr. Ferdinand Molak, in Pawtucket, RI.

1976

Edward D. Cimini, Jr., Actuary with Financial Indemnity Company of Burbank, CA, has achieved the distinction of Associate in the Casualty Actuarial Society.

Mark Cohn, president of Marco Real Estate, Framingham, MA, recently completed studies at the Harvard Business School dealing with real estate and its relation to personal income taxes.



Brendan M. Davis has been appointed manager, sales analysis and supplementary staffing at Personal Products Company, a Johnson and Johnson affiliate headquartered in Milltown, NJ.

1976E

Stephen Corbett has been named vice president of professional services at Mercy Hospital, Springfield, MA. He was formerly assistant vice president of Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital, Milwaukee, WI.

1977

Dr. Brian R. Thomas is now associated with his father and brother in a practice of general dentistry in Milton Village, MA.

1978

Ronald E. Baron, of Bellingham, MA, was recently appointed to the Bellingham Finance Committee. He is presently chief accountant at the Woonsocket Hospital.

Alfred J. Bliss III was recently awarded the Doctor of Optometry degree from the Illinois College of Optometry.

Edward S. Drysgula recently received his Doctor of Dental Medicine degree from Tufts University, School of Dental Medicine, Boston, MA. He will associate with his father in a practice of general dentistry in Middletown, CT.

Kevin L. Dumas has been elected treasurer of the New Milford Bank and Trust Co., New Milford, CT. A certified public accountant, he most recently served as an auditor with the New Haven office of the accounting firm of Ernst and Whinney.

Patricia Mathinos recently received her Ph.D. in developmental biology/teratology from the University of Cincinnati. She has accepted a post-doctoral fellowship in the anatomy department, College of Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Canada.

Steven J. Maurano has been promoted to the position of public relations officer in the PR department of the Corporate Communications Group of Hospital Trust National Bank. He is also working toward an MBA in business management at Bryant College.

Thomas P. Rose was recently promoted to the rank of army captain. He has also received a masters of business administration degree from Monmouth College in West Long Beach, NJ. He is currently assigned to the 532nd Military Police Co. at Fort Dix, NJ.

1978G

Albert A. Boumenot, Jr., was recently promoted director of the Office of Budget and Management of the City of Chicago, by Mayor Jane M. Byrne.

1979

Maria A. Balestra, of Lincoln, RI, has been promoted to the position of departmental officer of Old Stone Bank's Marketing Group.

Paul A. Bocciarelli has received his Doctor of Dental Medicine degree from Tufts University, School of Dental Medicine, in Boston, MA. He will serve his residency in oral maxillofacial surgery at Washington University School of Dental Medicine, Missouri.

Lisa Callahan, of Arlington, TX, has been promoted to the department of consumer relations at the corporate headquarters of American Airlines, Inc. in Dallas, TX.

Second Lt. Edward W. Johnson, of Cranston, RI, was awarded silver wings following his graduation from U.S. Air Force navigator training at Mather Air Force Base, CA.

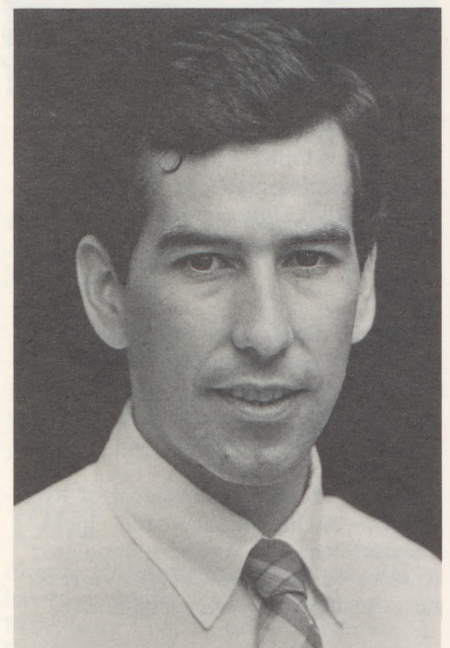
Kathleen Massone has been promoted to the position of assistant director of admissions at PC. She has served as an admissions counselor since graduation.

Kathy Slattery, of Atlanta, GA, is currently an analyst for the consumer affairs department of the Georgia Power Co. She has also been awarded M.V.P. for the No. Georgia semi-pro women's athletic association.

1979E

David Souto, of Seekonk, MA, has been named vice president of administration and management information systems for Princess House, Inc.

1980



Kevin Joseph Fallon has been named convention sales manager for Marriott's Hilton Head Resort, South Carolina.

Paul Belmonte has graduated from the Catholic University of America with a masters in social work. He will be working as a psychiatric social worker at Catholic Charities in New York City.

Terence Downing has joined the staff of the Taunton Daily Gazette as a full-time reporter.

David S. Leggat, of Pawtucket, RI, has assumed the responsibility of assistant manager of Old Stone Bank's "Gold Dome" banking office in Providence.

Diane Marandola, of Providence, RI, recently won the New England School of Law Client Counseling competition, sponsored by the American Bar Association. She is currently a second year student at the Boston law school, where she is coordinator of the student government social committee.



Efforts to produce a multi-class reunion weekend in June were rewarded by a 800 plus turnout on campus.

1981

Marine Corps 2nd Lt. Joseph L. Carreiro was recently graduated from Basic School at the Marine Corps Development and Educational Command at Quantico, VA.

Christina M. Kennedy has been appointed assistant to the political director on the Prescott Bush for U.S. Senate campaign in CT.

Steven D. Sullivan, of Riverside, RI, has been named a loan sales originator in the Rhode Island area for the Fidelity Guaranty Mortgage Corp. branch in Brockton, MA.

In Memoriam

John E. Mulholland '29
 Pasquale Vincent Indeglia, M.D. '30
 Phillip A. McGee '31
 Bert S. Jeremiah, M.D. '33
 Joseph L. McAndrew '33
 William L. Lawler '35
 Rev. William J. Gladu '37
 Frank J. McKeough '37
 Arthur J. McMahan '3
 Robert M. Roddy, Sr. '42M
 V. Rev. Adrian L. Dionne, O.P. '44
 William H. Gaw, Sr. '51
 John J. Cummings, Jr. HON.
 Stephen C. Philpott '75
 Mary Beth Duncavage '76

Marriages

Antoinette DeMarco '69
 to Thomas Shola, Jr.
 Mark Haesloop '71
 to Mary Catherine McCarthy
 Dr. Jan J. Penkala '73
 to Jeanne M. Canary
 Paul J. Pothier '73
 to Patricia T. Revens
 David T. Quinn '73
 to Sheila DiSanto
 Paul Blanchette '74
 to Jane Satula
 Kenneth M. Sheehan '74
 to Debra A. Dunn '76
 Lynn Patricia Cheney '76
 to Carl George Barovier
 Raymond Crowley '76
 to Mary Elizabeth Merritt
 Robert Lewis Faenza '76
 to Carolyn Rebecca Meadors
 John Kenneth Lemos, Jr. '76
 to Donna Elizabeth Towers
 Janet Bernardo '77
 to Peter Searles
 William Francis Concannon '77
 to Claudia Jean Schaffer
 Pasco DiBiasio, Jr. '77
 to Karen M. Moore
 Donald G. McCabe '77
 to Marcia Lee Sahagian
 Charlene A. Morley '77
 to Erik M. Krig
 Lt. Thomas F. Arnold, U.S.A. '78
 to Amy A. Beradi
 Fred Joseph Azar '78
 to Danielle Marie Berube
 Mary Ann Fallon '78
 to John Thomas Quinn
 Joyce Lorraine Junkins '78
 to Richard Alan Neal
 Patricia Ruth Mathinos '78
 to Dr. Barry Raymond
 Maureen Moise '78
 to Thomas A. Conlin, Jr. '79
 Maria Balestra '79
 to William Bessette
 Ellen A. Barnes '79
 to John A. O'Hare '79
 Beverly A. Collins '79
 to Bruce L. DeMayo
 Thomas J. Flanagan II '79
 to Carol DelConte
 Ann-Marie Hultquist '79
 to S. Michael Finn
 David N. Lancella '79
 to Nancy L. De Angelis
 James F. O'Donnell, Jr. '79
 to Patricia Anne Shields
 Joseph J. Badway '80E
 to Cynthia Fernandes
 Joseph Santarpio '80E
 to Amanda Hogan
 Kathleen Crowley '80
 to Stephen Michael Holcomb
 Jayne Edna Farrell '80
 to William Roger Hasler
 Robert B. Fazo '80
 to Doreen M. Caulfield
 Susan M. Keene '80
 to Carl W. Andersen
 Judith A. Sullivan '80
 to Paul A. Mullaney '81
 Nancy Johnson '81
 to John McIntyre '81
 David W. Ball '81
 to Patricia McKenna '81

The vonBulow Trial



Providence Journal-Bulletin

"I had a very difficult case to try . . . it was a circumstantial evidence case and I had no eyewitnesses . . . it was completely dependent upon medical testimony . . ."

Stephen R. Famiglietti, PC '69

(see page 18)

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