

Transcript – Class of 1965 50th Reunion

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Wendy Korwin: [00:00:00] My name is Wendy Korwin. I'm the Pembroke Center's archivist. I'm very happy to be here today with members of the Class of 1965, who are celebrating their fiftieth college reunion. Today's Saturday, May 23rd, 2015. And we're speaking in Room 305 of Pembroke Hall. To begin, I'd like to ask all of you to introduce yourselves, maybe with a few sentences about where you're coming from now, geographically, professionally, maybe personally, just to give us a sense of who we have with us today. [laughter] Look terrified. Please don't be.

Pam Allara: So my name is Pam Allara. And I majored in art history here and then went on in art history and then taught art history – [laughter] very straight and narrow – at Tufts for 17 years, at Brandeis for 17 years. I retired in 2006. And I now just do some independent research and writing and curating. And I live in the Boston area, in Brookline Village. I've been in the Boston area since [00:01:00] 1968.

WK: Okay.

Elinor Bachrach: My name is Elinor Bachrach. I came here thinking I'd major in French and discovered international relations, politics, for which I'm very happy. It colored my whole life, particularly – course in Development Economics. I worked for about ten years on Capitol Hill, mainly on the Senate banking committee, then was Deputy State Controller in New York. And then I got to go overseas. Well, I first worked for the IMF and then I worked for US Agency for

International Development, in five countries, Ukraine, Indonesia, Serbia, Afghanistan, and Iraq. So. And now I seem to be retired but still interested in those issues.

Anne Doswell Labouchere: Hi. I'm Anne Doswell [00:02:00] Labouchere. And I came here as a freshman from [Dormonds?], Louisiana. And I didn't graduate with the class. I'm a non-degree alum. I left at the end of my junior year to marry my husband, who was Albert E. Dick Labouchere, Class of 1964. I was an American civilization major. But after I got married, I had a first career as a homemaker, a mother, civic volunteer for many years. And when my youngest son was in high school, I went back to college and graduated from Averett College, in Danville, Virginia, in 1993, with a bachelor's in English literature. And then I began what my current profession is, is prospect development research, fundraising research. And I love that and I'm continuing to do that. And I currently work at Bryant [00:03:00] University, in Smithfield, Rhode Island, in the advancement office, and live in Warwick. I have three children and four grandchildren.

Claudia Nash Hurley: I'm Claudia Nash Hurley. And I married Mike Hurley, who was at Brown, in Class of '64. My major was political science. And I don't think I realized at the time how much I liked math and logical thinking. But after I graduated from college, I was very tempted by bridge, duplicate bridge, competitive bridge. And I taught it a little bit, and stayed home as a stay-at-home mother and that was my side hobby. And then I did go back after my youngest went to high school, I went back to college and got a second bachelor's, in math, and a teaching certificate. And then I taught high school math. So, you know, that's – We live in Westfield, Massachusetts, have lived there for [00:04:00] 41 years.

Jessica Loring: My name is Jessica Loring. I transferred into Pembroke, for the last two years, junior and senior years. I came from Occidental College, though I'd grown up on the East Coast. And when I got to Pembroke, it was like I was home. It was just – The devotion and sense of service of this university, I think, is really unique, especially after seeing people in other – in other universities. I majored in political science. And then I went to Georgetown law school. There were 10 women in a class of 300, at that point. Now it's quite different. I think it's 50/50 women or maybe even more women, which is great. I practiced law for 35 years. I once worked

with Nancy Buc, at the Federal Trade Commission. Then we moved to California. We make wine in the Napa Valley. And I also – after my parents died, I inherited a piece of property in South Carolina, a historic rice [00:05:00] plantation. I put a conservation easement on that plantation, so it'll never be developed. It's a major flyway for migrating birds up and down the East Coast. And I'm now on the board of Nature Conservancy and really love conservation work and lobbying. I also worked hard to get my first cousin, three generations removed, the Medal of Honor, for his service at Gettysburg, where he was killed at the Bloody Angle, repulsing Pickett's Charge. So this year we got to meet with President Obama and Michelle. And it was quite a wonderful event. So.

F: Very nice.

Molly Perkins Hauck: I'm Molly Perkins Hauck. And I was a history major. And then I got a master of arts in teaching and taught high school history for three years, in Chicago. Then I decided I really wanted to be a psychologist. So I went to grad school at the University of Chicago and got a Ph.D. in human development. And I've been a clinical psychologist in private practice, ever since. I'm still working. And I'm an environmentalist [00:06:00] on the side and a social activist on the side – on the progressive side. [laughter]

Marney Weaver: I'm Marney Weaver. I majored in American literature. And after I left Brown, I had quite a number of different careers. The thing that I probably enjoyed the most of anything was traveling, when I worked for Pan Am as a stewardess. Because I got to experience so many amazing cultures around the world. And I've never stopped traveling since. I worked also in the finance field. I did research for Lehman Brothers. And following that, I actually was an illegal immigrant to Mexico, [laughter] where we – where we raised crops, on a farm in Mexico, which was very interesting. And I had the incredible experiences of traveling by third-class buses to almost every ruin in the country, and a few of the neighboring countries. I spent most of my really productive years doing volunteer [00:07:00] work, first for my children's schools and, later on, for the Symphony Orchestra. I founded and ran a chamber music festival for children for 15 years. And I have two wonderful sons, one of whom turned out to be a cellist, much to my

surprise. And my interests have really moved into Tibetan Buddhist art, [laughs] which I spend as much time as I can looking at and studying. So –

Nancy Steinhaus Zisson: Nancy Steinhaus Zisson. Majored in American civilization. My husband is Bill Zisson, who was Class of '63. I'm in Greenwich, Connecticut, where I've been for the last 40 years or so. Career-wise, I ran a camp in Maine for about 20 years. And then I worked in the local high school. I have a master's in special ed. – but did tutoring rather than teaching, [00:08:00] so I didn't have to deal with the paperwork. [laughter] And I was a volunteer, still volunteer locally for a lot of different organizations. And right now my life is six grandchildren.

Diane Newton McClure: I'm Diane Newton McClure, and came to Pembroke from California. So that was quite an adventure. Because that was not typical at that time. So I came with my twin sister. But my life really changed there. And I was – It was 1961, of course. And I was really taken by President Kennedy and the Peace Corps. So that's what I wanted to be involved with, in Latin America. And as I wrote in our reunion book, I wanted to major in international relations but there wasn't a single class on Latin America at Brown. So the main memory that I have of Brown [00:09:00] was, my senior year, with Don Pearson, who is also a twin, which is interesting. He and I organized this big New-England-wide regional Latin American conference. And that had a huge impact on me. Because I think, back at that time, to be able to be really creative and reach out, we raised money, we got people from all over the place. It was really big. And there was absolutely no credit for it. I was just doing it on my own. So I think that reward for doing something creative and having it be successful really made a difference. Worked in Latin America thereafter for a bit. And I met my husband through my sister, her husband. And so I've been interracially married for 46 years. And we have two children, who are 45 and 43. So that's been another adventure, in dealing with society's issues through all these decades and doing some work together, with some books that we've self-published, but working with teachers and social agencies, police-community relations, and [00:10:00] all of the issues that, unfortunately, are still hot topics in our society. And so I've come to the conclusion that we were about 30 years ahead of our time and the country's catching up – [laughter] hopefully. I have two children, 45 and 43, in Wisconsin and New York.

Ginny Newton Scharfenberg: I'm Ginny Newton Scharfenberg, her twin. So we came together to Brown. It was perceived as a great adventure, traveling all across the country. And I met some of my friends here at the table the very first day I was here and we've remained lifelong friends, which is a very important aspect of my Brown experience. I also majored in international relations. I think I wanted a worldview that I wasn't sure how to get. Did not understand how naïve I was. [laughs] But I sort of created my own adventures, did a lot of work with the student movement, for the United Nations – so had an opportunity to travel, with that, and meet students [00:11:00] from other colleges around the world and universities. And then professionally, when I graduated, I married a classmate, Kirk Scharfenberg, from Brown. And we went and taught up in Newfoundland for a while. But that was right when President Kennedy decided that married men who did not have children were no longer exempt from the draft. So we were just waiting for the Vietnam war.

DNM: Johnson.

GNS: Oh, yeah. No.

DNM: Oh, yeah.

GNS: Yes. Oh, Johnson.

DNM: Some president. [laughter]

GNS: Yeah. Got that wrong. So anyway, things evolved and he wasn't drafted. So the experience of being at Brown and appreciating international relations so much was really transferred to multicultural work within the United States environment, for many years, in many different communities, whether it was neighborhood living or professional work. And I've just brought that with me with everything I've done. And at the moment, with my second husband, we're at the cutting edge of a lot of the environmental – [00:12:00] sustainable landscape development,

endangered species restoration, and that kind of thing, on Cape Cod. And I've got adult children and grandchildren, who hopefully are carrying on the torch. I think they are.

Pamela Thompson Baldwin: My name is Pamela Thompson Baldwin. I actually – I came from Massachusetts. I had attended Northfield School for Girls, which is now Northfield Mount Hermon. I actually started here as a member of the Class of '66. I came in the fall of '62. But in my junior year, I married Maurice, better known as Rocky Mountain. And as a result of that and since he was graduating, I accelerated completion of my history major and we left at the end of that year, and moved to Philadelphia, where he had a job. [00:13:00] That marriage lasted about seven years. We had two children. He went to Georgetown law school, so we moved to Washington. And I reconnected with Ginny and with Pam and with other friends from here. And then after we were divorced, I began a career initially focusing on energy and environment. I worked for the Ford Foundation, something called the Energy Policy Project, which was a two-year study of energy issues in the mid-'70s. And then I worked for a couple of years for the Senate Commerce Committee, on energy and coastal issues. And then I worked at the Office of Technology Assessment, which was also part of the Congress, and worked on energy issues, and happened to do a study of energy issues of developing countries. And that got me interested in the Third World. And at that time, USAID, the Agency for International Development, was just opening an energy office, to – Because they had not every addressed energy issues in developing countries before. So I was well positioned to move into that and worked on that sort of thing, and for a number of years. And then along came an opportunity to attend a year-long economic studies program that the State Department offered. And that enabled me to get a master's degree at George Washington, in economics, and to – And I then converted to the Foreign Service side of USAID. And my husband – my second husband, Malcolm Baldwin, was a pioneer in the field of environmental law. He was a lawyer who, I think, convened the first every environmental law conference and worked for something called the Conservation [00:15:00] Foundation and then the Council on Environmental Quality. And so, when I joined the Foreign Service, we had an opportunity to go and live in Sri Lanka for five years. And he joined an international environmental consulting firm and worked around the region. That certainly changed things for us and for my third child, who attended international schools there for five years. And I continued working for USAID, encountering Elinor several times along the way. My last years

there, I was entirely in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. My final assignment was as Country Director in Croatia. And since then, Malcolm and I have been farming, in Loudoun County, Virginia. We grow wine grapes. We raise sheep. We also house bed and breakfast guests. You're all invited. [laughter] And we have two farm cottages. And we host [00:16:00] weddings. So.

F: Well, that's – [laughter]

Kay Berthold Frishman: I'm Kay Berthold Frishman. I grew up in Andover, Massachusetts, and left for college, came here. I majored in Latin, with a minor in Spanish. In my junior year, I started in a Peace Corps program. I attended in the summer between my junior and senior years. And then, when I graduated from college, I went to Montevideo, Uruguay, for two years. And I am bilingual. And when I was leaving, I was trying to decide whether I would go into teaching Latin or become a social worker. And I chose social work and ended up going to Columbia, getting a master's degree, and lived and worked in New York City, in East Harlem, running Head Start centers and doing consulting work. And then returned to Andover, where I'd grown up, and started working in Lawrence, Massachusetts, which is a very poor community, mostly Dominicans, and ran a social service [00:17:00] agency for 25 years, retiring 4 years ago. And I've continued my interest in Latin America and in service. I've done a lot of water filter installation projects in the Dominican Republic, through the Rotary. I'm on a land trust alliance. I serve as a trustee of a Massachusetts philanthropic foundation. I paint. I play with my grandchildren. I have a very nice relationship with my two sons, who live in the Boston area. I love to travel, particularly to places where I know people or have relatives. And I look back very fondly on my time here at Brown.

Elizabeth Glass Loggia: Well, my name's Elizabeth Glass Loggia. I'm from Plainfield, New Jersey, originally. And now we live in Darnestown, Maryland. So when I came to Brown, I had heard its reputation of a good Math department and I wanted to major in math. When I graduated, I went to Georgetown University Law Center. [00:18:00] I went at the night school, so I didn't see Jessica very often, [laughter] and probably didn't see Rocky very often either. I was also working for IBM. And then, when I graduated from law school and I discontinued my

employment at IBM I was really kind of a *hausfrau* for a couple of years. I went back to work to practice law in '79. I am now of counsel at a small firm in Rockville, Maryland. Ethridge, Quinn is the name of the firm. I started a solo practice in 1993. And that was after I had been in-house corporate counsel at Sallie Mae and had a few similar jobs. I was solo for 20 years. And then I joined Ethridge, Quinn as a counsel. My husband's retired. I had met him at IBM. And we have three children, five grandchildren.

Anne White: I can't compete on the children [00:19:00] or grandchildren. [laughter] Anne White. I came to Brown from northern Indiana, to study biology. And I did that. And then I left to go to Purdue, where I did three years and did a master's. And then I went to San Francisco, to seek my fortune. And I finally found a job at UC San Francisco, in the Anesthesia Department. And the folks there had a contract from Ohio Medical to be part of the preliminary work for FDA approval for a drug. And just as it was being approved, I delivered my first child, and never went back. [laughter] So if you've had anesthetic from Fourene you know that I at least did some part of that work. After my children became self-sustaining, that is, they went to school all day, [laughter] I volunteered and worked in the schools. And then, at one point, you [00:20:00] may remember seeing Ted Sizer's picture on the front of the Brown Alumni Monthly. And I thought, "This is a darn good idea. My boys would like to go to one of his schools," that has project-based learning, which – a technical term, but that's not really what it's called. But it was doing things, hands-on activity.

And so one of our school board members left town. So there needed to be an appointment. And I applied for it. I was not successful. But I decided, "This is something I could try for." So in the next election, I was a successful candidate and have been successful for seven times. I put up my signs and send out mailers, all those things that distract everybody from the real business of the mail, and when it's November. One of the most interesting things was, for a while, about five years, I served on the Biology [00:21:00] Alumni Advisory Council for Purdue. And part of our activity – that time was to interact with students in what you can grow up and be. And it was this kind of a situation. And I told my story. And then the students were asked to reflect on what some of the alumni had written. And one of the students wrote about my remarks. And so I was sent that copy. And the point was the student remarked, "You just have to take advantage of what happens" –

F: That's right.

AW: – “And you just keep making decisions.” I've been on a textbook evaluation panel for the state. Right now I am a director of the California School Boards Association. And when the students at Purdue said, “How do you keep up with biology?” I said, “Well, I don't. But I know more about California education and finance than anybody in the room.” So [laughter] [00:22:00] you just have to take it where it comes. I live in Livermore, California. My husband has just retired from being a laser physicist with the big National Ignition Facility. And I have two sons who are adults – but without grandchildren. [laughter]

Judith Woll: I'm Dr. Judith Woll. And I'm going to say “Doctor” because my husband says that men never lose their title of Doctor, no matter where they are and you should never leave it out. And I kept my maiden name, because I got married after medical school. Wasn't common in those days for women to keep their maiden names. And I also put our wedding picture in the – the *New York Times* was my home paper – with my husband in it and they wouldn't accept a husband and wife, in those days. Only women could be in wedding announcements. [laughter]

F: Whoa! That's biased!

JW: This is a long time ago. [00:23:00] Right? Anyhow, aft– I had a wonderful experience in biology at Brown. I loved biology. And I think I got an A in every single biology course I took. I got C's in physics and chemistry and math but – I think, although there were no women professors there and some of the men were enormously sexist about it – But it didn't affect their willingness to give us the grades we deserved, because they recognized that we were doing the work and that we knew the stuff. And I had – I think back on it. There was no group that you worked with that you studied together with. There was no sense of camaraderie, that maybe the men might have had. When I went to medical school, I had two guys from Harvard that I studied with, [00:24:00] because we were all having a terrible time with anatomy – which was – which was very strange. Because you came from Brown, where you were supposed to think – or from Harvard, where you were supposed to think. And you got to medical school and you were

supposed to memorize. [laughter] And it was like going back to rote memorization. And we were not good at that. We had had four years of intellectual stimulation and a l— So there, there were these two guys, who had this concept that it's good to have study groups together. But there weren't enough women to even think about that, either here, when we were biology majors or premed or when I first went to medical school. I did spend a summer doing research here, which was more fun than research, because the lab got contaminated with a fungus, so none of the [laughter] data was any good.

F: [00:25:00] Oh, your —

JW: But we had a great time. And it was a good experience for me to see what it was like to work in a research lab, which is important as you're sort of working your way through your career. I ended up going to the University of Chicago medical school. When I graduated, I went back to New York City. I'm originally from New York City. I'm a real city girl, but from sort of the lower middle-class side of the city — public schools. And I went back to New York and did my residency at two Columbia-affiliated hospitals. And then I went to Rochester to do my training in hematology and met my husband there. So we ended up staying in Rochester for 30 years. For the first 14, I was in practice in a university-affiliated hospital practice, of hematology and medical oncology, [00:26:00] where I did not have any trouble getting into a tenure track but that's only because, if you're a clinical faculty, the university didn't spend any money on you, so they didn't really care. And, [laughter] you know, you got your money from patients or from grants or from the hos— from the hospital but not from the university. So everybody could have a clinical appointment, not a straight academic appointment but a clinical appointment.

After about 14 years of practice, I did a midlife career change, as it will, in my forties and I switched to transfusion medicine. I had done a year of research in transfusion medicine during my fellowship. And for 6 years, I ran the Red Cross blood services in Rochester. And then I was recruited to come to Dayton to run Community Blood Center/Community Tissue Services, which was a community-based — not part of [00:27:00] the Red Cross — blood center, at a time when tissue-banking was growing. And I had this fantastic opportunity to do a lot of acquisitions and build this tiny little community tissue bank into the fifth largest tissue bank in the United States,

with branches in seven states, all across the country, California, Oregon, Texas, you know. So here we were based in Dayton. My husband kept on saying we should move to Oregon, that Portland would be such a nice place to live. But, you know, really we were committed to the community in Dayton. And I retired about seven years ago, early, because I had problems – My sister was sick. I have no children. And when we lived in Rochester, we built a summer house in the Finger Lakes. And so I spend my summer in upstate New York and my winters in Dayton.

Nancy Kilpatrick Adelman: [00:28:00] Hello. I am Dr. – different kind [laughs] Nancy Kilpatrick Adelman. It's great to be back and see all you folks. I was an American Civ. major. And I'm amazed at how many of those there were. Because I'm not sure we knew each other when we were in school. I married a Class of '64 guy, Cliff Adelman. He's around here on campus, this weekend, too. We have two sons. We have identical-twin granddaughters [laughs] so maybe you can give us some tips. [laughter] As part of American Civ. there was a capstone seminar that you took your senior year. And we read a book in my capstone seminar called *The Other America*, by Michael Harrington. And that really shaped where I went [00:29:00] with my professional life, which turned out to be education. And I taught for 10 years. And then I got into research and evaluation and consulting – and just recently retired, after 30 years of that, from a big consulting company based in California, called SRI International. But we don't live in California. We live in Maryland and have done for going on 35 years. And as I said in the blurb in all the blurbs that we all wrote, I started out in elementary but I ended up loving the whole notion of high school reform. Unfortunately, we're not there yet. So there's plenty of work for the next generation.

Nancy Buc: I'm Nancy Buc. I came to Pembroke from Pittsburgh, which many of you, my Eastern friends, thought was the Wild West. It was like the Steinberg [00:30:00] cartoon in the *New Yorker*. Remember that?

F: Yeah, yeah.

NB: I started out as an Sc.B. in biology. And Judy and I took some of those same classes. You may have gotten A's. [laughter] And I did even worse in chemistry and physics and math. And

so that was the end of that, after two years. And I switched to American civilization. So I always claim that I'm completely liberally educated, two years as a scientist, in quotes, and two years in American civilization. When I told my father that I was switching from biology to American civilization, he said, "Well, that's okay. We sent you up there to get you civilized." [laughter] I think it worked out. I went to law school, after working for a year. And I went to the University of Virginia law school, which had even fewer women. We had six in my class, which was –

F: Not s–

NB: – a quantum leap from the previous high of three. And then I went to work for the Federal Trade Commission, where [00:31:00] Jessica and I staged a Pembroke takeover of the [laughter] Truth in Lending Division. And then I joined a law firm in New York, one of whose clients I had sued while I was at the FTC. And they decided, you know, "Get rid of her. Move her to the firm." And I stayed in New York for a few years and then I came back to Washington, to open that firm's Washington office. It never occurred to me, at the time. I was too young to even think about – was the first woman to do something like that. I was the first woman partner in that law firm. And as I said in my blurb, I was the first woman in almost every job I ever had. In 1980, I served for a year as the general counsel of the Food and Drug Administration. And that was a complete career shift. That was a different kind of work for me. I loved that. When we lost the election – It wasn't my fault. It was Jimmy's fault. But when we lost the election – [laughter] I don't think it was my fault – when we lost the election, I went [00:32:00] back to private practice. And I worked at my old law firm and then started my own, in 1994, with a friend of mine, all that time doing food and drug work – and retired from – We closed the firm about four years ago. And I've been doing some work. But I'm now really retired, I think.

When I think back to Brown and Pembroke, I really think in terms of Pembroke, as I think many of us do. And I'm always fascinated, at these reunions, at finding out all the people I knew and how they've changed but learning more about all the people I either didn't know or thought I knew and what everybody has been doing. And I have this very strong sense of kinship with everybody in this room and everybody else that comes – As somebody said at lunch, I don't think it's like that anymore.

F: [00:33:00] Yeah.

NB: There were a lot of advantages to a woman's place at Brown. It had its disadvantages, which a lot of us lived out later and had to think about how to compensate for. But I wouldn't – I wouldn't have done it any other way. I'm so glad to be a part of this class.

Sylvia Welch: Abs– Echo that. You're absolutely right. It was – it was very special for us. I'm a doctor. I don't use it except on my credit cards. [laughter]

F: You need to amend that.

NB: And that's very good. Say your name.

SW: Oh! I'm sorry. Sylvia Welch. And I came to Pembroke from Wilmett, Illinois. I thought I wanted to go to Radcliff but my sister was here three years ahead of me, Mary Welch, who some of you may know, also known as [Barmie?] –

NB: Right. [laughter]

SW: – and I thought, “That's a good idea. I'll have somebody help me out.” Of course, I never looked her up. I stayed away from her. [laughter] It did get me here. And I was very pleased. [00:34:00] I had a wonderful academic education here, although I don't talk about it. I talk about Tougaloo. I talk about other stuff. It was the basis that sailed me through my doctorate. And unlike some other folks, I stayed in history all the way to the end. And I never got tenure. I was the only woman at NYU in the European History Department. It was difficult. But also, I probably didn't want tenure, because of the experience of Tougaloo and seeing a different world and what was going on. And living in New York City, I wound up doing other things, that were very fulfilling. My first job, of course, because I'm a Pembroker, I worked for the city of New York. And I wrote speeches for Lindsay. I started the first female ex-offender program in the city of New York. We had 200 employees by the time we closed in ten years. We had restaurants,

sewing factories, all the industries they had in the prisons – and to stop [00:35:00] recidivism. So we were taking their training and advancing them to real jobs.

I ran into one of the homeless shelter in Harlem and there I learned to write grants. I've been a grant writer for not-for-profits and municipalities up in Rockland County, where I moved about 30 years ago. And, of course, we were devastated by Sandy – wiped our town out, and some of the villages north of me. So I've been very involved in the redevelopment and revitalization of our river villages. And part of what's going on is art. We working on public art. We're inviting artists in. We're inviting local artists in. And it's creating a wonderful community of revitalization, from all – from all sides of the spectrum.

But what I wanted to talk about, what I remember, among other things at Brown, is not academia but Nancy named me to student government and said, “Here. We have \$2,000 for the bicentennial celebration. Book [00:36:00] speakers for Pembroke convocation.” I said “Oh, wow!” So I had so much fun, writing Leonard Bernstein, writing Helen Hayes, writing all these famous people and saying, “Come and speak at convocation. And we can pay you an honorarium!” And actually, I got a lot of letters back. They came to them that summer, just before out junior year. And my mother was thrilled. She saved every single [laughter], every single envelope and whatnot.

And we had some wonderful speakers, from local folks, Charlie Ansbacher and Baroque [repetition?]... And Helen Hayes came. She said, “I would love to come. But I have to stay with Barney Keeney.” I said, “I'll contact Mr. Keeney. We'll find out.” And he said, “Oh, yes! Of course she can stay at my house. And –” So, many years later, among the other jobs I've done, I was a short-order chef and a caterer, in between some engagements. And I ca– I catered a party at Helen Hayes's house, in Nyack. And [laughter] [00:37:00] after the party was over, I was back in the kitchen cleaning up and I said, “Do you remember the Brown speech you gave and then we took you to Sock and Buskin and theatre theater in the evening. And, “Oh, my, yes!” I said, “Remember me?” “Oh, yes, I do remember.” So she said, “Please sit down and have some tea.” We're talking, the telephone rang. It was Lillian Kish. I was over the moon. So that's what's so wonderful about the opportunities that were given to us, both academically – socially, culturally. And our friendship, along with our scholarship, was so important. And I have nothing but gratitude. Thank you, Brown.

F: Thank you.

Nancy Rockwell: I'm Nancy Rockwell, Reverend Nancy Rockwell. And I learned from Ellen Bachrach that I'm the only woman in our class that got ordained, which surprised me.

SW: Not true. I'm one too.

NR: Oh, okay.

SW: Yeah.

NR: All right—

SW: [00:38:00] But it's not on my credit card, so I don't [laughter] —

NB: You're just —

SW: Oh no, it's serious. I've been to four years of seminary. Okay. Yeah.

NR: So I have great praise for Brown, most of all for the teaching, for the time and attention that the professors gave. I majored in American literature and the history — American history part of the American civ. major and did a little English literature. I did a lot of seminars in particular writers, like Henry James and William Faulkner and — like that. And then some topics like labor history in America. And all of those things were enticing for [00:39:00] my imagination. They were part of some kind of spiritual quest I would have had trouble naming at that point. And I was active in the chapel programs, which were headed by Charlie Baldwin then. And the Tougaloo exchange was, I think, just starting then. And I became quite taken with it. There was an assistant or associate chaplain who came from Tougaloo. At that time, they would not allow women to be exchange students. But there were programs that connected us and I got involved in all of those. I was part of the Snow House gang. I think we must have the best attendance here. I think everybody —

F: [laughs]

NR: – from the Snow House gang is here. And the next year, in the – in the lottery for rooms, the only time in my [00:40:00] life I've drawn number one [laughs] and I turned around and there was a black woman in tears, just sobbing convulsively. And she turned out to be a student from Cameroon, who had drawn whatever the last number was. And so I said, "Well, come on. I have a group. We're okay. Let's put our numbers together. And you can come –" I think we, the next year, were in Wooley, maybe – "And you can have –" What she wanted was a single room. And so we became friends. And through her, I got to know the other African students at Brown. And one summer we rented an apartment. None of them could go home for holidays. They didn't have the money. And so they came over every night. And they would cook the food of their nations, which was all new to me. And we all had [00:41:00] summer jobs and pursued these things in different ways. But the life in that apartment was so rich. They would sing. They would teach games. And they were from different countries, different cultures really. It was a wonderful experience that Brown gave me.

I also got into the film festivals – and the chapel was running a number of the Bergman festivals and some other things – and would have done more with film, if there had been more to do then. At the end of my college years – Oh, I did a lot of anti-Vietnam things, again, initiated through the chapel. And William Sloane Coffin was a guest sometimes. And I dabbled a little bit in [00:42:00] the SNCC group. But there were very definite lines about what women could do in that group, mostly run the mimeograph machine. And so I dropped out of that pretty quickly and went more into the antiwar things, not out of such a strong sense of politics but out of a strong sense of commitment and belief and all that stuff. So at the end, I did go to divinity school. It was a lot of hemming and hawing about whether this would work, particularly because I had taken one religion course and just hated it – [laughter] philosophical, analytical. But Charlie Baldwin said, "Give it another try. There will be better things." And the first degree that I did in theology – at Harvard – all the teachers were men. But by the time I did a second degree, [00:43:00] in the '80s, there were some women. Diana Eck, I remember, was an early professor there. I found some great men for mentors, though, Harvey Cox being the main one – and still a dear friend. And through him got into some religious labor history and wrote a thesis on the mills

and the role the churches played and all this stuff. And then ended up going, in the second degree, to Nicaragua and Salvador and getting involved in Latin American theology.

And I worked in, well, some inner-city jobs with church groups, then for seven years at Children's Hospital and then in a health planning agency, where my contribution was mostly to deny approvals until they would agree to add translators to their staff. [00:44:00] Because my big thing was, after all the years at Children's, that it just is not right to make little children translate for their parents what's wrong with another child or, in other cases, what's wrong with the parent, because the hospitals basically function in English. And then Reagan got elected, so that – on a promise to end health planning. [laughter]

And I went full-time into the parish. And I've been in parish ministry for 35 years. And I've been senior pastor of two churches, Lincoln, Massachusetts, and Exeter, New Hampshire. And I've written. I love the writing. There's a lot of literature in me from the American literature days, that comes out in a lot of ways. And I've written a number of church plays, Christmas plays. Because the stuff that was being done was such junk. [00:45:00] [laughter] And they were done widely, around New England, for a while. And now, for several years, I've been writing an online weekly essay and a blog, called *The Bite in the Apple*. And for me, it's been a very happy thing that I have a base of about 3,000 readers. And some weeks it goes up from there. And the ones who write comments are from all the English-speaking countries in the world. And there are a lot of clergy but the ones that get me the most excited are the high school kids that pick it up for some reason and do that. So that's where I am now.

And I've done over 50 adult workshops, in Nicaragua, in Guatemala, studying Spanish, in Scotland, studying Celtic studies, [00:46:00] retreats on Iona. I've written articles on – I wrote an article on “Good Women Making Wise Choices,” which was a pro-abortion-rights article, that was so hated by the evangelicals, they made a calendar of people who were demons and I earned a page [laughter]. But then it gave me a friendship, because Frank Griswold, who was then the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, actually had 14 pages in the calendar. And we met at a conference and compared notes about the calendar and have been great friends ever since. He's come to speak in an ecumenical lecture series that I got started in Exeter. A lot of things like that, that have been fun. I haven't – I have got children and I have nieces and nephews. I haven't had children of my [00:47:00] own, which has given me the time to pursue my seemingly endless curiosity. And Brown was the place that told me, first embraced that part of me and said, “Being

a curious person is a good thing and you don't ever have to give it up," and pressed me to delve deeper and think more imaginatively and try to get further and further into what's really going on. And that's what my life has been about.

F: That's great.

Jean Hay: Well, my name is Jean Hay.

NB: You should probably talk to the microphone.

JH: My name is Jean Haye. And this is my first reunion. It's amazing to come back after 50 years and see all of you. I'm going to start by saying that [00:48:00] my work in my life has been in social work and doing psychotherapy. I've lived – I went to Baltimore after Brown and became very involved in a lot of civil rights, anti-Vietnam, and then the women's movement, and then went to social work school – and ultimately got to Philadelphia, and then moved with my husband to Martha's Vineyard, 30 years ago. And I lived there and practiced there.

I've often thought a lot about Brown. I came fully expecting that it would be the exciting, in-depth experience. And it wasn't that for me. And I think, as I sit here listening to all of you speak about that, it was because my mother died six weeks before I started. And my [00:49:00] father said, "You really must start." You know, things would have been very different today. But I went ahead and started. I wrote to my college roommate and said, "My mother died. I don't want you to tell anybody." I was also talking to myself, I suspect. I told no one. I think she finally told a couple of my good friends, Judy Woll being one, Anne Weiss being another. But that threw me into a pretty dark depression, I think, for the four years that I was here. And I resisted – Well, no, I did see a psychiatrist here, a couple of times, who was on staff. What I remember him saying was, "You need to kind of move on from this. It's time to move away from your parents. It's time to move away from whatever you thought their expectations were." And that just made no sense to me. But, that was, you know, that's my memory of it. And again, when you're – What it taught me, as a [00:50:00] psychotherapist, was, when you're depressed, you don't hear everything. So I would ask his forgiveness too, because he maybe said some

other, good things, that I couldn't take in at that point. What I did find here were some very dear friends, Judy and Anne and a number of other people, as well.

And I did study history here. And history is a great foundation for doing psychotherapy. [laughter] And it certainly helped me grapple with social justice issues, throughout my life. I'm so moved that so many of us have been involved in all of that. And I often tell my daughter how lucky I feel to have lived in a time where we were in our part of history, and still are. And that's a very exciting experience. I do remember one – [00:51:00] And I don't know if somebody could give me his name. He taught in Political Science. Think Judy was in the same class.

JW: Great seminar.

JH: Wonderful seminar. And he was forced to leave Brown after that – I think he went to Boston College – because he was so adamant and very involved in social justice – was what I found out later – at the time. That was, maybe there were other reasons, but at the time, that was his understanding. But that was probably one of the most in-depth experiences and exchanges. So I'm very happy to be back here and delighted to meet and greet all of you, some of whom I – Some of you I knew and others I didn't. Nancy and I were roommates, our very freshman – not roommates but side-by-side people. And it's good to be back and it's good to see how the school has developed and changed [00:52:00] and so wonderful to see a much more multicultural, you know, presence on the campus. And I've read about that in the years.

JW: Can I add something? I'm always adding something.

WK: Sure. [laughter]

JW: I think it's extraordinary that none of us have mentioned some of the traumas of the world while we were here, that nobody mentioned the Bay of Pigs. I remember sitting in Faunce House –

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah!

JW: – and discussing whether we were going to survive this whole episode. At the same time, some woman at Pembroke was being expelled for having sex with her boyfriend. And the question was – Well, we were spending our time between the Bay of Pigs and sex with [laughter] your boyfriend. And then, of course, Kennedy’s assassination –

F: Yes. Yeah.

JW: – which was incredible! And we were very traumatized by it. And so it sort of surprises me that nobody has mentioned those two [00:53:00] things, that were very –

AW: Well, I do recall the Bay of Pigs tension, trauma that happened tha– was about ten days there it was sort of touch and go.

NB: Ten days in October. S–

AW: Yeah. [laughter] And I can recall, I was going to mass at Manning there. And I don’t know if you who were Catholic knew Father Mullen. And he was a Brown graduate himself. He had started school and then I think he was in the Korean War, came back to Brown. Don’t know what he did. But then he became a lawyer and then a priest. So he spoke from the pulpit. He said, “Now calm down, y’all. This too shall pass.” And he said, “Don’t all go leave Brown and go sign up.” He said, “Cool it. That may not be the best use of your energy and your skills for the country. If you [00:54:00] think later about it, that would be fine. But don’t rush to sign up to go right now, because –“

F: Interesting.

AW: – you know, “there are other ways that you can serve your country besides signing up to join the Army right now.” And it still sticks with me. He spoke from experience of having come

and gone and served in the Army and done a lot of things before he became a Catholic chaplain at Brown.

F: But you m—

NB: I can't help but observe that he wasn't talking to you. He was tal—

AW: No. Bu—

NB: None of us could have —

F: No, he certainly wasn't talking about —

NB: Although I do remember a woman Marine recruiter, our sophomore year, in Lower P, downstairs, who was recruiting for the Marines. And that was the time when I was flunking physics. [laughter] I thought about it.

PTB: Since you mentioned Father Mullen —

NR: Yeah.

PTB: — I will tell a Father Mullen story. I was not Catholic but Rocky was. And so when we were preparing to get married, I had to go [00:55:00] through several classes with him. And by the way, another thing about him was that he was a prisoner of war during World War II —

F: Didn't realize that.

PTB: — for, I think, quite a length of time.

F: Oh. Yeah.

F: Priest will make (inaudible)

PTB: But at the end of this little class that I had to take was a questionnaire. And he asked the questions and I answered them orally and he wrote down what I said. And one of the questions was, “Do you understand the Catholic Church teaching on birth control?” And I said, “Yes,” thinking that was an easy question, because, yes, I understood it. [laughter] And he said, “And do you intend to abide by it?” And I said, “I don’t know about that.” And he said, “Well, I’m going to put down ‘Yes’ so they don’t ask any funny questions down at the cathedral.” So we were [00:56:00] allowed to be married in a Catholic church.

ADL: I didn’t know if you were asking questions but I’m not the one that got expelled for sleeping with her boyfriend but I was part of a group of six, three Pembrokers and three men from Brown, who were suspended [clears her throat] – excuse me – and expelled for a very minor, really, infraction of the parietal rules, by signing out for a place where we didn’t go, in the end, because – But it’s a long – it’s a long story. But what I remember about it, it had a profound effect on me, bec– At the time, there was supposed to be an Honor Council, who adjudicated this sort of offense. And we did possibly deserve some sort of punishment. But the punishment far exceeded the crime. And there was quite – there was a quite a uproar about it, I think. But I’m not one [00:57:00] of Dean Pierrel’s fans, because she’s the one who decided that we had to be expelled. And Claudia, my friend, so her impressions also. She thought we were just suspended. But, no, I remember clearly. We were expelled. The boys from Brown were not. This is the difference in the Honor Code, the double standard. And they were told – they were told always they could come back. We were not. But our parents then caused a big fuss and we were eventually reinstated and allowed to return the second semester of our sophomore year. And so that had a profound effect on me, because I had always –

F: Yes!

ADL: It was my first experience with what I considered true injustice. And I had come with high hopes. And I did love all of the courses I took and I still enjoy learning, to this day. But it

[00:58:00] soured me and embittered me for quite a while. And – I’m sorry. I’m losing my voice, so I’ll pass.

CNH: I was one of the other six.

F: That’s right.

CNH: And it’s something you don’t forget. I had – It doesn’t matter what – We don’t remember exactly the same thing, except that they were convinced to let us come back. And they did refund our money. I think our parents made [laughter] a big fuss about it. But we had literally followed the regulations. And the irony is they don’t even have any regulations now, about any of this. But we had signed out and to a location that was outside the three-mile radius. I’ll never forget this. And once we were out there, we couldn’t come back. The doors were closed. And we all six stayed in one motel room. [00:59:00] This was not an orgy. We returned – we returned when the doors were open in the morning and were promptly brought in to Dean Pierrel. And I said to Dean Pierrel, “We have not broken any regulations. What are we being punished for?” And she said, “For conduct unbecoming a Pembroker.”

F: Auh!

F: Remember that.

CNH: Now the thing is that really lasted with me – was that I said to her, “If we told you that we were going to stay in an all-night bowling alley, would we have gotten this punishment?” and she said, “No.”

F: Auh!

F: Oh, my goodness!

CNH: And I will never forget that.

F: Or in the backseat of a car, which we all said was ju–

CNH: Seriously, I won't forget that. But I don't know if bitterness is the word. But I kind of [01:00:00] remember thinking, when I was coaching my two boys as they were growing up and I said to them, "If someone does something to you or says something to you that, in your heart, you don't think you deserve, I think you should step back and say that perhaps that person has a problem." And it's a form of forgiveness, maybe. I wouldn't say it's real forgiveness. But it's saying there had to be something else going on. The whole campus knew what kind of people we were. I mean, they did. David Buskin and the Bruinaires made up songs about – [laughter] I mean, and we survived it, clearly. And we're back here. But we felt the support from the campus and our friends. And we couldn't wait to come back. So all is well. But in this day and age, [01:01:00] you couldn't even imagine that something like that could happen. But it was a whole cluster of things going on that were part of that Gordian knot of sexual attitudes. It was about the second week we were here first year. I was living in Champlin and I don't know the exact number but I would guess there were about 20 of us who were summoned to Pierrel's house, to her living room, for a meeting, the gist of which was to say that we each represented a certain floor or part of dorms and we had been chosen to be the people to pass the word that birth control pills were being distributed [01:02:00] freely, no questions would be asked and that she was passionate that no one would go to homecoming weekend, which was upcoming very soon, and end up pregnant as a result and waste their chance for an education. And I remember being absolutely stunned. And my question was, "I don't know why I was chosen." [laughter] And –

F: But did anybody else get chosen, from –

F: [Don't?] remember that.

F: [Or?] didn't pass it on.

F: Yeah, so –

F: Because we didn't remember that.

F: We wish you had told us! [laughter]

F: You weren't on my floor!

F: Or jus—

F: But you know what? There is this —

NB: The Pembroke Center, you know, which is housed here, is all about the enormous structural kinds of discrimination that Pembroke [01:03:00] embodied. I mean, for all that we all loved it, there were so many differences.

F: Yeah.

NB: You happened to touch on a kind of administration of justice discrimination. It's outrageous! Everything you've talked about is outrageous. But one of the core outrages is that the boys were disciplined —

F: We had a different life.

NB: — differently.

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah.

NB: Think about all the things that were different. Some of them seemed trivial but they're all part of that structural — We had to get dressed up for dinner twice a week.

F: We had –

NB: We had parietal rules, in the first place. The men –

F: – we had to sign out.

NB: We had to sign out.

F: We had to sign –

NB: The men didn't have parietal rules.

F: And we had curfews.

F: Right.

NB: And one of the very smallest, which I've always remembered, is that, when they clean the rooms once a week, the maids left us our sheets. We had to make our own beds.

F: Yeah!

NB: They made the boys' beds!

F: Auh! [laughter]

F: Yeah.

NB: If there's a trivial illustration –

F: That's right.

NB: – of structural discrimination, that's it.

F: That's it!

F: Yes.

F: Well –

F: [01:04:00] Then –

F: We all had birth control pills.

F: Because they felt –

F: Speaking about birth control –

PA: I made this comment the other night and everybody thought I was just being silly. But I remember wandering around Andrews Hall, [see?] – where now birth control pills had come out and we knew that we – well, so long as we were getting married – [laughter] to have access to birth control. And everybody had kind of little crooked smiles on their faces. Because we knew what it meant. It meant, for the first time in human history –

F: Right.

PA: – we women had control of our own bodies, in a way no other previous generation, from the caves on up, had had. And that is a really important historical moment –

F: Yes, absolutely.

PA: – in addition to the Bay of Pigs, [laughter] for what it meant for our futures and the futures of our –

NR: But it wasn't talked about openly.

F: Right.

NR: This was a clandestine organized movement by the administration, to disseminate pills.

F: They didn't put in a (inaudible)

NR: At the same time, they were – Any [01:05:00] woman who was caught publicly with a man would be thrown out. We had all our classes with men. We were not allowed to eat meals with them. You know, why? Most of it made no sense. We had to sign...

F: You couldn't wear skirts. And we couldn't –

F: – wear pants.

F: Unless it was to the Brown campus.

F: – unless it was below 20°.

AW: Or you could, if you took riflery. [laughter] If you took riflery you did it with the ROTC fellow and this was – And you had to lie down on your front –

F: Remember?

AW: – and aim the rifle.

F: Arch–

AW: And you certainly couldn't have done it in any ladylike manner at all.

F: And right.

F: We're still...

JL: As a lawyer, I would like to know where is the standard of conduct unbecoming of Pembroker. I think it's a totally undefined – in somebody's brain – standard. You had no right of appeal. You had nothing [01:06:00] you could do about it – that's appalling –

F: That was a big...

JL: – I mean, talk about due process.

F: An educated woman. [laughter]

F: I just wish Jessica had been there!

F: Afterwards.

F: She wasn't a lawyer then!

F: You should have gone to law school before you –

F: Went backwards.

EB: I'd like to say first, I think we were all just totally indignant and upset about how you were all treated.

F: Yes. Yes.

EB: I don't think I realized the differential treatment.

F: No. We didn't.

EB: But I certainly thought the whole thing of kicking you out was ridiculous.

CNH: We felt the support.

F: And it can be...

CNH: We felt the support from the campus. That made a huge difference. It was unanimous, I mean among the young people.

EB: But there's one other thing I wanted to say, because I thought it funny at the time – and even funnier now, which was women weren't allowed to have off-campus apartments, unless you got married when you were in college, in which case you were forced to [01:07:00] move off campus, [laughter] presumably because you were then demonstrably not a virgin. [laughter]

NB: Well, the reason you had to move off campus was because otherwise you'd be in a place where you'd be telling all the other women in the dorms about sex! [laughter]

KBF: There was another incident, though, in our senior year, where a woman had been caught in the – in the Brown dorms. It was like a few days before people had to leave school. Some people had already left. And the guy was allowed to continue. And she had to take off and not come back for a year.

F: Yeah.

F: Auh!

F: Ooh!

F: And that was our senior year.

F: Oh!

F: She did eventually finish school.

DNM: Well, I heard a story last night at the dinner table from a guy, that was maybe two years after we graduated. And there was some Pembroke who lived for two years on the fourth floor of a fraternity at Brown. The way she got away with it is she never signed out! [laughter] There's got to be [01:08:00] more to that story.

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

JW: Another minor differential was that, of course, the Brown campus was wet and the Pembroke campus was dry. And when we were seniors and everybody was so hyper about what were they going to do with their life and were they going to get a job and were they going to get into graduate school or whatever – We had a little liquor in my room. And we were panicked that we would be expelled, if we were caught. And we would lock the door. And nobody ever locked doors in the dorms! We were really panicking!

CNH: So you were worse than we were. [laughter] I'm getting more upset! [laughter]

JW: We [01:09:00] didn't get caught. We didn't get caught.

F: So that was the...

F: Signed a release.

F: Which...

EGL: One relatively minor thing, I think was, if you look at our yearbook, anybody who was married, it was very clear, “Mrs. So-and-So,” big – I mean, the men’s yearbook didn’t have “So-and-So who was married.” But the women’s, it was very clear, if you had that title.

NB: Well, and let’s also remember that a lot of us cared and noted about whether a woman, whether our classmates were engaged – pinned or engaged, before they left. I mean, we don’t like to think about this, now that we’ve all read Betty Friedan, all those years ago, but we paid attention to that. It was part of the social ethos. And if you didn’t, you were a failure. I was a failure.

F: Me too. We a–

NB: Many of us were. But – you know – but we – The idea that we would think of ourselves as failures in that context?

F: It’s disgusting.

NB: It’s almost as appalling as the rest of this! [laughter]

AW: But you who wrote the [01:10:00] words to the Pembroke Maiden Fair, for our Father-Daughter Weekend –

NB: I know!

AW: It says, “How to catch a man, catch a man, amen.”

NB: True, we did. That was our target. [laughter]

JL: I don’t know if I’m correct but I remember, senior year, learning through some of the men that there are people interviewing the men over at Brown.

F: Yeah.

JL: I don't remember hearing anybody coming to Pembroke, to interview any of us about what we planned to do. But it's like you're going to get off the escalator and there you were in a big void. What happened to you next?

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

KBF: There was Peace Corps recruiting, though.

F: There was law school recruiting.

DNM: There was CIA recruiting too.

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

NKA: Do you guys remember that, when Rosie Pierrel gave her final speech to our class, that she gave us a recipe for meat and potatoes?

F: Yeah!

F: Oh, no!

NKA: Pot roast. We were going to go home and be the homemakers.

JH: [01:11:00] Oh, because I remember her really telling us not to waste this education.

F: Right. I do too.

F: She gave us a recipe and I've been making it for 50 years. [laughter]

F: [Make some?]....

NR: So she gave mixed messages (inaudible)

F: She did.

F: Yeah.

F: Very much so.

NR: And the separate gym programs. And what? Remember those naked photos?

F: Oh, yeah.

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

NR: And then called us in and made us get reviewed. I mean, that was humiliating.

F: Really, that was a sick person –

F: Abusive!

F: – who did all of that.

F: No doubt about that.

F: Oh, real–?

NB: Except that they did it at many –

F: Oh, that's –

NB: – women’s colleges.

F: And many women di–

NB: So you could say, well, there’s one sick person at every women’s college. But they did it.

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

AW: They were grooming educated women from all sorts of folk. And you were supposed to learn the aura of an educated woman.

F: Oh, [01:12:00] my God!

AW: That first freshman PE class, where we had the fundamental picture taken, they also told us how to put our suitcases overhead in the bus. [laughter]

F: And pass...

F: Jesus!

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

AW: Not awkwardly. I mean, I can remember being told “Well, you hold it here and then –”

JW: Always pass the salt and pepper together. The salt, you have to pass it together.

NR: They were naked pictures. And you had to go back. And they took one the second year too, right?

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

F: And you were supposed to improve your posture.

(overlapping audio; inaudible)

NB: When I retired, I started going to the gym. And the first couple of times, you know, they – I didn't know how to do any of the exercises on the floor. And somebody's explaining to me how to do this exercise. And I [01:13:00] wasn't too good at it. And all I could think of was Arlene Gorton saying to me, "Ms. Buck, you have no kinesthetic sense." [laughter]

F: Yeah.

F: Oh.

PA: But there we were in the gym downstairs, lined up, these little naked women, passively, like sheep. That box

F: Yeah, well, right.

F: That's –

PA: – and was photographed –

F: I wonder where all those pictures –

F: Are they in the archives? [laughter]

(overlapping audio; inaudible)

MPH: They didn't have posture pictures for the men!

F: They didn't?

NB: No, of course not.

MPH: Well, we never heard about it. They came to get our posture pictures but we never heard about them –

NB: There weren't any.

(overlapping audio; inaudible)

F: Well, what about confidentiality?

F: Yeah.

F: Did we ever say, "This picture doesn't leave this office?" [laughter]

F: Oh, as long as you...

F: There wasn't HIPAA then. [laughter]

F: Right!

F: That's before the internet.

F: Thank God [that?]....

PTB: You know, considering all these constraints that we had and discrimination and so forth, I think we've done pretty well –

GNS: Yeah.

F: Yeah.

PTB: – In fifty years.

F: I'm sorry. I couldn't hear you.

NR: But we didn't get – not just interviews at the end. There was no guidance –

F: No, no–

F: Yeah.

F: None.

F: So...

NR: – in career or how to even figure these things out.

F: That's...

F: It's true.

NB: You weren't supposed to have a career!

F: That's right.

F: That...

F: But we all did.

F: Yeah. [And all?]

F: The...

F: Yes!

F: W—

KBF: We changed the world.

F: Yeah!

KBF: I think we changed the world.

F: Yeah!

F: We certainly did.

NB: Here, here.

KBF: And I tell that to my kids, to make sure they take advantage and make sure that the women are doing what they want and the men are, you know — We changed the world.

F: And make sure they worship us for it.

F: Yes! [01:15:00] [laughter]

F: Appreciate it.

EB: I will say, though, it seems to me, from the stories I've heard, that we were fed less of a line about how we were supposed to be the mothers of the educated children of the future —

F: Right.

EB: – that our duty was to be wives and mothers, which like people at Wellesley and some of the other schools were given. I was quite determined that I wasn't going to get married and be housewife, wanted a career. And I don't recall as much pressure to hew the line – There was a lot of question as to whether I would be able to move out of the secretarial, etcetera, line but not that I was – I didn't feel pushed to be married and be –

F: Right. Right.

F: By the time it was settled...

F: The void of what –

F: Yeah.

JL: – happened to you next. How did you figure that out? [01:16:00] Some people were getting married. Some people had figured out to go into graduate school. Because that was safer. You didn't have to face the job world yet, you could continue studying. But there wasn't this, sort of, direction or guidance, as you say, what we do –

F: Right.

JL: What do we do next? What do we want to do? Let's talk about what our class wants to do, individually, not what they sort of expected of us, out there – was not there for us.

CNH: I think it was more the society. I wouldn't blame it –

F: Yeah. Yeah.

CNH: – on Brown.

F: Yeah.

F: Right.

NB: Exactly.

CNH: Brown didn't dictate to us.

NB: I don't know that Brown and Pembroke were any worse than the society we lived in –

F: No.

F: No.

NB: – and may have been better, in some respects.

EB: I thin–

F: Yeah.

F: So...

EB: – I think we were better.

F: I think were better.

F: But...

F: It was better than the society.

F: But I don't think it was better...

F: It was the socie–

MPH: I've known people who went to Radcliffe who said it really hurt their self-esteem, the way they were treated throughout. And I think we were treated very respectfully and as very intelligent and capable people.

F: Academically.

F: Yeah, I would...

F: Academically.

F: So, yeah.

F: And...

F: It was the social [culprit?] and the...

PTB: But to be fair, I think we should also remember –

F: That was a...

F: Double standard. That was my –

PTB: – that the [01:17:00] men with whom we – I'm sorry – we also have to remember that the men with whom we went to school were facing the draft, at that time.

F: Yes.

F: Not yet.

F: Not...

NB: Not yet?

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

PTB: Yes!

F: The last year.

F: Yes. I think...

F: And [Chanra?] went to Canada.

PTB: Because I remember that the only reason Rocky didn't get drafted was they had an exemption for married men.

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah.

GNS: And then that was done.

F: No, but...

F: We had a bonfire –

F: Yeah, married.

F: Yeah.

MW: – our freshman year, right after we got to school, over on the Brown campus. Does anybody remember going to that bonfire?

F: Yes.

MW: It was before the first football game.

F: Yes.

MW: It was a huge bonfire. And the very attractive – I think he was redheaded – young man who presided over – I believe was the football captain. And I remember reading that he was one of the – one of the early casualties in the war in Vietnam. He was dr– He was graduating. He was drafted. And he –

NB: My lab partner in Biology was killed in Vietnam.

F: Right.

F: Yeah.

MW: So there was the draft. If it hadn't started our freshman year, it [01:18:00] had been started –

JW: Well, I think that –

F: There was a draft.

JW: – when we were in school, college guys were still – there was still – there was still a deferral.

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

F: They were facing that.

NR: But that happened junior –

F: So that's a –

NR: – by the end of junior year –

F: Right.

NR: – there were Brown men who were going in the underground to Canada, to avoid the draft.

NB: But I want to take a little bit of – When I was in law school, and there certainly was a draft – and Virginia, with its six women in my class – a lot of the men in my class – The faculty was more hospitable than most of the male students. And they would say to me, “What are you doing here? You're taking up a spot that could be used by a man.” And after a while, I worked out the right answer, which is, “Look, you're only here because you don't want to get drafted. So I don't know who has the higher moral ground about wanting to be a lawyer.” [01:19:00] And I think – I must say, I was opposed to Vietnam – I mean, probably everybody was. And my brother taught school, and all that kind of stuff. But some of these things about, well, they were exposed – they were exposed to the draft, so all the things that happened to us were okay, by comparison –

F: Oh. That –

NB: – which is not what –

F: – wasn't what –

NB: – you were saying...

F: No.

F: Yeah.

NB: But that's what those guys were saying, in my law school. So I just have to reject that.
[laughter]

MPH: I just wanted to comment that there's been a lot of discussion about political things today, about how people were moved to take action to do certain things, to go to Tougaloo, to do other things. And I was struck by the apathy, political apathy, when we were here.

F: Yes.

MPH: And I've always been a progressive Democrat. And I was kind of afraid to talk about it. Because I thought everybody was more conservative than me. And it was discouraged. And I don't remember –

JW: You didn't hang out with the right people.

F: Yeah!

F: Yeah. [laughter]

EGL: I recall a time when Governor Wallace had been invited to speak.

F: Oh, yes! I remember tha–

EGL: And I think Eleanor [01:20:00] [Rubottom?] organized a group –

F: Yeah! We picketed!

F: We picketed.

F: Yeah.

NB: But in contrast to today's Brown students, first we picketed and then we went to listen to him.

F: Right.

F: Yeah.

EGL: Because I remember his comment, "I expected a cool reception but never ice." And he was speaking at the arena.

F: Right.

F: Yeah. [laughter]

F: And do you remember the university served coffee and doughnuts to the people who were picketing?

F: Yes.

F: I forgot that.

F: Yeah.

CNH: How do any of you feel about the incident with, you know, the – Was it Ray?

NB: Ray Kelly.

CNH: From New York City. Just try to help me. You know, and he tried to speak here recently and was shouted down.

F: Yes.

F: He...

F: Police chief.

F: Police.

CNH: Yeah. What – I mean –

NB: I thou– I thought that shouting him down was appalling. And I used, as part of my rationale, this Wallace thing. It's one thing to picket. It's another thing to be opposed. It's another thing not to go. But at a university, to refuse to let somebody speak, to me, [01:21:00] is not okay.

F: Right.

F: No!

F: That's how I felt.

NB: I don't agree with Kelly's – I didn't agree with his policies.

F: You don't have to.

NB: But you got to –

F: But just ask –

NB: – let people speak.

F: – more questions.

F: Yeah.

F: Let him speak and then –

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah.

F: – let him bury himself by the questions you ask –

F: Exactly.

NB: And ultimately, the university got it right.

SW: And, of course, the famous appearance of Malcolm X too. And that was a good invitation.

F: Sh –

NR: But they also invited the crazy guy – what was his name, [Velikosky?]? – who –

SW: God.

NR: Remember him?

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

NR: But that was all in the argument that Nancy Buc just made –

F: Yeah.

NR: – that we ought to be willing to listen to people and not prejudge their ideas, before we've heard them speak.

F: And...

PTB: And I think Stokely Carmichael spoke here but not under the direct auspices of the university. Does anybody remember the details of that? I think he was invited by an organization on campus. [01:22:00] But the university sort of pointedly didn't sponsor it.

F: Yeah!

F: Don't you all remember Ayn Rand?

F: Come on.

F: Yes. I do.

F: Yeah.

F: And she –

F: Yes.

F: Forgot about Ayn.

F: But she never came here.

F: I would have picketed her. [laughter]

NKA: There's another trend on college campuses that's equally disturbing to me, which is the idea that you tell students that there's something in this assignment that might upset you –

NB: Oh, right.

F: Yes.

NKA: – and, if you tell me about it in advance, you'll get off the hook. You don't have to read it.

F: Oh, no!

F: No!

F: That's not here.

NB: Trigger stuff.

(overlapping audio; inaudible)

MW: And they also go to the "Fair Play for Cuba" meeting?

F: I have to say that there was so – Go to what?

MW: Here, at Brown.

F: Go to what?

F: No.

MW: There was a “Fair Play for Cuba” meeting, over at Brown, in one of the halls. And at the end of it, if you were there, they took your name on the way out the door.

F: Oh, [01:23:00] yes.

F: Oh!

F: And I went to it. Yes.

F: Yeah.

NB: Well, now you can file a Freedom of Information Act request and find out if you went, [laughter] in case you’ve forgotten.

(overlapping audio; inaudible)

F: My FBI file started then.

MW: I thought that was a very inappropriate thing to do. I don’t know whether the university was told to take the names or whether they actually gave somebody else permission to take the names. But our names were definitely taken on –

NB: Was –

MPH: One thing that upset me was that I found out years later that there was a 10% quota on Jews, in all the Ivy League schools, including Brown.

F: Really?

F: That's interesting.

F: I'm surprised.

MPH: We knew nothing about it at the time.

F: I thought Brown was the one school –

MPH: There would have bee–

NB: I'm no–

F: – that didn't.

F: Yeah.

NB: – I'm not sure whether that's true of Brown.

F: Ri–

F: A rumor.

F: Certainly, if you look at the freshman...

NB: I remember, years ago on of the – Dick Salomon – from what used to be Rogers Hall, is now Salomon Hall, who's Jewish – and Dick always used to say that Brown, unlike the other Ivies, didn't have a quota, because they were happy to take anybody. We were such a crummy school, [laughter] [01:24:00] – yeah – they were happy to take anybody who could pay tuition. So I'm not even sure whether that applied to Brown.

JW: And certainly, I was doing the numbers. Because if our class was 200 there were more than 20 Jewish women in our class.

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah.

F: For sure.

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah.

F: That's true.

PA: I think Brandeis, where I taught for 17 years, was founded in '48 –

F: Of course.

F: Well...

PA: – because of all the people who were refused by Harvard and Yale. And they founded Brandeis and it's thrived. But now all the original founders' children are at Harvard and Yale.

[laughter]

F: But the same thing is happening in the West about Asians –

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah.

F: Yes!

F: – whether there's a quota for Asians.

F: Yeah, that's true.

F: It's terrible.

NB: And Harvard's just gotten sued.

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah. I mean, it's just an up and coming lawsuit issue.

ADL: I'm wondering what you all remember of our distribution requirements, which I actually kind of like? And I'm sorry it's such a liberal course selection now, because it really gave me [01:25:00] a broad spectrum of the liberal arts. And then I also remember having to do the gym. And that included a team sport and, I think, another sport. Because I did fencing and field hockey, neither of which...

NB: And, of course, modern dance.

F: Modern dance.

F: I didn't do...

F: But I have a dance...

F: I didn't like that.

NB: We were all required to take Modern Dance.

F: We didn't take –

NB: You bet!

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

JW: If you cut more than twice, you had to do an extra semester of gym. The only place you couldn't cut!

(overlapping audio; inaudible)

SW: – and it's a little old-fashioned. And thank God we didn't have the Columbia great books thing, so we had read – But I thought the distribution requirements created the basis for a liberal education –

F: Yeah.

SW: – even if you were a science major. And to be educated broadly brings so much into your profession, later in life. I'm so happy I [01:26:00] did not train to be a grants writer or whatever it is I am today.

F: Right!

F: Yeah.

SW: I'm so happy for this broadness and the basic building blocks that we had to take –

ADL: That's why I became –

SW: – in our first two years.

ADL: – an American civ. major, because – And I loved that. Now I wish I had stayed and graduated and continued. But the multiple-disciplinary aspect of that, and I think, was one of the first multiple-disciplinary, whatever, majors that there was.

F: Yes, yes.

ADL: And I loved it, and because I could continue jumping around, taking history, literature, anthropology. It was wonderful. I loved it. So –

NR: But I think – I interview the students from Phillips Exeter who apply to Brown, because I'm right there and I enjoy doing it. And I've done that for quite a lot of years. And I know how excited they are by this [01:27:00] current approach –

F: Yeah.

NR: – that allows them to invent a cross-disciplinary education, that really follows the lines of their own curiosity and how excited they are about even the possibility of going to Brown, because of this. And Brown requires of them that they meet with their advisor. It's like, every month they have to meet and justify what they're doing. So they're not just out there freefalling or free-floating in the academic atmosphere. And I wish I'd had that. Because I ended up taking some courses I truly hated, because I had to fulfill requirements. And I would have loved – I mean, as I guess you heard me say, I sort of made a combined major, by [01:28:00] putting different things together. But at that time, it wasn't encouraged. They now allow a lot of study abroad. When we were here, they would not approve that for credit and they really discouraged it. I know I longed to do that. But there was a girl in the class ahead of us who got murdered in Rome. Who was she? And that kiboshed with my parents. "You're not going!" So. And, you know, I might have made the same decision. But –

F: Wasn't somebody bad down on the –

(overlapping dialogue; inaudible)

JH: I just have one other question. Judy and I were talking. A woman wrote in – Simmons? Was that her name [01:29:00] – Was she in our class? But she wrote about the fact that there were study groups in Brown –

F: Yes.

JH: – but she didn't know that there were any at Pembroke. And I don't recall any study groups, being labeled as such. And –

AW: But on the other hand, when we did anatomy in Biology, there were a lot of folks hanging out in the lab, trying to find those muscles, and learned them by rote. [laughter] And it didn't matter whether you were Pembroke or a Brown man. If you found the muscle, you were a hero. Your anatomy were successful.

F: Spontaneous.

NB: Yeah, with the nerves that were –

F: I want to comment...

F: Or...

KBF: Also, on some of the – some of the classes, I don't even remember what they were, who taught them, or others – but some of the classes and professors, I just remember, were so outstanding and took such interest in us and in discussions, particularly in the smaller classes. And I feel very grateful for that.

F: Yeah.

KBF: And intellectual discussions. And I worked really hard. [01:30:00] I never did very well. But I worked really hard and— And I really appreciate that. It really made me think in a critical way, that, I don't think I had really had that opportunity before.

PA: And another thing that I should — also thinking of, at the time, people were very influence by William Jordy's class in the History of American Architecture.

F: Yes.

PA: So many people really got so much out of that class. But when we did a conference on Asian art senior year, again, because there was no Asian art [laughter] offered, we had him to dinner. And he was just unable to converse with us undergrads. It was a very strange disconnect, for such a dynamic lecturer. But then I used to make fun of my other art history lecturer, by the name of Downing. And he had the worst lecture style —

F: Oh, God! [laughter]

PA: And one day, I was imitating him. Because —

F: Oh, I remember.

PA: [01:31:00] “As it were...” And —

F: The new reality?

PA: — comes out the side door. But anyway, he invited us over to his house, for the art history and the art majors, just to thank us and to celebrate our graduating. Whole different impression of this. Here he lived in this house, and cypress trees in the backyard to remind him of Rome. And his wife started the —All of the historical renewal along Benefit Street —

F: Antoinette Downing.

F: Antoinette, yeah.

PA: – was her – that was her job – Well, so it was like the most interesting conversation I’ve ever had with a faculty member, was with the guy I was making fun of [laughter] when he was in a lecture hall.

F: Yeah.

PA: So it was those two things.

F: That’s...

PA: And as a – as a college teacher, I said “My gosh. I have to remember to get the students out of the classroom, [laughter] my lectures at least.” Just I could connect [01:32:00] with him and (inaudible)

MPH: One of the teachers I thought was outstanding was William McNeil, Social and Intellectual History of America.

F: Oh, yeah. Oh, gosh.

F: McLoughlin.

F: McLoughlin.

F: McLoughlin.

F: Oh, yes.

MPH: He had such a huge syllabus. It was impossible to keep up.

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah.

MPH: But it was so stimulating.

F: Yeah.

F: I'd love...

F: A teacher...

NR: And there were study groups that self-formed in his class, to deal with the reading list.

F: And...

F: And 100 pages a week, I think.

EB: Well, Brown really encouraged good teaching, I think. And I appreciated that even more, when I sampled other universities, like Chicago, where they didn't give a damn and they were dull as could be. And this was tr– Plus I will say, coming from a small town in Maine, although not the worst high school – but taking the history comprehensive course, as a freshman, where they had also the small groups. And I'd never encountered actually interpreting and arguing [laughs] about history. Wow! It was so exciting. It wasn't just, "Here it is."

F: Yeah.

MW: And John Gardner did that, in the English Department. He gave the most wonderful class – it was a seminar in American Literature. And that's how I decided to major. I was in love with the class, the way it was presented, a lot of Melville, Thoreau. It was everybody. But it was

fantastic. He was amazing. The one other thing, too, nobody's mentioned is – Do you remember reading the books before we got here?

F: Yes.

F: Yeah.

MW: We read *I and Thou* –

F: Awful book!

MW: – and we read *Darkness at Noon*.

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah.

MW: I mean, these are books I still–

F: What did we read?

MW: We read *I and Thou*, by Martin Buber and we read –

F: *Darkness*...

MW: – *Darkness at Noon*, by Arthur Koestler. And I don't always remember the titles of [01:34:00] the books –

F: No!

F: – they were giving us –

F: Boy!

MW: – but I remember those.

F: Yes.

NB: A book by Joseph Wood Kreetch.

F: Those...

F: Yeah.

F: Yes.

F: I remember –

NB: I don't know what books you were reading but [laughter] the book was by Joseph –

F: Joseph –

NB: – Wood Krutch. And I can't remember the name of it.

F: *The Modern Temper*.

NB: That was awful!

F: It was *The Modern Temper*.

(overlapping audio; inaudible)

MPH: We had a whole book. The first semester was what the future is going to be like. Everything will be automated. And I couldn't comprehend what automation was. I didn't know what a computer was. It made no sense to me. [01:35:00] And now, you know, it's such a part of our culture.

F: Yeah.

MPH: But the word – I mean, if they could have even used a different word, it would have meant something. But it was Greek to me.

F: Yeah.

F: Still Greek. [laughter]

F: Eight o'clock classes. Remember those?

F: And just –

F: Remember those?

F: Oh, God!

F: Oh, yeah.

F: Eight o'clock.

F: On Saturday.

F: On Saturday. That's...

NB: On Saturday.

F: Eight o'clock in the morning on Saturday.

F: Oh, yes.

F: On Saturday morning.

F: Yeah.

F: I had one of those. And it was biology. Yeah, it was Biology.

F: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

NB: Except remember, they gave us the Saturday of the Yale football game off, when it was away. [laughter] Speaking of structural discrimination.

WK: Thank you, so much.

MPH: Do you remember mystery meat?

F: Oh.

NB: Mystery meat.

F: Yes.

F: [laughs]

F: Yes.

F: Train wreck.

(overlapping audio; inaudible)

EB: Cranberry coffee cake. We didn't see it this morning.

(overlapping audio; inaudible)

WK: We've shared some wonderful academic, social, political stories. Just to wrap up, I'm curious about, for some of you, what the aspects of your Pembroke experience [cell phone] –

PA: Sorry.

WK: – what are the ones that you carried most with you going forward, in your careers and personal life?

NB: I think we've answered that.

F: Really don't...

F: Friendships have been ex–

F: Yes.

F: Yes.

KBF: And some of us really keep up with our friends and continue [01:37:00] discussions that started 50 – 54 years ago and continue talking about our careers and life choices. And that's been a very important part of my life after Brown.

CNH: Some of us mentioned this at the luncheon. We offered some of these ideas. For example, I had said the Chattertocks, the singing group, had been very – the friendships that were there but

the experiences that we had together. It just lasted with me, from a social standpoint. And others had mentioned things they remembered, at the luncheon.

F: The excellent teaching, personal, individualized teaching.

F: The broad, liberalized background.

MPH: Yeah, the distribution requirements, the feeling we had a solid liberal arts education –

F: Yeah.

F: Yeah.

MPH: – and that we were first-class students in a first-class university.

NSZ: [01:38:00] I think we had the advantage of being on the Pembroke campus and knowing almost everybody in our classes, as well as upperclassmen, lowerclassmen, but having the advantage of going to classes with a much larger group of people and getting an education that way. But we also had the social, emotional support of –

F: Sure.

NSZ: – the dorms.

F: Yeah.

F: Sort of the intellectual...

NB: And, you know, Claudia, it's not only the Chattercocks who benefited. There are very few other – There are not many graduates of any other school that know any of the words of “Twelve Days of Christmas” in Latin [laughter] –

F: Great. Well, we...

NB: – like we do.

F: (inaudible).

NB: Exactly.

NR: Never missed that Latin carol service.

F: No.

NR: Big. Do they still do it?

F: Probably not.

F: Yeah.

F: Yes.

NR: Do they?

F: Do they do...?

F: I don't know.

GNS: I thi– I have one addition to make to that, which just expands on what they said. I think that the support [01:39:00] system that I felt, when I was able to go back to a group of women, that I knew were intellectual achievers and real supporters as friends, empowered me to, in the future, try a lot of things where I really doubted my skills and my capabilities. But just

subconsciously, in the back of my mind, was this network of women friends, who always said, “We can do it.” And that was extremely important to me. And I definitely had some good professors, who were very supportive. And I didn’t feel they discriminated at all against women. But deep down, I always believe it’s because they thought we were smarter than the Brown guys. [laughter]

F: We were.

F: Weren’t we?

F: Were!

F: We are!

F: We were!

F: We were.

F: We had separate admissions.

F: Yeah. [laughs]

KBF: And we were smarter than they were, from what I unders– And they had separate – You know, we graduated with a Brown degree but we were accepted separately.

F: [01:40:00] We were...

F: That’s not the case?

MPH: There were only two –

F: One in 12.

F: We were a smaller group.

MPH: – there were 250 –

F: Two hundred?

MPH: – of us – or 214 of us and there were 750 of them when we started. And we graduated –

NR: – 1 in 12 –

MPH: – 211.

NR: – were accepted in our class.

F: How many?

NR: One of 12 applicants, in our class. Each of us was accepted and –

F: So we are smarter than they are.

NR: – 11 didn't get in. So. And I don't know what the number was...

NB: But today the – today the admit rate is just about – That's 8%, right, 1 of 12? And the admit rate now is probably just a little below that. It's closer to our level than their level.

F: Really?

EB: Well, I would say –

F: But then [now?] they apply to...

F: I think...

EB: – well, partly, the Brown experience –

F: I get...

EB: – and my education really set –

F: And many more applicant.

EB: – the future direction of my life, which wasn't what I came in with. I had much vaguer ideas. But I will also say I think, at least at the time, the [01:41:00] combination of a women's school inside a coeducational university, which I think a lot of us are getting at, was really terrific. We – And unlike some of the other places where there were smaller women's groups, the women were supposedly the B students, we knew we were statistically smarter. And it did give us some self-confidence.

F: True.

EB: And yet, at the same time, we were having classes with the men. We were both getting a full range of opinions but also able, at times, to feel superior. [laughter]

F: And I regret that our hat says Brown 1965, not Pembroke.

F: Yeah.

F: There wasn't enough money for two sets of hats.

F: Ah!

F: Seriously, there wasn't.

F: But we'll still keep you as president [laughter] –

F: Oh, [01:42:00] no.

F: – forever.

F: You...

NB: Well, you could, of course give them Pembroke hats.

F: Fifty-five wanted Pembroke hats.

F: People don't know wh– know what Pembroke is anymore, unfortunately.

F: No, they don't.

F: No.

F: No.

ADL: I regret that. Because I did. I really valued, as you said, the fact that it was a women's college within the men's. And I was really delighted to have the –

JW: But it was important also, because it was our generation.

F: Yeah.

JW: And nowadays, you know, women have such different expectations and lives –

F: Yeah. Mm-hmm.

JW: – that it wouldn't work for contemporary women, I don't think.

NB: Or Sweet Briar wouldn't have closed last week.

JW: But that was all girls.

NB: I know, but. And horses.

JW: And horses.

F: Have we met your expectations, Wendy?

F: Yes. Thank you.

F: Thank you.

F: We're all tired.

WK: Any last words?

F: No.

WK: Thank you all for –

F: Please, no.

NB: [laughs] Right.

WK: – spending part of your reunion here.

NB: Done.

F: Thank – [01:43:03]

- END -