

Howard E. Brown Interview

June 25, 1986

This is Betty Turnell, speaking for the Decatur Public Library. Our guest today is Mr. Howard E. Brown, President of Richland Community College.

Q. Mr. Brown, you must have spent most of your life in or near a classroom! How did you become a college president? At the age of six, did you say to your mother, "When I grow up, I want to be a college president?"

A. Betty, I'm afraid it didn't happen that way. I was born and raised in Springfield, Illinois. I grew up within the shadow of the capitol building - a few blocks from the capitol. I came from wonderful parents. My mother had a very interesting name. Her name was Ida Arizona Sharpe (her maiden name before she married my father). My father's name was Lorenzo Dow Brown. My father was named after a very prominent Methodist missionary who came to America with John Wesley's movement for the Methodist church. He served as an evangelist for the pioneers and the Indians.

My father then was named after this very interesting and provocative missionary to the United States.

So I was born and raised in Springfield and attended Springfield schools and graduated from Springfield High School in 1941. I graduated from high school at the beginning of World War II. I went to Illinois Wesleyan University to start with. At that point in my life, Methodism was so enthralling that I was considering the Methodist ministry. Instead,

I was due to be drafted into the army but volunteered before the draft ever reached me. I served in the 104th infantry division in the European theatre of war. I was in Europe a little over a year and came out of that unwounded and unscathed - very lucky, as a matter of fact.

Q. What activities did you take part in while you were there?

A. As I mentioned, I was in the 104th infantry division. It was called the "Timber Wolf" division. Our division's commander had served in North Africa during the North African campaign. His name was General Terry Allen. It was a very exciting division. We were in the battle of France, the battle of Holland, the battle of Belgium, of Luxembourg, and eventually wound up going through the Siegfried line into Germany and met the Russians on the Elbe River when the war was over.

Q. Can you tell us about that historic meeting?

A. It was a very interesting thing. As you know, the Potsdam and the Yalta conferences had pretty well decided what the boundaries were going to be when the war was over. We waited on the Elbe River for about four weeks waiting for the Russians to take Berlin. The way the war was going caused thousands of Germans to surrender to us to try to escape the Russian troops. It was a chance for us to have gone into Berlin and have taken Berlin.

Q. Did Russia put pressure on us not to do that before they were able to enter?

A. Yes. That was arranged at the Yalta conference between President Roosevelt and Stalin to determine where those boundaries would be. So we waited at the Elbe River.

Q. Following all this, then you returned to the United States?

- A. Yes. I returned to the United States. The war in Japan was still going on. I happened to be lucky enough to return to the United States with the advance party of our division to San Luis Obispo in California, to prepare a camp there for the return of our division, who were going to be trained in amphibious warfare for the invasion of Japan.
- Q. I happen to know in education that the close of the war was a very exciting time in education. Students would return with so much ambition, so many pent-up plans, and such exciting experiences that it was a very exciting time for people ready to enter their careers. Did you have that experience?
- A. Yes, I did. World War II certainly made an impression on me - going in at the age of 19.

When I came home, I decided that I wanted to teach because I had had an experience of teaching illiterates in the army. In the company I was in I was the only one who had had some college experience. The company commander asked me if I would mind taking some young men (this happened while we were still in basic training in the United States) and teach these young men how to read and write. That's how I got turned on to teaching even though I was not a trained teacher at that time. I had been in a liberal arts college and had studied English and history. I found that I had a talent for teaching people. When I returned from World War II I was stamped with the brand of teaching. I was married during the war and my wife, Helen Bundy - now Helen Bundy Brown, of course - lived in Owaneco, Illinois, a small town just southeast of Taylorville. Helen and I were married during the war. She went on and finished college while I

was in the service. When I came back from the service, Helen taught in the Bloomington school system while I finished my last two years of college. I graduated at Illinois State Normal University, as it was called in those days with my Bachelor of Science degree in teaching. Then we went to Blue Mound.

Helen's parents and my parents were still living. We decided we wanted to locate somewhere near our parents. Blue Mound was a kind of in-between place. It is about 15 miles southwest of Decatur. We went to Blue Mound to stay a couple of years of teaching, but we liked the community so well that we stayed there twenty years! I started as a teacher, coached basketball and baseball in that community. Then I saw the need to get a graduate degree. I went to Colorado University at Greeley, Colorado, and finished my Master's degree there. I came back and was offered the principalship of the high school. Following that, the superintendent moved on, and I was offered the superintendency of that school system. I must say that I have the greatest admiration for that little community.

I went there as a teacher in 1948 and I stayed there until 1965. During that time we produced some excellent students down there - doctors, lawyers, all kinds of professional people, excellent farmers. It's a marvelous community. Our three children were born while we lived there. The oldest is a boy named Bill Brown. He's a farm manager with the Citizen's Bank here in Decatur. Our next child, a daughter named Becky, is now married to Ware Flora. They are in the jewelry business in Decatur. Our youngest daughter is Sally, who incidentally has a beautiful singing voice (you may have heard her in parts of that cantata The Requiem given

recently at church). All of our children graduated from college. Sally started at the University of Illinois, came back to Millikin, where she received a degree, and then went on to Northwestern University and received a degree in physical therapy. She has been a physical therapist at Decatur Memorial Hospital where she has a very fine career. Sally is married to Stephen Schepper. They have a daughter named Sarah and a baby son, Philip. Sally is working only part time now.

That tells you a little about my family. My wife Helen was trained as a home economics teacher, but she became interested in reading and received her master's degree in reading. She taught English and reading in the Macon School District. She also taught in Bloomington while I was in college and at Centennial here in Decatur for a while and then taught in Macon for 20 years. She has now been retired for three years.

Q. In a way your whole family has been oriented around education, hasn't it?

A. That's correct.

Q. What was your motivation to change from classroom teaching to administration?

A. First of all, you can't take the teacher out of the teacher. I enjoyed teaching. When I received my Master's Degree, I was not interested in administration. I just wanted to further myself in the teaching field. But like most administrators, the opportunity presented itself - somebody asked me if I would be interested in doing it and at that that point I decided to give it a try and see if I would like it. I've always been a "people's person". I found administration very interesting and decided to continue with it. I was superintendent of schools at Blue Mound for ten years and then the opportunity came along to be County Superintendent of

Schools. A Good friend of mine. Bill Woodward, held that position. Bill Woodward died in office. I thought, "That's a job I might be interested in." I had never been very active in politics, but I decided to make the contacts to see if I could get the appointment. I was lucky and qualified, and the Republican party of Macon County appointed me to fulfill Mr. Woodward's term. Then I ran on my own for office five times and was elected. In only two of those four-year terms was I opposed for office. I was very lucky there.

Q. You also were a regional superintendent. Did that come after you became county superintendent? What is the difference between these two?

A. During the time that I was county superintendent the laws in Illinois changed, establishing regions in the state. All counties over 100,000 population automatically became regions of their own. There are 57 regional offices in Illinois now. They diluted the number by the population base of the county. There used to be a county superintendent in every county in Illinois - 102 counties. These were reduced to 57, which is the number they have now.

Q. I believe you were regional superintendent when you had the opportunity to become president of Richland?

A. My interest in Richland Community College goes back a long way. When Richland Community College was first being talked about back in the 70's, I served on the first steering committee of the college to help establish a community college in this area. That was very fascinating to me. As a matter of fact, the first time it was voted on, it failed by just a few votes. All of us who had worked on it were very disappointed with that

failure. We thought it would have been a marvelous district. That was much larger in geographic scope than it is now. We were all disappointed in that. The steering committee decided to come back fairly rapidly after the first defeat and ask the people to vote on it again. We chose the communities that had passed the issue the first time around but even the second time it failed by a little. Of course, then it was dropped for a while. Eventually it became a community college by Decatur themselves voting to form a community college district. Part of the community college law requires that any district contiguous with a community college district could come into the district voluntarily or they could petition to come in. Most of the districts that are in the college district here at Richland Community College chose to come in by virtue of being contiguous with the district. They didn't have to go to a vote of their people to join. It finally came around that people realized that the community college was a good idea that would serve their needs very well. Looking back, Betty, I thought of applying for the presidency the first time that the college was voted in, but I enjoyed what I was doing so much that I decided I'd better not. The desire was there. I have no regrets about waiting this late to do it. I had given it a lot of consideration but did not apply the first time a president was employed at Richland Community College.

Q. Community colleges are a state-wide phenomenon. Are they junior colleges?

A. No. First of all, these state institutions are all called community colleges with the exception of Joliet. That was the first community college in America. It is still called "Joliet Junior College", but all the rest are known as "community colleges."

Q. Do they give a four-year degree?

A. No, they do not give a four-year degree. They are two-year colleges. The two-year colleges are required by law in Illinois to offer various kinds of programs. Those programs are in the area of transfer credit. A large percentage of students who come to Richland transfer to senior institutions for their last two years. In fact, the largest number of students who graduate at Richland Community College transfer to Millikin University. Then they go to all other colleges and universities in Illinois. We have a lot who go to Eastern, to Illinois State at Normal, to Sangamon State at Springfield, and to the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

Q. What is the nature of your student body - where they come from, their needs, and so on?

A. I'd be happy to talk about that. As I mentioned earlier, there are certain requirements by law of the kinds of programs that must be offered by a community college. The transfer program is one of them. Then there is a strong emphasis on vocational-technical education. A third one is a program for those who are disadvantaged educationally. We run a tremendous program here on the General Educational Development program, G.E.D., as it is commonly called. This teaches all kinds of literary skills. Another function is a strong adult and continuing education program. We offer all kinds of courses in our various communities around the district. We have an extension center at Clinton, for instance, where we offer all kinds of courses. We offer courses in Blue Mound and in Stonington and in



Moweaqua and in Assumption and in Cerro Gordo and Illiopolis and Mt. Zion. We offer courses all over the area for adults and students.

Q. Let's talk about the assets Richland offers, not just for those who attend but for the community. What does Richland do for the average person in Decatur?

A. First of all, the quality of life of our community, in my opinion, is raised considerably by having a community college. Community colleges give people an opportunity, both students and adults, to further themselves in terms of their education. We have older students who come - as a matter of fact, the average age of students attending is about 26. That is true here. They go into all kinds of fields. They go into electronics, into teaching, into law and medical schools. We have several C.P.A.'s who have gone here and then gone on to a senior institution to finish their certified public accountancy. We have students in business who work in offices and factories - all kinds of occupations and jobs. As a matter of fact, I can foresee the time when many businesses will require their workers to have an associate degree from a community college to qualify for work in their factory or business.

Q. So you spread the good not only to the student but also to the businesses and community. Tell me, where do these students live?

A. All right. The bulk of our students have their base in Decatur, but many of our students come from our outlying districts as well - from Mt. Zion, from Macon, from Moweaqua, from Blue Mound, from Assumption, from Stonington, from Illiopolis, from Clinton, in the north end of our district, from Cerro Gordo, from Maroa. All of the high school districts in Macon County belong to the community college. We have 14 school districts that send their students to Richland Community College.

- Q. So they have the advantages of living at home? It's not so expensive to attend college if you can stay at home.
- A. If you can be a commuter and commute back and forth go to to a community college for two years, it is much less expensive. We have many students who drive here every day. In fact, our parking lot in this temporary facility we have here will hold about 650 cars. There are times when it's very difficult to find a parking place in Park 101.
- Q. While we're talking about temporary facilities, let's talk about buildings. I think the problem of where the college would be housed is very interesting. Why don't you tell us how the building program progressed?
- A. All right. First of all, I'll give you a little background. Choosing a site for Richland Community College was a very traumatic experience for this community. I mentioned to you before the previous failures of the vote to establish a college here. Then it seemed as though the community got into a dispute about where the college ought to be located. Even after the college was established, the first site chosen as a temporary site was the old Millikin Bank building. The college spent several years in that old bank building in downtown Decatur. Then, the college outgrew that place rather quickly; in the meantime the First National Bank had bought the building and wanted to tear the building down and make a parking lot there. So it was necessary for the college to move into another temporary facility. During this time, the board of trustees of the college had taken an option on a site west of Decatur in the Wilcox addition; which would have been a nice site for the college. That site was voted on by the public and failed. It failed by around 58 votes - a very small number. So the establishment of the college was a long, traumatic experience and the choosing of a site that

would be appropriate was a very long, tedious problem for the board of trustees of the college.

Finally, the board of trustees bought a site on the corner of Brush College Road and Rea's Bridge Road. It's a 117 acre area, a beautiful, beautiful spot for a college just off the interstate as you come off the Route 48 exit, the Oreana exit. It's just south of there and will be a very nice spot for the college.

Q. What are your plans there? Will you build a campus?

A. It's a campus site - 117 acres there, and the building plans are completed now. The architectural firm in Decatur - the architecture and engineering corporation of Mr. Ernie Lohr - designed it. He is the architect for the project. One of the unique things about building this building that we are in the process of doing now in June of 1986 was the fact that the governor of the state of Illinois, Gov. James Thompson, promoted a program called "Build Illinois." This was a project by the governor to stimulate the economy of Illinois. Our local representatives - and I want to give credit to those people who worked on this as a part of this historic recording. They are Senator James Rupp from our community here, Mr. Michael Tate, representative in the House, Mr. Sam Vinson, representative from the Clinton area, Senator Sommer from a part of our northwest district, Senator Maitland from Bloomington, a part of whose district is in our particular territory. Mr. John Dunn, a House member here from Decatur, was very instrumental. Mr. Dunn is a Democrat, and Mr. Vinson and Mr. Tate and Senator Rupp are Republicans. They worked both sides of the House and the Senate promoting this issue of "Build Illinois" of which Richland Community College was a part. They urged the legislature to get the state to participate to the tune of

\$15 million. Those legislators

End of cassette side A. Reverse cassette to side B.

in our area are certainly to be commended for carrying this "Build Illinois" project through the legislature. I happened to be over there the day that it was finally voted and was elated at the way it all came out. The bonds for the campus were secured. It was one of the few projects in "Build Illinois" that had anything to do with a community college.

While I'm on this topic, I must say that the Board of Trustees of the college at that time - and I'm going to cite one particular individual who had a great deal to do with the successful passage of that piece of legislation in Springfield. He is one of our trustees - Dr. Hal Gronlund of Clinton. He had very active political connections in Springfield and was in Springfield spending much time lobbying for this particular piece of legislation. Also Mr. Sam Vinson, the House member from the district, was a floor leader for the Republican Party and the Governor. I can safely say to you that he was a big influence in keeping that project within the "Build Illinois" scope.

One of the great advantages of that was the fact that the new campus would be built all in one full swoop. Most generally, community colleges are built in three stages. You get these phases spread out over a number of years. But "Build Illinois" put the whole campus for Richland Community College in one project. So we will be building a 150,000

square foot first unit of our campus, which includes all of our classrooms, laboratories, lecture rooms, and the whole thing. We did not have to wait five or six years to get all three stages done. That was the real advantage of being in the "Build Illinois".

I must say to you that it was a calculated risk on the part of the Board of Trustees to wrap their package up all in one piece.

"Build Illinois" was such a controversial, political issue during the 1985-86 political year that it was a calculated risk. But it happened to turn out very fine for Richland College.

Q. It's going to be a great day when you move in and get started. When do you think this will take place?

A. During all this time of planning and pre-planning, the architectural firm was working on the plans of this building. As I mentioned before, it will cover 150,000 square feet of classrooms, laboratories, parking, etc. We'll have enough parking for about 1000 cars at this campus. That shows you the need of being a commuter college. The other unique factor is that it is a prairie style of architecture - a very low profile kind of building. It will have two wings. It's crucible in shape - that's significant to our rural Illinois setting. It will have the latest technology - computer and electronic technology - all the latest techniques. We learned a great deal from the other community colleges which were built. Fortunately, we were able to profit from some of their mistakes. Let me give you an example. Our college will have a tremendously high "R" rating for energy saving. The building is constructed in a way that makes it less of an energy-burner (from air

conditioning, lights, etc.) than the present temporary facilities we are in. We have about 57,000 square feet in the temporary facility in deference to 150,000 in the new campus. The new campus will have a higher "R" rating and will save more energy than we do at this building we are in right now - by about 50%. So that's one place we save by building at the time we are.

I'm very pleased with the design of the new campus.

The ground-breaking will be held July 19, 1986, at 12 noon on the site where the college will be built. Governor Thompson will be flying in on that day to turn the first spade of dirt. We are inviting the community - all the citizens - to attend that ground breaking. All the state dignitaries will be here - the community college board of Illinois, the board of higher education, our local legislators, the mayors of all the towns which the college serves, the city councils, every person we can think of will receive a written invitation. Those who don't receive written invitations are invited by the college trustees and myself to attend the ground breaking on that day.

Q. That will really be an exciting day.

A. Yes, it will.

Q. Now, in your duties as president of an organization like this we know that you have many decisions to make - budget, for example, must be a tremendously important part of your operation and, of course, we have talked about the students, the courses of study, buildings, etc. Would you like to say something about your staff and faculty?

A. Yes, I would. This is a very important facet of this college.

From the time the college opened, Dr. Murray Deutsch, who came to Richland when they were located in the old Millikin Bank building, was the first president. He was a very fine leader and hired a very excellent teaching staff. Many of those people are still with the college. They liked Richland; they liked our community and they stayed with us.

The one thing I'm proud of with that faculty is that the students who graduate here and who transfer to other colleges and universities - senior institutions - consistently do better than the native students who are enrolled in those institutions. They consistently make higher grade averages than the normal students admitted to those schools and almost without question every semester our students who are transferred to senior institutions do better than other community college students who have transferred from other places in the state of Illinois. Credit for that has to be given to the excellent dedicated teaching in our college. I'm very proud of the faculty here. We have many Ph.D.'s who teach in this school, from mathematics, to chemistry, to physics, to computer science. We have a real excellent teaching faculty here. My administrators here - three deans - dean of student development Mr. Wayne Knopf, who does an excellent job with all the registration of the college students and the counseling of college students. The dean of instruction is Mr. Bob Rose, who has been with the college almost from day 1. He started as an associate dean.

Mr. Knopf has also been with the college from early days.

We have our business dean, Mr. Mike Ross, who happens to be a trained CPA as well as having a law degree.

So we have three fine deans.

Then we have department chairmen in the college. They are in direct contact with the faculty on a day-to-day basis.

Q. You should certainly be congratulated on a very fine operation that is a great asset to the community. We'll be looking forward to your new campus and wish you the very best of experiences as you move into this new phase of Richland Community College. It must be very satisfying to see a project grow and prosper as this has.

A. Yes, it is. We have many other plans on the drawing board for Richland. During the time that I've been here, as an example, we have established a Richland College Foundation. The Foundation is chaired by Mr. Bruce Campbell, who is in the real estate business in Decatur. The foundation has many project ideas for the school which they are working on.

We have a couple of ideas which are still on the drawing board. As you may know or may not know, our campus is located nine-tenths of a mile from the new coal-generation power plant that Archer-Daniel Midland Company is building. We have been talking to Archer Daniels Midland Company about their furnishing hot water for our heating and air conditioning. If everything happens and falls in place as it should, Archer Daniel Midland will furnish the heat, air conditioning, and hot water for the college "for free" for a ten year period. During that particular period of time, if Arther Daniels Midland needs to change or cannot continue to furnish this service, they will replace all of the equipment necessary for us to heat or air condition our building. After the ten-year period, if this plan comes to fruition, the Archer Daniels Midland Company will furnish hot water to us at their cost.



- Q. Isn't this a striking example of how groups can work together for the good of the community?
- A. That's right. You might say that putting the word "COMMUNITY" in capital letters in "Richland Community College" is the best way to describe the system - to work with the local citizenry - to work with the schools in our area, to offer courses in our summer school of 1986. We have many students here who plan to take courses this summer to transfer back to their regular colleges.
- Q. It all sounds very exciting - I know you are a very busy person, but you can't spend all your time in your office, Mr. Brown. We know, for example, that you have a beautiful singing voice and that you have contributed a great deal to the community by means of your singing. Did you ever think of singing as a career?
- A. As a matter of fact, yes I did. I got started singing as a young person in high school. My mother was a very musical person. She wanted me to take voice lessons. She insisted that I take voice lessons when I was in high school. At the time I was doing that, I was not all that enthusiastic about it, to be honest about it. But she insisted, and there were a few things I wanted to do then such as playing on athletic teams in high school.
- She said, "Howard, if you are going to do that, you're going to have to continue your voice lessons."
- She held that over my head. I have been eternally grateful to her for that - a loving mother who saw that music could be a real lifetime enjoyment.

So I have sung practically all of my life. I sang in my home church choir in Springfield in the Methodist church junior choir and senior choir. Then I always enjoyed entertaining; when I was in the service I sang with our division band. I sang on several occasions when Hollywood stars would come to our camp to entertain. Red Skelton, for instance, had a show at our camp once, and I sang a couple of numbers with the band during that outing. The Bob Hope show came to one of our camps one time, and I sang a couple of numbers with the band.

So I was pretty close to the entertainment business. I never really struck out in that area to make a career of it, but singing has been a continual enjoyment of mine. Since that time, I have sung many times for various churches in town when their choirs are on vacation. I have also sung on many public occasions. If I had \$1 for every time I have sung the national anthem or "God Bless America" at public events, I would be a millionaire. I have done that so much and have enjoyed every bit of it. It's been real fun for me.

Q. Certainly the people of Decatur have enjoyed it too... Now, I happen to know that you are a member of the First United Methodist church in Decatur. Will you tell us something of your association with that church?

A. I'd be happy to. I'd like to go back a bit with Methodism if I may. As I mentioned in the earlier part of this tape, the Methodist church made a real impact on my life. The reason I went to Wesleyan University to start with was because of the influence of our Methodist Church in

Springfield. Having my family so steeped in the Methodist tradition was an influence. Helen and I were active in the Blue Mound Methodist church. I was Sunday School superintendent there, and I taught Sunday School classes there. As an adult, I even taught first grade children in a Sunday School class. Then I was a licensed lay speaker for the Methodist church.

This is rather an interesting story. When we decided to move to Decatur after I had been elected county superintendent of schools, one of my daughters, Becky, had a friend who sang in the First United Methodist Church high school choir there (Sound quality of cassette is not too good here.) They had a marvelous choir there. So this girl by the name of Suzy Brown invited my daughter to sing in the choir of the First United Methodist Church. So that drew us to that church. The first Sunday we came and saw our daughter singing in that choir there was no question where we were going to church. We have so many fine friends there and have so many fine acquaintances there - including Betty Turnell. I think she will agree with me it's a fine congregation and for a big church it's very friendly and cordial and invites new comers to the arms of the church.

Q. And it's a beautiful building. The location was an issue at one time I understand - whether the church should remain in that down town area. What do you think of the decision to remain there?

A. Of course, I think the First United Methodist church is a down-town church located in an ideal spot for a down-town denomination. There was some talk at one time that maybe it was rather foolish to maintain that beautiful sanctuary. In future years we are going to pay the price in terms of keeping

it in good shape. The old Gastman School was located right across the street on North Street and Church. The church several years ago bought it and tore down the school and made a nice parking lot there. Some members of the congregation thought that was a little foolish, but I think in years to come the church will be very pleased that they made that move. (Sound quality deteriorates here.)

I guess I'll have to brag on Decatur a little bit. During the years of 1985 and 1986 there has been a real downturn in the economy for us. We have been a very industrial type of town with the Caterpillar, Firestone, Staley, and Mueller companies and many other fine companies - Borg-Warner and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. With the downturn in the economy we've suffered a lot here.

Our church and our community have opened their arms to help the community of Decatur through this period. Our church has had one of the big food pantries. We've also had the Good Samaritan Inn, which was started by one of our associate ministers to feed at least one hot meal a day to people who need it. That has been a very rewarding experience.

I guess I can't speak about Decatur without talking about some of the organizations I belong to.

First of all, I've served on about every major board in this town. I've been president of Rotary Club. I've been in Rotary for well over 20 years now. I was a member in Blue Mound.

I've served as president of the Decatur Club. I've been on the Salvation Army Board. I was on the United Way Board and was President of that. I was on the Chamber of Commerce Board. I served as president

of the Mental Health Association in Decatur. I was a member of the Ansar Shrine of the Masonic Lodge. I served on a relatively new board. It deals with the whole problem of children born with handicaps. It's called "The Early Childhood Registry". It's a registry that tries to counsel with and help young parents who are trying to help their child - to see that the proper nutrition takes place and we plan to follow those children to see that if the child is born with a handicap that we can line them up with the kinds of services that are available.

I guess my professional career and my career in the community have been very rewarding and very interesting for me. I've met a lot of people and have many friends. That's what makes a good community.

Q. Mr. Brown, you are a very fine example of the way in which that community works. We thank you for sharing your reminiscences with us.

You have been listening to the experiences of Mr. Howard E. Brown, President of Richland Community College, who is our guest today.

This is Betty Turnell serving as narrator. This recording was made on June 25, 1986, in President Brown's office at Richland Community College.