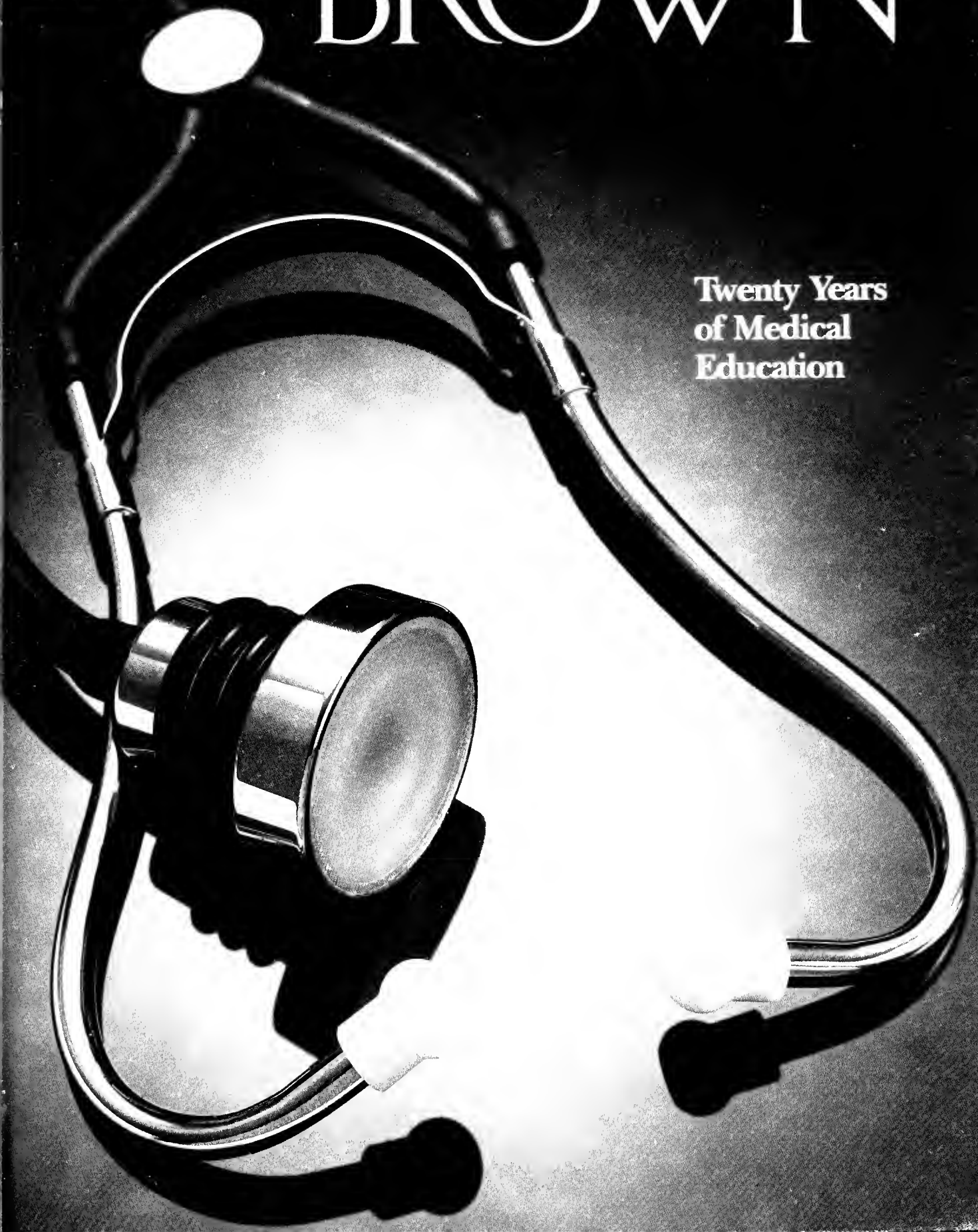


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

FEBRUARY 1984

BROWN

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Education**



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Hedric Smith, New York Times correspondent, July 1983.

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FACULTY:

Howard Swearer, president of Brown and Russian scholar

Mark Garrison, director of Brown's new Center for Foreign Policy Development and formerly director of the State Department's Office of Soviet Union Affairs

Tom Gleason, associate professor of history and formerly head of the Kennan Institute in Washington

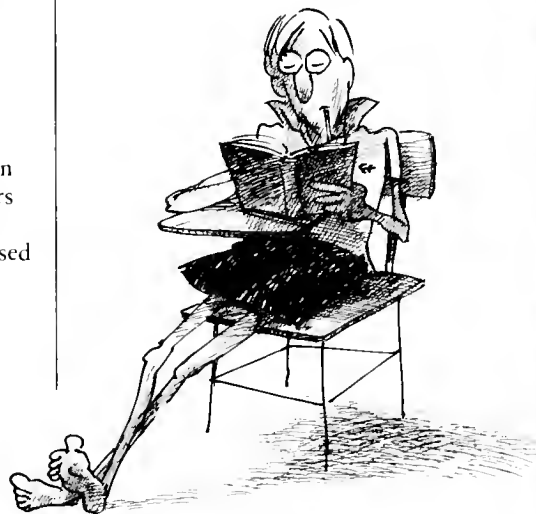
Victor Terras, professor of Slavic languages, and a native of Estonia



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We'll offer five or six workshops. You'll choose one and spend five afternoons immersed in music, the basics of computers, creative writing, geology, or one of several other topics.



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A program in Brown University's Continuing College. 401 863-2785.

FEBRUARY 1984
Volume 84, No. 5

BROWN

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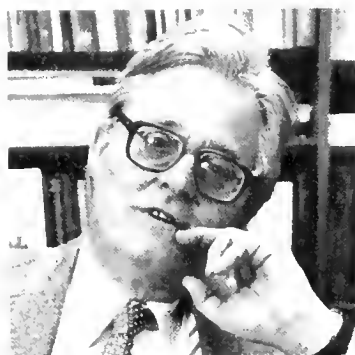
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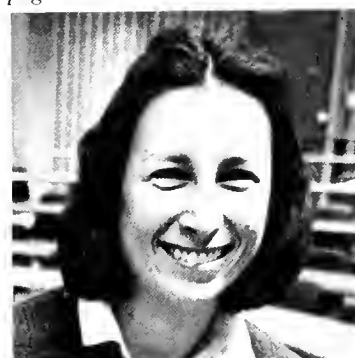
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Cover photograph
by John Forasté

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A Special Report on Medical Education at Brown

In 1963, Brown began offering an M.M.S. degree, and, in 1975, an M.D. Last October the medical school celebrated twenty years of twentieth century medicine at Brown. The *BAM* is devoting this issue to all aspects of medical education at the University: the curriculum, the faculty, the students.

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Is the Best Good Enough?

Despite the fact that American medical education is considered perhaps the best in the world, there is still concern about the quality of our present educational programs. Dr. Pierre M. Galletti, vice president (medicine and biology) at Brown, examines the state of medical education on the national level.

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A Conversation with Brown's Dean of Medicine

Dr. David Greer discusses the proposal for a unique Program for Liberal Medical Education, as well as the state of Brown's Program in Medicine.

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The Journey Toward the M.D.

Hippocrates said, "Wherever the art of medicine is loved, there also is the love of humanity." Some of the students who have chosen this art at Brown discuss their reasons for devoting their lives to the promotion of health.

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The Constant Search

The heart. The brain. Tumor cells. Old age. These are some areas of medical research ongoing at Brown. Five members of the medical faculty discuss their current projects.

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CARRYING THE MAIL

Andrew Wendel '84

ROTC

Editor: The faculty meeting's anti-ROTC vote [BAM, December/January] reminds me of the notorious Oxford University Union Society vote of the 1930s—"That this house will not fight for King or Country"—which was as unrepresentative of Oxford undergraduates, many of whom died shortly afterwards in the Battle of Britain and on the battlefields of Europe, as that meeting's vote was of our faculty. It is to be hoped that, in its decision on negotiations, the Corporation will take its clue from the ROTC questionnaire and not from an unrepresentative vote.

It is ironic that at the same faculty meeting the obituary notice for Pat Kenny was read—a man who combined the role of a distinguished major general with that of an esteemed professor and dean without apparent conflict and contradiction.

WALTER FREIBERGER

Campus

The writer, a graduate of the Universities of Melbourne and Cambridge, served as chairman of the Division of Applied Mathematics from 1976 to 1982.—Editor

Editor: The news of the pusillanimous actions of the ninety-one faculty members reached Mandeville, Louisiana, in the form of news clippings from the *Providence Journal* dated, of all things, December 7. I thought the date was very appropriate. We now have a Brown University faculty "day of infamy" as well as a "day of infamy" at the national level.

It is an absolute tragedy that the simple-minded actions of ninety-one faculty members will, in the final analysis, cause a significant number of fine young Americans to search for an excellent education at a university other than Brown. Not only will their pompous and selfish actions send a strong signal to the nation and the community that Brown is anti-national defense, but, moreover, their actions will erode, even to a greater degree,

alumni support. In the days of \$12,000-a-year education, every university needs all the alumni support it can muster.

Oh heck—maybe it's just as well that the proposal didn't pass. I would hate to have the ROTC go to the trouble and expense to re-establish itself on campus only to be thrown off campus again because some obscure assistant professor felt that it was a military act to send old C-rations and unused tentage to Lower Slobbovia.

The entire hasco of the faculty's action on ROTC at Brown can be summed up in a quote from John Stuart Mill, who said:

"War is an ugly thing, but not the ugliest of things. The decayed and degraded state of moral and patriotic feeling which thinks nothing worth a war, is worse . . . a man who has nothing which he cares about more than he does about his personal safety is a miserable creature who has no chance of being free, unless made and kept so by the existing of better men than himself."

Thank God that in the history of this great nation that there are today, have been in the past, and will be in the future "better men" than the Brown ninety-one!

One can only hope that the members of the Corporation will find the personal courage and the farsightedness to restore ROTC at Brown. For those employees who can't accept this, they are welcome to take their credentials elsewhere.

ANDREW E. ANDERSEN '53, Lt. Col. USMC (Ret.)

Mandeville, La.

Computers at Brown

Editor: Your articles [BAM, May and September] on wiring Brown with computers imply troubles. Part of my job is to coordinate use of computers by all researchers at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The two main problems I see are (a) non-computer-users who think we can



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U.S. Trust

When you do something very well
you simply cannot do it for everyone.

get anything from a computer easily, and (b) computer users who only know one brand of computer or software. From what the *BAM* reports, Brown is walking into both these traps.

Distributing computers because they can be obtained free is like distributing complete sets of Aristotle because they are free on a campus where few people speak Greek. As Professor Parmen-tier is quoted as saying, developing programs to make these computers work is a long job, and is not helped by hype about how easy to use they will some day be. A more solid approach would be extra sabbaticals for people to develop computer programs. These would indeed bring Brown to the cutting edge of computers. There is no short cut.

The other trap is limiting most users to the small number of computer makers who will donate their equipment. This is like limiting the library to publishers who donate their books. Computers are idiosyncratic; they are not yet standardized and interchangeable like library chairs. They are more like history books, which cover the same subject but take different approaches, and an educated person should know the difference. I see highly-paid people constantly wasting time, because they learned one or two computers or software packages and shrink from others. It is in the interest of IBM and Apple to hook students and faculty on their own machines. Then the students and other universities will some day buy many more IBMs and Apples, but Brown should see this as a bribe. The solution is to buy equal numbers from *many* companies, and also offer full teaching support and advice on students' and professors' own computers of all kinds. History professors gladly help students understand their outside reading. A computer science professor's role is the same.

PAUL BURKE '70, '72 A.M.
Washington, D.C.

Editor: Re the plan to install a network of computer workstations: Perhaps each screen should be subscripted with a small sign reading, "Who's in charge here?" to remind users and programmers alike that the machine is a tool with no more intelligence than a pen. Programmers would do well to hone their minds on structures of thought and language. Users should aggressively insist that the beast be harnessed to their purposes, and not allow themselves to be made to feel



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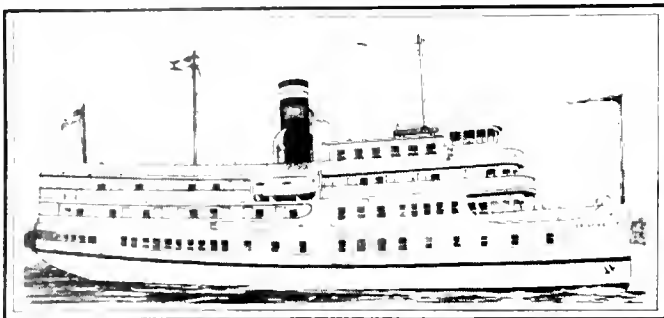
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inadequate when confronted with a badly programmed system.

The University can further the cause of good computing in an industry increasingly hustled by hot air artists by emphasizing the subordination of tools to mind and holding fast to the liberal arts as an overriding principle in setting up and using the network.

DAVID KANIG '80
San Francisco

Opening doors to other worlds

Editor: What welcome news (*BAM*, November) that Brown is demonstrating its commitment to international education with funding of faculty, students, and facilities at the Center for International Studies [CFIS]. Having spent my own junior year at Brown abroad—and been forever after afflicted with that incessant impulse to travel, as Professor Smith's mother forewarned—I am also one of those who firmly believe in the value of extended, and involved, overseas experience. Not only does it "broaden" the individual's perspectives and understanding, it also inevitably contributes to the "de-mythicization" of cultures. Movie-set Americans are no more representative of U.S. nationals than movie-set Japanese are of their countrymen. It does us *all* good to see the reality!

As you mention in the article, Cornell is also studying various alternatives to expand its foreign studies programs. CFIS' Foreign Studies Library staffed with returnees who share their experiences is an excellent means of encouraging wider interest and participation. I look forward to hearing more about what exciting programs and activities are sponsored.

LINDA SAGASER KAO '72
Ithaca, N.Y.

The writer is assistant to the dean of The Graduate School at Cornell.—Editor

Editor: I find it amusing that so many readers are stirred by the magazine's new type and design. What interests me is not the typeface or the design, but the content.

I tried gamely to sift through Anne Diffily's overlong, overwrought cover story on international studies. Not only were several different stories awkwardly combined into one tome, the lead was buried in the sixth paragraph. And how new are the offices at

2 Stimson, anyway?

Following closely behind the late-breaking lead paragraph is an astonishing series of editorial remarks which are both insulting and untrue. How dare this writer berate her readers for not knowing what the Autobahn is (which many of us do) and in the same breath criticize those who consider New York a hub of commerce and culture while simultaneously acknowledging this as fact.

If daunting, rambling journalism (if it can be called that) is what we have to look forward to in the *BAM*'s new format, then I urge a return to the old one. And send Miss [sic] Diffily off to a small-town newspaper whose circulation is 10,000 or less where she may practice her trade on less discriminating readers.

LAWRENCE JOSEPHS '80
Miami

Editor: I consider the article, "Opening Doors to Other Worlds and Other Ways," to be the most important statement ever to appear in your worthy publication.

H.W. MARSCHNER '31
Lakewood, N.J.

Editor: It was particularly nice that the article emphasized the importance of foreign language instruction.

For just this reason it was disappointing to see columnist Diffily say that Amy Young '84 was translating "loosely" when rendering the German word *Gastfreundlichkeit* as "guest-friendliness." Quite the contrary. Such a translation is extremely literal. A loose translation of *Gastfreundlichkeit* would be a freer rendering of the word into English, as "hospitality," for example.

HANNO T. BECK '82
Austin, Texas

Harold Prince's lecture

Editor: The Department of Theatre Arts was delighted to see the excellent coverage [*BAM*, November] given to the appearance of Harold Prince on October 15. However, the article suggests that Mr. Prince's appearance was planned as part of Parents Weekend. Although we were pleased that Mr. Prince's appearance coincided with that important event, our department would like to point out that this lecture, supported by the Mollie B. Mandeville Lectureship Fund, was part of an ongoing lecture series arranged and presented by Theatre Arts, which



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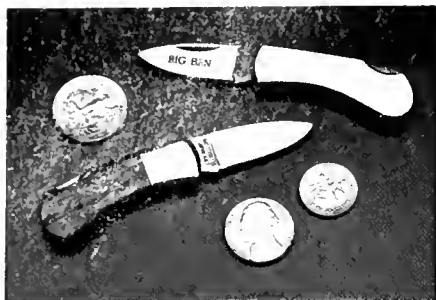
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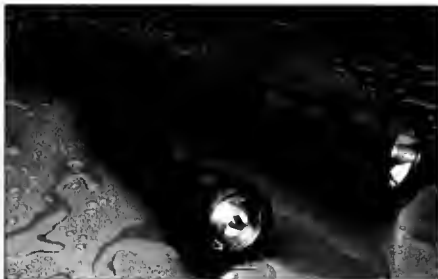
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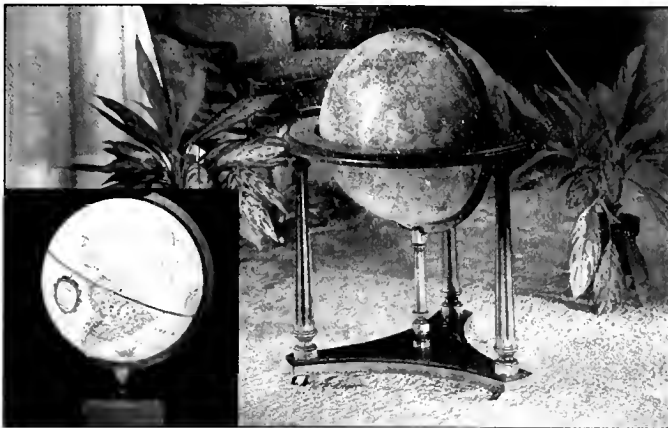


aircraft grade anodized aluminum, fully weather-proof, the barrel knurled for a sure grip. A spare bulb comes stored in the tail cap. It is nothing less than the most rugged flashlight on the market, the favorite of thousands of police officers, truckers and sportsmen. As proof of the pudding, it comes with a lifetime warranty (5 years on the switch, 1 on the reflector). We are pleased to offer this 13" Kel-Lite flashlight in black (takes 3 D batteries not included) at \$30.00 (\$3.95) #A651. An equally rugged but more spartan model without adjustable beam and with conventional slide off/on switch, 8 1/4" long and taking 3 C batteries (not included) costs only \$23.00 (\$2.95) #A652.

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GLOBES

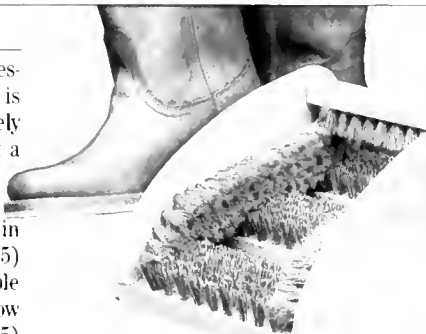
Globes may be the most important conceptual tools available today. They provide the *only* way to see the whole earth in true perspective. Flat world maps are misleading — Greenland shows up as large as South America — unless they are cut like the top of a picket fence, which isn't very helpful either. For real global consciousness, you need a real globe. It gives geographical features, countries and cities in accurate relationship to one another for ready reference. It also conveys something of the beauty and fragility of the planet as a whole — a 12" globe from 2' away approximates an astronaut's view of the Earth from 16,000 miles in space. But globes are more than just intellectual furniture — they are nice to live with. They bring pleasure along with their reference value. Carlyle, inset, is a 12" illuminated tabletop globe with raised relief in antique finish with half-meridian ring on a walnut finished wood base. The Carlyle globe stands



16 1/2" high and costs **\$65.00** (\$3.95) #A738. Lafayette, right, is a 16" illuminated globe, scaled at 500 miles to the inch. This is an elegant free standing globe with Gyro-Matic mounting in a traditional solid wood base with a rich fruit-wood finish. A full die-cast numbered meridian encircles the globe. 33" high. Map surface comes in a distinctive antique finish. Lafayette is a beautiful addition to home or office at **\$375.00** (\$9.95) #A926. Both globes have washable surfaces so you can trace satellite orbits with a crayon and come with a helpful 32-page handbook.

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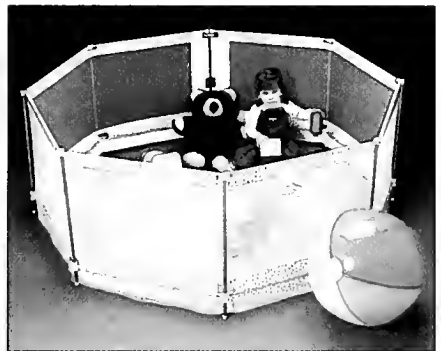


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DON B. WILMETH

Campus

The writer is chairman of the Department of Theatre Arts.—Editor

Surprised

Editor: I was surprised by your cheerful account of an Israeli reception in East Jerusalem in your November issue. Are you unaware of the fact that East Jerusalem is Arabic territory, occupied against the will of its legitimate inhabitants? Or do you wish to defend the Israeli policy of occupation and annexation?

JAN P. HOGENDIJK

Visiting Assistant Professor of the History of Mathematics

The story referred to was a report of a Brown reception held at the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research, which happens to be in East Jerusalem.—Editor

Insulting?

Editor: If your magazine is going to insult myself and my friends as "seemingly bland, predictable types" (Books, November), then please stop delivering it to my box. I already get enough trash in it.

RICHARD W. VORDER
BRUEGGE '85

Campus

The writer apparently missed the tongue placed firmly in the reviewer's cheek.—Editor

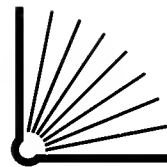
Anderson's resignation

Editor: Unless the BAM has previously or simultaneously with this letter revealed the following information which has been circulated among many interested alumni, this may be the first available disclosure to your readers of why John Anderson may have resigned. We will leave to them to judge which of the following reasons weighed most heavily in his decision:

1) Continued rejection of players by Brown admissions office, only to see many of these turn up at other Ivy colleges.

2) Demands by Athletic Director John Parry of Anderson that he revise

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his offensive system and make certain changes in his coaching staff.

3) Demands by Parry to concentrate recruiting on New England and adjacent states.

All of the above, and perhaps other reasons we aren't aware of, apparently caused Anderson to feel he couldn't tolerate the situation any longer. Of course, some alumni were critical of Anderson without knowing the reasons we've mentioned, and they're entitled to their opinions.

These conclusions may be drawn:

1) Since the new coach wasn't scheduled to be appointed until December 15, recruiting of freshmen will be hurt this coming year.

2) Interested alumni will be split into two factions, those who feel Anderson had intolerable handicaps and those who felt he was no longer capable of producing winners, regardless.

The undersigned are among those who feel Anderson's handicaps were insurmountable and that he has done a great job for Brown through all these years. In our opinion, it's Brown's loss, not Anderson's, that he resigned, leaving behind a great nucleus for a good team to his successor.

However, beyond that, the future for Brown football does not look bright to us, *unless* the handicaps outlined above are eliminated, and we don't see that happening *unless* there is new direction from the president of the University and/or others higher up in or out of the administration. *Unless* the direction is changed, a fallout effect is likely to be a tailing off of financial support of the University, and *that* would be most unfortunate, to say the least.

JOHN CHILD '29

Del Mar, Calif.

LOU FARBER '29

Tucson, Ariz.

TED GIDDINGS '29

Pittsfield, Mass.

Kappy's helpful note

Editor: I was reading Dave Ebbitt's letter [BAM, November] about Kappy to my wife, who said: "Did you ever tell anyone at Brown how you got your first job in advertising?"

"No, I don't think so," I told her.

"You should."

All right, this is what happened:

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- ☐ Royal Army Medical Corps (maroon-navy-lan)
- ☐ Argyle & Sutherland (navy-green-red-gold)
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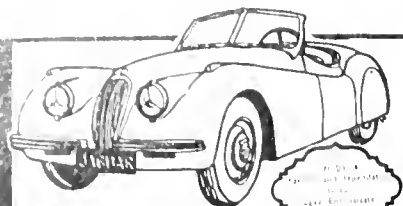
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couple of freelance writers.

I had the good fortune to take three courses with Kappy, including the short story and novel-writing projects. Like too many others I leaned on him as mentor and source of help and encouragement. I continued to do this after graduating.

One day he gave me a sealed letter, and said, "Go see Bo Bernstein."

Bo hired me on the spot, without telling me what was in the letter. It was an interesting apprenticeship. We had people like Jeff Donnell and Ruth Hussey's sister to read my too-clever commercials. My favorite announcer was a large, brash young man named Fred Friendly. Right, the same one who became a network [news] president.

The war came and I left to become a navigator and eventually a prisoner. Before I left I asked Bo what was in the letter from Kappy. He produced it. It was short and to the point, as he taught us to write.

"Dear Bernstein," it said. "Please hire this pleasant young goy as a writer, if you can. He has some talent." It was signed, "I.J. Kapstein."

Bo Bernstein became one of the legends in advertising. As for me, I have never in my life treasured anything more than that short note from Kappy.

NORMAN MORRISON '41

Malden, Mass.

The writer is advertising and promotion director of the Medford Daily Mercury, Malden Evening News, and Melrose Evening News.—Editor

Production Workshop

Editor: The article concerning Faunce House, in the October issue, made me think about the creation of institutions. In 1960, a group of students staged a collection of one-act plays in the courtyard beside Faunce House Theatre. The intent of the students was to provide an alternative to the then-existing drama program at Brown. The next P.W. production was staged in [what is now] the Leung Gallery because of weather. It was a one-time event, we thought. Twenty-three years later, Production Workshop has moved to new facilities.

GENE JALESKI '63

Stateline, Nev.

Head-of-state

Editor: Sandro Pertini's nose may be out of joint if he has read the No-

vember *BAM*. He always thought *he* was the Italian head-of-state. Bettino Craxi is head-of-government, which he would probably prefer to remain.

Don't despair, someday a head-of-state will show up at Brown.

ROBERT E. KIEFER '46

Evanston, Ill.

The new design

Editor: I am very unhappy about the *Monthly* presently. From a design standpoint the look of the overall pages with the black and white or color placements is good. But from a reader standpoint, with the very light face type and large masses of it without breakup with sub-paragraphs or otherwise, there is a discouragement to readership.

As far as I am concerned, the old typographical treatment of the *BAM* was much more satisfactory to me.

I render this opinion not only as a reader, but from the standpoint of a lifetime of dealing with graphic matters in both my advertising agency experience and in publishing.

PHILIP LUKIN '24

Palm Beach, Fla.

The writer is chairman and editorial director of the Palm Beach Pictorial.—Editor

The editor replies: The large volume of mail we have received about the new design of the magazine has been of the "good news and bad news" variety. The good news is that so many alumni and alumnae liked the old design. The bad news is that so many of our readers do not like the new design. Let me try to provide some answers to the many questions raised about the new design.

Why did we change the design? As I explained in my editor's note in the September issue, we—the Board of Editors and the staff—felt that, after fourteen years, it was time for a change. At least to us, the old format had become a little stale, in need of something new. We were encouraged by the Board to make a change now, rather than waiting until we had to make a change. The design firm we selected agreed with us that we did not need a radical redesign, just a freshening.

To us, the changes are not radical. Apparently, to many of our readers they are. The principal changes are a new typeface (Baskerville); justified columns, rather than ragged right; and rules between each column of type. Type size was increased from 8 point to 9 point in the class notes, and from 9 point to 10 point in the features. We thought the larger size face in the class notes would make them easier to read. Many of our readers do not think so.

Let me mention some of the complaints. One is the "large masses of type." Actually, there are not any more large masses of type than before. Apparently, the justified columns of type, slightly less space between lines, and slightly less space between columns have combined to make it seem otherwise. Another complaint is the lightness of the type. That is indeed correct, much to our surprise. We thought of Baskerville as a heavier typeface than Palatino (the old face), but it is not.

A third complaint is that the design is behind the times. With that one, we disagree. A look at most good commercial publications shows just how "in" rules are. And justified lines have never been "out." One writer claimed there are too many typefaces in use now. Actually, there is only one in the text, as there was before. We are using Baskerville, Baskerville bold, and Baskerville italic. Before, we were using Palatino, Palatino italic, and Palatino semi-bold. There is a second typeface now—Bauer heads and initials—but that is used only in the cover logo and the heads indicating regular departments.

The large volume of mail has caused us to take a second look, however, and we will make some changes. In this issue, we are increasing the space between columns to what it was previously. And there will be other changes in issues to come. So bear with us. Our goal is what it always has been: to provide you, the reader, with an informative, well-written, credible, and visually-attractive magazine. And we continue to welcome your comments.—R.M.R.

‘Underemployed’

Editor: Thank you for the publication of my letter to the editor in the November 1983 *Brown Alumni Monthly*. There is, however, an embarrassing printing error which I must call to your attention. In my letter, I commented that I have been chronically "underemployed," meaning that the jobs which I have had have required less training than I have acquired and, as a result, paid me less than I am capable of earning. In the printing of my letter, the word "underemployed" was changed to "unemployed," which constitutes a misrepresentation of my situation. I am employed.

Please rectify this error at your earliest opportunity.

MARTHA E. BANKS '73

Brecksville, Ohio

Our apologies for this typing error.—Editor

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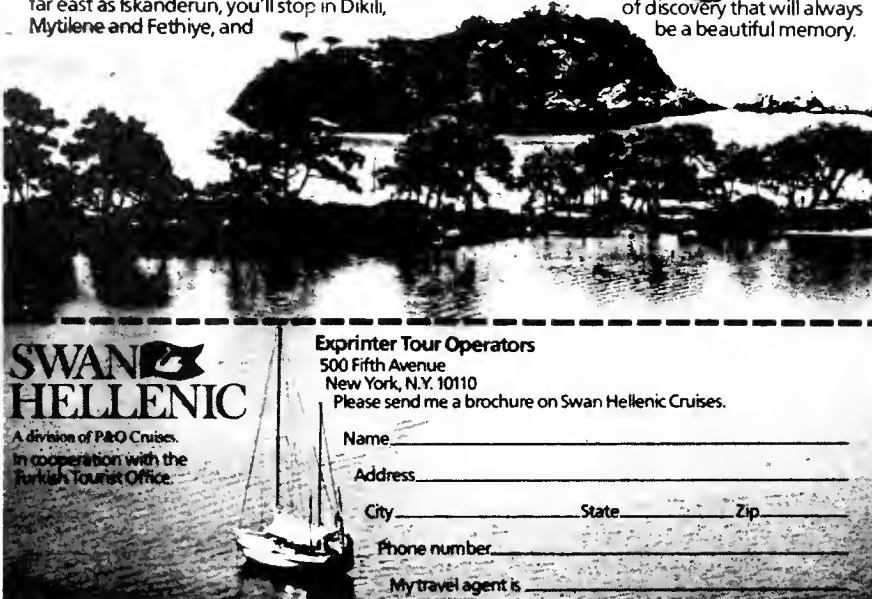
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UNDER THE ELMS

John Rosenberg talks about his plans for Brown football

Few events at Brown are as photographed or fussed over as the introduction of a new football coach. The press conference for this purpose comes after weeks of rumor and leaked stories; and the survivor of a grueling search process is officially released from the frying pan—and dropped into a fire of lights, cameras, and questions.

John Rosenberg, a defensive backfield coach for the Philadelphia Stars of the United States Football League, is that survivor, having managed to please a group composed of alumni, students, faculty, coaches, and administrators. As Athletic Director John Parry put it, "Most people said that our football search committee was too large and too diverse for one person to come in and impress everyone on that cross-section of constituencies ... However, John Rosenberg did just that."

Rosenberg seemed to have no trouble in his first encounter with the Providence press in December after he was named head coach. He deftly handled questions from reporters who seemed concerned that he might be lacking experience in developing offensive strategy. "To understand defense as I do," he said simply, "you must first understand offense." When a reporter asked him what he thought the biggest adjustment would be now that he is a head coach, Rosenberg cracked, "Answering questions like that one."

People around campus are calling Rosenberg a "Renaissance man." He is articulate, obviously bright, and holds a B.A. from Harvard as well as an M.Ed. in counseling from Penn State. None of this could have harmed his chances for a coaching job at a university where football is seen as only one part of the total educational scheme.

Born in Washington, D.C., Rosenberg grew up in Newton, Massachu-



JOHN FORASTE

John Rosenberg, says Joe Paterno, is "absolutely right for Brown."

setts, where he played high school football. "My family was not exactly football oriented," he says, "but as my brother and I got involved in sports, my parents became interested. In fact, my mother, at seventy-two, is now an astute football fan." At Harvard, Rosenberg was a linebacker and defensive back, and served as an assistant fresh-

man coach the year after he graduated. For the next two years, he was a part-time assistant coach and assistant director of financial aid at the University of Pittsburgh.

In 1970-71, he served under Joe Paterno '50 at Penn State as a part-time assistant coach. He was the defensive coordinator and recruiting coor-

dinator at Villanova before returning to Penn State to coordinate recruiting for the Nittany Lions from 1974 to 1976. In 1977 he coached Penn State's outside linebackers, and from 1978 until joining the Stars in 1982, he was defensive backfield coach at the university.

Glancing at Rosenberg's credentials or talking with him in his new office, one immediately concludes that recruiting is one of his strong points. "We want Brown football to have a clear and distinct image as a quality program," he comments. "This will help us when we go head to head with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in trying to attract prospects." He sees Brown as having a "friendly, less formal, more congenial atmosphere" than some of the other Ivies, and believes that if this is communicated, it can be a real magnet—especially in some of the regions where Rosenberg would like to step up recruiting efforts.

He and his staff (which so far includes Offensive Coordinator Tom Groom, a long-time assistant at Maryland; Defensive Backfield Coach Ron Brown '79, a holdover from John Anderson's staff; and Ollie Phillips, who coached linebackers at Duke for two years) plan extensive travel, but have an eye on several places in particular. "Western Pennsylvania is a good football area that really hasn't been harvested by Brown in the past," says Rosenberg. "I know many of the high school coaches and have a number of contacts there." Other possibilities include Ohio, the West Coast, and Sunbelt states like Florida and Texas. Louisiana, he notes, has the largest number of football players per capita in the country.

Rosenberg says that one of his major goals will be to put together "specific formulas for alumni assistance in recruiting." Pulling out an indexed notebook (of the type that will be distributed to interested alumni), he suggests that the kind of help he is looking for will involve more than a little required reading. He hopes that

alumni will take advantage of upcoming opportunities to put their interest in Bruin football to work. And he hopes that their interest remains high. "Whatever Brown alumni feel," says Rosenberg, "if they feel strongly, that's good." P.M.

Booming market boosts endowment

Brown's endowment surged a record 52.9 percent during fiscal year 1983, reflecting college and university endowment increases around the country. In the twelve months following June 30, 1982, the University's endowment went from \$127.8 million to \$196.3 million. According to Fred Bohen, senior vice president for finance and administration, Brown has out-performed the endowments at all but four or five other institutions.

As of December 31, 1983, Brown's endowment stood at \$197 million, according to Larry Robinson, deputy treasurer. The new increase stems from investments in the Student Loan Marketing Association ("Sallie Mae"). The University has purchased 43,094 shares of Sallie Mae stock since 1973, and, in September 1983, Sallie Mae authorized a 35-1 split.

Thanks to the booming 1982-83 stock market, the average college endowment increased 42 percent in a single year, according to a preliminary report of the annual survey by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

The highest return prior to this increase in the past ten years was in 1981, when the average endowment increased 14.6 percent. According to the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, the ten-year average increase was 9 percent. The rate of inflation in the same period rose 8.4 percent. K.H.

Magaziner and Borts: Trustee and professor square off in debate

The Greenhouse Compact—a proposal to improve Rhode Island's economy—has inspired heated political and philosophical arguments since it was announced by a special state commission early last fall. While Strategic Development Commission consultant and Brown trustee Ira Magaziner '69 (*BAM*, December/January) has been making speeches around the state to

muster support for the compact, some members of the Brown economics department have been vociferous in their written and spoken criticisms of the proposal.

In the vanguard of the Greenhouse Compact's detractors is Professor of Economics George Borts, a distinguished scholar who served as managing editor of the *American Economic Review* from 1969 through 1980. With his colleagues Allan Feldman and Herschel Grossman, Borts has written several op-ed-page analyses of the new plan for Rhode Island's economy. He also was the first person to debate a Greenhouse proponent—Magaziner—in a public setting. Informational presentations and debates by commission members and critics continue as the proposal heads for a statewide referendum, which may be held in April or May.

Borts and Magaziner aired their views face to face at a December 13 forum sponsored by the Rhode Island Council on Economic Education. About a half-dozen television cameras swiveled in the aisles of Roberts Hall on the Rhode Island College campus that evening. Several hundred spectators, the majority in business garb, listened to Peter Moore, director of RIC's Center for Economic Education, introduce the two speakers. Moore described the Greenhouse Compact as "the most ambitious undertaking ever proposed for Rhode Island ... The Compact would get the entire population of the state involved in a consensus for change."

His misgivings about the commission's report, Borts told the audience at RIC, were several: "Its misuses and misinterpretation of economic data; its errors of reasoning ... The report overstates the benefits and understates the costs of the Greenhouse Compact, and it doesn't address how to revive the morale of Rhode Island's business community."

State taxes and the administration of state laws, claimed Borts, are the main reasons behind Rhode Island's undesirable image in the business community. "Our taxes are high ... our social benefits are high ... our laws are enforced in a way which is biased against the business community ... The proposed taxes threaten the future of business in Rhode Island." Borts added that, contrary to the report's bleak picture of the state's standard of living, "Rhode Island is a good place to live. It cannot be claimed that we are suffering relatively or absolutely."

Finally, Borts suggested that the commission the Greenhouse Compact would establish to oversee its implementation would have insufficient controls on its actions. "We will not be able to use the political process to toss these people [appointed by the governor and General Assembly leaders, and confirmed by the Senate] out if it turns out they don't know what they are doing." In answer to a questioner who suggested comparisons between the Greenhouse Compact and the decision-making process in the Soviet Union, Borts said, "I'd be scared to death if Mr. Magaziner tried to pull these ideas on a national level ... We can vote out the guys in the State House, but we can't get rid of this guy," he added, pointing at his opponent.

Magaziner, who made notes on a legal pad while Borts spoke, argued that the economic approach advocated by Borts and some of his colleagues—one of cutting taxes and labor benefits and keeping wages low to attract business—"doesn't work, long-term ... Companies looking for low wages will eventually move offshore to Singapore, or Hong Kong or any one of a dozen low-wage countries.

"[Our] strategy is to invest in our economy ... to invest in industrial activities that low-wage countries cannot copy." As for the state of the state, Magaziner was blunt: "Let's make no mistake. The Rhode Island economy is in trouble and our problems are going to get worse if we don't do anything. Our standard of living is low, and it is getting worse relative to other states."

Magaziner outlined a number of checks designed to keep the unpaid, nineteen-member commission accountable to the state's citizens. "The governor or the legislature could take this commission out of existence at any time, if they feel and are prepared to justify to the people of Rhode Island that this commission is not working ..."

To the questioner who suggested a similarity between the Greenhouse plan and current U.S.S.R. policies, Magaziner answered simply, "We do not endorse the economic policies of the Soviet Union," and sat down.

As Dan Stets, a writer for the *Providence Journal*, observed a few days before the December 13 debate, "opposition [to the Greenhouse Compact] from the Brown economics department is not hard to understand. The faculty is conservative, and much more in tune with the type of supply-side economics being espoused by

President Reagan."

Magaziner and Borts seemed to have few, if any, points of agreement during their debate. To the sponsors of the event, that made it all the more effective. "We think this was probably the most important piece of information on the Greenhouse Compact made available to date," Peter Moore says of the forum. "It was the most balanced program on the subject."

Magaziner and Rhode Island Governor J. Joseph Garrahy will speak on campus about the Greenhouse Compact in mid-February. It is almost certain that their audience will include a few familiar faces: Professor George Borts and others from the Brown economics department. *A.D.*

PEOPLE

In the years shortly after World War II, Brown may have been the only college in the country where a student could knock the acting dean of students on his duff, cuss him out, and not be expelled for his efforts.

There were special circumstances, of course. The acting dean of students at that time happened to be **Wes Moulton** '31, who also doubled as hockey coach. There were few things Moulton liked better at that time than putting on the uniform and skating in a scrimmage against the varsity. "When I'm on the ice I'm a coach, not a dean," he'd tell the members of the varsity. "Treat me accordingly." They did.

A man of boundless energy, Wes Moulton was still working out with the hockey team just a year ago at an age when most men are content to get their exercise from a quick walk around the block. Five years ago this winter, when he was a relative youngster of 73, Moulton started at center ice and went one-on-one with Brown's top goalie ten times in a row. On seven of those sorties he easily faked out the goalie and tuckered the puck into the cage.

Just last summer, someone asked Moulton to cite his greatest athletic thrill at Brown. A group of eight or nine friends sat around a table at the Faculty Club waiting for the answer. The possibilities were endless. He was selected as Brown's first hockey All-



Wes Moulton—photographed in 1952.

American in 1931 and, twenty years later, was the fifth man named to the National Collegiate Hockey Hall of Fame. He was personally responsible for bringing hockey back to Brown in 1948. There were also the back-to-back Ivy League (it was called Pentagonal League then) titles in 1949-50 and 1950-51 and the trip to Colorado Springs in the spring of 1951, where Brown lost to Michigan in the NCAA finals. And there was his record, a 53-38 mark, second best among all Brown hockey coaches.

Wes Moulton hesitated only momentarily before giving his answer: "My biggest athletic thrill at Brown came every time I put on the uniform." The answer wasn't surprising. After his wife, Elise Joslin Moulton '29, Wes loved Brown University more than anything in this world. It was a good love affair, with both parties benefiting. Unfortunately, the association ended November 23 when Wes Moulton died after an illness of ten months.

Westcott Enoch Sumner Moulton was born in Boston and came to Brown with a solid reputation as a scholar-athlete at Williston Academy. He captained Brown's undefeated freshman hockey team and drew some attention by scoring seven goals one afternoon. In his next game, four days later, he scored seven more, giving him fourteen goals in fifty-five minutes of ice time. Despite being somewhat small for a center at 5'8" and 155 pounds, Moulton became the most exciting player in Eastern hockey circles

during the next three years.

A history major, Wes Moulton earned his master's in that field at Cornell in 1939 and later did further graduate work at North Carolina and Stanford. He spent a decade at Pomfret School as history teacher, athletic director, and coach of the three sports he played at Brown—hockey, baseball, and football. During World War II, he served as an officer in the Navy and wrote the history of the Armed Guard Center for the Naval Archives. Then came a year as instructor of history and assistant hockey coach at Yale before the inevitable return to Brown in February 1946 as director of intramural athletics and physical education.

At this point, there was one thing missing in Wes Moulton's life—hockey, a sport that Brown had dropped in 1939 because of the effects of the Great Depression. In the spring of 1947 Moulton went to see President Wriston on the matter. "What makes you think you can make hockey successful?" the president asked. Moulton made his case and a few months later hockey was restored to the Brown calendar, on an informal basis in 1947 and then as a varsity sport the next year.

After fourteen years as coach, dean, and development officer, Moulton returned to Williston Academy in 1960 as alumni secretary, director of development, and editor of the *Williston Bulletin*. On at least two occasions he won the American Alumni Council's top award for fund-raising, despite being in competition with colleges as well as prep schools.

In 1973, Moulton called his friends to say, "Elise and I are moving back to Providence. I'm retired and finally I'm going to be able to just take life easy." Who was he kidding? From his home at 155 Power Street, he once more became active in Brown affairs, serving on the Hall of Fame Committee, the board of directors of the Brown Club of Rhode Island, the Pops Concert group, and as secretary of the Brown Football Association. *Jay Barry '50*

F. Morris Cochran, vice president and business manager emeritus at Brown, died on August 26.

A graduate of Denison University, Cochran came to Brown in 1926 as business manager and six months later he was promoted to vice president and business manager. He assumed additional duties as deputy treasurer in 1948, and thereafter played a leading role in Brown's post-war development

and physical growth, including the construction of many buildings.

When he retired as vice president and business manager in 1966 (he continued to serve as deputy treasurer until 1970), President Barnaby Keeney said, "two presidents have been guided [by Cochran], and often restrained, by his prudence and wisdom."

Cochran is survived by his wife, Margaret, 421 Royal Bonnet Court, Shellpoint Village, Fort Myers, Florida 33901.

A member of the youngest alumni class was recently appointed assistant director of alumni relations. **Arnold James Lewis '83** has specific responsibility for working with Brown's Third World alumni. He will be trying to increase the numbers of minority alumni involved with interviewing applicants to Brown, sponsoring internships, attending reunions and Brown Club activities, and participating in the Third World Network, a group of alumni who remain involved in Third World affairs on campus. He will also work closely with the development office to raise the level of giving among Third World alumni.

Lewis, who concentrated in history at Brown, lettered in varsity track and field all four years. He was a staff photographer for the *Brown Daily Herald* and chairman of the communications committee of the Onyx Society, an organization of Afro-American students. Lewis moved back to Providence from St. Louis, where he was working as a trainee at Famous Barr, a department store.

Steven Jusczyk '72, previously suburban editor for the *Woonsocket (R.I.) Call*, is also a new assistant director of alumni relations. He will work with faculty, alumni volunteers, and Brown Clubs to develop lectures, tours, seminars and other programs for alumni across the country.

Prior to his position at the *Call*, Jusczyk wrote for three other area papers: the *Pawtucket Times*, the *Seekonk Sentinel*, and the *Cumberland-Lincoln News Leader*, where he was managing editor for two years. He has also served as assistant coordinator for public participation at the Water Quality Program, a project that the Environmental Protection Agency sponsored through Ecology Action of Rhode Island.

After twelve years of service to Brown, **Richard F. Seaman**, associate



Dick Seaman: A move to Skidmore.

vice president and director of development, has resigned to become vice president for development and alumni affairs at Skidmore College, effective January 1.

The twelve years that Seaman has worked in fund-raising at Brown have been years of enormous improvement in the fiscal health of the University. Seaman told the *George St. Journal* that, from 1971-77, Brown was ahead of its peers in taking a hard look at the fiscal realities it faced—cuts in government fellowship aid, double-digit inflation, huge energy cost increases. Brown began coping with itself financially, and, under the leadership of Howard Swearer, Seaman said, the University has been attracting record-breaking numbers of applicants, new sources of gift support, and has taken bold steps toward renovating the physical plant.

Seaman said he felt "privileged to have been part of the Campaign for Brown and to have played a central role in its development and implementation." Samuel Babbitt, vice president for development, says Seaman "kept the machinery going and kept the system in working order. While others may have done more visible tasks and taken the kudos, Dick made this possible."

Richard J. Goss will be leaving his position as dean of biological sciences to return to teaching and research full time. Now on sabbatic leave, Goss returned to the dean's office in January. His resignation will take effect on July 1.

JOHN FORASTÉ

Goss earned his Ph.D. at Harvard in 1952 and came to Brown that year as an instructor in biology. His administrative duties began in 1961, when he became executive officer for the department of biology. He became dean in 1977.

Nationally known for his research in tissue regeneration, Goss's most recent work involves the "biological clock" that governs the growth of antlers in deer, the only mammal capable of regenerating an anatomically complex appendage. His findings were published in *Deer Antlers: Regeneration, Function, and Evolution*, and have interested a range of specialists from endocrinologists to orthopedists, who find deer antlers to be a valuable model of skeletal growth and bone disease.

The University of Chicago honored one of its own this fall: Dr. **Arvin Glicksman**, chairman of the department of radiation medicine in Brown's Program in Medicine, received the University of Chicago's Distinguished Alumni Award for his contributions to the field of radiation oncology.

Glicksman is the chairman of the department of radiation oncology at Rhode Island Hospital and is on the staffs of Roger Williams, Women and Infants, and Pawtucket Memorial Hospitals. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Radiology and serves on study sections and advisory committees at the National Cancer Institute.

Brown has received an anonymous gift of \$100,000 to establish the **R. Bruce Lindsay** Fellowship, named in honor of the Hazard Professor of Physics Emeritus and former dean of the Graduate School. The fellowship is open to graduate students in any discipline and is being filled this year by Holger Grahn, a physics student.

Bruce Lindsay, who received both bachelor of arts and master of science degrees in 1920, earned his Ph.D. at MIT and returned to Brown as a faculty member in physics in 1930. He became chairman of the physics department in 1934 and served until 1934, when he was named dean of the Graduate School. He retired in 1966, after presiding over the growth of the graduate school into national prominence and seeing its enrollment doubled.

In 1978, Brown awarded Dean Lindsay an honorary doctorate of science.

K.H.

SPORTS

By Peter Mandel

Winter round-up

After losing to powerful Boston College, 90-59, **men's basketball** traveled to the Manufacturers Hanover Tournament on December 9. They dropped their contest to the tournament host, Iona College, but bounced back to defeat St. Francis College, 79-74, in consolation play.

The Bruins spent part of their Christmas vacation in Billings, Montana, losing to the University of Illinois-Chicago and Eastern Montana College in the KOA Classic. Stark Langs '85 pulled down 12 rebounds against Illinois-Chicago, and freshman Todd Murray scored 15 points for the Bruins in the Eastern Montana game.

Mike Waitkus '86 sank two free throws with seven seconds left in the game to clinch a 67-64 victory over Hofstra University on January 10. In their first Ivy contest against Yale on January 16, the Bruins again pulled out a close one (74-72), thanks to clutch free throws by Waitkus and by Langs, who at this point in the season, leads the team in both scoring and rebounding.

Despite blowing a 15-point lead in the second half, Brown still managed to edge Cornell, 62-59, on January 20 as Todd Murray grabbed a rebound and scored with six seconds left in the game. The Bruins beat Columbia a day later for their fourth straight win, and found themselves leading the Ivy League. Center Jim Turner '86 contributed 19 points in the 80-63 victory, as Brown scored 51 points in the second half. The team improved its record to 3-0 Ivy and 6-7 overall.

Men's hockey fell to Colgate University on December 9, 7-2, with freshman Dan Allen scoring both goals. Clarkson and Cornell presented the Bruins with two more defeats on December 29 and 30 at the Key Bank Classic in Lake Placid. At the Down East Classic in Maine, Brown played well, coming from behind to defeat Colby, 5-4, as Tom Wallack '86 scored the winning goal in the second over-

time period. In the title game, Brown lost to Bowdoin, 2-1.

On January 10, the Bruins beat Northeastern, 5-2, at Meehan Auditorium, thanks to a string of exciting saves by goalie Paul McCarthy '84. McCarthy was again the standout as Brown shocked defending Ivy champion Cornell, 7-2, in Ithaca on January 14. He stopped 34 shots on goal, including 17 in the second period.

On January 21, the Bruins were shut out by the University of Maine, 6-0, as Maine scored twice in the first three minutes of the game. After 13 games, Allen led the team in scoring with 7 goals and 4 assists. Wallack had 7 assists.

Women's swimming remained undefeated by beating Yale, 88-45, on December 6, and by scoring a decisive win over more difficult Princeton at the Smith Swimming Center. The Bruins had three individual double winners in the 87-53 victory: co-captain Elaine Palmer '84, Donna Williams '86, and Peggy Tormey '84.

Facing stiff competition at the Stanford Relays on January 15, Brown continued to perform well, finishing behind the host school and Berkeley, but downing seven other teams, including Arizona State. The Bruins came in first in the 400 backstroke and the 400 medley.

In their most impressive victory so far, the Bruins defeated the same Berkeley team in a dual meet, 76-64, on January 18. Brown lost both relays but dominated the individual events. Palmer took three firsts, and Laurie Israel '86 and Anne Siegenthaler '87 controlled the diving board to insure a Brown win. Back East, the Brown women had an easy time with Penn three days later. The defending Ivy champions coasted to their eighth straight triumph, 84-54, winning the opening 400 medley and capturing the next nine races—many in one-two finishes.

Men's swimming began its season by downing sports-oriented Springfield College, 65-48, but four days later lost to "water-oriented" Navy by a wide margin. Against Springfield, Brown captured the first five events, including the 400 medley relay with the combination of co-captain Cameron Sears '84, Scott Malcolm '86, Don Skeoch '85, and Bill Barr '86. Co-captain Zoli Szabo '84 won three races against the Midshipmen.

Despite another fast start—against Princeton on December 9—the Bruins lost momentum and were overtaken,

79-34. Barr's victory in the 50-yard freestyle broke a Brown-Princeton meet record.

After losing to mighty Providence College, 85-65, and being edged out by Springfield, 58-56, **women's basketball** took a short holiday break before traveling south to meet William and Mary on January 4. In their first contest ever with the Indians, the Bruins came out ahead, 66-59, thanks to 23-point efforts by both Donna Yaffe '85 and Christa Champion '86. Two days later, the Bruins again took advantage of excellent performances by Yaffe and Champion and defeated Loyola College of Baltimore, 88-64.

The Brown women were cooled off a bit by Southern Connecticut State on January 11, losing, 76-61, but they rebounded to edge the University of Maine-Orono, 60-58, on a last-second layup by the ubiquitous Yaffe—the team's leading scorer. On January 20, the Bruins were defeated by Cornell in Ithaca. Michelle Smith '86 scored 21 points and freshman Kerry Kelley added 18, but the Big Red came out ahead, 72-67.

Women's hockey lost to Northeastern, 4-2, and Princeton, 9-3, in early December, after winning the first three games of the season. Against the Tigers, forward Mardie Corcoran '86 had two goals, but Princeton scored five times in the final period to ice the win.

Because of a scheduling mix-up, Cornell forfeited to the Pandas on January 14. The following day, Brown played a tenacious hockey game but finally fell to undefeated St. Lawrence in overtime. After six games, Lisa Bishop '86 lead the team in scoring with 11 goals and 12 assists.

After losing to SUNY-Potsdam, 9-5, on January 20, the Brown women came back to blast Clarkson two days later. Bishop scored 4 goals in the 10-0 victory, and Corcoran added three. The team's record stood at 5-4 following the win.

On November 29, Brown **wrestling** beat Amherst, 23-18, but lost to the University of Lowell, 28-18. The Bruins finished tenth in a 15-team field at the Coast Guard Invitational on December 2, getting strong performances from Scott Parlee '87 and Peter Hartung '86.

Continuing to show improvement under new coach Dave Amato, Brown defeated the University of Hartford (33-18) on December 10, while losing to Boston College and Albany State in the quadrangular meet. Overall, Har-

tung leads the Bruins with a 5-1 record, followed by Parlee and Kent Rollins '87 at 4-1.

On January 21, the team came into its own with victories over MIT, Williams, and Norwich. The Bruins got a strong performance from freshman Ken Weintraub, as well as from Parlee, Rollins, Frank Chen '86, and captain Scott Anderson '86. The Brown wrestlers have now matched the combined victory total of their three previous seasons.

Women's squash began its season with a convincing 7-2 victory over Smith College and followed this up by blanking Tufts, 9-0.

The Brown women didn't fare as well against always-potent Harvard on December 6, losing 8-1.

Men's track captured nine firsts in its initial meet on January 16. Brown scored 79 points to Columbia's 70 and Springfield's 20. David Carter '84 won the long jump as well as the 400 meter

run for the Bruins. At the New England IAC Championships at Boston University on January 21, the Bruins took second place.

Women's track dominated Providence College and Northeastern in the first meet of the indoor season on January 21. Excellent performances by junior Joan Clarkin and freshman Kate English helped the Bruins win 9 of 13 events. Brown finished with 71 points; Northeastern had 38 and Providence 21.

On December 8, **women's gymnastics** lost its first meet of the season to the University of Rhode Island, 160.1 to 129.2. The team vacationed until January 21, when it took on Northeastern and the University of Pennsylvania and finished in third place. Northeastern had 166.0 points, to 156.70 for Penn and 134.80 for Brown. The leading performer for the Bruins was Nancy Lanzacone '85, who took fifth place in vaulting.

SCOREBOARD *(December 7 – January 21)*

Men's Basketball (6-7)

Boston College 90, Brown 59
Iona 72, Brown 59
Brown 79, St. Francis 74
Illinois-Chicago 78, Brown 65
Eastern Montana 83, Brown 68
Brown 67, Hofstra 64
Brown 74, Yale 72
Brown 62, Cornell 59
Brown 80, Columbia 63

Women's Basketball (4-7)

Providence 85, Brown 65
Springfield 58, Brown 56
Brown 66, William & Mary 59
Brown 88, Loyola (Baltimore) 64
Southern Connecticut 76, Brown 61
Brown 60, Maine 58
Cornell 72, Brown 67

Men's Hockey (3-9-1)

Colgate 7, Brown 2
Clarkson 9, Brown 2
Cornell 5, Brown 2
Brown 5, Colby 4
Bowdoin 2, Brown 1
Brown 5, Northeastern 3
Brown 7, Cornell 2
Maine 6, Brown 0

Women's Hockey (5-4)

Northeastern 4, Brown 2
Princeton 9, Brown 3
Brown 1, Cornell 0 (forfeit)
St. Lawrence 7, Brown 6
SUNY-Potsdam 9, Brown 5
Brown 10, Clarkson 0

Women's Swimming (8-0)

Brown 88, Yale 45
Brown 91, Princeton 49

3rd of 10 in Stanford Relays
Brown 76, California 64
Brown 84, Penn 54

Men's Swimming (2-2)

Brown 65, Springfield 48
Navy 80, Brown 33
Princeton 79, Brown 34
Brown 71, Penn 42

Wrestling (5-4)

10th of 15 in Coast Guard Invitational
Lowell 28, Brown 18
Brown 23, Amherst 18
Boston College 25, Brown 16
Albany State 23, Brown 21
Brown 33, Hartford 18
Brown 23, MIT 19
Brown 41, Norwich 6
Brown 28, Williams 13

Women's Squash (2-1)

Brown 7, Smith 2
Brown 9, Tufts 0
Harvard 8, Brown 1

Men's Track (2-0)

Brown 79, Columbia 70
Brown 79, Springfield 20
2nd in New England TAC Championships

Women's Track (2-0)

Brown 71, Northeastern 38
Brown 71, Providence 21

Women's Gymnastics (0-3)

Rhode Island 160.1, Brown 129.2
Northeastern 166.0, Penn 156.70,
Brown 134.80



A SPECIAL REPORT
Medical Education
at Brown



It Began in 1811 . . . And Again in 1963

We are six who labor here in the night ... (T)he man horizontal upon the [operating] table strives as well. But we do not acknowledge his struggle. It is our own that preoccupies us...

"Roy is a medical student who is beginning his surgical clerkship. He has been assigned to me for the next six weeks. This is his first day, his first operation...

"Now my hand is inside the stomach, feeling, pressing... the entire organ is stiff with cancer. It is that, of course, which is bleeding. I stuff wads of gauze against the tumor...

"A quick glance at Roy. His gown and gloves, even his mask, are sprinkled with blood. Now is he dipped; and I, his baptist."

Richard Selzer, M.D.,
Confessions of a Knife

There have been hundreds of such baptisms at Brown in the last decade, each of them an individual trial-by-blood for a medical student. To date, 554 alumni have earned the M.D. degree at Brown in this century. They are both pioneers and inheritors of an old tradition. Medical education at Brown is new: The six-year program in medicine leading to a master of medical science degree (M.M.S.) was initiated in 1963; the clinical years leading to the M.D. were added in 1973. And it is old: A medical school with a faculty of three professors was established at Brown by President Asa Messer in 1811. In its sixteen years of operation it awarded eighty-seven doctor of medicine degrees.

In October the University celebrated its twenty years of twentieth-century medical education with two days of addresses, panel discussions, and a symposium on cancer treatment. A keynote address was delivered by Dr. John A. D. Cooper, president of the Association of American Medical Colleges. In introducing Dr. Cooper, Professor Elizabeth H. Leduc '48 Ph.D., former dean of biological sciences, provided a vivid perspective on the growth of medical studies at Brown in this century: "In 1945, when I arrived here, there were four faculty members in the department of biology. Currently there are 320 fulltime faculty in the division of biology and medicine." (Part-time medical faculty bring that figure close to 800.)

This year medical education at Brown will focus on new direc-

tions. A proposed Program in Liberal Medical Education may result in all Brown medical students entering as freshmen in a seven-year "continuum" of study, beginning in the fall of 1985. The faculty of the division of biology and medicine have been reorganized into a Program in Biology and a Program in Medicine, and full departmental status has been granted to ten sections of the Program in Medicine. The implications of both of these developments are discussed by Dean of Medicine David S. Greer, M.D., in a interview beginning on page 30.

In retrospect, the reestablishment of an M.D.-awarding medical program at Brown seems to have been inevitable. The first medical program, in fact, was never actually terminated; it was temporarily disbanded by President Francis Wayland in 1827 when its faculty refused to comply with a new requirement that they live on campus. Even in the nineteenth century, some Rhode Islanders were calling on Brown to bring back its medical school.

"The existing conditions in Providence are singularly favorable for a small, first-class medical school," said Sir William Osler (the pioneering Canadian physician often called the father of modern medicine) in the late 1890s. "Here are college laboratories ... and modern hospitals with three hundred beds. What is lacking? Neither zeal, persistence, nor ability on the part of the physicians, but a generous donation to the University ... The day has come for small medical schools in university towns with good clinical facilities."

Before that day came for Providence, however, Brown had a lot of growing to do. The University began to take tentative steps toward establishing a medical program when J. Walter Wilson was appointed chairman of the biology department in 1944. Wilson was an eminent cancer researcher, and

under his leadership Brown's biology department moved past its classical roots to a progressive study of biochemistry and biostatistics.

The program that perhaps more than any other propelled Brown towards the establishment of a medical school was begun in 1957 and continues today. The National Collaborative Study of Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Other Sensory and Psychological Defects selected Brown as one of fourteen child-study centers across the nation. In turn, this brought about the establishment at Brown of the Institute for Research in the Health Sciences, an institute that several biology faculty had envisioned for some time. (The national study continues today at Brown's Child Study Center under the direction of Professor of Psychology Lewis P. Lipsitt.)

Glidden L. Brooks was brought to Brown as project director of the study and director of the Institute. As Dr. Pierre M. Galletti, vice president for biology and medicine, has written in his *History of The Medical Science Program at Brown University*, "Dr. Brooks sought to clarify from the outset the relationship which such an Institute would bear to the possible establishment of a medical school and allied graduate activities ... Although little of this was ever committed to paper, it appears that the concept of a medical school was in the air. In a report published in the late fifties, John Russel, president of the Markle Foundation, specifically mentioned Brown as a possible site for new programs in medical education."

In 1960, President Barnaby Keeney appointed a committee to do a feasibility study for a program in medical education. The ultimate outcome of this study was the establishment in 1963 of the program leading to a Master's in Medical Science degree. The rigorous six-year course of study emphasized basic sciences, and encompassed four years of pre-medical education and the equivalent of the first two years of medi-

cal education. Between 1969 and 1972, the M.M.S. program graduated four classes of six to twelve students each, all of whom went on to conventional four-year medical schools.

By the early 1970s Brown had such new facilities as the Biomedical Center and Animal Care Facility, and the Sciences Library; it had cooperative agreements with several local hospitals; and it had a greatly expanded biomedical faculty. In February of 1972 the Committee on Medical Education recommended to the Corporation that Brown establish a four-year medical school. "The present M.M.S. program has ... attracted outstanding medical scientists and practitioners to the state... It has demonstrated the feasibility and the educational soundness of integrating medical education into the academic fabric of the University. The present program has developed a uniquely successful and workable model of affiliation with several community hospitals."

All of those qualities, and more, have been amplified by the founding and growth of Brown's M.D.-granting Program in Medicine, which graduated its first class in 1975. Under the leadership of founding Dean of Medical Affairs Dr. Stanley M. Aronson from 1973 to 1981, and now under Dean Greer, ties with the community have been strengthened. Eight nearby hospitals are formally affiliated with the program in lieu of a single University-owned hospital; Dean Greer estimates that the medical school also has associations with some 200 community health agencies and providers.

An average of sixty men and women have been awarded M.D. degrees each year since 1975. Women and minority groups are represented at levels well above national percentages for all medical schools. President Howard Swearer noted at the twentieth

anniversary celebration in October that the medical school has operated in the black since its founding, with a budget that has grown from \$3.9 million in 1973 to \$13.6 million in 1982.

There are problems, too. Clinical faculty members have felt estranged from the campus community due to the affiliated-hospital arrangement that keeps them isolated, for the most part, at their respective institutions. The medical school was shaken last year when 25 percent of its second-year students failed the national board exams on their first attempt; that figure is some 15 percent above the national rate of failure, and it is particularly troubling for a school of Brown's aspirations. Some faculty—both in the Program in Medicine and in other campus departments—feel that the proposed seven-year continuum sets forth a flawed, inadequate curriculum; there are strong feelings that basic medical sciences will be given short shrift, and seemingly opposing feelings that students will not be required to take enough liberal-arts courses. Many medical students are forced by the soaring tuition rate—this year it is \$12,275—to take out loans that oppress them during their clinical years and require much of their actual working life to pay back.

As Dean Greer and Associate Dean of Medicine Dr. Stephen Smith indicate in remarks printed in this issue of the *BAM*, the medical school administration feels it is addressing its problems. Such tensions are, perhaps, the growing pains of a still-young institution, one baptized so recently that it, like Richard Selzer's medical student, still bears some spatters and stains. "Brown is a dynamic institution, alive, and still very much composed of real people with quirks and faults," wrote Dr. Mitchell H. Driesman M.D. '77 in a 1979 catalogue of the Program in Medicine. "But the people, the students, are the University's reason for existence. It has not lost sight of this."

American Medical Education: The Best?

By Pierre M. Galletti

American medical education is strong, say the experts, perhaps the best in the world. Within four years, students acquire knowledge and skills that will make them competent participants in the care of the sick on the day they start "internship." Once promoted to that rank, they are able to deal with emergencies out of professional expertise and inner strength. They go on to become part of the world's most effective system in the application of medical technology to acute illness.

This positive view is confirmed by the high regard in which American medical education is held in many developing and developed countries. The system should be good if others adopt most of its innovations, and indeed, how could it be otherwise? American medical schools admit only students of exceptional academic ability; they take advantage of the most elaborate educational plant in the university; and teaching hospital services have the most sophisticated resources of all.

Why then should there be such widespread concern about substantial aspects of our present educational programs? One immediate—and in my view, largely misdirected—answer is that our society is in a quandary because of the *fiscal* aspects of its health-care system. This is true, but it is not the whole story.

The quintessential American response to societal problems is to seek remedy through education. What then are the problems of the health-care system, and what can medical schools do about them?

The central issue is that for ten or fifteen years, health expenditures have risen at nearly twice the rate of inflation. Common sense tells us that this cannot continue forever. But since it has been going on for such a long time, and the same phenomenon is

observed in nearly every advanced country, it might be useful to consider the possibility—quoting Daniel S. Greenberg, an astute observer of the Washington scene—that "the growth of the health-care sector isn't unreasonable, unwholesome, or unbearable." By what measure do we say that 10 percent of gross national product is too rich for national health spending? Where does health care stand in our scale of priorities? These questions must be asked not when we are in reasonably good health, but when we actually make demands on the system.

To quote Greenberg once again: "Politicians and economists concerned

An impending glut of American physicians

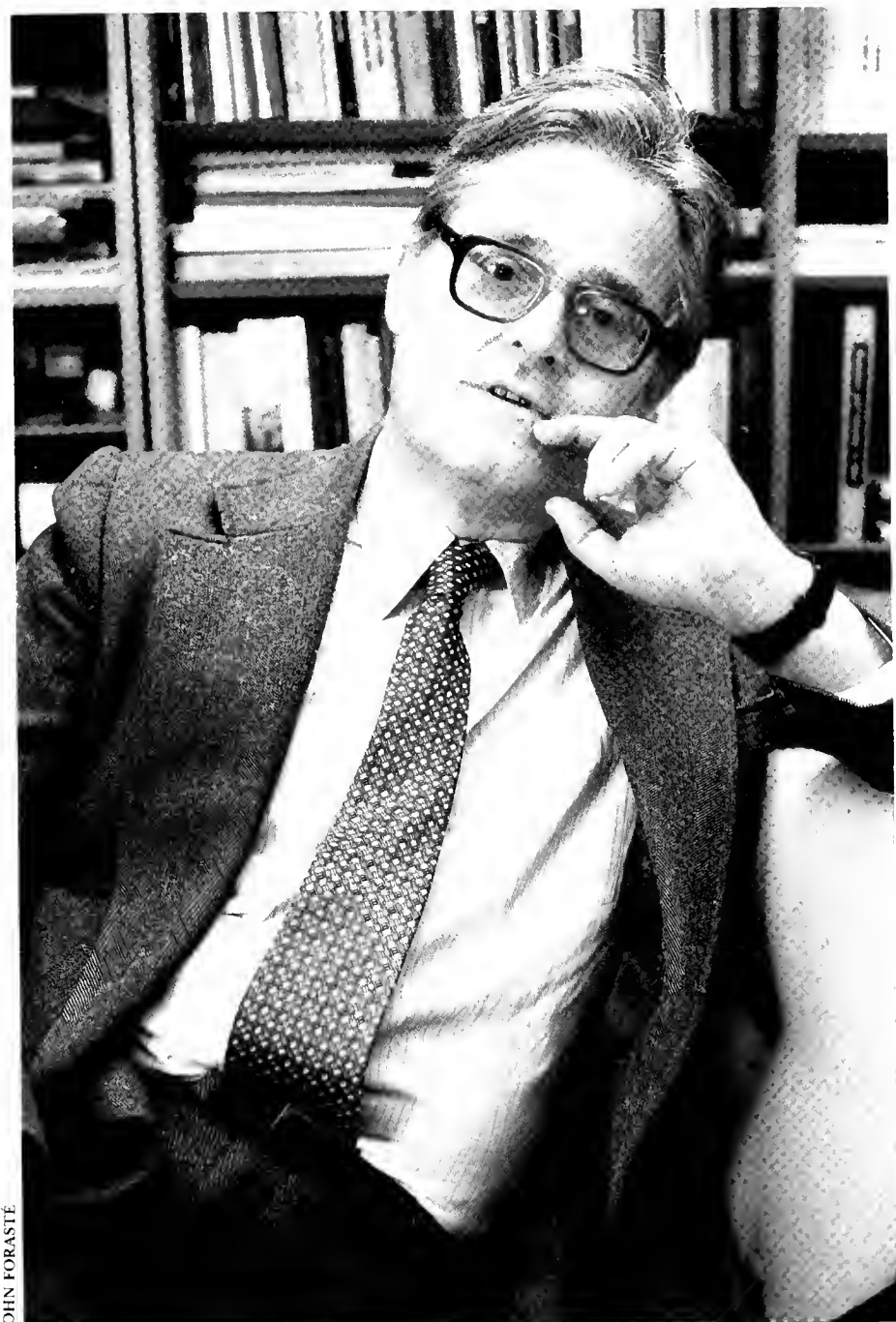
with health matters have ably deplored the amounts and the trends, but have generally steered clear of an intriguing, though heretical possibility: It may just be that the health-care system is reasonably well tuned to the desires of the American people." We might specify "the *current* desires of the *majority* of the American people," who vote with their feet in seeking help in emergency rooms and doctors' offices. As long as sick individuals have expectations that are qualitatively different from those of planning groups, and coincide with the vested interests of the health industry, the cost issue will not be confronted by rational discourse.

What can medical schools do about this? Superficially, develop in students an awareness of the cost aspects of treatment. Substantially, participate in the necessary cultural change: encourage self-reliance and individual judgment on health matters and accept the principle that life extension sometimes is not worth the cost. Cultural changes are slow and, short of a revolution, we should not expect any consensus soon. In such matters, medical faculty must express

their views, but also consider those of the public. But they should not deceive themselves in assuming that they will be a major factor in society's resolution of the issues.

The same holds true for the other major problem in the eyes of health planners: the current (or impending) glut of physicians in the United States. First, we must place the issue in a broader perspective: Compared to its population, the U.S. produces fewer physicians than West Germany, France, or Italy—indeed fewer than almost any developed country. One reason for the surplus—if surplus there is—is that in the past twenty years, we have imported tens of thousands of physicians from other countries (chiefly the Philippines, Thailand, Pakistan, and India) through tens of thousands of individual and local decisions expressing a perceived need. Immigration laws have now shut the door on foreign graduates of foreign medical schools (though by no means completely). In the interval, however, more than 15,000 American students have enrolled in foreign medical schools (compared to about 67,000 students in the 128 accredited U.S. medical schools). As a testimony to the entrepreneurial spirit, there are now over thirty medical schools in the Caribbean catering to American students—enough to justify the "liberation" of almost any island, or to see the CIA hand in planting American colonies in our "zone of interest!"

How effective can U.S. medical schools be in controlling the number of physicians? Realistically, not very. Some state systems may reduce class size below the peak levels encouraged in the days of a perceived shortage of doctors. A few may even consider closing one school or another, although political realities make this move unlikely. When it happens, the net result will likely be a further shift of students to foreign schools. This will result eventually in pressure from lobbying groups and state legislatures for American medical schools and teaching hos-



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Pierre Galletti: Reform must come from the private institutions.

pitals to accommodate students returning to the U.S.: The number of doctors entering practice will be the same. At least until the perception of a physician surplus leads to a decrease in the number of students seeking a medical education, market correction is the only effective solution in a political system that favors and respects individual choices.

If health-care costs and manpower redundancy are not for medical

schools to resolve, what is there to justify a critical look at the content, process, and product of American medical education? A national commission, chaired by Dr. Steven Muller, president of The Johns Hopkins University, has been considering the issue for nearly two years. The commission has published an interim report,¹ which includes a litany of critiques related to the general professional education of the physician. Their text makes fasci-

nating reading for the insight that faculty, students, recent graduates, teaching hospital staffs, and professional societies have shown in identifying the problems. It is also pretty discouraging to observe major contradictions between the remedies suggested, and to sense how vested "guild" interests are likely to delay any reconciliation of conflicting demands.

In his keynote address at the celebration of twenty years of medical education at Brown last October, Dr. John Cooper, president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, recognized a consensus that the "current approach to medical education stresses the learning of fixed beliefs," and that this may not be the optimal way to prepare students for the self-renewal required by the ever increasing rate at which new information displaces old knowledge. To keep up with the increasing complexity of medical science, "faculty-centered instruction is displacing student-centered learning."

In their first two years, American medical students carry an average course load of twenty-eight hours per week, vs. sixteen to eighteen in college, and twelve to fourteen in graduate school. As Dr. Cooper puts it, "Each lecturer labors under the belief that if he does not transfer all the knowledge that he has acquired over his career into the mind of the student, the student will never again have an opportunity to obtain information that is absolutely essential for the practice of medicine."

This encourages "team-taught" courses, all too often a continuous parade of stars that may well display a dazzling competence in a specialized

¹ The commission is a project of the Association of American Medical Colleges and is supported by a grant from the Henry J. Kaiser Foundation. The report is titled, "Emerging Perspectives on the General Professional Education of the Physician."

area, but leave the student confused and disheartened since he has no chance to assimilate such information before being evaluated on it. "The increased density of the stand of trees makes it hard for the student to develop a real appreciation not only for the beauty of the forest, but how it contributes to the broader grandeur of the landscape."

Dr. Cooper's metaphor focuses on one of the reasons medical students have difficulty in relating what they are expected to learn to their final objective of becoming a physician. Yet single-minded concern about gaining admission to medical school is widely

The endless competition for the next level

deplored as the bane of the standard "premedical" curriculum in college. Faculty insist that in the preparation for medical school, there is no substitute for substantial literacy in the sciences. However, there is no agreement on the precise level of literacy to be expected, and it seems inappropriate to make the faculty in chemistry, physics, mathematics, or biology the gatekeepers of medical schools.

The standard medical school admission requirements, when coupled with the subjects recommended before entry to unburden the first two years of medical school, can destroy the purpose of college education. The college years should be a time to investigate options, to sharpen critical skills, to become acquainted with a broad array of approaches to societal issues, and thereby experience intellectual stimulation and growth. The competition to enter medical school (real or imaginary) all too often taints the college environment in which students supposedly acquire a "liberal education."

Seventy years ago, Abraham Flexner convinced the U.S. medical schools of his day to require two years of college-level science education as a condition of entry. The Flexnerian system has evolved in the uniquely American division of responsibility for the education of a future doctor: four years of college under the supervision of the faculty of arts and sciences; four years of medical studies under the aegis of the medical school; and four years (on the average) of postdoctoral education that is the responsibility of a teaching hospital. Most other countries admit

students to medical school at age eighteen to twenty into a curriculum that ignores college, includes a natural sciences component in the initial phase, and extends to six or seven years.

Coupled with our private-school tradition of restricted enrollments, our American system has fallen victim to an exaggerated perception of the competitiveness of transfer to the next level, coupled with a blind faith in intricate admission processes, including the sacrosanct interview. Although this was never intended, college far too often becomes the time to acquire the veneer of education that will please medical school admission committees. Once admission is secured (and this is not as competitive as believed, since almost half of all U.S. applicants are admitted to U.S. medical schools, 95 percent in the case of Brown applicants), the probability of a medical degree becomes very high, since attrition is rare in American medical schools compared to medical schools in other countries, or even to U.S. graduate schools.

At that point, the student not infrequently shifts his anxieties to the next level: The basic medical science courses of the first two years are not to be enjoyed for their intellectual content, or as background for the understanding of disease processes: clinical relevance is expected, however superficial and nearsighted that may be. Once promoted into the clinical training years of medical school, the students' pressure builds up to prepare for residency training. Another admission process occupies a good part of their senior year of medical school.

The predominance of elderly patients

and makes it difficult to give any structure to what should be the capstone of the educational process. In short, throughout eight years the system encourages premedical and medical students to live for the future rather than enjoying the present. It is not surprising that many physicians rank low in the degree of personal satisfaction with their lives, and that the incidence of divorce or suicide among doctors should be as high as it is.

Where is medical education going? In my view, it will be reshaped by two major considerations. The first one is demographic, the predominance of



elderly patients in doctors' waiting rooms: 50 percent now, 75 percent past age sixty-five in the year 2010, when today's medical students will be at the peak of their practice. Emphasis will of necessity shift from acute to chronic disease, from cure to the care of disability. Socio-economic factors such as housing, transportation, and nutrition will have to be integrated with the biological and behavioral approach to health problems. The acute-care hospital ward may no longer be the preponderant focus of medical education. Premedical and medical education will need to take



Dr. George Erikson's class in anatomy: Medical students carry an average course load of twenty-eight hours a week.

into account an abrupt change in the perspective of medical care brought about by aging of the general population and the concurrent increase in the prevalence of chronic, disabling conditions.

The second factor is a greater recognition of the personal aspirations of would-be physicians. With a lesser demand for standard medical practice, students will investigate new types of careers in line with other interests: public health, hospital administration, medical communication and information, biomedical ethics, biomedical engineering, to mention but a few. The

decreasing number of medical school applicants will make medical schools responsive to such career goals. Rather than see U.S. medical schools becoming increasingly similar, as was the case in the past twenty-five years, we may see them becoming increasingly different, each seeking to project an identity of its own, and concentrating on what it does best. The ability to anticipate the demand and match it with resources and opportunities will be the challenge of the new leaders in medical education.

I started with the premise that American medical education is among

the best in the world. I suggested that it may be merely the most competent in preparing for the sophisticated care we expect to receive for acute illness, and that it sacrifices natural aspirations toward empathy and personal satisfaction in patients and doctors alike. Reform is needed. The lead is unlikely to come from any centralized agency. The challenge is for private institutions to be daring, and to show the way.

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'We Are Committed to a Liberal Education for Our Medical Students'

An interview with the dean of medicine

Dr. David Greer was appointed dean of medicine at Brown in June of 1981. An authority on community health at both regional and national levels, he had been associate dean since 1974. Under his leadership Brown's Program in Medicine has developed a proposal for a uniquely integrated medical continuum, the Program for Liberal Medical Education. As of January 1, the medical school gained departmental status for its ten divisions. Dean Greer spoke with Managing Editor Anne Diffily about the implications of these and other issues that will continue to shape medical education at Brown in the coming years.

Medical education at Brown will take on a different character if the proposed Program in Liberal Medical Education, in which all Brown medical students will enter a seven- or eight-year continuum as freshmen, is adopted. What are the main features of the new medical program and your reasons for proposing them?

The Program in Liberal Medical Education is, so far as we can determine, the first attempt by an American university to totally integrate the liberal educational part of a medical education, which in the United States is known as "pre-med," and the medical education per se, which in the United States is the responsibility of medical schools rather than universities. Our objective is to develop a single curriculum, spanning the seven- to eight-year period which leads to the M.D., that will assure that our medical students receive both a liberal education and the necessary professional education.

We have been looking at the eight-year curriculum and seeing where it might make sense to change the sequence of courses. For example, social sciences and the humanities don't seem to have much relevance to [medical] students before they have been exposed to clinical experiences. Then they find that the social sciences, the behavioral sciences, and the hu-

manities may be areas they wished they knew more about. But since medical education in the United States traditionally is split into undergraduate and graduate studies, the social sciences get their turn only in the first four years. Medical students then have to look for time somehow in the last four years to inject—usually inadequately—social and behavioral sciences and humanities into their studies.

With the new program, we could move some of the medical science courses to the first few years of college, and some of the social sciences, philosophy, ethics, and so on, to the last years, when they would be clearly relevant to the professional role.

What are some other elements of the continuum?

We also are taking a hard look at what courses we require for the M.D. As things stand now, pre-med students at Brown essentially must prepare to meet the admission requirements of any one of 127 medical schools. Their tendency is to maximize the required courses, which generally means the sciences. But if we become responsible for the entire [medical] education process, there will be no need to satisfy the requirements of 127 faculties. Our faculty will be in the unique position of deciding what knowledge we believe is appropriate and advisable for an M.D. degree. Then we can eliminate the things other schools require that we feel aren't necessary.

The Program in Liberal Medical Education should *reduce* the number of core requirements, particularly in the sciences and mathematics, by three or four courses. Also, it might make alternative courses available. For instance, most medical schools require two semesters of calculus for admission. Neither our curriculum committee nor the department of mathematics believes that the second semester of calculus has any relevance to a medical

education.

On the other hand, almost no medical schools require any education in statistics. Statistics is something that doctors live with for the rest of their lives. People are always giving you numbers that are said to prove something; you read professional papers with statistics all the time. But most medical students in the United States graduate without ever having had a course in statistics. So we're already working on this. We've got Professor [Thomas] Banchoff and Professor [Frank] Stewart of mathematics, and Professor [Alan] Morrison, who's an epidemiologist and biostatistician, working out a rational sequence of what they're calling "quantitative studies" for future physicians.





David Greer: Our first priority in fund-raising is financial aid.

What's the difference between the Medical Education Program, to which freshmen have been admitted for several years, and the new program?

Students in the MEP must still go through an admission process to enter Brown's medical school; they have to have completed their pre-med requirements.

It isn't a true continuum as it stands. But we already have some students who have come here to participate in the new program. At the very least we can start moving some of their courses around so they have time to do the things they're interested in. We have a multilingual student from San Antonio; he speaks English, Spanish, and Portuguese. He's been in Central

America, and he's interested in Latin American and international health. We have three medical schools that we deal with in Latin America; we can send him there for a semester. We can also begin to give him experience in local clinical situations. He can go out to Central Falls where there's a big Colombian and Spanish-speaking population, and see some applied sociology in the medical health center there. So we've been saying, we'll do this with you now to the extent that we can.

When do you expect the new program to go into effect?

With the class entering in the fall of 1985.

After a set of core requirements for the M.D. degree is established, will it be up to each student to decide when to take each course?

Right. The student will decide what the sequence is. And that relates to the third thing that this program can give us: We can allow students to concentrate in one area over an extended period of time. And that concentration might be related to their medical career aspirations; it might be in something traditional, such as biochemistry. Or it might be in something that many medical students aren't able to attempt because of the lack of time in traditional pre-med programs. They might concentrate in computer science, and then have computer science integrated with their medical education. That would create one of the most attractive professionals ever to graduate from a medical school! Ethics, philosophy, sociology (demography and population studies), biomedical engineering—these are all very important areas.

We hope to allow our students enough time to devote themselves to a discipline simultaneously with their medical studies. Right now, you can't do that in a traditional setting. We think that by spending more time on their own personal development and on something relevant to medicine, they will come out with a very unusual medical education.

At the end of the first four years, will the students receive a bachelor's degree?

They'll receive a bachelor's degree, but maybe not after four years. It depends on how they set up the sequence. A student conceivably could receive a bachelor's and an M.D. degree at the same Commencement. Most people will probably get their bachelor's in four years. We expect some students will also get master's degrees.

You've mentioned some of the advantages of the new continuum. In admitting all Brown medical students as freshmen, however, won't we risk losing some of the diversity provided by the traditional admission procedure, in which students who have attended different undergraduate institutions add something unique to each incoming class?

That's the so-called heterogeneity issue. And heterogeneity is in the eye of the beholder.

There are paradoxical criticisms, too. One of the criticisms of medical education is that all medical students

are the same—they're pre-medical needs; they're science-oriented, vocationally oriented people who want to go out and make big bucks. But when we try to run a different kind of program, we're told that we'll destroy the heterogeneity which we've been criticized for not having.

First of all, it isn't necessary that medical students spend all their time here at Brown. We have an agreement with Dartmouth that provides that students can complete their first two years of medical education at Dartmouth, then finish their medical degree here. Second, our medical students may take elective courses at any of the dozens of medical schools in the country that we have agreements with. There are dozens of students here from other medical schools, and dozens of our students at other schools. So there's plenty of opportunity to meet students from other schools.

Third, the closest contacts our students have in their last years are with members of the [hospital] house staffs. These faculty come from medical colleges and undergraduate colleges all over. Finally, part of the plan is to develop cooperative educational opportunities. We'll actually encourage students to take sabbaticals, to take a semester off any time during their education. We'll have opportunities for

national average of 10 to 11 percent on the first attempt.

We were very concerned about that. It was a great disappointment, but I don't think it will ever happen again. We've made some changes in the curriculum because there were some areas tested on the national boards that we didn't teach. We still don't teach them all, but we're very close to correcting the major deficiencies.

Pathology and public health are two examples. Some of our best faculty are in pathology, but we didn't give [the students] enough time; we didn't give them a real course in it. We now teach a course in the second year. Pharmacology was another weak area; we now have a course in that in the second year. In public health, we've redirected our social and behavioral sciences course.

We've also developed a voluntary course to prepare students for the national boards. That's something we've never done before, but if we're going to require students to take an exam, they should be able to prepare adequately for it. There are pros and cons to requiring the board exams. The bottom line is, if we're going to play in that game, we're going to win.

So, we're disappointed, but I think we've learned something. Also, in the past year-and-a-half we've had to fail three students [drop them from the program]. All three of them were minority students, and that's a major tragedy. When that happens, it's our failure as well as the students'.

Have these developments caused you to reevaluate the kind of students Brown admits to its medical program?

We've tightened up, I think. We may have been reaching too hard for diversity in the past. There's no question, we could admit a class of kids and just leave them alone for four years, and they'd come out great. We know those kids—they're suburban kids, from a high socioeconomic group. Anything beyond that is a compromise. The question becomes, where are we reaching too far? And that's a matter of judgment.

On the other hand, I feel that good schools such as ours should have a sense of self-assurance and be able to reach. It's not the weaker schools that should be taking the risks. But you're going to fall flat on your face once in a while. We ought to be meeting our

social as well as our academic aspirations.

We have a very strong commitment to disadvantaged populations [in the student body]. Last year we were number thirteen in the nation in the percentage of minority students enrolled. So when we take kids from the Mississippi delta and the South Bronx who have gone to poor schools, and they go into the same classroom with

Making the medical faculty more a part of the University

kids from Phillips Exeter and Scarsdale High, they may need some special assistance. We have a tutoring system now. Every course gives an exam no more than six weeks after the year starts to identify students who may be having trouble. We can work with them immediately rather than waiting for them to flunk. Our tutoring system uses both students and faculty, and that seems to be working well.

Is there anyone at Brown who specifically works with the minority segment of the medical student population?

We have our own minority affairs officer, Jim Powell. And [Associate Vice President for Biology and Medicine] Levi Adams is a national figure in the field. We have a minority students society; we have social support systems. But it's still mind-boggling. I've been down to Tougaloo [College in Mississippi, a black institution that has an Early Identification Program for applicants to Brown's medical school] many times. Recently I went to Tougaloo with some people who represented a foundation interested in supporting the Brown-Tougaloo program. We actually visited a couple of the homes of our medical students. It was another world—no running water, little shacks; you just can't believe these kids have the guts to come up here. It seems inconceivable anyone could ever get to Brown from there, that you could ever get the idea to come up here, much less the energy and motivation to do it. The adjustment is a huge one.

I think if we maintain our social commitment, we have to beef up our programs to help those students. But they're still going to be at a disadvantage with things like standardized exams.

Will the continuum change the character of Brown medical students?

them to work in health-care situations, pharmaceutical houses, neighborhood clinics, other schools, and so on, so they can get outside Brown. We have a growing international program, too.

Might the medical program suffer from increased attrition because people will be entering it while they're still teenagers?

We have ten years of experience with that. We know that 90 percent of the people who are admitted to Brown's MEdP program get their M.D. Eighty-five percent get it at Brown, and 5 percent elsewhere.

I understand that fifteen students, or 25 percent of the medical class of 1985, failed to pass the national boards [National Board of Medical Examiners test] on their first attempt, and that only seven of those fifteen passed on their second attempt. This is a rate of failure somewhat higher than the

How well do Brown M.D. recipients fare in getting their first-choice residencies?

The figure we have doesn't break it down that far, but it does indicate that two-thirds of our graduates have gotten their first or second choice residency.

Another major change that has taken place recently is the reorganization of the Program in Medicine, with the creation of ten separate departments replacing divisions of one large department. How have the medical faculty responded to that restructuring?

The new department heads are very pleased, because they felt in the past that they weren't full members of the University family. In fact, they've been attending department chairman meetings, which often have no relevance to their problems, but they've enjoyed getting involved in the University. The response has been really excellent. Everybody has been very cooperative and very upbeat about the whole thing. There is a good spirit among the faculty in the different hospitals; they welcome having centralized University departments.

I would suspect that Brown's system of affiliated hospitals might make it susceptible to problems of communication and cooperation among faculty, especially when compared to a medical school with a single facility where all the faculty work.

Yes, and this [new reorganization] is helping to address that. Large departments such as medicine have various specialties, so that cardiology, for example, has faculty members at several different hospitals. Now they will meet regularly as a faculty body. That's going to be very helpful. It takes a big burden off of this office. The dean of medicine was ostensibly the chairman of one mammoth department with over 800 faculty. All the paperwork had to come through here. Now department chairmen will take over many of those duties.

Might the hospital-based faculty feel more a part of the University faculty, given both the new departmental organization and the Program for Liberal Medical Education?

We've always had a few faculty who have become quite involved with campus concerns, but they've been the minority. The faculty of the medical school are very busy off-campus: Most of them are engaged in patient care



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and hospital work, where there's a pressing obligation to be there, and that means other things tend to slide.

The development of departments implies an obligation on the part of the medical faculty to teach undergraduate students. We have emphasized that obligation to our departments as they become involved in curriculum planning. It's a very new idea to medical school faculty. I think it will cause a great stir nationally.

When might that come about?

We expect that will be part of our curriculum planning during the second half of the year, and we hope by the next academic year to see some activity. We're looking at people in disciplines such as pediatrics and family medicine, who could offer some very interesting undergraduate courses. The psychiatrists and psychologists in our department of psychiatry may be able to bring some more clinically-oriented or human behavior-oriented courses to our campus, since our campus [psychology] department is very experimentally-oriented.

The commitment to the new continuum will get medical faculty involved in integrated courses—mixed pre-medical and medical-school courses. When we get that new curriculum going and have departments involved in undergraduate college education, I think Brown may have the most integrated, closely-associated faculty of any medical school in the country. Brown's will be a unique mode of medical edu-

Fourth-year medical student Ann Morrill and Dr. Edward Benoit, a resident physician, talk with a patient at Pawtucket Memorial Hospital's Family Health Unit.

'We have a very strong commitment to diversity in our student body'

at on since there won't be any other medical school in the country operating in that way. There are only about eight continuum programs in the whole United States. All the rest of them were established as pragmatic, shortened ways to an M.D. They were not designed to fertilize the curriculum and expand the opportunities for students.

The combination of the integrated faculty, the continuum program, and finally, the community base we have in our affiliated hospitals and programs is what sets Brown's medical program

Coping with the cost of a medical education at Brown

apart. We're not an ivory-tower medical school with no connections with the real world. No other medical school, for instance, uses 52 percent of all the hospital beds in the state as teaching beds. More than 35 percent of all physicians who practice medicine in the state are on our faculty.

What sort of increased opportunities for clinical experiences might the continuum's integrated curriculum provide for undergraduate medical students?

We see several ways to do that. On the one hand, you can expose them to clinical experiences as a separate enterprise. For instance, they could go to hospitals and be assigned to various tasks separate from any course work. We could plan activities for them to see what medicine is like. There is a large clinical faculty out there, most of whom complain that they don't see enough students. They have always been very pleased to have students in their offices.

Beyond that, we could do things like assigning students to families who are in a long-term relationship with a health-care system. During the freshman and sophomore years, students could be very helpful to elderly people, to relatively uneducated people, to young mothers, to a whole mass of people who don't know how to use the health-care system. The students could serve as ombudsmen, visiting families regularly and also getting a view of the health-care system from the patient's point of view.

There also are certain technical things we can teach students in the first few years. There is a campus CPR

group they could get involved with, and other technical aspects of medicine we could teach them that could even provide opportunities for summer employment—they could be intravenous technicians in hospitals, do simple blood tests, and so on.

Another idea we've had is to provide laboratories for social science courses. If you're going to study, for instance, anthropology, medical or otherwise, our affiliated hospitals offer some of the best anthropological laboratories you can find. Students could observe different cultures, people's response to stress and illness, family interrelationships, religious beliefs, and many other variables.

I've heard that financial aid has become a huge problem for medical students—they're struggling with the timing of loan payments and how that impinges on their ability to study and work at their residencies. What can Brown do to help them?

Our first priority with fund-raising must be financial aid. We're approaching the point where it's impossible for people not only to afford Brown, but all private medical education. This year at Brown, tuition alone is \$12,275. We've been trying to get the maximum leverage out of what money is available.

Graduate student loans are still available to medical students, although the Reagan Administration has tried twice to do away with them. If you qualify, you can get a loan for \$5,000 at reduced interest, 9 percent. You don't have to pay anything on that loan until you're through with school. Then, we have our own funds, close to half a million dollars this year, which are divided pretty evenly between low-interest loans and scholarships. Beyond that, students have to go out and borrow money. And they're not good bank risks, so the only thing they can get is a Health Education Assistance Loan (HEAL). For that, they pay 3 percent above prime, and they have to pay the interest immediately. In recent years we have been subsidizing the HEAL loan interest so students can postpone paying it until they're finished with their training.

The fact is, it's startling. If a student borrows \$10,000 a year, which is not unusual, and leaves medical school with a debt of \$10,000, and then goes into a residency that pays about \$16- to \$17,000 a year, it's very difficult. Payments would be running about \$350 to \$100 a month, and that's just

paying the interest. Then you start a practice, and you don't start making big bucks right away, but you start to amortize the loan. I've seen cases where it takes fifteen to twenty years to pay back these loans, and for your \$40,000, you end up paying \$125- to \$130,000. It's a real problem. The solution is finding more subsidized loans, and, we hope, more scholarship money.

As dean of medicine, how do you feel about the kind of doctor Brown is producing now? Are you pleased with the physicians who are graduating from this medical school?

I think we're producing very competent people and they're getting good residencies. I would have hoped we would have produced some unusual careers. They've been pretty standard. I'd like to see us produce more academic people in unconventional career modes—medical historians, medical journalists, medical artists, biomedical engineers, statisticians. Nobody can say that there is a surplus of those kinds of people.

We also need more generalists, whether they are family practitioners or internists. We need more physicians who are interested in some of the unpopular areas of medicine, such as physicians who do mental health work or work with the chronically ill in state facilities. We need child psychiatrists and community psychiatrists.

Finally, we are committed to a liberal education for our medical students. The practice of medicine is not a science. It is increasingly able to apply objective scientific methods to what it does, and that pleases us. But physicians ought to know a lot more than how to do science. They should have some historical information, they should know about different cultures, religious values, social systems—all these things turn up in the practice of medicine.

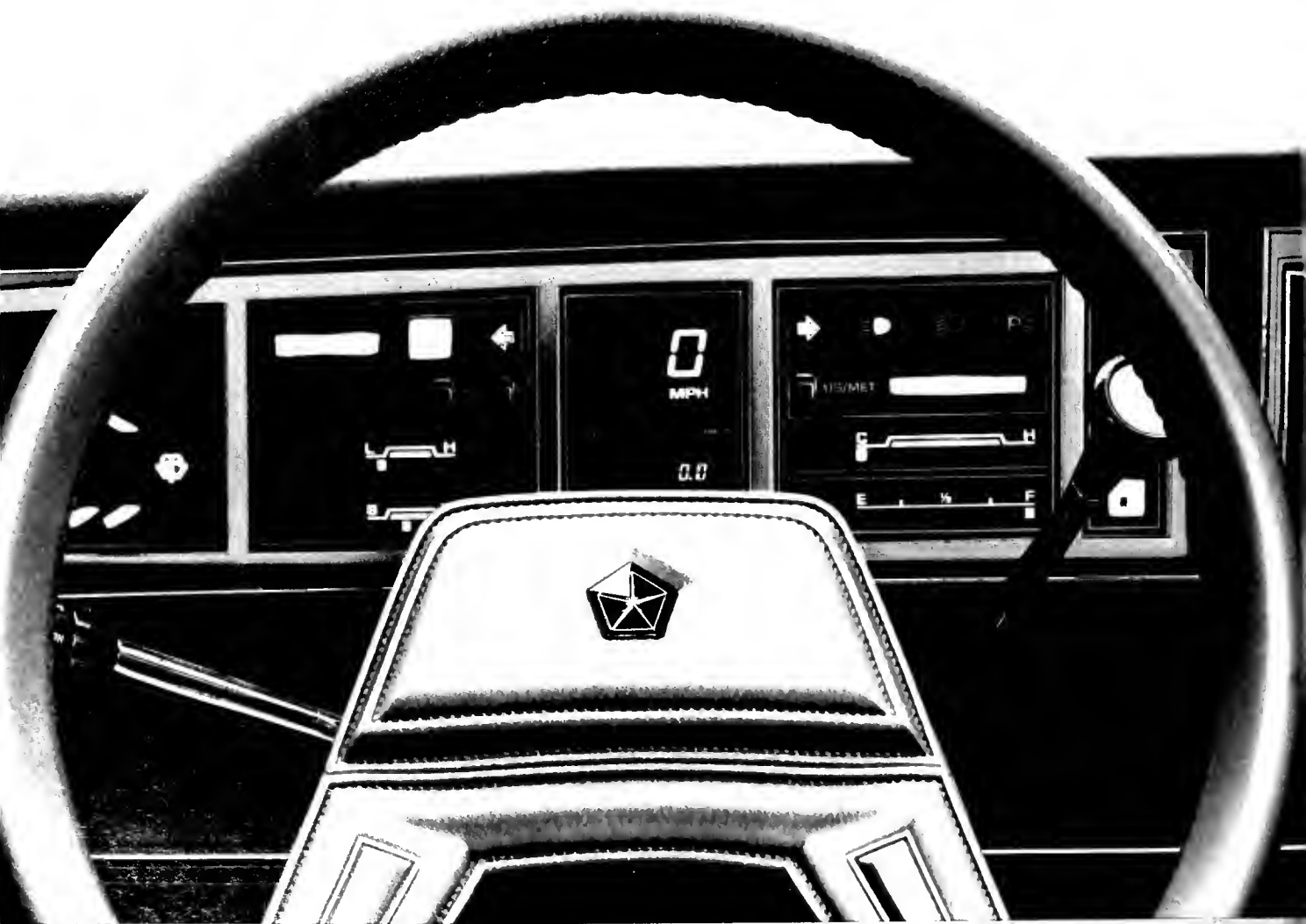
This is not to claim that we can educate people to be humanitarians or humanists. If they don't arrive here with that spark in them, we're not going to teach it. But that's no reason to ignore the liberal arts. They may not make physicians more humanitarian, but they will make physicians sensitive to what's going on in their offices and in the hospitals.

Another fourth-year student, Peter Thompson, interviews a patient in the Family Health facility.



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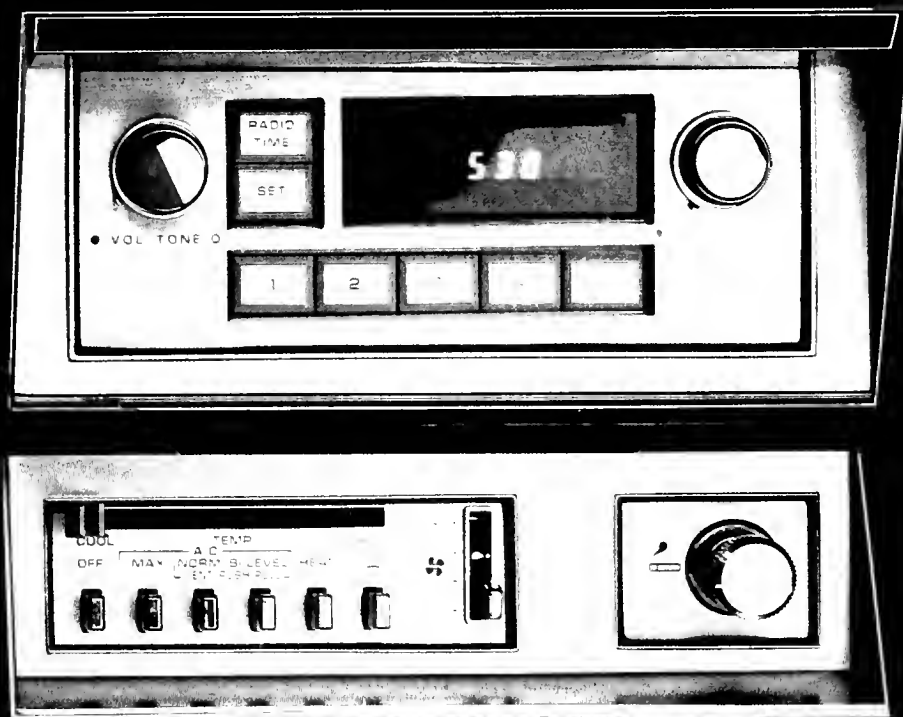
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The Journey Toward the M.D.

By Katherine Hinds

Photographs by John Forasté

The making of a doctor is a long, grueling, expensive process that has become nearly mythologized in our culture. Movies, novels, and television shows have dramatized every aspect of a medical education, from the first experience of death or the dissection of someone's Aunt Millie in anatomy lab to the sleep-interrupted, endless nights on call in the hospital. There is so much to learn, and only so many days in which to learn it, that medical students could put their noses in a textbook, and look up four years later to discover the initials "M.D." after their names.

Those letters stand for the person in our society we imbue with our hopes for good health and long life. Societies have always attached great significance to the healer, and as a result, the healer has taken on an aura of power. We sometimes expect superhuman results from someone as human as we are. How do doctors become doctors? What is it like to evolve from a green, untried college graduate to that person we are all a little awed by: the doctor. Particularly, what is the process like at Brown?

Getting in: A long and frustrating process

The frustrations of a medical student begin long before the first day of class—they begin on the day the decision is made to apply to medical school. Getting into medical school is a task not too short of Sisyphean. And getting into Brown's Program in Medicine seems harder because of its size: approximately sixty students in each class.

"There are several routes of admission to the medical school," explains Dr. Stephen Smith, associate dean of medicine for student affairs

(which includes admission, financial aid, and the curriculum). "Half of the class is here from the continuum program [the seven-year Medical Education Program], and approximately twenty-five to thirty students are admitted through regular admissions. A number of those students come here through the early identification program [EIP] we have with Providence College, Tongaloo College, and the University of Rhode Island. We also are involved in the Brown/Dartmouth program, where students have applied to Dartmouth and transfer here. The advanced transfer students, admitted their third year, are mostly from Dartmouth, but we admit students from other schools, particularly Rhode Island students who have gone to foreign medical schools."

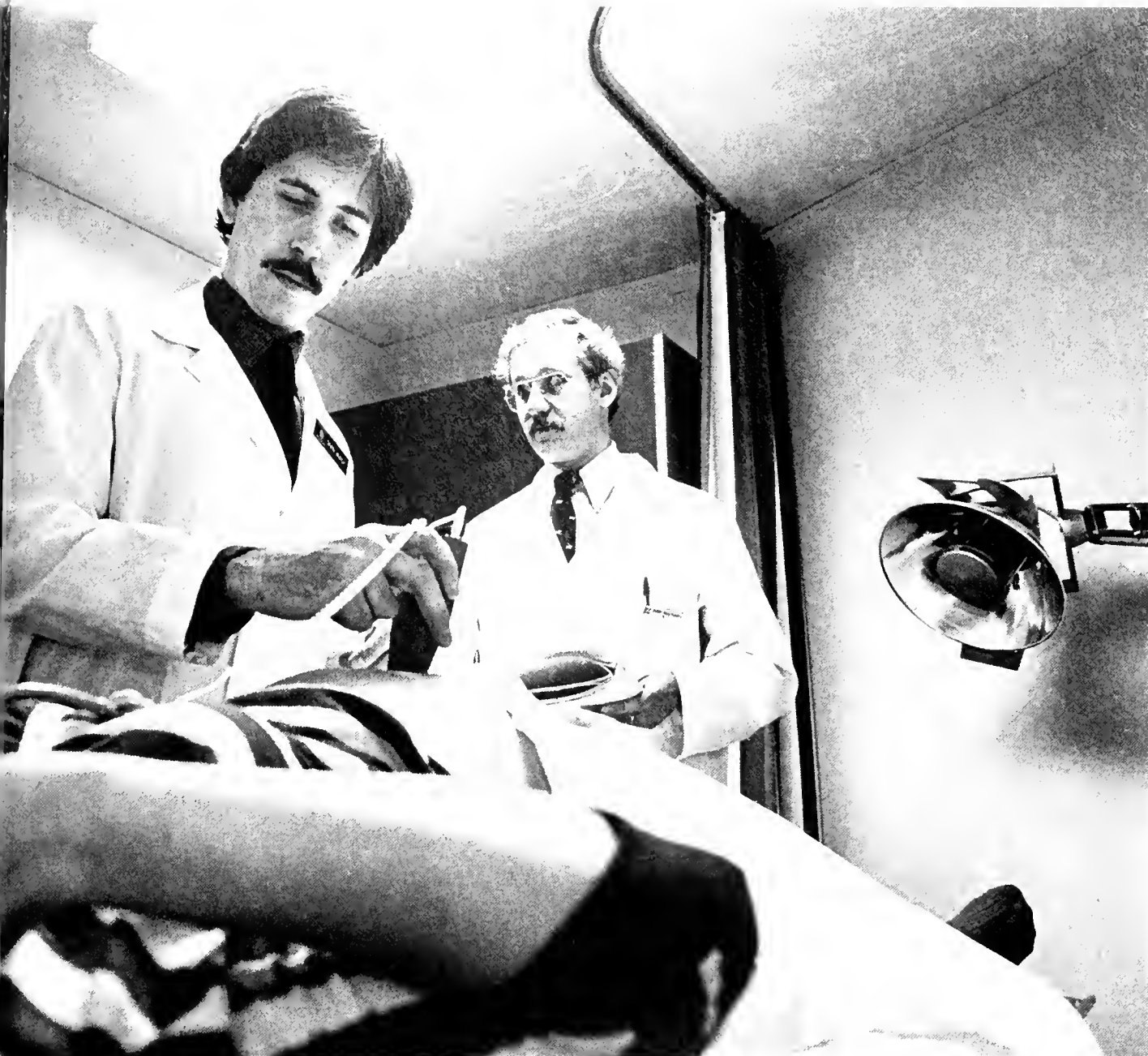
The Brown medical school has "an enviable record" in terms of a diverse student body, "especially for such a young medical school. If you exclude the predominantly black medical schools, we're in the top ten as far as accepting minorities is concerned. The first year class is 20-percent minority, and that figure doesn't include Asian students [who aren't considered a minority in national surveys for medical schools]. Portuguese-Americans are not considered officially a minority, although we consider them as such because of the area we're in; but if we included them our percentage of minority students would be about 23 percent. The national average is 9.4 percent, so you can see that we more than double that.

"As for geographical diversity, we're obviously interested in a lot of Rhode Island students, and about 25 percent are from the state. But we have a fairly wide geographic range. We have heterogeneity in terms of age, too. Students from the MEP are usually quite young, and we have others a few years older. We look for people with demonstrated academic track records, but we're willing to take risks if we are offered something unique. For instance, people from

underprivileged backgrounds who seem to be real survivors, who have great depth of character and spirit ... that would be the predominant reason why we would take someone with lower academic standards than normal."

Last year the admission committee at Brown took an unusual step and abandoned the all-important mandatory interview as part of the admission process. "We have so few spaces available—once you count the students from the MEP and EIP, we have about twenty-five positions left. We receive 1,100 applications for those slots. With so many qualified applicants, the interview is not a determining factor. Medical school applicants apply to so many schools that it's really a question of their deciding where they want to go.





The amount of time students and faculty on the admission committee spend interviewing isn't worth it."

After the admission committee sends out its letters of acceptance (to seventy-seven students last year), the acceptees are invited to Brown to meet with faculty and students and check out the facilities. "In that informal, laid-back social situation the students can make up their minds about Brown. We were told that they appreciate the early acceptance (December) and our attitude about it."

Smith feels that the no-interview policy is a good one, borne out by the excellence of this year's first-year class. "On paper this year's class is the best we've had in terms of MCAT's and grades. And the subjective impressions we've gotten from the faculty this se-

mester lead us to believe the class is good in spirit and attitude."

For next year's class, the admission committee has already accepted 107 future doctors. Smith explains why they have accepted so many more students than last year. "By the first of June last year we still had more students holding their acceptances than we had placed. I was a nervous wreck." Judging last year's estimate of seventy-seven acceptances as being "too conservative," the committee feels this year's 107 will work out right.

According to Smith, Brown loses students to Harvard, Yale, Stanford, and Johns Hopkins, as well as to state schools in the states where the students reside.

The reasons for coming to Brown are as diverse as the student body

Fourth-year student David Murdy: 'Diversity is what brought me to Brown'

David Murdy examines patient Cynthia Tully (who listens to her baby's heartbeat) as Dr. Henry Magendantz watches.

(which includes a veterinarian, a nurse anesthetist, and several Ph.D.'s). For Liz Wheeler '79, a first-year student, what drew her back to Brown was its charm and personality.

"I had loved Brown as an undergraduate. I had gone on the Brown expedition to the Himalayas, and the feeling of cohesiveness in that group symbolized my feeling about Brown. It was such a warm place."

Wheeler's route back to Brown was via Washington, D.C. She had done some reporting for a Providence monthly newspaper before moving back to D.C. In a bold move, she walked into the city room of the *Washington Star* and plopped a sheaf of her clippings on the desk of the metropolitan editor. "Aggressive, yes?" Wheeler laughs. "But that's one thing I learned at Brown. I had that naive sense of being able to do anything if I wanted it badly enough and if I were willing to work hard enough." Her ploy worked; she was hired as an editorial assistant at the *Star*, but soon found herself writing substantial news features. She soon moved from the newspaper to a job with a wire service and began volunteering weekends at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Her interest in



Associate Dean Steve Smith:
Seeking more financial aid.

the start of a case, and is available if you need him, but you're the one managing the case. You realize that what you're doing is the same as the doctor, but you're treated like a little peabody. I was working call hours, and was respected by the surgeons," but it wasn't quite right. As she approached the age of thirty, Kovacs prepared to go to medical school. First she had to attend Wheaton College to pick up the basics—organic chemistry, physics, biology—"a nightmare!" Then she applied, and was accepted by, Brown.

Scott Ingber '81 "was always interested in sciences, and the lifestyle of a doctor appealed to me. It's great to be constantly learning. I bore very easily. I worked for my dad, who is in the import/export business, when I was in high school and I couldn't understand how he could do that day after day. The same thing!" So Ingber applied to Brown's Medical Education Program—the seven-year continuum. He's now a third-year student.

Brown was Ingber's first choice, but he applied to lots of schools—he was from Brooklyn and he says with a touch of irony that he figured he wouldn't get admitted to any school on the basis of geographical diversity alone. "The good thing about Brown's continuum program is the normalcy of the undergraduate education. Continuum students are not tunneled in with other seven-year students like they are at other schools. At Boston University, for instance, they all live in the same dorms." As for committing to medical school at the ripe age of eighteen, Ingber says, "You're never locked into it. You can always drop out. I had a great undergraduate career. I didn't have the same worries as other pre-

meds. I took art history, political science—things you wouldn't normally take if you were worried about your grades. And you tend not to take the repetitive science courses that you'll get in medical school."

The first year: Still in the classroom

After the turmoil of applying and getting accepted to medical school, the first two years of any medical curriculum can seem anticlimactic. The first year is particularly so because it is spent—like the previous four years—in a classroom. Many students feel isolated and frustrated at what Liz Wheeler calls the "continuation of being a pre-med. As an undergraduate I learned for the sake of learning, but now I am feeling that we are studying for exams, that there is no real quest for knowledge. I majored in history at Brown, so I am really beginning at the basics—learning *where* the spleen is, much less what it does. My husband went to Yale Medical School and he says this is just the way it is."

Wheeler says that her feelings of isolation are heightened by geographical separation—the administrators at Brown are in a different building from the classrooms and labs, which makes communication difficult. "I have very little contact with the administration. I think many students here don't feel connected with the school. We don't get the normal mailings of things that are going on at the University [the medical students' mailboxes are not located in the Faunce House post office area] and that creates such a sense of separation."

"I don't mean to sound totally negative, though. For the first time this year we are being offered tutoring, and I got tutored in physiology. Next semester I am going to be more assertive about getting academic help." For the first time, too, Steve Smith's office is coordinating with Ferdinand Jones in psychological services to offer support groups. "I joined one of these groups," says Wheeler, "and I thought they were very helpful, although kind of small—there were only five of us really committed to meeting regularly. People feel sort of embarrassed that they need help in a profession that doesn't admit to weakness. I think it's significant that there are fifteen to twenty people in these groups who like to talk."

Why choose Brown's medical program?

medicine piqued; she eventually returned to Georgetown University and took all her pre-med requirements in one year. A history major at Brown, Wheeler was then accepted by seven medical schools.

Fred Burgess and Annemarie Kovacs, both second-year students, are Rhode Island residents and didn't want to be uprooted. Burgess, who has a Ph.D. in biology from Brown, wanted to continue the research he had been doing for his doctorate. Kovacs, a nurse anesthetist, was working in the operating room at Rhode Island Hospital and decided to go for the green—the color of the hood awarded to doctors of medicine.

"I grew up thinking you could be a nurse or a secretary," reflects Kovacs, "and it wasn't until I came here to work that I seriously thought of women in the medical profession." Kovacs, a graduate of the Villanova University School of Nursing, realized her chances of advancement as a nurse anesthetist were slim. "The docent [the anesthetist] is in the operating room at

The second year: Year of the medical boards

The second year, which begins with more whimpering when students find themselves back in the classroom, ends with a bang—the National Board of Medical Examiner's (NBME) test. The three-part exam is used primarily as a licensing exam, but many schools require their students to achieve a passing score on Part I of the boards, which is taken at the end of the second year. "The NBME itself, in its official publication, cautions medical schools about using the test within the school," says Smith. "Nevertheless, the requirement to pass Part I-NBME stands as a discrete, unavoidable, and necessary condition for promotion into the

third year of medical school at Brown, as it does in nearly half of the U.S. medical schools. Many newer schools, such as Brown, have chosen to adopt policies requiring students to pass the boards. In large part this was due to a belief that a new school needed to measure its students against some external 'gold standard,' at least until it was sure of its own system of evaluation and promotion."

With the specter of the boards hanging over them, second-year students plunge back into their studies. "Someone commented to me once that being a second-year student is like being a nun," says Kovacs. "And it is. You and your classmates eat, sleep, and study. The hard part is deciding when to call it quits; when to be good to yourself. I try to get out and go swimming often, to take a break from it all."

After seven years as a nurse anesthetist, Kovacs misses the hospital routine. "I can't wait to get back into the hospital. I think I have a certain perspective as a nurse. I was given a lot of responsibility and only now am I realizing what I didn't know. Things that frustrated me then, I can now understand." Kovacs feels she has an edge over others who have never worked in a hospital. "I have developed expertise in areas like putting in IV's and taking blood pressures. There is also an adjustment to seeing and being around sick people that I have already made." She adds that she now has "better respect for the entire health team. I know there are situations on the floor that pit the nurses against the intern, and the doctor says 'You have to listen to me.' Well, I know that the nurse knows a lot that the doctor should listen to."

First-year student Liz Wheeler: 'Learning where the spleen is'

Liz Wheeler studying in her apartment: "The first year is a continuation of being a pre-med."





Annemarie Kovacs: 'Second year is like being a nun'

*Annemarie Kovacs pauses in
the medical lecture room
in the new Health Care Study
Center (formerly the
Bio-Med Terrace).*

"Medicine is not a rosy path—it's full of a lot of hard work, fatigue, and frustration. But it's made me happy and I've gotten a lot of personal satisfaction out of it. I recommend it. What else are you going to do with your life?"

Fred Burgess, who is twenty-eight years old, says that his age and experience are an advantage, too. "I am not so concerned with all the little facts as other students are. I am able to have a more relaxed attitude towards things. And the fact that I got my Ph.D. here makes me more of an insider. I go to a lot of the seminars that are offered, and I may be more aware of the opportunities available."

"One common gripe is that the second year is a real grind, that we are in the classroom too much. The good thing about Brown is that it's a little medical school and the student/faculty ratio is good. So we get lots of contact with the professors. And I think the class I'm in is a cohesive group."

Second year is a grind, there's no getting around it. Students spend up to sixteen hours a day preparing for Part I-NBME, but sometimes it's not enough. Last year the medical school was stunned when one quarter of the class of 1985 failed Part I.

"Part I-NBME has a serious and disturbing effect on the student body,"

says Smith. "For the individual student who fails the exam, the experience is a nightmare. Schedules are disrupted, normal progress is halted, and the idea of another failure hangs over his or her head. Though the student may have successfully passed all medical school courses, the possibility that his or her medical career might abruptly end is real."

After a thorough analysis that correlated several factors with the board scores, the factor that proved to be the most predictive was a student's score on the MCAT—suggesting that the students who do well on one multiple-choice test are also likely to do well on another. Data from an analysis of the board results this year added credence to this hypothesis, according to Smith. The data implied that the problem some students were having with the test was not primarily related to Brown's curriculum. The problem appeared to be the way students worked out the multiple-choice questions.

Last summer, the students who failed were divided into small study groups led by an upper-class student tutor who had done well on Part I. The groups went over NBME-style questions, working them out aloud—to try to make the students aware of productive and non-productive reasoning

processes, to make them aware that partial information could (through the use of logic and reasoning) be the basis for a correct answer, and to make them aware of specific areas in which their cognitive knowledge was deficient. The students have all retaken Part I, and as of January, all but four have passed.

The third year: Slowly changing identity

There is a real transition between second and third year. Finally, medical students are in the hospital working with patients and finding their way through the labyrinth known as the medical establishment. Their identity is slowly changing from that of students to that of professionals. They are addressed as "doctor" by many of their patients, although they explain that they are students. They are coping with the psychological implications of becoming doctors. "It's a strange feeling," remarks one male student wondering, "to walk into an examining room to find a young, attractive woman waiting for you. You ask her to take off her blouse so you can examine her, and she does! How do you deal

with that at first?"

Scott Ingber, who is in his third year, is experiencing some of the same sense of wonder as the student mentioned above. He is working his way through the clerkships—the six- to twelve-week periods in different departments of the hospital—that encompass the clinical years: the third and fourth years of medical school. "I think the clinical years at Brown are very good. The diversity of hospitals is an advantage, and the ratio of students to faculty is low and we are able to ask a lot of questions. Also, the residents place a lot of emphasis on students playing an active role in patient treatment. We should get more hands-on decision-making, but I understand why we don't—especially because there are so few students on the medical team.

"You get used to being called 'doctor,' even though you don't feel like one. I always introduce myself as being 'part of the team who's helping.'"

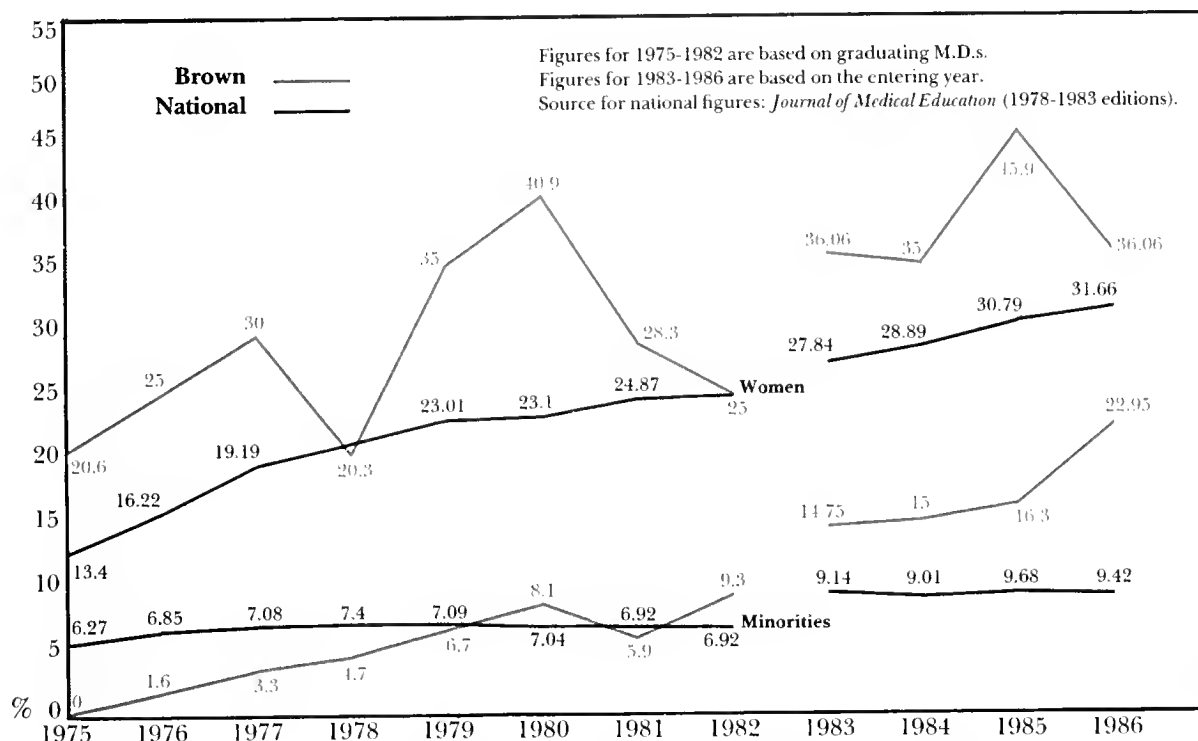
Ingber says there is some feeling in the hospitals that the medical students, particularly the students in the continuum, "are spoon-fed, that's it's easy for us. There is a sense that the seven-year program fosters a false sense of security," and therefore a certain immaturity. "I don't think this is

true at all. We have to have a lot of initiative. People also don't realize that others can mature in different years, that we may have grown during the undergraduate years."

Although he is very enthusiastic about most aspects of the Brown program, Ingber feels that counseling could be strengthened on almost every level, including career counseling. "Even though medicine is a passion, it's also a career and it's important for us to know what the options are and where there are openings. We need help in making career decisions."

Smith realizes that the need for counseling—academic, personal, and career—is crucial. "When I began this job in January of 1982, I sent a questionnaire to all the students in the school, listing the sixteen goals we had as a student affairs office. I asked them to rate how we were doing on accomplishing these goals, and not one goal was considered met by a majority of the students. I knew I had nowhere to go but up." One area that was mentioned repeatedly as needing urgent attention was counseling. "We've set up a vertical level of advising, where a faculty member and a second-year student are assigned to each first-year student. That faculty member also advises the second-year student, so it

Percent of women and minority M.D. graduates



Scott Ingber: 'In third year, you get used to being called "doctor"'

*Scott Ingber examines
nine-year-old Mark Kelley
in the Potter Building at
Rhode Island Hospital.*



becomes an interlocking system.

"Also on the recommendation of the students last year we have gotten psychological services involved in setting up support groups. We've adapted career-choice decision-making seminars from other schools, and now offer a five-hour program in the spring that helps students define their life goals and attitudes. We weren't doing particularly well three to four years ago, but we are trying to improve."

"It's been a rough transition between administrations—during times of change, people get uncomfortable and insecure. We've placed a huge agenda before the students, changes in the curriculum and financial aid. After two-and-a-half years, we have students who have been part of the process of change throughout their entire medical education [the third- and fourth-year students]. They've felt the changes the most. I feel that total honesty may initially create a lot of dissension, unease, and debate, but in the long run it will create a collegial effort between the students and faculty."

The fourth year: 'The end of the academic part'

David Murdy may be in the vanguard of a new breed of doctor. He received his M.B.A. in hospital administration from the University of Chicago and completed his first year of medical school there before transferring to Brown. "Diversity is what

brought me to Brown. The University of Chicago has one hospital with 700 beds, and 700 faculty members—it's a very unified experience. Brown has the seven hospitals with a variety of interests and research. The dedication of the non-paid faculty, the doctors in the community, is great, too. There is lots of enthusiasm for teaching residents and students among the local doctors."

Murdy says that his combined M.B.A./M.D. will make him a specialist in figuring out how to pay for medical care. "Most people don't realize that medicine is such a big business. Health care is the second-largest employer in the country, and the third in gross sales. Even private-practice physicians have a business responsibility. An enormous amount of society's money is going into health care, and there are lots of jobs involved." He is working at the Rhode Island Group Health Association, splitting his time between seeing patients and doing a research project for the medical director. "My interest in administration would have been limited if I had stayed at UC for seven years. Here I've been able to see a variety of styles."

Becoming a doctor, Murdy says, means "being a student all the time. We're hardly ever not studying some aspect of medicine. Time is one thing that there's never enough of. What we're learning is what we do. We are constantly learning more about ourselves. There's no theory of how a person learns to take responsibility—it's just something you do. The real value of the teaching faculty is to guide us

through the tough times, like when you have to do something as difficult as withdrawing help to get someone to do something."

The fourth year is the end of the academic part of medical training, and as Murdy says, "all those hours spent reading in the library are made up when someone gets better, or someone names their kid after you [which has happened to him]. There are a lot of little triumphs that make up for falling asleep over your books or forgetting your girl friend's birthday because you are too busy studying."

One million dollars. That's the figure that David Murdy came up with when he calculated the cost of the green hood that will be placed on his shoulders next May 28 when he graduates. "That figure includes tuition, my income lost, the money my parents had to give me, the money society puts in, and interest accrued on all of the above. Society deserves a return on that money, as do we. I could have bought a house with the money that I have invested in my education. Many of us [medical students] will have mortgage-size payments to pay for the next twenty years to pay off our education. I will be paying for this until my kids are ready to go to college."

Paying for a medical education is outrageously expensive, and more difficult than ever with recent federal cuts in student loans. Money is a common preoccupation among medical students. "The cost is really a drawback," says Scott Ingber. "You're really struggling for at least five years after you get out of school. You find

that you resent people commenting on how much money you will make—which isn't to say that being a doctor isn't a secure profession."

Fred Burgess is on an Army scholarship, which means that for each year the Army helps pay for his education, he will be serving as a doctor in the Army. "I didn't go into medicine with the idea of going into private practice. I'm interested in research at a big institution, and the Army is one big institution, so maybe I'll be able to do research while I'm serving. If I had paid my own way through Brown, I would probably owe so much that I wouldn't be able to do research. As it is, I'll be thirty-eight years old before I will be free of obligations."

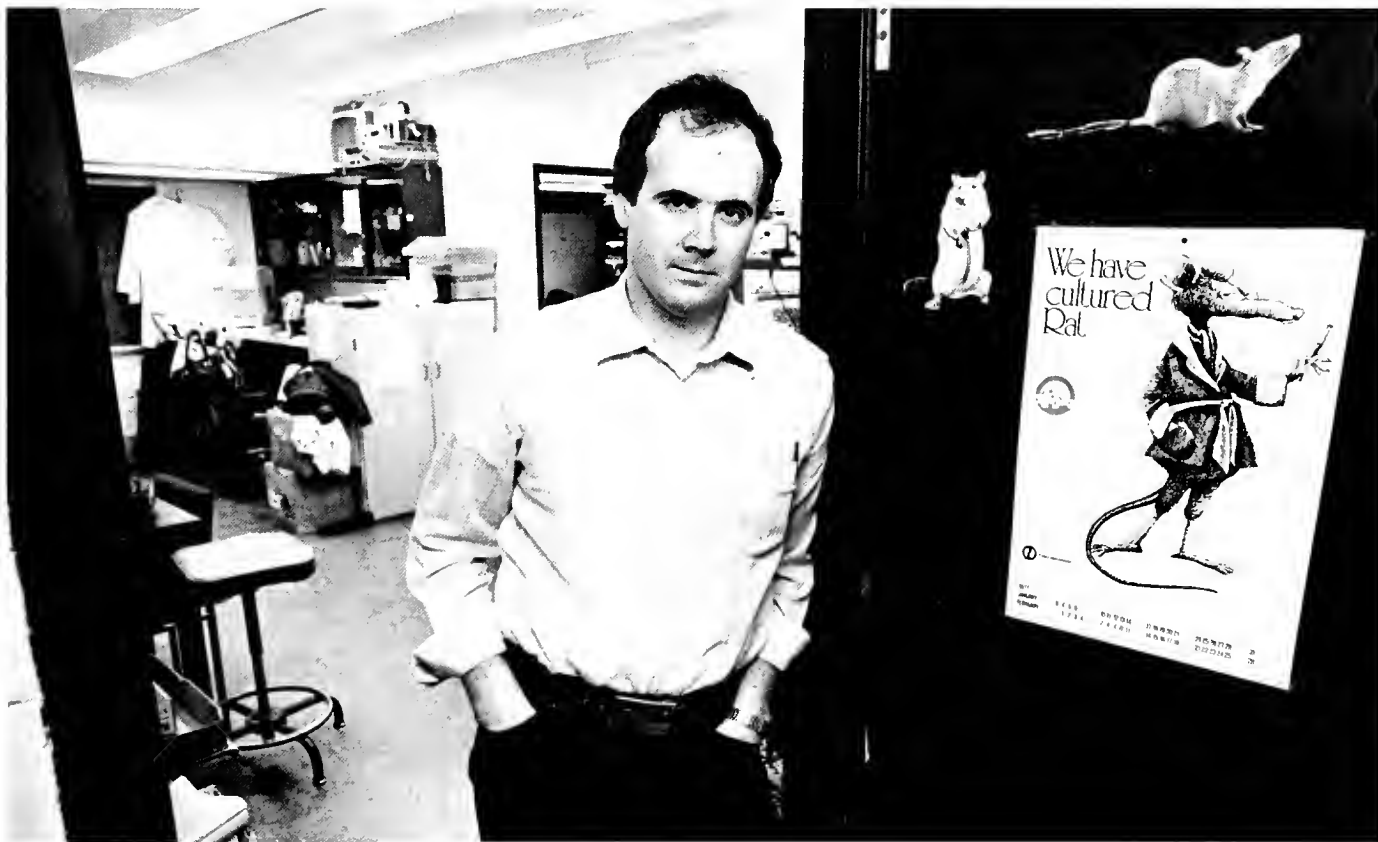
It's Steve Smith's job to find new ways of helping students finance their medical education, and he admits the picture is not reassuring. "Every year is worse than the year before, but we're trying more innovative uses of financial aid." Smith is in favor of a loan program based on an income-contingent repayment plan. "Rather than allowing ten years for students to repay \$10,000, for instance, the repayment would be a fixed percentage of their gross income. For young physicians, a straight repayment schedule is exactly what they *can't* do. A plan that

isn't geared to a finite period of time, but linked to a lifetime, wouldn't penalize someone for an academic or research career—a doctor would always know that 2 percent of his gross income would go to repay his loan." (Smith says that the president of Boston University, John Silber, has suggested this repayment plan for all types of education loans.) "If we don't [find new sources of support]," Smith continues, "then the doctors we train will all be from upper-class families. Or their careers will be so limited by the loans they have to repay that they won't be able to set up a family practice in the South Bronx or Buffalo Breath, Montana."

There are few times in modern life when individuals are called upon to swear an oath. The day that medical students graduate into the "calling of the physician" is one of them. They "solemnly pledge to consecrate my life to the care of the sick, the promotion of health and the service of humanity." The words are imbued with grace, dignity, and an awesome responsibility. And they add a sense of grandeur and drama as the students leave Brown to "promote all that is worthy in the ancient and honorable profession of medicine."

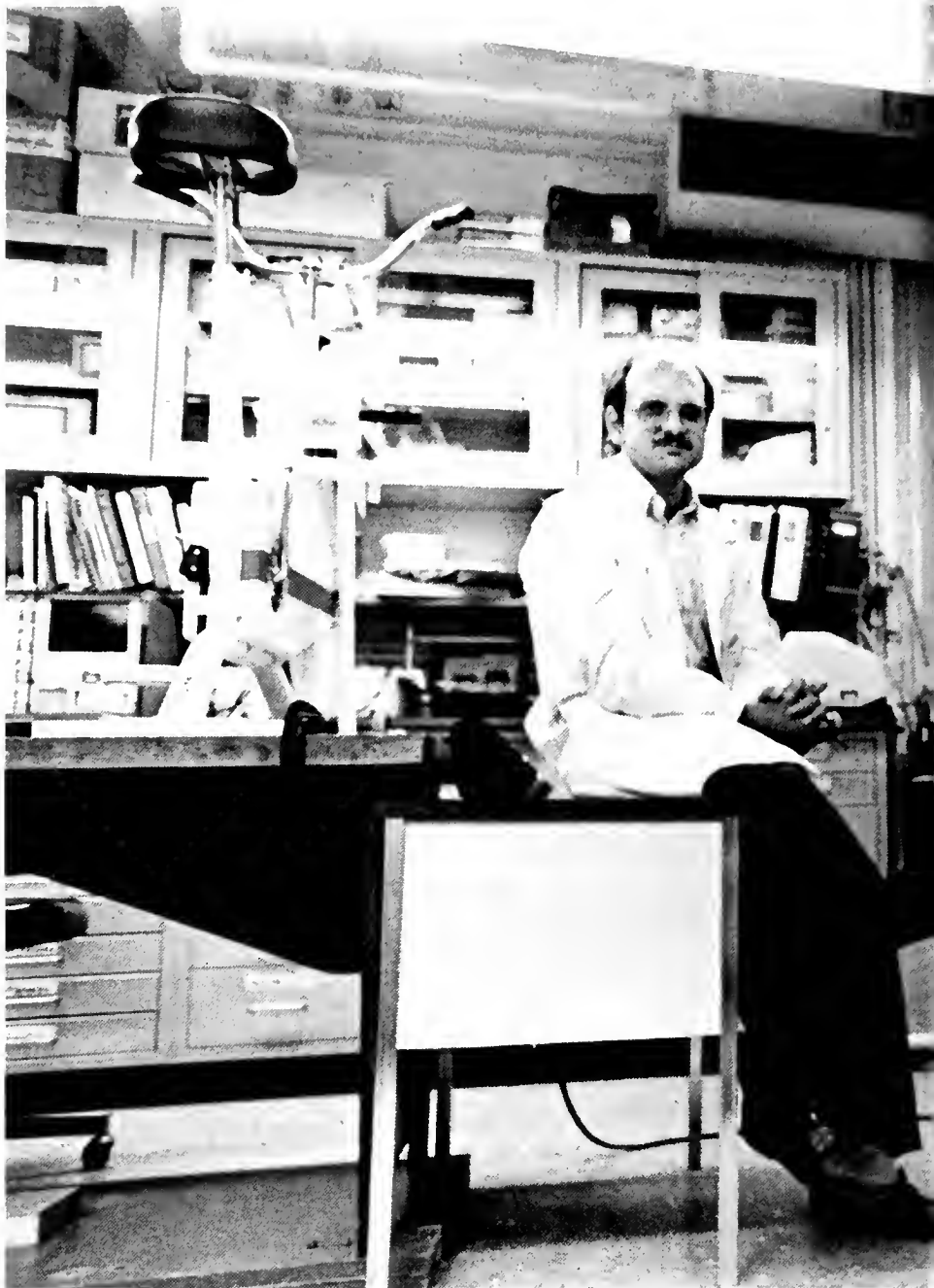
Fred Burgess stands at the door of the bio-med laboratory where he worked while studying for his Ph.D. in biology.

Second-year student Fred Burgess: 'I'll be 38 before I will be free of obligations'



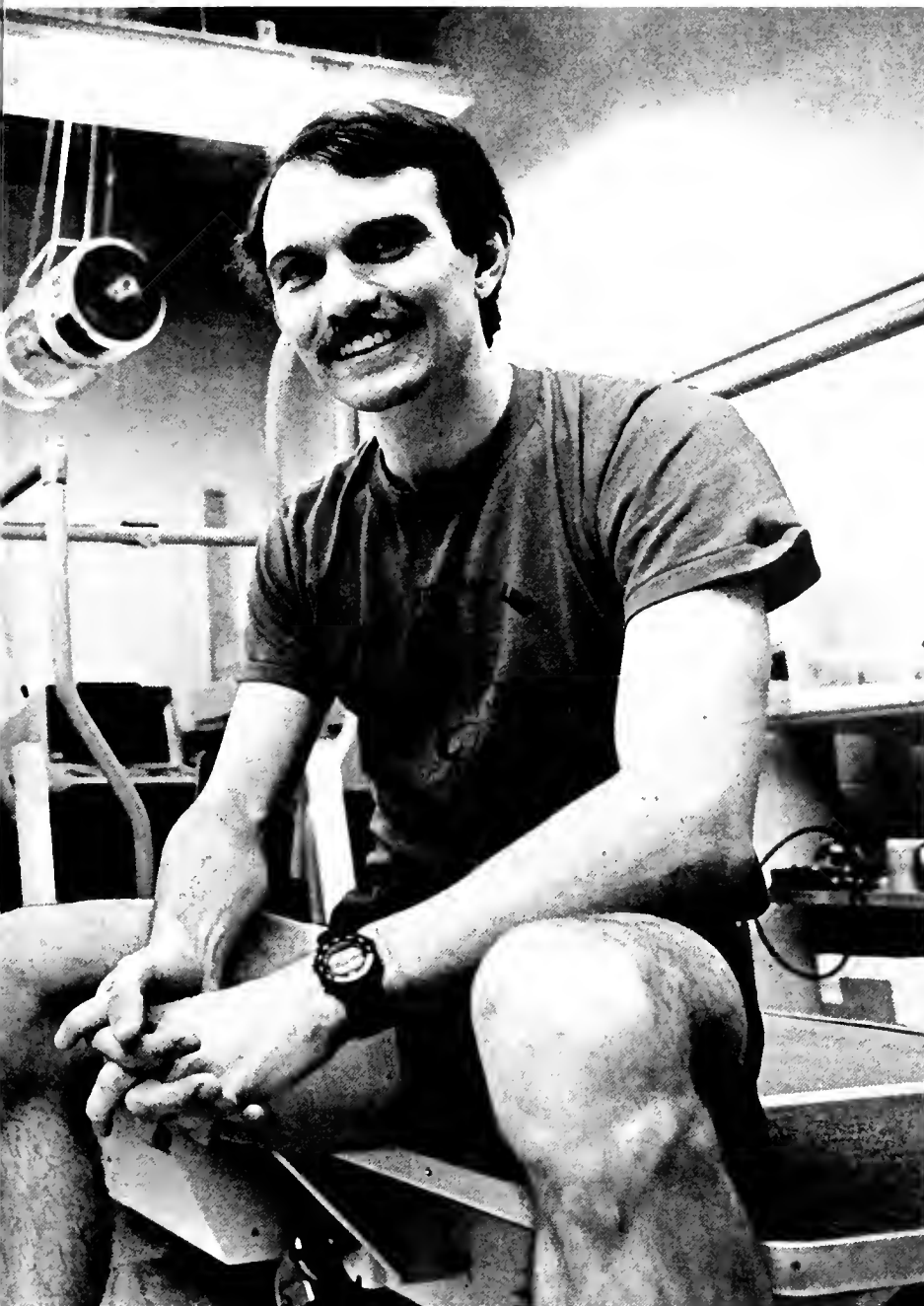
The Constant Search

The quest for knowledge about the human body is never ending. Here, five Brown medical faculty members talk about their current research



Dr. Paul Thompson and Stanley Sady, Ph.D., an exercise physiologist (rear), in their laboratory at Pawtucket Memorial Hospital

Paul Thompson: Studying the Effects of Repeated Strenuous Exercise



As a Tufts undergraduate, Paul D. Thompson was captain of the cross-country team. He was a good enough marathoner to be invited to the 1972 Olympic Trials in Eugene, Oregon, where he placed thirty-sixth out of eighty runners. His best finish in the Boston Marathon was a laudable sixteenth, in 1976.

It seems perfectly natural, then, that the young cardiologist has received national publicity for his research on exercise physiology and heart attacks. "I wouldn't be doing this research if I weren't interested in ex-

ercise," he says. "Running is a great way to gain an understanding of human physiology."

Dr. Thompson returned to New England from Stanford University, where he had been a postdoctoral fellow, to take a staff position at The Memorial Hospital in Pawtucket in 1978. Since then he has moved to the Miriam Hospital in Providence, where he works with a team of cardiologists, exercise scientists, and nutritionists to study the effects of repeated, strenuous exercise on men who are thirty to sixty-four years old.

One current research project examines a relationship between diet and exercise. "We're interested in the action of exercise and diet on blood

lipids, or fats," he explains. The researchers measure levels of high density lipoproteins (HDL)—"We affectionately call this 'good cholesterol'"—and low density lipoproteins (LDL) in the blood of men who run regularly. High levels of LDL ("bad" cholesterol) substantially raise the risk of heart attacks, while high levels of HDL lower the risk.

"Runners have fantastic levels of HDL," Dr. Thompson says. "The average level for a runner is 30 to 50 percent higher than for a more sedentary person. That's a lot, because even a very small increment [in one study, only 10 percent] can make the difference between having a heart attack or not having one."

The Miriam research team, which is headed by Dr. Peter Herbert, director of nutritional metabolism at the hospital, found that changes in cholesterol levels clearly are the results of repeated exercise rather than of acute, one-time exposure. And the runners' HDL levels stayed relatively high in spite of radical changes in diet.

"We worked with Ruth Eshleman at URI," Dr. Thompson says, "and fed fifty-six runners daily diets varying in composition for twenty-one days at a time." One group cut down on calories but continued to run ten miles a day; a second decreased its calorie intake and stopped running. A third group increased the fat content of its diet to 70 percent and continued running; a fourth contingent ate a diet that was 70 percent carbohydrates while continuing to run; and a fifth group ate a standard diet, and ran. "We found we could change the [cholesterol] levels somewhat by changing the diet," Dr. Thompson says, "but we couldn't lower them to very low levels over the twenty-one-day period. Our conclusion is that a high HDL level seems to be a chronic adaptation in runners. It can be affected by diet, but even with dietary changes, the HDL level will remain relatively high."

The team is investigating reasons why this is so. Dr. Thompson believes a likely explanation is that HDL lives longer in runners. "We think it may be a series of enzymes that provide a good environment for the HDL," he says. "Now we're looking for people with *low* HDL levels, hoping to induce them to run regularly to see if we can raise their HDL." (Prospective male volunteers may call Dr. Thompson at Miriam Hospital. Women, he says, unfortunately are excluded from current studies because their menstrual

excess affect blood cholesterol levels.)

The runners in this study were a "great group," Dr. Thompson says, displaying a bulletin board full of snapshots. "We got really close." In addition to serving as head of the exercise section for the project, Dr. Thompson was a study participant—he ran daily and drove to Kingston for meals twice a day. "I was always aware of what the subjects' problems were, first-hand," he says. "I *know* what those diets are like! I think it's good to get away from your desk and take an active part in your research."

Dr. Thompson's national reputation as an exercise/cardiology expert was born with the publication five years ago in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of a study he directed at Stanford on sudden deaths among joggers. The results of that research indicated that habitual exercise programs do not guarantee protection from sudden death during or immediately after exercise, and suggested that runners should pay attention to seemingly innocuous discomfort, such as stomach pains, that might precede a heart attack.

A more recent study of all deaths

among joggers in Rhode Island resulted in a *New York Times* article entitled, "Rhode Island Study Finds Jogging Is Not As Hard on Hearts as Was Believed."

"I came to Rhode Island and found there was only one medical examiner," Dr. Thompson recalls. It seemed a perfect opportunity to do a statistical evaluation of sudden deaths among runners that would shed more light on the cardiac complications of exercise. So with Medical Examiner Dr. William Q. Sturmer and two other doctors, Richard Carlton and Eric Funk, Dr. Thompson determined through a random telephone sampling how many Rhode Island residents jog, and for how long. In a five-year period (1975-1980), he learned, twelve men had died of heart attacks while jogging, and one woman had died of stomach bleeding (a highly unusual occurrence).

"This was the first time anyone had taken a random sample of the population and done a study of this sort," Dr. Thompson says. The study team found that among male joggers there was one death for every 7,620 joggers per year. Or, there was one

death for every 396,000 hours of jogging in the state. "That means the chance of dying suddenly while jogging is about seven times that of dying while you are doing nothing," Dr. Thompson adds. "So, even though the absolute risk of dying is very small, the relative risk is seven-fold."

That doesn't mean you are safer, in the long run, sitting in your chair day after day than you are if you pursue a sensible jogging program. "Our studies indicate that you get health benefits from regular exercise," he says. But "acutely and transiently, strenuous exercise does increase the risk of heart attack."

Dr. Thompson praises his colleagues, especially exercise technician Eileen Cullinane, and his working environment. "This hospital is incredibly supportive when it comes to research," he says. And while he enjoys teaching and supervising residents, research clearly ranks right up there with running—maybe even a little higher—for Dr. Thompson. "We're trying to put Miriam Hospital and Brown University on the map nationally," he says, "for research on exercise physiology."

A.D.



Sidney Katz came to Brown a year ago.

Sidney Katz: Better Lives for the Elderly

Bubonic plague. Smallpox. Tuberculosis. Malaria.

Medical science has eradicated many of the diseases that killed our ancestors before they reached a ripe old age. It has given us drugs that fight infections. It has taught us about lifestyles that promote health and longevity.

More of us are living longer than ever before. Living longer, however, doesn't necessarily mean living well. Almost everyone knows an elderly person who must depend on family members or health-care professionals for the most basic of functions, such as eating, bathing, and even getting out of bed. But until recently, no one had produced reliable projections about people's *active* live expectancy—that is,

the average number of years people over the age of sixty-four could expect to remain relatively independent in caring for their own basic needs. The lack of this data has been a handicap to health providers, insurance agencies, and government planners, all of whom determine how basic care for the dysfunctional elderly is structured and paid for.

Now such statistics are available, thanks to a report published last fall in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Carried out by Dr. Sidney Katz, professor of community health at Brown and director of the Southeastern New England Long Term Care Gerontology Center here, and other scientists and doctors at Harvard, Michigan State, and Brown, the study involved 1,625 elderly residents of Massachusetts who were *not* institutionalized.

"We were looking for a particular type of determinant—the loss of self-

care capability," Dr. Katz explains. "This includes all the things people do to survive." The subjects were interviewed at the beginning and end of a one-year period, and again after six years.

The researchers found that people in the sixty-five- to sixty-nine-year age group could expect on average to have a remaining *active* life of ten years. The numbers declined in each succeeding live-year age group, so that people age seventy-five to seventy-nine could look forward to nearly seven years of active life, and those eighty-five and over to almost three years of active life.

To provide a consistent measurement of the quality of life among their elderly subjects, Dr. Katz and his colleagues used a tool he developed in the 1950s, the Katz Index of Activities of Daily Living (ADL). The index measures overall levels of disability by assessing competency in six basic functions: bathing, dressing, going to the bathroom, transfer (getting in and out of bed unassisted), continence, and eating. Katz has found that elderly people "lose" basic functions in the reverse order that they are learned as a child. Thus, the first functions an elderly person may require assistance with are the more complex activities such as bathing and dressing, while the ability to feed oneself—i.e., to raise a cup to one's lips and drink, or to use a spoon to eat—is retained after other basic skills have been forgotten.

Among other findings of the study were that active life expectancy is shorter by several years for poor people than it is for the non-poor, and that, because their life expectancy is shorter, men have a larger percentage of independent years, while women, who live longer on the average, face more years of dependent living in old age.

"It has taken decades to get these measurements," says Dr. Katz, "and they have gained a lot of attention." He thumbs through requests from around the world for reprints of the journal article. "This study suggests a whole different way of monitoring people's health. Medical scientists are still studying mortality, but we're reaching a point of diminishing returns. We can't buy *longer* lives any more; the gist of these studies is an attempt to buy *better* lives. If you ask old people how long they want to live, most of them will tell you that they prefer not to live in an institution, and that they don't want to have a vegeta-

tive life."

For people whose disabilities force them to live in nursing homes or other geriatric care facilities, Dr. Katz says the difference between a satisfying life and a stultifying one may be "staying active as long as possible. Certainly it's easier to put an elderly person in bed and leave him there. But it is important to involve him in making the decision to move around and to do things. Putting old people off in a facility where the surroundings are beautiful but they don't do anything should not be the goal. We're not close to where we should be in this respect.

"Promoting the quality of life is one of our main goals here," Dr. Katz

says of the Gerontology Center. "Brown's medical school has emphasized the care of the elderly and of chronic diseases more than almost any other medical school. It's one of the reasons I came here [last March, from Michigan State University where he directed the Center for Policy Analysis in Aging and Long-Term Care]." He mentions long talks on the subject with Dean David Greer, who collaborated with Dr. Katz on the Massachusetts study. "Medicine is changing—it *has* to change" to respond to the needs of a growing elderly population, Dr. Katz says. "Brown is in the mainstream of this movement."

A.D.

David Williams: Pioneer in Cardiac Catheterization

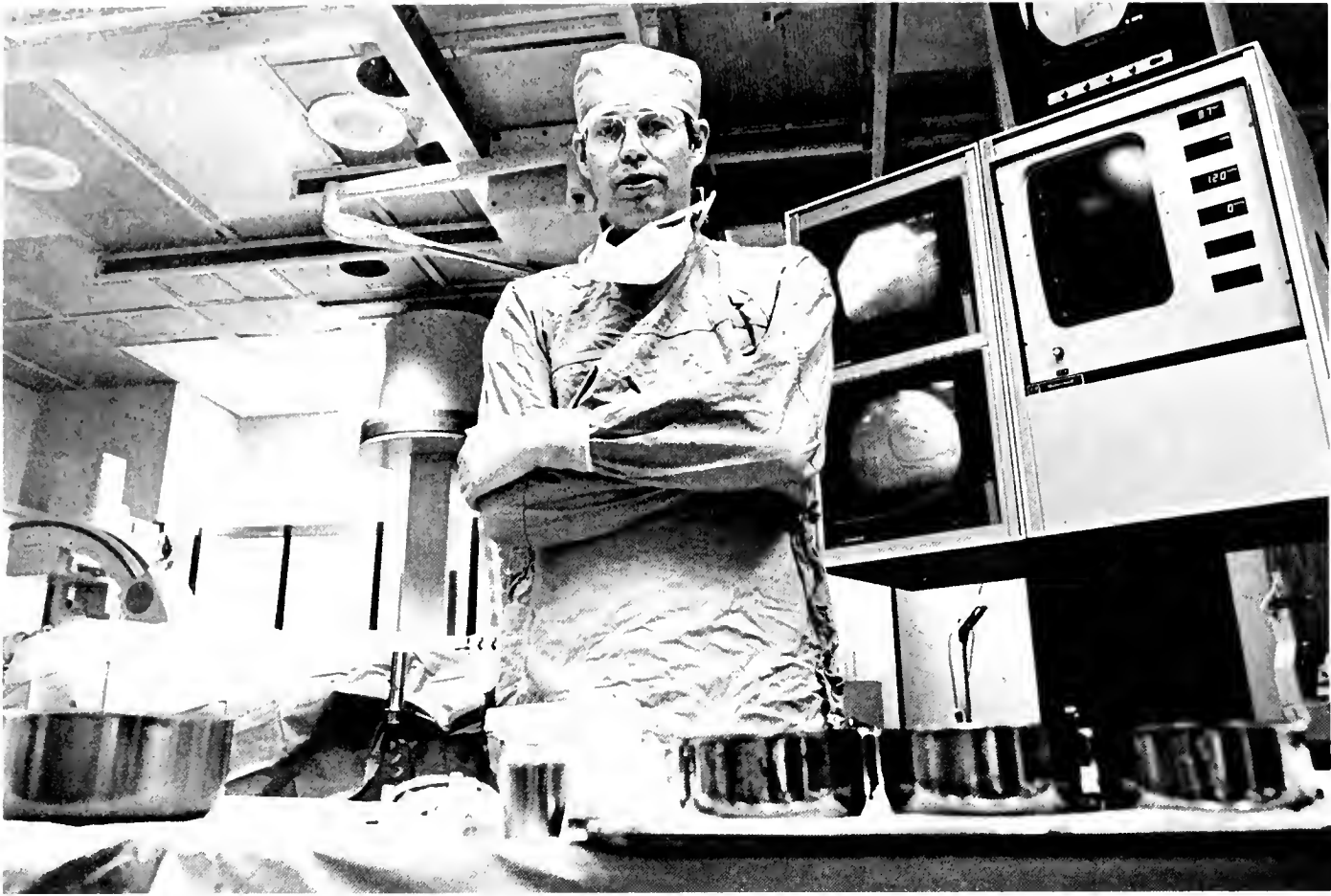
It must be startling for a patient to look up from the operating room table to see that the surgeon who is gently threading a cardiac catheter into his femoral artery is so young-looking. "People are always telling me that," Dr. David O. Williams, an associate professor of medical science at Brown, ruefully admits. But this doctor, besides being director of the cardiovascular laboratory at Rhode Island Hospital, is also a pioneer in therapeutic cardiac catheterization procedures. According to Dr. Williams, he was the fourth or fifth person in the world to attempt an angioplasty—a procedure in which a balloon-tipped catheter is inserted into an artery, worked up to the area of blockage, and then repeatedly inflated until fatty deposits are pushed aside.

Dr. Williams, who has been at Brown since 1976, has seen the growth of cardiac "cath" labs over the past fifteen years. "In the past the cath lab has been the place where people come for diagnosis. We generated information about the heart, its function and anatomy, which enabled the physician to tell the nature and extent of the heart disease. Once technology reached the point that the patient was put on a heart/lung machine to keep

him alive, there was more reason to go to the cath lab for diagnosis. As a result cath labs grew in volume."

Then, in the mid-seventies, a surgical discovery changed the primary function of the cath lab. A Swiss cardiologist developed the angioplasty. Dr. Williams explains how he became one of the pioneers. "I had been working with animals at that time, putting catheters in their arteries, and I got to the point where I could actually *touch* the blockage. I started thinking, "How can I get rid of this? Drano? Vibrating it away? Squeezing it out?" It was then that the angioplasty was developed, and Dr. Williams was one of the first to try it. "Now the cath lab has changed from a purely diagnostic lab to a therapeutic lab. Angioplasties turned out to be a good thing for patients," often a successful alternative to a bypass operation. "We've developed the center here so we get patients referred from all over New England."

Another of Dr. Williams's interests has been myocardial infarction. Myocardial infarction—a heart attack in common parlance—occurs when there is no oxygenated blood reaching the heart and the heart dies. One of the common causes is arteriosclerosis—the buildup of fatty deposits in the arteries. A few years ago, "someone took a patient into the cath lab, injected him with streptokinase (an enzyme), and the plaque melted away. The clot



Dr. David Williams in the cardiovascular laboratory at Rhode Island Hospital.

was taken away, but the arteries were still constricted—angioplasty sort of turns the clock back.”

Dr. Williams and company set out to determine three things: Did patients with myocardial infarctions have clots, did the streptokinase get rid of them, and did it do any good in the long run? “If you water your grass and are giving it more and more water, it doesn’t really matter if the grass is dead anyway.”

It soon became clear to Dr. Williams that a long study involving hundreds of cases was necessary to show the limiting extent of myocardial infarction. Last summer a branch of the National Institutes of Health awarded a “TIMI” grant for a “large multi-centered, collaborative trial.” TIMI stands for thrombolysis in myocardial infarction—thrombolysis is the dissolving of a clot that is blocking a blood vessel. The grant will be a collaborative study, including thirteen medical centers across the United States.

As the collaborators were working on their research plan and objectives, it became apparent that the drug

streptokinase was not perfect. “It ate up the blood’s coagulant factors, ‘weakening’ the blood so much that people were bleeding elsewhere,” says Dr. Williams. “Then a new agent was discovered recently by a guy growing tumor cells. This new agent, tissue plasminogen activator [TPA], is something we all have. It’s released from the blood vessel walls at the site of a clot, and activates the body’s own thrombolytic system, *only* at the site. The tumor cells this guy was working on were making this stuff, so he tried it in animals and it worked, melting clots. The advantage of the TPA over the streptokinase is that it is focused at the site of the clot. The researcher who discovered TPA took it to a genetic engineering firm, which was able to make it, so we now have recombinant TPA.”

The first phase of the TIMI grant will be to determine which is the more efficacious drug, TPA or streptokinase. “The TPA looks very desirable, but little is known about it. We want to give it to people intravenously—not in the cath lab, but when they are first diag-

nosed as having heart attacks—in the ambulance or the emergency room. The first few hours of a myocardial infarction are crucial. The heart muscle may be dying.

“The issue that we want to put to rest is, will a thrombolytic drug improve the mortality of myocardial infarction patients?” Other studies have tried to address this, but Dr. Williams says for several reasons they have weaknesses. This phase will begin later this year. Patients will be recruited in emergency rooms in the early hours of their heart attacks. The team plans to study 350 patients before deciding which is the best drug.

The larger part of the TIMI grant will follow 3,000 patients, beginning in 1985, from the beginning of their heart attacks. “People will be given the drug or a placebo intravenously, and will be followed up. The end of the study will be mortality.”

K.H.

Helen Cserr: Finding Out How Fluid to the Brain Is Regulated



Helen Cserr has conducted some of her research at a marine biological laboratory on Mount Desert Isle, Maine.

The brain. The final frontier. Medical science, despite relative sophistication in other areas, is still struggling to understand the brain and the way it functions. Helen Cserr, a professor of medical science at Brown, has been researching the way that fluid in the brain is regulated—something of critical importance when the brain is operated on. If the brain swells as a result of trauma, it has nowhere to go because the skull is rigid and will not allow a significant change in brain size.

"One of the biggest problems in neurosurgery is brain edema" (swelling due to an accumulation of bodily fluids), she has said. "If you operate on a person, the brain reacts by becoming edematous. It used to be that people would just die from this, but now there are drugs to control the swelling. It's still a major clinical problem."

Cserr became interested in brain fluids as a result of her thesis work at Harvard. "I've been trying to get an idea of the special significance of fluid in the central nervous system, and the brain is the most important part of that. It all has to do with homeostasis—the idea that cells have to have a constant environment. The needs of the brain are so much greater that it needs a more precisely controlled environment than most organs." One of the fascinating things about the brain, says Cserr, "is that it has its own fluid, a blood-brain barrier, uncoupled from plasma."

Cserr's research has focused on this blood-brain barrier, a series of complicated membranes that isolates the brain from the rest of the body's tissues and fluids. No one is quite certain why the brain has its own fluids and is isolated from the blood, says Cserr. Perhaps it's because the neurons are so sensitive or because the nervous system cannot operate well without an unusually stable environment. The blood-brain barrier poses a clinical problem. For instance, "If you're trying to treat a cancer in the brain or you're trying to treat some sort of brain infection, chances are the drugs you give won't get into the brain because the barrier will keep out even therapeutic agents."

Initially, Cserr injected compounds into the brains of fish and examined them histologically. "We could see that they were being washed

out, and we asked the questions. How fast? And where do they go?" What is the mechanism by which substances are passed from the brain to the rest of the body? The hope is that eventually the mechanism will be discovered. "Say the brain has been swollen and the doctor wants to get it back to normal size. If we knew where the excess fluid was supposed to go, we might be able to intervene. If it's moved out across the capillaries by some sort of specific transport process like that of the kidney, there might be drugs to speed it up. Or if the fluid is squeezed out, you might want to do something to adjust the pressure in the spinal fluid."

The work Cserr has been doing at Brown concerns how the fluid in the brain tissue relates to the spinal fluid. In the early seventies, she made a startling discovery about how fluids are released from the brain. "We found that the brain does have a system that is equivalent to lymphatics"—the vessels that return protein to the blood. "The fluid is always being produced, carried along those channels and dumped into the cerebrospinal fluid."

"There are a couple of important aspects. Is there a connection with the body's immune system? We've found that if we put protein in the brain, it comes out the lymph node in the neck. This would have important consequences for things like cancer of the brain. We're also looking at the drainage of the brain fluid, to see how it relates to the control of brain volume. If the fluid is always draining, it's important to know how it is regulated. If the draining is blocked it could lead to swelling."

Cserr's discovery about the drainage of brain fluids was greeted with excitement in the medical world. "Neurosurgeons were very interested in it. It was sort of scary that everyone believes this is what's happening," she says with a smile. "It makes me think that something's wrong."

Although she has been working with vertebrates, all of which have blood barriers, Cserr is moving to invertebrates to continue her studies. "Some invertebrates have no barrier, some have a partial barrier, and some have a barrier." By studying them, she may be able to determine the effects of the barrier.

K.H.

Boris Rotman: Which Cancer Drugs Are Right for What Patient

The weapons for fighting cancer get a little better every year. Where oncologists once had a handful of chemotherapeutic drugs, they can now treat tumors with a variety of drugs in different combinations. But oncologists still face a major perversity of cancer: Individual tumors often react differently to the same drug regimen.

Tests can sometimes point to a chemotherapeutic drug or combination of drugs that is likely to be effective for a given patient, but those tests are slow and have a limited scope. Finding the best chemotherapeutic approach still involves a large measure of trial-and-error.

M. Boris Rotman, immunologist and professor of medical science, has devised a simple system that may solve that problem. By combining two existing research techniques, Rotman found a fast, reliable, and more comprehensive method of determining which chemotherapeutic drugs are most likely to benefit an individual patient.

The system is built upon a technique for growing cells in a device Rotman calls an "artificial organ," a glass tube about three inches long and a half inch in diameter, filled with hundreds of hairlike capillaries. Tissue culture medium is pumped through those capillaries, carrying nutrients and oxygen. When cells from a tumor are placed inside the tube, they attach themselves to the capillary surfaces where they multiply rapidly.

"The cells really love the artificial organ," Rotman says. "They thrive. You can see it just by looking at them. They're round, plump, almost contented—what we call 'happy cells.'" They also form solid masses of tissue, the closest approximation of *in vivo* conditions currently possible in a laboratory.

That is the chief advantage of Rotman's system. Current testing tech-



niques grow cells on plates of agar. Nearly half of all known tumor types will not grow on agar, Rotman says, and of those that do, only one cell in 1,000 survives. Culturing cell colonies and testing them can require up to four weeks. Rotman's artificial organ system might be able to produce reliable results in as little as forty-eight hours, and virtually all tumor cells can be grown and tested.

The second part of Rotman's system involves fluorochromasia, the ability of living cells to accumulate and excrete a fluorescing chemical. In his system, Rotman adds fluorescein diacetate to the tissue culture medium and lets the cells absorb it to a saturation point. Then he flushes the fluorescent chemical from the medium so that



**Boris Rotman in his
bio-med laboratory.**

none remains, except what is stockpiled within the cells. As the cells begin to excrete their fluorescence, Rotman periodically samples intercellular fluid from the organ. By making measurements with a rapid-flow fluorometer, he can determine the normal rate of fluorescent decay among living cells.

To test the efficacy of a chemotherapeutic drug, Rotman establishes a sample of tumor tissue in the artificial organ. When the cells are dividing at a rapid rate, usually after twenty-four hours, he adds the drug and the fluorescein diacetate to the tissue culture medium. If the drug successfully kills the tumor cells, Rotman's fluorometer will detect no fluorescence at all, since dead cells neither absorb

nor excrete the chemical. If the drug has no effect and the tumor cells survive, the fluorometer will detect a normal level of fluorescence. A drug that kills only a portion of the cells will produce correspondingly diminished readings from the fluorometer.

"The test works even if tumors contain a variety of cell types," Rotman says. "We can measure what percent of cells is killed by one drug, then another, until we find the drug or combination of drugs that would be most suitable."

Rotman applied for a patent in December 1982 and assigned the rights to the University. It takes one-and-a-half to three years for a patent to be granted or denied, Rotman said. In the meantime, he is undertaking a

year-long test of the system in his laboratory, using tumor samples from Rhode Island Hospital.

Rotman's work has been supported by Applied DNA Systems Inc. (ADS) of Pittsburgh, which is funding the year-long test. Although his laboratory model now takes three to seven days to run a test, Rotman says further refinements could cut that time substantially.

Mark Nickel

Mark Nickel is assistant director of news and information services at Brown. This article appeared in the Winter 1984 issue of signs symptoms, a publication of the Program in Medicine.

THE CLASSES

by Peter Mandel

23 Ernest J. Woelfel, Atherton, Calif., sends a clipping from the *Contract Bridge Bulletin* with a story about his enthusiasm for duplicate bridge. At 83, Erny is a Golden Age Master with 526 master points.

Harold H. Young, Summit, N.J., writes: "I think it might be worthy of mention that in September, Mrs. Young and I celebrated our 50th wedding anniversary. Now I bask in the reflected glory of our daughter, Leanna Brown, who on Nov. 8 became the first Republican woman to be elected to the New Jersey State Senate."

25 A meeting of the class of 1925 was held in the President's Dining Room on Oct. 1. Members attending were: Ben Roman, president; Jim Rogers, vice president; Walt Whitney, secretary; Mel Apple, Bill Wagenknecht, and Ralph Brown. A number of guests were there as well. In attendance and in charge of arrangements were Dick Ballou '66 and his assistant, Dianne Gallagher. John Parry '65, director of athletics, talked about the philosophy of Brown and Ivy League athletics. Dick Ballou explained some aspects of the new computer education at Brown. There was a short business meeting followed by a computation and luncheon, after which the group attended the Princeton game. After the game, Professor Bryce and Marv Lyon hosted the group at a cocktail party at their home, and Mel Apple showed he had not lost his touch as he gave a lively performance at the piano featuring the music of the twenties.

27 Dr. Franklin D. Elmer, Jr., and his wife, of South Bristol, Maine, spent several weeks last spring cruising in the Maldives and Seychelles island formations in the Indian Ocean. "Most of the islands we visited were difficult to reach, many of them being completely uninhabited," writes Franklin.

33 Ada Ahearn and Charlie Full are the grandparents of Elizabeth Ann, born to their daughter, Beth. Ada and Charlie live at R.R. 1, Box 417, Yarmouth, Maine 04096.

Miriam Rosoff Bauer traveled to Japan this past fall. At home, she does lots of volunteering and also has a hard time at football games when Brown plays Cornell. Miriam lives with her husband, a Cornell faculty member, at 412 Klinewoods Rd., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

Barbara Anthony Memmott has three grandchildren, the oldest of whom is 17. Barbara keeps busy as a volunteer for RISP, RISH, Church House, Inc., and other organizations. She enjoyed reunion immensely. Her address: 186 House St., Apt. 2-B, Glastonbury, Conn. 06033.

Peggy Milliken is active in Yarmouth Port (Mass.) history pursuits. She served on the first Yarmouth Historical Commission, which was responsible for an inventory of all historical sites and old buildings in the town. She also does freelance writing about Yarmouth and about Cape Cod history for the *Register*, a weekly newspaper published since 1836. She gives talks on local history for libraries, church groups, and historical societies. Some of her articles have been published in *The Countryman*, a British quarterly. Peggy's address: 23 Fortune Rd., Yarmouth Port 02675.

35 Edward R. Whitehead, West Allenhurst, N.J., has been appointed to the board of governors of the Jersey Shore Medical Center in Neptune, N.J. Edward has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1937. A widower, he is the father of two daughters.

38 Muriel MacPherson Abbott, New York City, was chosen the Vanderbilt YMCA's 1982 Woman-of-the-Year by the Branch Board of Managers. The following is quoted from the YMCA newsletter:

"Muriel Abbott has served for nine years as a member of the Branch board, as chairman of the Board's Residence Committee, as vice chairman of the Development Committee, and as an active member of the Nominating Committee. She recently distinguished herself by working tirelessly for the success of the Branch's fund-raising party on the *U.S.S. Intrepid*. Her current title with the New York City Board of Education is director of test development and research in the Office of Testing. Listed in *Who's Who of American Women*, she plays tennis and very recently began to participate in cross-country skiing. Other interests include reading, theatre, and ballet."

Edmund A. Barber writes that his address from Nov. 1 to April 30 each year is 2650 Pearce Dr. #311, Clearwater, Fla. 33520. His address from May 1 to Oct. 30 is the Ithaca, N.Y., address shown in the directory.

Maryn Carlton, New York City, has endowed a million-dollar professorship in English at Brown. It is the Israel J. Kapstein Chair in English, named for the late Brown faculty member who taught writing and literature from 1928 to 1969. Poet Michael Harper has been appointed to the chair. Maryn's gift counted as part of the class of 38's record-breaking class gift.

Donald J. Eccleston sends "best regards" with his new address: 1438 Lawrence Ave., Lawrence, Kans. 66044.

Ed Galway, Boston, retired from his position with the United Nations several years ago. Nevertheless, he is still asked to help on occasion. Last February, he spent three weeks on a mission in Central America.

Isabel Lion Lavens, Evansville, Ind., is busy writing memoirs for her children and grandchildren. She had hoped to attend the 45th reunion, but had to miss it—only because of the happy occasion of her son's wedding.

Barbara Pierce Ohliger missed the 45th but plans to be back for the 50th. Barbara lives 150 miles north of San Francisco. Unlike those in Rhode Island, her garden has persimmons, walnut trees, and special pear trees.

40 E. Howard Hunt and his wife, Laura, of Miami, Fla., announce the birth of a daughter, Hollis Fleming.

42 Frederick C. Allgeier, West Orange, N.J., has retired from his position as corporate vice president for administration

of Suburban Propane Gas Corporation after thirty-three years with the company.

Paul R. Butterweck, Scotch Plains, N.J., was named to the newly-created position of director of international trade development at the Merck Chemical Manufacturing Division in Rahway, N.J. In his new post, Paul will devote a major portion of his time to international trade development opportunities as they relate to purchasing. He'll be working with many divisions of the company and the corporate staff.

44 *Lillian Carneglia Affleck*, Barrington, R.I., and her husband, Jack, have both retired. Lil was with the Special Education Department in Barrington. Jack was director of Rhode Island's Social and Rehabilitative Services. Their son, John, graduated from law school, passed the bar, and was married. Their daughter, Marybeth, spent an exciting semester as an intern with the Institute of Higher Education in Washington, D.C., and graduated from the University of Rhode Island.

Phoebe Browning Davis is with the Peace Corps in Belize, British Honduras.

Ruth Eddy, Durham, N.C., says she has never been busier. She teaches golf and tennis, and helps to run thirty-four sports clubs, including those involving ice hockey, crew, rugby, football, tennis, soccer, and badminton.

Mary Gagnon Edholm is a regular book reviewer for the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* in Fort Worth, Texas. She also has had interviews and feature articles published. In October 1982, she interviewed classmate *Irving R. Levine*, a correspondent for NBC News. Her husband, Bob, retired from Bell Helicopter-Textron and is now vice president, market development, for Air Spur, a helicopter airline. Her son, Philip, is a real estate broker in Lake Tahoe, Nev. Mary has two granddaughters, Kristin and Catheryn.

Alice Berry Fink, Somers, N.Y., and her husband, Don, are enjoying his retirement, which has taken them to Canada, England, the Netherlands, and San Francisco because of his High Definition TV interests. Her first grandchild, Jessica Susan, was born to her son, Steve, and his wife, Fran.

Gene Gannon Gallagher, Cranston, R.I., has a second granddaughter, Christina Anne, who was born on Dec. 30, 1982, in Houston to her daughter.

METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR

MARILYN HORNE



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Joan, and Joan's husband, Ron McCarthy. Gene spent two weeks in Houston last January, and in June, she and her husband enjoyed their fifth trip to Ireland.

Eloise Kates Julius enjoyed a trip to Europe last June. She has a new granddaughter, Laura Whitney Julius. Eloise is still in private practice, and is teaching and supervising. She is director of the Clinic of the Family Institute of Westchester in White Plains, N.Y.

Flora Hall Lovel writes that she has a busy teaching schedule as a math teacher and a tutor. She and her husband are enlarging their house on Cuttyhunk Island, Mass. They are doing the work themselves and getting very good with cement and lumber. She has recently become an ardent windsurfer.

David E. Oppenheimer, Scarsdale, N.Y., retired in 1977, and for the last three years has been creating bird mobiles. A newspaper wrote: "Suspended outdoors on nearly invisible nylon threads, they have amazing realism, an uncanny illusion of flight." David says his creations were inspired by the sea gull in flight. By popular demand, he now takes orders for them—and several have been seen in Hammacher Schlemmer's Christmas windows in New York City.

Phyllis Crawshaw Paskauskas, Arlington, Mass., went to Scotland last July for the wedding of her son, Michael, to a Scottish woman.

Jane Hadfield Poole is director of Day Hospital Adult Day Care Center, a component of Community Mental Health, in New Castle, Del.

Carolyn Collins Roberts, Plantation, Fla., writes that her daughter, Diane, graduated from the University of Virginia and was married last June 18—her parents' anniversary. Carolyn's son, Richard, has a baby girl, Sabrina, born last February.

Miriam Jolley Spencer, Harrisville, R.I., sends word that her daughter recently spent a "semester-at-sea."

Virginia Siravo Stanley, Vincennes, Ind., was recently voted Knox County Realtor of the Year. She has a real estate business and income tax service.

Elizabeth Clay Taylor, Beallsville, Md., writes that her son, *Eric Brown* '81, is now in medical school.

45 *Mary-Lucille LaFond Bonte*, Stuart, Fla., writes: "Now living in Florida year 'round. Our youngest son and daughter are not too far from us. Our two oldest children live in Illinois and Michigan

(Traverse City). The latter is married and her three girls (ages 2, 4, and 7) are a constant source of fun and energy!!"

46 *John B. Henderson*, Providence, has been elected president and chief executive officer of Scott Laboratories, Inc., and chairman of Oncology Laboratories, Inc., both subsidiaries of Microbiological Sciences, Inc. in West Warwick, R.I. The operations of Scott and Oncology were to be joined by the end of the year, at which time John will become president and chief executive officer of the combined company, Scott-Oncology Laboratories, Inc., which will have more than 500 employees. John had been with Textron, Inc., for the past twenty-one years and last June completed a two-year term as president of the Associated Alumni of Brown (BAM, June/July).

47 *Jane Walsh Folcarelli*, Scituate, R.I., is president of the board of trustees of the North Scituate Library. Ground has been broken for a new wing, and work should be finished on it by next June. Contributions may be sent to the library, Route 116, North Scituate 02857, in memory of her late husband, Giovanni Folcarelli, former lieutenant governor of Rhode Island. Jane has also just completed four years as president of the Scituate Crafts Fair.

Dorothy Hiller is teaching a class in freshman composition at Community College of Rhode Island, Warwick, in the mornings, and a course in ESL at Project Persona, Providence, in the evenings. This past summer was her twelfth as a tour guide for the Nantucket (Mass.) Historical Association.

Robert J. Janes, Barrington, R.I., former vice president of Insurance Underwriters, Inc., has joined Morton Smith, Inc., of Providence, one of the largest general insurance agencies in Rhode Island. Bob has thirty-seven years of experience in the insurance industry. He has served twenty-one years in elective office, first as chairman of the Barrington School Committee and then as deputy minority leader of the Rhode Island State Senate.

Pat Synan Lucey, San Francisco, and *Irene Margolis Backalenick*, Westport, Conn., had an informal reunion with *Barbara Whipple* in Boston last June. Irene is completing work on a Ph.D. in theatre at New York University.

Elizabeth Reilly Socha, East Providence, R.I., retired last August from her position as chief clinical psychologist at the Institute of Mental Health in Cranston. Then, on Sept. 5, she began work part-time in the same capacity at the Northern Rhode Island Health Center, in Woonsocket.

June Miller Wilbur, Memphis, Tenn., writes: "Recently I visited my American Field Service foreign exchange 'son' in Santiago, Chile. I had no contacts with other Americans while there, and so experienced what it is like to live under military rule. It is difficult for an American to imagine!"

48 Dr. Paul J. Rosch was recently reelected president of the American Institute of Stress. Paul is a former president of the New York State Society of Internal Medicine and is clinical professor of medicine, division of behavioral medicine, at New York Medical College in Valhalla, N.Y. He has served as sole president and chairman of the board of trustees of the AIS since its inception in 1978, and is editor-in-chief of its forthcoming newsletter.

Irene Goldstein Schultz, Lake Bluff, Ill., writes: "After teaching twenty-five of my thirty-three adult years after 1949, I retired. I have a new career as a writer. I've just finished the Dagon series for Rowke Publishing Group, one of the large publishers for public and school libraries. They asked me to do sixteen books, in verse, for children in grades one through four. These are now on the market. I'm working on books in another series they suggested; however, my great ambition is to publish high adventure books for very disabled readers in fourth through eighth grades. I've been working on this series on my own—teaching disadvantaged children for seventeen years started me on this route. Retirement life is so busy and interesting. My husband and I travel, and I can see grown-ups whenever I want. What a change from sixth grade!"

49 Virginia Fitzpatrick Bainton, Warwick, R.I., is director of home care at Kent County Memorial Hospital in Warwick.

Dorothy Kaplan Bernstein, Providence, is librarian for two elementary school libraries in the Providence School Department. Her husband, Bernard '50, is an obstetrician-gynecologist. Her son, Jason '80, is a member of the class of '85 in the Brown medi-

cal program; son Larry is an ophthalmologist on Long Island; and son Richard is a lawyer with Metropolitan Casualty Company in Warwick, R.I. Dorothy's grandson is 5 years old and her granddaughter, 2.

Shirley Prager Branner, New York City, is a real estate broker with Brown, Harris, Stevens, Inc., in New York and is actively engaged in all phases of the cooperative and condominium market. Shirley, who received an A.B. in music history at Brown, obtained an M.A. in musicology at Yale and an M.S. in library science at Columbia University. She has done extensive cataloging at several universities in the fields of art, architecture, city planning, and music. She serves on an ad hoc advisory committee for Friends of the Library at Brown. Shirley's son, David, is a college student. Her husband, Robert, who was a professor in the Department of Art History and Archeology at Columbia University, died in 1973.

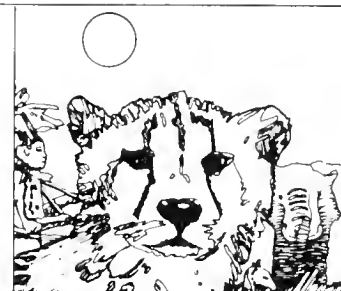
Lois Jagolinzer Fan, Providence, writes: "My husband, Burt '47, and I traveled throughout Israel recently, stopping to visit with Steven Shore (son of Rosalie Adelman Beloff), who lives in Haifa with his wife and four children." Lois is currently on a half-year leave of absence from the Rhode Island School for the Deaf, where she has been on the teaching faculty for fourteen years.

Florence Seid Harff, Mission Viejo, Calif., is president and manager of Dr. Personnel Agency of Orange County, Inc., an employment agency in the health field. Describing herself as "a tennis nut," Florence is actively involved in club and inter-club competition. Her daughter, Susan Groll Langevin (see '77), and Susan's husband, Theodore Langevin '77, have an infant son, Daniel Saul. Her daughter, Deborah Groll, is personnel coordinator with a California firm. Florence plans to attend the 35th reunion. "Just looking forward to being there—and let's make it the best!"

Nancy Batchelder Harvey, Camarillo, Calif., has worked as an occupational therapist at Camarillo State Hospital. She has two children, Glenn and Eileen, and one granddaughter, Andrea.

Janice S. Howard, Providence, is associate professor of mathematics at the Community College of Rhode Island.

Therese Arcand Hughes, Warwick, R.I., is a librarian at St. James School and also a volunteer library aide at



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Dorothy Taylor Johnson, Hampton, Conn., is a laboratory technician. She has three children and two grandchildren.

Pat Gerrish Lafferty, Rumson, N.J., an artist and teacher, is secretary of the New Jersey Watercolor Society and vice president of the Guild of Creative Art. She has exhibited in many juried shows. The mother of three sons and a daughter, she now has two grandchildren.

Jean E. Miller, Hastings, N.Y., is regional director of interorganizational affairs at AFS International Intercultural Programs in New York City.

Dr. Patricia Deignan Montalbano, Coronado, Calif., is a pediatrician with a twenty-four-year private practice. She is chief of pediatrics at Sharp Hospital in San Diego, where she is a member of the Medical Executive Board. She is president of the medical staff at Children's Hospital in San Diego and a member of its board of trustees. Her husband, Dr. Francis P. Montalbano, is chief of staff at Sharp Hospital. She has three children—Nadine, James, and David—who, respectively, hold degrees in public relations, geology, and business.

Mildred Holbrook O'Day, Stoughton, Mass., has been active at the Brockton (Mass.) Art Museum for the past twelve years. She is a trustee of Westbrook College and a second-term member-at-large of its executive committee. Her son, *Mark*, graduated from Brown in 1977; daughter *Nancy* graduated from Colby-Sawyer (N.H.) College in 1981; and son *Scott* graduated from Marietta (Ohio) College in 1982.

Ann E. Parker, Evanston, Ill., is a writer whose book, *Astrology and Alcoholism*, was published by Samuel Weiser, Inc., in 1982. From 1954 to 1978, she was editor of "Little Trib" for the *Chicago Tribune*.

Joyce Handy Reynolds, East Greenwich, R.I., was president of The Yarnery, Inc., from 1972 until it was sold in 1978. Joyce's husband died in 1979. She has three daughters, *Ann*, *Martha*, and *Mary Beth*.

Marian Raab Rooney, Greensboro, N.C., is on the board of directors of Hamilton Village in Greensboro. Her daughter, *Jane*, is a C.P.A. with an accounting firm, and her son, *Allen III*, is with Bell Laboratories.

Louise Jessell Smith, Woodbury, Conn., is a council trainer for Connecticut Trails Council of Girl Scouts and is area education services chairman. She is the wife of *Robert S. Smith* '46

and is the mother of three sons, two of whom are married.

Ruth Anderson Turney, Bethel, Conn., is a music cataloguer for the Ferguson Library in Stamford, Conn. In addition, she serves as a vestry member and volunteer librarian at Trinity Episcopal Church, Newtown, Conn., and is the author of several articles that have appeared in library publications. Her son is a sophomore at Harvard.

Kathryn Holland VanBuskirk, North Mankato, Minn., is currently a Ph.D. candidate at the Fielding Institute. She is associate professor and social work program director at Mankato State University and is a psychotherapist in private practice. She is also on many community boards and professional committees. Kathryn is the wife of *Charles VanBuskirk*, who has a B.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and is the mother of two sons: *James B. Moore*, a graduate of Bard College; and *Erik Moore* '84.

Shirley Ableman Zier, Cranston, R.I., has been an elementary school guidance counselor in the Cranston public school system since 1971.

50 *Robert C. Gibbs* has been named vice president in charge of trust investments at Durfee Attleboro Bank in Attleboro, Mass. He has twenty-five years of experience as vice president in charge of personal investments in the trust department of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank. He lives in Touisset, Mass., with his wife, *June*, and son, *Kendall*.

Lacy B. Herrmann has been elected president of Trinity Liquid Assets Trust, Oxford Cash Management Fund, and Prime Cash Fund. Each of these three organizations is a money-market fund serving primarily institutional clients. Lacy was an organizer in 1982 of each fund and has been chairman of the board of trustees of each—a position he will retain. Last June, he became president of the Associated Alumni of Brown. Listed in *Who's Who in Finance and Industry*, he lives with his wife, *Elizabeth*, in Darien, Conn.

52 *John Danforth*, Montclair, N.J., is leaving the presidency of the University Glee Club of New York City. However, the post remains in Brown hands as *John Dorer* (see '55) has been elected to it. The University Glee Club performs semi-annually at Lincoln Center and

gives charity concerts in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. It was founded in 1894 and is considered one of the finest graduate male choruses in the nation.

Robert D. Harrington, Bethlehem, Pa., has retired from his position as senior program coordinator, technology, in Bethlehem Steel Corporation's steel group. He has worked for Bethlehem for thirty-one years and has held a number of positions at the company's Burns Harbor, Ind., plant. He is married and the father of four children, and plans to remain in the Bethlehem area during his retirement.

David G. Lubrano, chief financial officer of Apollo Computer, Inc., has been promoted to the position of senior vice president of finance and administration. He will report directly to the president. David joined Apollo in 1980, after serving twelve years with National Medical Care as senior vice president, treasurer, and director. A certified public accountant, he lives in Hingham, Mass., with his wife, Jean, and five children: Jennifer, Stacy, Steven, Kathryn, and Beth Ann.

Louise O'Donnell McGraw and her husband, Fred, have moved to Devon, Pa. She writes: "Fred was one of a group moving here to work at the corporate headquarters for CIGNA (the merger of Connecticut General and INA). Fred's current assignment is in corporate strategy with responsibility for strategic planning and acquisitions."

53 **Joseph C. Dorgan**, Plainsboro, N.J., has been named corporate director of purchasing with the Alcan Aluminum Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio. Previously, he was district manager, New York area, for the Metal Goods Division of Alcan. He holds a doctorate in management from Pace University.

54 Plans for Pembroke's 30th reunion are in full swing. Besides the class luncheon at the Faculty Club, we're offering you a wonderful opportunity to meet with several of Brown's outstanding women professors. Please save the dates: May 25-28, 1984.

55 **John Dorer**, Summit, N.J., has been elected president of the University Glee Club of New York City. He takes over from **John Danforth** '52. Founded in 1894, the University Glee Club is considered to be one of the finest graduate male

choruses in America.

Marjorie J. Lightfoot writes: "I have been chosen to teach in the Arizona Abroad Program at the University of London for the 1983-84 academic year and will remain in England until August 1984 to do research."

Dr. Peter Mayerson reports: "My wife, Lois, and I continue to thrive in Denver, where we have lived with our children, Michele, 20, and Keith, 17, for the last seventeen years. I am in the private practice of psychiatry and psychoanalysis. I am on the faculty of the University of Colorado Medical School and the Denver Institute for Psychoanalysis and am the president-elect of the Colorado Psychiatric Society."

Harris Stone teaches architecture at the University of Kansas. He has had two books published by Monthly Review Press: *Workbook of an Unsuccessful Architect* and *Monuments and Main Streets: Messages From Architecture*.

56 There are two permanent endowments (scholarship and library funds) in memory of **Virginia Findlay Thompson**. The library fund and the scholarship fund were set up by Ginie's parents. The first recipient of the Virginia Findlay Thompson scholarship, **Frances Furlong**, graduated in 1982. **Tanya K. Hernandez** '86, from New York City, is the present recipient. In addition to these two funds, there is also the Peter Kirby Lecture Fund. Classmates are encouraged to contribute to all of these.

Pembrokers: Please let **Margaret Devoe "Dazzle" Gidley** know what you would like our Pembroke class funds to go toward. Shall we endow a room in Maddock Alumni Center where we can hang Ginie's portrait, and art works given by her parents and classmates? Your class officers would like your ideas.

Dr. Robert M. Balas entered the Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine after service in the Marines and work as a salesman. He was an anesthesiologist at the College of Osteopathic Medicine and was in general practice in Chicago for four years. He is now the emergency room physician at Valley View Hospital in Thornton, Colo., a suburb of Denver.

John G. Blair writes: "Five years as chairman of the department of English at the University of Geneva have yielded a sabbatical leave centered at the Diploma Program in American Studies at Smith College in Massachusetts. Classmates and friends who have

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Dr. *Alan F. Friedman-Kien* was mentioned in the July 1, 1983, issue of *Time* as having contributed to the identification and study of AIDS. Al has been professor of dermatology and microbiology at New York University Medical Center, where he spends most of his time doing research and teaching. He has a private practice at the university two afternoons a week. Shortly after seeing the first few AIDS patients, Al realized that this wasn't just an unusual occurrence but the beginning of an epidemic. By alerting his colleagues at the University of California in San Francisco and Los Angeles as well as at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Al helped identify the first twenty-six cases of the disease. He says: "The implications of the disease are greater than just those individuals that are afflicted with it at this

point. This strange experimentative nature which has occurred will perhaps provide a better understanding of how the infectious organism and the host interact, not only in infectious diseases, but possibly in the various forms of cancer. The inter-relationship of the immune system and the development of certain diseases may be better understood after we find out how this disease occurs and what are the possible factors which contribute to the onset of AIDS."

Nancy Zarker Jones, Belle Mead, N.J., reports that both her children are playing in the Brown band. *Jenine* is in the class of '86, and *Wesley* is in the class of '87. Nancy's husband, Bill, is vice president-support services at Hunterdon Medical Center in Flemington, N.J.

Mitchell A. Leaska, a professor at New York University, has edited Virginia Woolf's last novel, *Poems* —*The Earlier and Later Typescripts of 'Between the Acts'*. On completion of the third draft in 1941, Woolf changed the title to *Between the Acts*, and it was published with this heading. Working from more than 990 pages of original handwritten notes, revision drafts, and typescripts, Mitchell has edited the novel's progressive drafts from 1938-1940 and has provided an introduction, notes, and an afterward. The book has received rave reviews.

Carol Jodat Montross is doing utilization review for a health maintenance organization in San Diego. Because of a severe back injury, she has had to give up clinical nursing.

Miriam Maccoby Netter sends us the following news: "I spend a lot of time on college campuses as counsel to Russell Sage College and RPI in Troy, N.Y., negotiating 'state-of-the-art' contracts ranging from soccer championships at the field house to E-beams. Our daughter, Beth, is a senior at the University of Rochester, and Mark '82 is with Score Productions in New York City. Each September comes around faster than the last—wish it would all slow down a bit."

Richard Thompson, Westfield, Mass., reports that his daughter, Laura, is a freshman at Rollins College in Winter Park, Fla.

59 *Frances Gibson Duckett*, Ridgefield, Conn., is joining the Peace Corps. Her daughter, *Catherine N. Duckett*, graduated with the class of '83.

Neil B. Hirschfeld writes: "It might be of interest that my daughter, An-

dea, will be graduating this May. I look forward to walking with her in the Commencement procession. The following May, my daughter, *Sondra*, will be graduating and the three of us will be in the procession. My son, James, is a freshman in high school and is starting to think about Brown. On the more mundane, I am a partner in the law firm of Perles & Albert in New York City and my wife, Madeline, recently received her doctorate in psychology and is in private practice on Long Island."

60 *Robert W. Alberts*, former senior partner of the law firm of Alberts & Minier, has joined the firm of Rutan & Tucker in Costa Mesa, Calif., as a partner. He'll be specializing in bankruptcy, reorganization, debt adjustment, and commercial law.

Andrew H. Davis, Jr., Barrington, R.I., a member of the Providence law firm of Davis, Jenckes, Kilmarx & Swan, has been elected to membership as a Fellow of The American College of Probate Counsel, an international association of lawyers. Membership, which is a post of honor and recognition of outstanding qualification, is by invitation of the board of regents.

Linda V. Hewitt, Quincy, Mass., has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Plymouth County Wildlands Trust. The organization is a county-wide, non-profit land trust dedicated to the preservation of local natural areas. Linda is assistant director of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston.

Carol G. MacLennan, Summit, N.J., is an associate member of the technical staff at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J. She planned to go to the Antarctic for the month of January.

Ed Sheridan, Eugene, Ore., sends word that his daughter, *Elissa*, transferred to Brown this fall as a junior.

61 *William J. Packer*, Exeter, R.I., has joined Wessels Company of Detroit, Mich., as executive vice president.

62 *Andrew Griffiths*, Lexington, Mass., is chief financial officer and administrative manager of WGBH Educational Foundation and has been elected treasurer of Boston's public broadcasting center. As chief financial officer and administrative manager, he is responsible for the work of the accounting, budget, data processing, legal, and

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R.E. (Gene) Kopf has been named president and chairman of the board of Conalco Contract Carrier, a Jackson, Tenn.-based subsidiary of Consolidated Aluminum Corporation, which has its headquarters in St. Louis. He will continue as vice president of Consolidated's sales and marketing group. Gene joined Consolidated in 1977. He, his wife, Linda, and their two children, Curt, 18, and Laurie, 16, live in a suburb of St. Louis.

Dr. Jeffrey A. Stritar, Princeton, N.J., has been appointed director-clinical research, anti-infectives, of Schering-Plough Corporation's Pharmaceutical Research Division. Previously, he was associate clinical research director responsible for clinical antibiotic development at E.R. Squibb & Sons, Inc. He is a member of the American Society for Microbiology.

63 *Finn M.W. Caspersen* is chairman of the board of Beneficial Corporation in Wilmington, Del. Beneficial is a multi-billion-dollar, New York Stock Exchange-listed, diversified financial services holding company. He is an emeritus trustee of Brown.

64 *Barbara Froling Immroth*, Austin, Texas, writes: "My son, Chris, is a freshman at Rice University. I was elected to be a councilor-at-large of the American Library Association and to the board of the Association for Library Service to Children. *Karen Almy Van Westering* and I visited in Los Angeles last summer."

65 *David Buskin* is writing and singing advertising jingles in New York City. He won the Clio Award for best television song of 1982-83 for his NBC theme, "Just Watch Us Now." He performs when time permits and was featured recently on WNET's televised special concert, "Tom Rush Live at Symphony Hall." David also reports that *Jon Charnas*, New York City, is selling children's clothes. He has also appeared in several television commercials for Old Stone Bank, Miller Lite Beer (with Billy Martin), and others.

Sally Miller Johnston ('68 A.M.) and *Alan G. Johnston* (see '68) are now in Nairobi, Kenya. Sally is project monitor for the Urban Community Improvement Project of the National Christian Council of Kenya. Current address: Ministry of Finance and

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9. **NANTUCKET ACCOMMODATIONS**—the people to call for guest house and hotel advance reservations; cottage, apartment, house rentals; residential and investment properties. Call (617) 228-9559 (reservations), (617) 228-3131 (rentals), or Circle No. 9.

10. **OCEAN REEF CLUB**—Key Largo, Florida. A luscious island-type resort in the Florida Keys. Golf, tennis, fishing, boating, intriguing shops, are superb. The restaurants are both casual and dressy, with finest cuisine. Circle No. 10.

11. **SUGARBUSH INN**—a premier mountain resort in Vermont with golf, pools, tennis, fine dining. On-premise cross-country skiing and downhill skiing one minute away. Circle No. 11.

12. **TRAVELINE**—combine the Greek experience with the Traveline experience for the most glorious vacation. You may choose among entire package tours, partial tours, combination tours, or any tour. Circle No. 12.

13. **VIKING TOURS OF GREECE**—7-day Discovery Cruise to Mykonos, Santorini and the Cyclades Islands. For individuals or charter groups. Departures every Friday from Athens. Circle No. 13.

14. **WINDERMERE ISLAND HOTEL & CLUB**—hard to find, but incomparable to unwind. Miles of unbelievably beautiful beaches. Just 56 rooms on Eleuthera in the Bahamas. Circle No. 14.

15. **YOUNG ISLAND**—a private island . . . 30 acres . . . 30 cottages, beach, pool, tennis, sailing, windsurfing, snorkeling, superb food and service. Circle No. 15.

Ivy League Alumni Magazines

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Please send the vacation/travel information corresponding to the numbers I have circled:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Note: Offer expires May 31, 1984

B2/84

Living, P.O. Box 30005, Nairobi, Kenya.

Robert B. Rosen is a partner in the Chicago real estate firm of Fran Cammus & Swarchild. He and his wife recently had their third child and first boy, Zachary David Rosen.

66 *Sally Van Doren Dohm* is divorced and living in Darien, Conn., with her daughters, Wendy, 15, and Sandy, 12. She is president of The Rainbow Shoppe, Inc. She was president of The Darien Hardware, Inc., until she sold it last month.

Joseph E. Griesedieck, Jr., has been promoted to senior vice president at Russell Reynolds Associates, Inc., in San Francisco. Previously, he was group vice president-foods for Alexander and Baldwin, Inc.

Ross Jones, Pound Ridge, N.Y., has been promoted to treasurer of the Reader's Digest Association, Inc., based in Pleasantville, N.Y. Ross joined Reader's Digest in 1977. In 1979, he was tapped by the White House to participate in the President's Executive Exchange Program, in which business officials volunteer for specified periods to work in the federal government. He served for several months as assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. He is married, with a son and a daughter.

Virginia Tice Stillman, Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., is changing careers. Ginny is a graduate student in computer science and is the mother of two boys, Andrew, 7, and Loren, 3. The Stillmans returned this past year from four years abroad in England and Belgium.

67 *Susan Moroz Meuchetti*, Glastonbury, Conn., reports: "Our two children, David and Steven, are 8 and 6, respectively. I have gone back to work as vice president of Middlesex Memorial Hospital in Middletown, Conn. My husband, John, is president of Children's Hospital in Newington, Conn."

Todd F. Moger and his family are now in Hong Kong with Celanese International.

Alan V. Vaskas has become a member of the law firm, Lawrence B. Kurland Associates, in West Chester, Pa. A member of the American Bar Association Committee on Real Estate Specialization, he will concentrate his practice in the area of real estate.

68 *James Dickinson*, Washington, D.C., writes: "For the past year, I have been director of field operations for Project Vote, a non-partisan voter education and registration organization."

Maggie L. Haver is directing television (NBC's "Another World"), opera, and new theatre. She recently premiered Margaret Garwood's *Rappaccini's Daughter* at the Pennsylvania Opera Theatre in Philadelphia, and she is currently in San Francisco directing a new drama, *Private Scenes*, at The Magic Theatre.

Alan G. Johnston and *Sally Miller Johnston* (see '65) are now in Nairobi, Kenya. Alan is a project associate with the Harvard Institute for International Development. He works as an advisor on rural development planning in the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Current address: Ministry of Finance and Planning, P.O. Box 30005, Nairobi, Kenya.

69 By now you should have returned your completed questionnaires to the Brown Alumni Office, Box 1859, Providence, R.I. 02912. If you have not mailed them yet, please do so immediately! The reunion committee continues to meet regularly. Watch your mail for the final schedule of our 15th reunion events and your reservation form. We look forward to hearing from you and seeing you on Memorial Day Weekend.

Stewart A. Baker sends us the following report: "Last September saw the birth of our third child (and first son), Gordon Andrew Baker, and in October, I accepted an invitation to become a member of Steptoe & Johnson Chartered, a large law firm in Washington, D.C."

Mark Davis and *Marilynn Mair* '70, Providence, have begun their seventh season of chamber music recitals for guitar and mandolin. The pair pursues an active concert schedule at home and abroad, including frequent New England performances and recent tours to Europe and California. Their first record album, "Music for Guitar and Mandolin," has won them "international praise from critics and musicians for their skillful and sensitive performance." A second record, "Picaflor," is just out on the Titanic label.

Howard W. Johnson reports: "We've moved from New Hampshire to Newton, Mass., and I've left Digital Equipment Corporation. I have ac-

cepted the position of vice president of marketing at Geographic Systems, Inc., a new software firm in Reading, Mass."

70 *William P. Braden*, Mesa, Ariz., has been named corporate counsel for ITT Courier Terminal Systems, Inc. William received his law degree from the University of Texas School of Law. Prior to joining ITT Courier, he was in-house counsel to the Continuum Company, Inc., located in Austin, Texas.

Paul Burke, Washington, D.C., is working at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He is helping design national surveys of housing quality, studying how best to set up shelters for the homeless, and managing some large computer data bases.

Richard J. Harrington, Washington, D.C., is "doing well" in software architecture and engineering. He'll be opening an office in London in March.

Marilynn Mair and *Mark Davis* '69, Providence, have begun their seventh season of chamber music recitals for guitar and mandolin. The pair pursues an active concert schedule at home and abroad, including frequent New England performances and recent tours to Europe and California. Their first record album, "Music for Guitar and Mandolin," has won them "international praise from critics and musicians for their skillful and sensitive performance." A second record, "Picaflor," is just out on the Titanic label.

William C. Price, Washington, D.C., reports: "I received an LL.M. in taxation from the Georgetown University Law Center in May 1983. I am currently working as an attorney in the office of the chief counsel at the Internal Revenue Service in Washington."

Bill Schauffler and his wife, Vicki, announce the birth of their first child, Alexandra Abbott, on Oct. 12. Bill is a systems analyst with the Agency for International Development in Washington. Their address: 63 Franklin St., Annapolis, Md. 21401.

71 *Dr. Alan M. Birnbaum*, Fresno, Calif., writes: "I am in the private practice of neurology, in partnership with Dr. Harvey L. Edmonds. I utilize Saint Agnes Medical Center for most of my in-patient work, and am a partner with Dr. Edmonds and Dr. Robert L. Calmes in the Vascular Laboratory of Fresno, our neurosonology facility. My

wife, Julie, gave birth to our first child, Nathan Adam Birnbaum, on Sept. 17."

Mark E. Danner has been promoted to region sales manager for the ten-state Midwestern sales region of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. Mark, who is based in Chicago, has been with Anheuser-Busch since 1977. His career with the company began in the corporate planning department.

Linda L. Farrin, Attleboro Falls, Mass., is an educational quality analyst at Digital Equipment Corporation Educational Services in Bedford, Mass.

Andrew Marcuvitz, Lincoln, Mass., has been promoted to vice president of advanced products at Apollo Computer, Inc., in Chelmsford, Mass. Formerly Apollo's director of engineering, Andrew joined the company in 1980. Before that, he worked for three years at Prime Computer.

72 *Peter S. Reichertz*, Washington, D.C., reports: "I left Hamel, Park, McCabe and Saunders in February 1983, after making partner in September, 1982. Started new law firm under the name of McMurray and Pendergast which merged with Aront, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin and Kahn in November."

Lisa Sarasohn is "alive and very well" at the Kripalu Center for Yoga and Health in Lenox, Mass. She writes: "We recently moved from our Pennsylvania location to the Shadowbrook estate in Lenox. Our new Berkshire property, formerly the site of the Andrew Carnegie mansion, is next door to Tanglewood and comes complete with exquisite mountain views and a private lake front. I can't imagine my life being any richer than it is right now. Kripalu Center offers programs in holistic health, yoga, and personal growth to the thousands of guests who visit throughout the year. I'm surrounded by wonderful friends and co-workers, and I love the work I'm doing. I edit and write for our free magazine, *Kripalu Quest*, as well as for the books and brochures we print; I also teach yoga and offer private sessions in holistic health. Come visit or write me at Kripalu Center, Box 793, Lenox 01240."

73 *Joel Goldstein* has been promoted to group manager of organization development at Digital Equipment Corporation in Westford, Mass.

Michael R. Gross, West Hartford, Conn., reports: "My wife, Janet, and I now have two children: Matthew, 3,

and Sarah, 1. I am an associate actuary in group pensions at the Travelers Insurance Company. My wife is a full-time mother (probably the most difficult and most underrated profession in the world)."

Bob Jennett, Park Ridge, Ill., has a new job in real estate finance at Republic Realty Mortgage in Chicago, a subsidiary of Continental Bank. Bob and Maria's second child, John, was born in December 1982. Their first child, Anna, is 4.

Dr. John A. (Kalaskowski) Kane lives in New York City, not in Hartford, as was incorrectly reported in the October issue. The construction of his new dental office at 400 Madison Ave. in New York has just been completed.

Richard Korb, Providence, was married on Oct. 23 to Leanne Haskell, of Washington, D.C. "We will continue to live in Rhode Island," he writes. His wife is a jewelry designer.

Robert D. Lane, Jr., who practices real estate law with the firm of Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien & Frankel in Philadelphia, has recently been appointed chairman of the Committee on Zoning and Land Use of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Bob and his wife, Patricia Hastie-Lane, have a 16-month-old daughter, Rebecca. Bob also reports that his former roommates, *Randy Levine* and *Richard Korb*, have each been married recently after "holding out as long as they could." Randy was married on Oct. 9, and Richard on Oct. 23 (see preceding note). While Bob was unable to get to Florida for Randy's wedding, he was an usher at Richard's, "which was a lovely affair."

Carol McPhillips Pawlak and *David A. Pawlak* send us the following news: "It has been a hectic 2 1/2 years since we last wrote. We have moved from Somerset, Mass., to Cranston, R.I., and had our second child, Stephen Joseph, in April 1983. He has joined with our 3-year-old daughter, Christine, to provide a formidable double-team against two often-weary parents. Carol has found the time to begin some part-time teaching and tutoring. I recently left my position as senior staff auditor with Arthur Young & Company, and have joined Denney Manufacturing Company, of Warwick, as controller."

74 *Gail Costa*, Brookline, Mass., was married last summer to David Goodness, of Narragansett, R.I. The ceremony took place in Wakefield, R.I.

James Hutchinson has been named manager in the audit department of

Touche Ross & Co. in Chicago. He joined Touche Ross, the international accounting and consulting firm, in 1976. That was also the year he received his M.B.A. in accounting from Indiana University. He lives in Oak Park, Ill.

Gayle A. Kaplan, Lisle, Ill., writes that she has received her M.B.A. from Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management. She has taken a position with Deltak, Inc., as a market analyst.

Michael R. Moynihan, Lowell, Ohio, reports: "*Robin Whittemore* [see '76] and I left Japan last fall and headed home via China and Europe. We look forward to seeing old Brown friends as well as my brother, *Patrick* '87, at Commencement '84."

Robert W. Stewart, who has been with the *Los Angeles Times* since January 1982, reports that he has been transferred to the metropolitan staff and is working out of the Times Building in downtown Los Angeles, doing general assignment work.

75 *Dante Balestracci* and his wife, Judith, would like to "belatedly" announce the birth of their two sons: Dante G., on June 6, 1981, and Mark L., on May 4, 1983. "We are still living in South Dartmouth, Mass., and I am working at U.S. Ring Binder Corporation of New Bedford, Mass., in sales as well as materials management."

Dr. Faiza F. Estrup, Providence, has been elected to Fellowship in The American College of Physicians, a 57,000-member national medical specialty society. She will be honored during the convocation ceremony at the college's annual session in Atlanta on April 26-29. Faiza is one of 16,000 physicians honored with Fellowship in the college. She is on the active medical staff of the Brown affiliated hospitals and is also chief of the Department of Rheumatology at Memorial Hospital in Pawtucket, R.I.

Dr. Elaine R. Ferguson writes: "I completed my residency in pediatrics at the University of Chicago's Wyler Children's Hospital. Currently, I am the medical director of the Phoenix (Ill.) Family Health Center, located in south suburban Cook County."

Marc E. Ginsberg, Old Lyme, Conn., has become a partner in the New London law firm of Waller, Smith & Palmer. After law school at the University of Miami, Marc joined the firm as an associate. He is a member of the New London County and Connecticut

Ba. Associations and is authorized to practice in Federal District Court.

Emily Hong, Easton, Pa., has been appointed to the faculty of Lafayette College as an assistant professor of history. Emily is a specialist in Asian studies and has written several papers on the Shanghai working class and the life of women in China. She received her master's and Ph.D. at Stanford University.

76 Dr. *Dennis A. Chuck* (79 M.D.), an eye physician and surgeon, has joined Dr. *Jerry E. Donin* in the practice of ophthalmology in Pomona, Calif. Following an internship at the County-USC Medical Center, he undertook three years of additional study at the University of Southern California and the Estelle Doheny Eye Foundation.

Dr. *Joan Fine* (79 M.D.), Baltimore, was married to Douglas Apirian in Baltimore on May 22. Dr. *Chris Varney Indech* was the matron of honor.

Alison Heaney writes that she was married to Hugh M. Freeland in July. She has a new address: 888 8th Ave. (3A), New York City 10019.

Nina R. Hinchey, Cromwell, Conn., has been promoted to assistant vice president and planning director at First Bank's New Haven office. Nina joined First Bank in 1978 as an accounting department trainee and most recently served as planning director. She received the YMCA Women in Leadership Award in 1982. She lives with her husband, Steve.

Dr. *Gordon H. Hutt*, Philadelphia, completed his residency in internal medicine at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City last June and has begun a cardiology fellowship at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia. Gordon and his wife, *Linda* (see '77), are "immensely enjoying" their first child, Allison Michelle, born April 22.

David B. Kay reports: "After graduating from Brown, I went to the University of California at Berkeley's Graduate School to study in the Chinese department. I spent two years in Taiwan at the Stanford Center, and then moved on to the American Graduate School of International Management in Arizona. I was sent by AGSIM to the People's Republic of China to conduct negotiations for an exchange program with the Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade. Now, after two years in San Francisco at various jobs, I've decided to once again return to school. I have begun at UCLA Law School

and am anxious to work with a professor there who specialized in the Chinese legal system."

Robin Whittemore, Lowell, Ohio, closed her show of oil paintings in Osaka, Japan, and traveled to China and "points west" on her way back to the U.S. Her husband is *Michael R. Moynihan* (see '74).

77 *Paul Braithwaite*, assistant actuary and assistant manager with Insurance Services Office of New York, has achieved the distinction of Fellowship in the Casualty Actuarial Society. The Fellow designation, the highest award granted by the society, can only be achieved through successful completion of ten comprehensive insurance examinations. Paul, his wife, Elaine, and their son, Mark, live in New York City.

Barbara L. Hough and *William A. Flint III* were married on Aug. 13 in Darien, Conn. Attendants included *Judith Pollard Danforth* and *Margaret S. Young* '76. After having worked for Chemical Bank in New York City for five years, Bonnie has moved to Florida, where she is a vice president with NCB National Bank of West Palm Beach. Her husband works for a developer in Stuart, Fla., and also freelances as a landscape architect. Their new address: 1153 NW 12th Terr., Stuart 33494.

Linda Hammer Hutt is "enjoying being a full-time mother" to her daughter, Allison Michelle, born last April 22. After completing her actuarial exams and becoming a fellow in the Society of Actuaries in 1981, she took over as director of the Actuarial Development Group at Mutual of New York while continuing in their corporate financial area. Now in semi-retirement, she and her husband, *Gordon* (see '76), have made a new home in Philadelphia, where they would welcome hearing from fellow alumni. Address: 950 Walnut St., Philadelphia 19107.

Susan Groll Langevin and her husband, *Theodore Langevin*, have an infant son, Daniel Saul. Susan, who holds a doctorate in psychology, is doing research at Yale-New Haven Hospital. Her mother is *Florence Seid Harff* (see '49).

Diane Krejsa writes: "I'm alive and well and starving in New York. No more of that Wall Street glitter for me. It's time to say goodbye to those benjies and boondoggles. On to serious business: law and order and quality of life. I just left Davis Polk & Wardwell,

where I had been working as an attorney in the litigation department for three years after graduating from New York University Law School. My new beat: the district attorney's office of New York County, where I am assigned to prosecute narcotics felonies in Manhattan."

David W. Nelson, who was a graduate student in comparative literature at Princeton, now attends Emory University Medical School on a Robert Woodruff Fellowship. His wife, *Leslie Goldwater*, joined McKinsey & Company, management consultants, as an editor in their Atlanta office. David and Leslie live in Decatur, Ga.

David N. Neusner has joined the Groton, Conn., law firm of O'Brien, Shafner, Bartnik, Stuart & Kelly. He will specialize in workers compensation and Social Security disability cases.

Allen Schauffler, Portland, Oreg., sends the following news: "Life in the Pacific Northwest is, as ever, relaxing and stunningly beautiful. You eastophiles just don't know what you're missing. I'm proud to report my recent marriage to Cynthia Louise Betts. A number of Brown grads were in attendance. Hello and love to the entire University."

78 *Laura S. Grillo* is a computer science teacher at the International School of Kenya in Nairobi, Kenya. "On leave of absence from Union Theological Seminary in New York City, where I was doing an M.Div. I did a one-year student internship at the All Africa Conference of Churches in Nairobi; now, for a change, am learning and teaching computer science at the ISK. I married Samuel C. Ketekou, who is now serving as Africa regional secretary of the World Student Christian Federation."

Michael J. Hay, Houston, reports: "I recently resigned my position as an assistant vice president with Bank of America's Energy Group in Houston. My new position is manager of financial planning for United Energy Resources, Inc., also in Houston."

Katherine Austin Leonard, Gainesville, Fla., graduated from the University of Florida Medical School in May and deferred internship for one year. "We hope to be back up North next year," she writes. Her husband is *Garry M. Leonard* (see '79).

Dr. *Essie J. Rolnick Nash* (81 M.D.) reports: "I am currently completing my residency in internal medicine at The Graduate Hospital in Philadelphia. I was honored to be named a

chief of the editorial board of *Medica, Women Practicing Medicine*, a new national magazine. In addition, our organization, Dual Doctor Families, continues to grow. We are also busy fixing up our first house. I am sorry to have missed reunion, but I was attending my husband's Vassar reunion instead!"

79 The countdown has begun for our fifth reunion. Contact your friends and plan to come to Brown May 25-28 for a great weekend! If you have not received class mailings, please contact the Alumni Relations Office at (401) 863-3307.

Martha Starkweather Altreuter, Marblehead, Mass., and a crew that included *Sara Deadrick* fought all the way to the finish line of the last race to win the United States Yacht Racing Union's Adams Cup for the U.S. Women's Sailing Championship. The races were hosted by Larchmont Yacht Club, N.Y., in last August. Close competition marked the series, sailed in light to medium air on Long Island Sound. "It was an exciting series," says Martha, a two-time U.S. Women's Doublehanded champion (with Sara as crew). "There was a lot of good racing."

Laurel A. Butler reports: "I think I wrote earlier that Chris Daniels and I were married in May 1981, and that we're living in New London, Conn. Now I'm pleased to announce that I've joined E.F. Hutton & Company in their New London and Hartford offices as an account executive. The training program was challenging—long and thorough—but I'm enjoying being an account executive. My specialty is long-range financial planning and tax planning. I do a lot of IRAs, retirement planning, and education planning as well as stocks and bonds."

Arthur D. Frank, Jr., Fall River, Mass., has been admitted to the Massachusetts Bar. A graduate of New England Law School, he is associated with the law offices of Joseph I. Macy.

David Gross is living in Los Angeles, where he works for MGM/United Artists as a film marketing analyst. Prior to this, he spent three years working in New York City.

Neil J. Jacob was married on June 18 to Laurie Wynn Adam. The couple is living in Atlanta.

John Henry Lee was married to *Maureen Janet Sullivan* (see '80) on Aug. 4 at Saint Patrick's Cathedral in Fort Worth, Texas. John is a second-

year medical student at the Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine.

Garry M. Leonard, Gainesville, Fla., is finishing a Ph.D. in English literature at the University of Florida. He's writing his dissertation on James Joyce. His wife is *Katherine Austin Leonard* (see '78).

Peter B. Loening, Farmington, Conn., has been named associate director in the real estate investment division of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in Springfield, Mass.

Cynthia Sheldon, West Warwick, R.I., was married on Aug. 13 to Trent Colford in Manchester, Conn. Cynthia is a senior actuarial analyst with Metropolitan Property and Liability Insurance Company.

80 *Peter M. Benjamin*, Hayward, Calif., has been promoted to region manager with American Dietary Products, a division of the American Hospital Supply Corporation. He recently moved to the San Francisco area.

Carolyn A. Coletti was married to Thomas P. Wetmore on Aug. 13 in Norwich, Conn. The bride's father, Dr. Larry Coletti '51, gave her away. *Rachel Balaban*, *Jenny Evans*, *Jean Leahy*, and *Daniel Young* were bridesmaids. A number of Brown graduates attended the ceremony. Both Carolyn and Thomas work for Burroughs Corporation in Woburn, Mass. They are living in Stowe, Mass.

Cathy Curlett has moved to Denver, where she accepted a position with General Foods.

David Euseman is a third-year law student at Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, where he is senior articles editor of the *Constitutional Law Quarterly*. This past summer, he worked for the law firm of Bronson, Bronson & McKinnon in San Francisco.

Terence B. Hook writes: "I was married on Oct. 22 to Andrea Traf-ford Salvatore in Bedford, N.Y. There were a number of Brown people there including my father, Dr. Donald D. Hook '61 Ph.D. Andrea and I are now living in New Haven, Conn. I am studying at Yale for a doctorate in electrical engineering under an IBM fellowship program. I am still officially employed by IBM in Essex Junction, Vt., but I expect to be at Yale at least another three years."

Steve James, Indianapolis, Ind., reports: "After receiving my M.B.A. last June from Northwestern Univer-

sity and spending the summer in Europe, I began work in Indianapolis for Eli Lilly and Company as a marketer in New Product Planning-Cardiovascular Drugs."

John Knight, New York City, is "franchising" a nationwide French Poodle Boutique "wherein these precious animals may come for a shampoo, cut, and special toenail clipping. Music, beverages, and career counseling provided."

Amy Goldman sends word that she was married to Joel London on Aug. 28 in Lawrence, N.Y. They are living in Greenwich Village. "I graduated last May from the University of Pennsylvania Law School and am working as an assistant corporation counsel with the law department of the city of New York. My husband (Penn '79 and NYU Law School '82) is an associate with the New York law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson."

Karen D. Maynard has been named director of admissions at Marlboro College in West Dover, Vt. Karen worked for two years in the Brown admissions office before coming to Marlboro as assistant director of admissions in 1982.

Lee Psinakis, Columbia, Md., is working for AT&T in Silver Spring, Md.

Peter W. Simons reports: "After working for three-and-a-half years in the oil fields of South Texas, I have elected to return to an academic environment. I began attending the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania in January, where friends are encouraged to contact me."

Maureen Janet Sullivan was married to *John Henry Lee* (see '79) on Aug. 4 at Saint Patrick's Cathedral in Fort Worth, Texas. Maureen was a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity at Brown, and John was a member of Delta Tau. Maureen is completing her final year at Southern Methodist University School of Law and is a law clerk for the Fort Worth firm of Ray & Roe. "Special thanks for our wedding to our Brown alumni friends. Our address is 3813 West 4th St., Fort Worth 76107. Telephone: (817) 737-8133."

Nancy M. Weissman sends word that she's moved to Manchester, N.H. She is clerking for the New Hampshire Superior Court.

81 *Susan C. Cockfield* was awarded a Root-Tilden Scholarship to attend the New York University School of Law, 65

which she began in the fall. The one-year scholarship is presented to ten students across the country who show promise of becoming outstanding lawyers in public and community service. From 1981 to 1983, Susan was assistant director of the Golden Door Project, a social service agency in Miami that helped relocate Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Howard Benjamin Fife was married on Oct. 15 to Jill Meredith Wiener in Manhattan. Howard is director of sales at Fife Associates, a manufacturer of leather and synthetic materials in New York City.

Daniel Golick and Andrea Goldman '82 were married on Aug. 14, 1982, in New Jersey and are living in Montreal. Several Brown graduates were in attendance.

Craig Jones writes: "I am planning to graduate from Wake Forest Law School in December 1985, after which I will be moving to the coast of South Carolina to study for the South Carolina Bar. In the meantime, our mailing address is 5120-B Dartmoor St., Winston-Salem, N.C."

Brian R. Leach, Boston, is now attending Harvard Business School.

Philip A. Moen reports: "Mary Hillman (see '82) and I were married Sept. 17 in Stowe, Vt. We've been living together for about a year now in D.C. and love it so much that we decided to settle down and buy a home in Old Town, Alexandria. Our favorites include: Capitol Hill Squash Club, Ethiopian cuisine, and the Torpedo Art Factory in Old Town. We also frequent the Blue Ridge Mountains when we can and the galleries, though the Mall can get obnoxiously crowded. Currently, I am a program director."

Stephen L. Sepinuck, Watertown, Mass., writes: "I will be graduated from Boston University Law School in May, and have accepted an offer of employment with the law firm of Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith & Cutler in its main office in Tampa, Fla."

82 Alison Berard has spent the past year as a professional cook in Boston. As of January 1983, she's "seeking new adventure in San Francisco. Please write: 2226 Divisadero St., San Francisco 94115."

Andrea Goldman and Daniel Golick '81 were married on Aug. 14, 1982, in New Jersey. They're living in Montreal.

James Green, Brighton, Mass., sends word that he is one of several

Brown graduates in the second year of Boston College Law School.

Mary Hillman was married on Sept. 17 to Philip Moen (see '81) in Stowe, Vt. Mary is a treasurer at International Technology Corporation in McLean, Va. and the couple lives in Old Town, Alexandria, Va.

Kimberly B. Kee, Brookline, Mass., is working in Boston as a sales assistant for Merrill Lynch.

David Laufer is co-founder, publisher, and editor of *PRISM Magazine: A Journal of Ideas*. Submissions of fiction and non-fiction, poetry, art work, and photography are encouraged. For more information write to *PRISM Magazine*, P.O. Box 2868, Rockefeller Center Station, New York, N.Y. 10185.

Margaret K. Liao, New Haven, Conn., writes: "I'm delighted to say I've been accepted into Brown's Program in Medicine, class of 1988."

Laura Sadovnikoff, New York City, writes that she graduated from Brown in June 1980. "I spent four months studying Russian in Moscow in 1981. I'm now working in New York City for Citizen Exchange Council—which runs cultural exchange programs with the Soviet Union."

Linda R. Saxl is studying for a graduate degree at Yale University. However, from last June until January, her work took her to New York City. (It was incorrectly reported in this column that she was living in New Haven during those months.) As of January, she has moved back to New Haven.

Marie A. Skomoroch, Brookline, Mass., is a second-year student at Boston University Law School.

Shawn Wright is with the Peace Corps in Africa. He's a health coordinator in Bumba, a "village" of 80,000 on the Zaire (Congo) River in Central Zaire. Address: Corps de la Paix, A/S Mission Catholique, B.P. 11, Bumba, Eq., Zaire, Central Africa. This information comes from his father, Jack Wright '58.

83 Renee C. Haskell, daughter of Claire and Richard Haskell '60, was married on Oct. 22 to Eric N. Anderson. The wedding took place in Gales Ferry, Conn. Stacy Pierce served as a bridesmaid, and a number of Brown grads were present at the ceremony.

Alex Kass, New Haven, Conn., is a first-year doctoral candidate at the Yale Artificial Intelligence Project. He is living at 222 Edwards St. in New Haven, 06511, and welcomes corre-

spondence as well as visitors.

John F. Kennedy, Jr., is a graduate student at the University of New Delhi in India.

James N. Leonard and Therese Picado, San Francisco, were married June 25 in San Diego. James is a Ph.D. candidate in genetic research at the University of California at San Francisco. Until recently, Therese was employed at the Pine Ridge School in Williston, Vt. She will use the name Picado-Leonard.

GS David Kline '64 Ph.D., Buffalo, N.Y., writes: "We have one son, Eric, who is now a freshman at Cornell studying mechanical engineering, and a second son, Sean, who is a senior in high school and is interested in medicine. He is hoping to be accepted by Brown's Program in Medicine next year as a freshman."

Cornie Gottfried Weber '67 A.M. and David W. Weber '73 Ph.D., East Lyme, Conn., send the following news. "We have just returned from six months in Dublin, Ireland, where David spent his teaching sabbatical. He's an associate professor of economics at the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn. While there, David was a visiting lecturer at University College, Dublin. The children—Rachel, 15, Ben, 13, and Lauren, 11—attended local schools, and Corinne did volunteer work at the Home for Aged and Infirm Jews in Dublin."

Maurine Weiner Greenwald '72 Ph.D., associate professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh and a member of the Women's Studies Program faculty there, has been appointed to the Organization of American Historians Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession. She'll serve on the committee through 1985.

Grace Farrell Lee '73 Ph.D. is associate professor of English at Sacred Heart University in Hartford, Conn. She has been awarded a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities to research and complete her book, *The Fiction of Isaac Bashevis Singer: From Exile to Redemption*. She has been interested in the Nobel laureate's works for a decade and will examine how Singer's writings "transcend the boundaries of cultural and religious ethnicity to touch the center of all that is human."

Richard F. Foley '75 Ph.D., associate professor of philosophy at the Univer-

sity of Notre Dame, has been named chairman of that department for a two-year term. A specialist in epistemology, he has been co-director of the undergraduate program in philosophy and coordinator of the department's honors thesis program since 1979. He has had several papers published in scholarly journals, and his research has been supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities. He joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1976.

Robert Stockman '75 Sc.M., Somerville, Mass., is doing graduate study in religion at Harvard Divinity School, having completed an M.T.S. there in

world religions. He has been active in Baha'i activities in the Providence and Boston areas. Having finished a book on the history of the Baha'i faith in Rhode Island, he is presently working on a biography of Thornton Chase, the first American Baha'i.

Mary Ann Cisar '78 Ph.D., Northfield, Minn., was visiting assistant professor of French in the department of modern languages and literatures at Carleton College last fall. She has been an assistant professor of romance languages at St. Olaf College since 1978.

John Lauritz Larson '76 A.M., '81 Ph.D. writes: "I have just joined the Purdue University faculty as an assis-

tant professor of history, after four years as director of research at Conner Prairie Pioneer Settlement. I am also about to publish my first book, which is titled *Bonds of Enterprise* and will be coming out from Harvard University Press this winter. My wife, Suzanne, daughter Anna, son Olaf, and I live at 3000 Covington St., West Lafayette, Ind. 47906."

MD *Dennis A. Chuck* '79 M.D. (see '76).
Joan Fine '79 M.D. (see '76).

Esme J. Rolnick Nash '81 M.D. (see '78).

OBITUARIES

Marjorie Stone Strout '10, Providence, a teacher at the Gilbert Stuart Junior High School in Providence before her retirement in 1960; Oct. 28. She received her M.A. from the University of Southern California in 1936. She was a member of the Rhode Island Library Association and the National Education Association. Survivors include her niece, Barbara Stone, P.O. Box 31, Foster, R.I. 02825. Her brother was the late *Leslie E. Stone* '17.

Albert Pray Martin '13, Hamilton, Ontario, professor of German and head of the German department at McMaster University in Hamilton, prior to his retirement in 1961; Dec. 31, 1982. Prof. Martin received an M.A. from the University of Wisconsin in 1914 and a Ph.D. there in 1917. He was visiting professor of German at the University of Buffalo (N.Y.) from 1961 to 1963. Surviving are three sons, including Hugh A. Martin, 49 Rutherford Way, Kanata, Ontario K2K 1N3, and a daughter.

Henry Schischker Newcombe '15, North Kingstown, R.I., vice president and director of Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc., a textile manufacturer in New Bedford, Mass.; Dec. 1. Earlier, Mr. Newcombe had been a partner with E.S. Macomber & Company. He was a former director of the Northern Textile Association and was a past presi-

dent of the Turks Head Club in Providence. He was also a member of the American Textile Manufacturing Institute and was a former president of his class. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his son, John, 599 North Quiddnessett Rd., North Kingstown 02852.

Ernest Edor Nelson '19, East Falmouth, Mass., senior credit loan officer at Brown Brothers Harriman and Company of Boston for many years; Oct. 21. Mr. Nelson did graduate work at Harvard Business School. He was past president of Robert Morris Associates and a member of the American Bankers Association. He was associated with Brown Brothers Harriman from 1923 to 1962 and was a pioneer in the financing of leather and wool throughout the world. He was listed in *Who's Who in America* and was a past president of the Brown Club of Boston. Lambda Chi Alpha. Surviving are three sons, including *Robert E. Nelson* '44, Gingerbread Ln., Ashburnham, Mass. 01430; and *Frederick Nelson* '50.

Helen Gallivan Hoban '22, Little Compton, R.I.; Nov. 28. Survivors include her brother-in-law, Albert J. Hoban, 7 Little Rest Rd., Kingston, R.I. 02881.

Amelia Harris Kimball '24, Gilderland, N.Y.; Sept. 8. Mrs. Kimball

received her A.M. from Brown in 1926. After graduation, she was a teacher at the Emma Willard School in Troy, N.Y. Survivors include a daughter and a son, Bradford, 57-A Knights Bridge, Gilderland 12084. She was the sister of *Louise Harris* '26.

Norman Orwig Tietjens '25, Washington, D.C., a senior judge of the U.S. Tax Court, to which he was named in 1950; Sept. 2. Judge Tietjens earned an A.M. from Brown in 1927 and received his J.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1930. In 1933, he became a special counsel to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. From 1938 to 1950, he was an attorney with the U.S. Treasury Department and was named its associate general counsel. Listed in *Who's Who*, he was chief judge of the U.S. Tax Court from 1961 to 1967. Sigma Nu. Surviving are two daughters, including Corinne Sommer, 1020 Oak Hill Ave., Hagerstown, Md. 21740; and his brother, *Bruce E. Tietjens* '26.

Grasse Gulian '26, Falmouth, Maine, owner of Gulian, Inc., Hardware, in Portland, Maine; Nov. 15. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy, 59 Applegate Ln., Falmouth 04105.

John Edward Corcoran '28 A.M., Brookline, Mass., principal of the Pierce Elementary School in Brookline for thirty-two years prior to his retirement in 1969; Nov. 14. Mr. Corcoran graduated from Boston College and received his Ed.D. from Boston University in 1958. Survivors include his wife, Frances, 35 Cypress St., Brookline 02146, two sons, and a daughter.

W. J. Batchelor Crawley '28, Hamden, Conn., an electrical engineer with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in New Haven, Conn., prior to his retirement; Nov. 26. Survivors include his wife, Esther, 37 Spring Garden St., Hamden 06517. He was the father of the late *Peter Albert Crawley* '71 A.M., who died on Aug. 19. Willard Crawley's father was the late *Ernest W. Crawley* '01.

Anna Horvitz Bakst '31, Fall River, Mass.; Nov. 20. Mrs. Bakst was a member of numerous organizations, including the Hebrew Ladies Helping Hand Society, Hadassah, the Brandeis University Women's Organization, and the Women's Board of Charlton Memorial Hospital. Surviving are two sons, including *M. Charles Bakst* '66, 7 Lincoln Ave., Barrington, R.I. 02806.

Kathryn Taylor Cleaves '31, St. Louis, Mo.; Feb. 17, 1982. Mrs. Cleaves is survived by her husband, *Arthur B. Cleaves* '27, 6350 Pershing Ave., St. Louis 63130; and two sons, including *Arthur W. Cleaves* '67.

Janet Johnston Harmon '31 Ph.D., Lawrenceville, N.J., a professor of biology at Limestone College in New Jersey prior to her retirement; Oct. 9. Mrs. Harmon received her B.A. from Wellesley College in 1926. Surviving are two sons, including *John J. Harmon*, 189 Spring Beauty Dr., Lawrenceville 08648.

Thomas Patrick Reidy '32, Baton Rouge, La., a drapery hardware sales representative for Stanley-Judd, a division of The Stanley Works, prior to his retirement; Nov. 7. Mr. Reidy was, at one time, the owner of a retail drapery shop in Tampa, Fla. Survivors include his wife, Nina, 9335 Kingcrest Pkwy., Baton Rouge 70810.

John Joseph Walsh '32, Palm Desert, Calif., retired vice president of the Walsh Construction Company, one of the nation's largest construction firms; Nov. 11. Mr. Walsh attended Northwestern University Law School in 1932, and later was associated with several branches of the family business. He was involved in the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and during World War II worked at the Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard in Providence. In 1964, he was elected president of The Moles, a national association of construction contractors. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Eleanor,

1511 Sandpiper, Palm Desert 92260. He was the brother of *Walter Walsh* '33.

The Rev. *Ira Jay Martin* '33, Black Mountain, N.C., a Baptist minister and professor of philosophy and religion at Berea College in Berea, Ky., prior to his retirement; Nov. 25. Dr. Martin received his B.D. from Andover-Newton Theological School in 1936, and his Th.D. from Boston University School of Theology in 1942. He served as minister of various New England churches before joining the faculty of Berea. He was the author of several books, including *Glossolalia*, *The Gift of Tongues* and *Through the Epistles to Paul*. A member of the American Society of Biblical Literature, he was listed in the *Directory of American Scholars* and *Who's Who in American Education*. Survivors include his wife, Ethel, Highland Farms Lodge, Rt. 1, Black Mountain 28711, and a daughter.

Ruth Edna Clem '34, Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich., a statistician with the Rhode Island Department of Health in Providence before her retirement; March 8, 1981. Miss Clem received a master's degree from Columbia University in 1936. After World War II, she worked for the United Nations in Lake Success, N.Y., as an economist planning reconstruction of devastated countries. She lived in Providence for many years. Survivors include a nephew, *Stephen C. Clem*, 800 Briarcliff Dr., Grosse Pointe Woods 48236.

William Emil Kappauf '35 A.M., Champaign, Ill., professor emeritus of psychology at the University of Illinois; Oct. 2. Prof. Kappauf received his B.A. from Columbia University in 1934 and his Ph.D. from the University of Rochester in 1937. He worked on anti-submarine defense systems for the government during World War II, and afterward, joined the faculty of Princeton University for five years. He went to the University of Illinois in 1951 and served as associate department head for psychology there from 1976 to 1978. An editor of the *American Journal of Psychology*, he designed the present psychology building at the University of Illinois. Survivors include his wife, Catharine, 1401 Waverley Dr., Champaign 61821, two sons, and two daughters.

Dr. Clinton Read De Conti '37, Cranston, R.I., a dentist in Cranston for many years prior to his retirement

last March; Dec. 2. Dr. De Conti was a former light heavyweight boxing champion. He received his doctorate in dentistry from Harvard in 1940 and was a captain in the Army Medical Corps during World War II. In 1980, he was awarded membership in the Senior Society of the Harvard School of Dental Medicine. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Caroline, 30 Poppy Dr., Cranston, a daughter, and a son.

Frank Charles Prince '56, New York City, president and director of the Lion Match Corporation of America in New York City; Oct. 11. Mr. Prince also studied at the Sorbonne in France and at Penn's Wharton School. He had a strong interest in the theatre, and backed a number of plays produced in New York. From 1973 to 1975, Mr. Prince was president of the Brown Club of New York and a director of the Associated Alumni. He was president of his class from 1971 to 1976. There are no immediate survivors. Memorial contributions may be made to The Frank C. Prince Book Fund (c/o Box 1893, at Brown) for books in theatre arts and drama.

Correction

In the October issue, we erroneously reported the death of Dr. *Howard B. Marble, Jr.* '45. We are happy to report that Dr. Marble is alive and well in Augusta, Ga., where he is chief, Dental Service, at the VA Medical Center and professor of oral surgery at the Medical College of Georgia School of Dentistry. He reports he would be happy to "see any of my friends from Brown, but I'm afraid I can't get them any tickets to the Masters Golf Tournament."

The error was the result of mistaken identity. Dr. Marble's father, *Howard B. Marble*, M.D. '17, died Feb. 9, 1983, in Frederick, Md., and his file was confused with his son's in the records office at Brown.

Our apologies to Dr. Marble and our thanks to him for calling this to our attention.—Editor

BOOKS

By Peter Mandel

FLIGHTS by Jim Shepard '80 A.M.
Alfred A. Knopf, 1983. 253 pages.

Biddy Siebert, the thirteen-year-old main character of *Flights*, is often lectured by the sisters at Our Lady of Peace School. "You're a very fortunate boy. Sister had told him once. Jesus loves you, your parents love you, you're healthy and bright, you live in the best country in the world . . . What do you have to be so unhappy about?"

This is a question that is asked not only by the nuns, but by Biddy's parents and by Biddy himself. One of the reasons why *Flights* is so successful is that Shepard never gives his characters, or the reader, a simple answer. He chooses not to explicate Biddy's sense that "things are not the way they should be," though he describes many of the situations that disturb him and suggests several causes for his final flight.

Shepard resists what would seem to be one of the temptations of a young novelist—to whack us over the head in order to make sure we see stars. Because of his restraint, we are able to read *Flights* as if we were reading the new Malamud or Bellow, trusting the author to avoid "announcing" the book's big moments, and allowing ourselves to make the connections and draw the conclusions.

Biddy is a boy growing up in a working class family that spends a large portion of its time playing, watching, and arguing about sports. Not surprisingly, one of his major torments is his lack of athletic skill. Even in his daydreams he fails to make tackles, or to get the timely hit: "He was hapless, an unspoken embarrassment. He was batting .000. He had not reached base. And yet he was still there, still digging in, still unwilling to give up. Goose Gossage reared, growing larger as he uncoiled toward Biddy, and the ball was on him and he lashed at it way too late and struck out. . ."

At the same time, sports are not always a source of pain for Biddy. Fol-

lowing the Orioles and Vikings on television and playing a solitary dice baseball game he has invented give him a great deal of solace. So, rather than turning out to be a simple cause of Biddy's unhappiness, as they easily might have been, sports provide him with occasional comforts and play a part in increasing his sense of self-reliance.

We could try to understand Biddy by viewing him as an angry adolescent—one who is rebelling against authority figures such as the sisters, his mother and father, and the ever-present family friends, Dom and Ginnie. If this is the case, then he is an awfully quiet rebel. He takes a sailboat out in a storm and uses his BB gun to snipe at neighbors, but we have the impression that he is acting out of a desire for escape rather than out of defiance. There are no explosive arguments between Biddy and his parents. In fact, the parents are portrayed sympathetically. Biddy's mother is quite close to him, and his father, while a bit of a buffoon, is well-meaning, not harsh. "I really don't know what to do with you," says his dad. "What am I going to do? Ground you? You never go anywhere anyway."

Biddy is contrasted with his sister, Kristi, who shoves the nuns at Our Lady of Peace and suffocates her pet turtle ("Foofer") in a desk drawer. They are perhaps equally unhappy, but where Kristi is fiery, Biddy is sensitive and quiet. He mourns injured animals, sings in the school choir, and

worries about his slightly retarded friend, Louis. Like any child, he is acutely aware of arguments between his parents. He is just as troubled when he discovers that Dom and Ginnie's daughter, Cindy, is being unfaithful to her fiancé: "Biddy collapsed to a sitting position and refused to get up, mired, it seemed, in the ice and snow, not responding, tears filling his eyes and the cold and wet coming through his pants. . . ." As Biddy is picked up by his "frightened and despairing" father and put into bed, his sister "stay(s) in the living room, shooting at ornaments with a rubber band."

Toward the end of the novel Biddy brings home his report card. He has underestimated his family's reaction: "His mother shrieked at the math grade . . . An F! she exclaimed. Oh, my God, he got an F! There was scuffling in the kitchen. Kristi apparently wanting to see and trying to grab the card from her mother."

This is enough for our already troubled hero. He begins to put his intricate plan of escape into effect, and the rest of the book is concerned not with Biddy as disaffected thirteen-year-old, but with Biddy as self-taught pilot. We are left with a sense of satisfaction: Biddy has done something well, grown up a little—and we have discovered an unpretentious but very confident first novel.

THE AMERICAN PROMISE, edited by Arthur I. Blaustein '54. Transaction Books, 1982. 127 pages.

A forcefully argued report by the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity, this book is intended to be read by ordinary Americans and "discussed over coffee and doughnuts." The report criticizes the Reagan economic recovery program on the grounds that it pursues economic theory at the expense of social policy, "which hurts the poor and could lead to social chaos."

The Council recommends a new commitment to jobs, housing, and health care for the poor and unemployed. Blaustein, who is chairman of the Council, lives in Berkeley, Calif. He is director of the National Economic Development and Law Center and has been actively involved in anti-poverty efforts since the original Economic Opportunity Act.



Alumni Gatherings from Coast to Coast

ALUMNI STAFF AND ASSOCIATED ALUMNI OF BROWN

Below is a sampling of coming events for alumni and friends of Brown - on campus, across the country and around the world. For information on these listings, and to make inquiries about other programs, phone the alumni and staff mentioned in the listings or contact the Alumni Relations Office (401-863-3307), Brown University, Box 1859, Providence, R.I. 02912.

Coast to Coast

March

26-31

26-31 Midwest Tour with Political Science Professor Newell M. Stultz. Possible cities include Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh. Contact Alumni Relations Office, 401-863-3309.

27-31 New York State Tour by Sallie K. Riggs '62, Associate Vice President, University Relations. Cities targeted are Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. Contact Alumni Relations Office, 401-863-3309.

April

26-29

President Howard R. Swearer Tour Contact area club presidents.

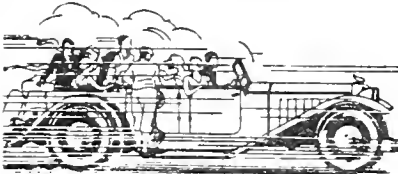
26-Los Angeles, evening event for alumni.

27-Denver, evening event for alumni.

28-St. Louis, evening event for alumni.

29-San Antonio/Austin, brunch, general invitation alumni event.

29-Dallas, evening event for alumni.



REGIONAL CONFERENCES

In each city there will be general invitation events for all alumni with faculty speaker Political Science Professor Edward N. Beiser and Lacy Herrmann '50, President of the Associated Alumni and a workshop for all volunteer leaders in NASP, Development and Field Activities. Contact club presidents for

details. The following cities will be visited:

February

26-29

26-Seattle, Wash.

27-Portland, Ore.

28-San Francisco, Cal.

29-Los Angeles, Cal.

March

1-San Diego, Cal.

May

4-On campus for Club Leaders Workshop

STUDENT PROGRAMS

March 24-April 1-Spring Break Tours

The High Jinks, Brown's all-male *a cappella* octet, will be performing a selection of blues, jazz, folk and popular arrangements. Tentatively scheduled for Miami, Southwest Florida (Naples), Sarasota/Bradenton.



Company '84, a Brown student cabaret group, will tour several cities in the spring with a production called "Sable Sentiments."

March

16-31

16-Fairfield County (Conn.) Club.

25-30-Spring Break Tour. Tentative plans include stops in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville.

31-Westchester County (N.Y.) Club

Student-Alumni Events

Student-Alumni Relations programs offer Brown alumni a chance to share their experiences with undergraduates and get an inside view of what Brown is like today. For information on how to become involved, contact Maria Rothman '82 at 401-863-3380.

February

14

Seminar on Survival. Brown alumni will speak on "Balancing Career and Family" at 7:30 p.m. in the Maddock Alumni Center.

March

2

Career Forum. Alumni professionals will discuss careers involving such skills as reading, writing, thinking and public speaking at 3:30 p.m. in the Crystal Room, Alumnae Hall.

13

Seminar on Survival. Brown alumni will discuss career and lifestyle issues at 7:30 p.m. in the Maddock Alumni Center.

16

Career Forum. Careers in small businesses will be discussed by alumni at 3:30 p.m. in the Maddock Alumni Center.

24-31

Externships. Brown students test their career interests by spending a week on the job with alumni sponsors.

April

10

Seminar on Survival. See March 13 listing.

Summer

Internships. Undergraduates gain valuable experience by working in desired career fields under the direction of alumni sponsors.

National Alumni Schools Program

April 15-May 1

NASP Acceptance Parties.

Congratulatory gatherings for accepted students and National Alumni School Program volunteers. Information available from local NASP Area Chairpeople.

April 25

A Taste of Brown: A Day on the Hill. For prospective members of Brown's Class of '88. Sponsored by NASP and the undergraduate Bruin Club, this fact-filled day gives all accepted candidates a chance to see what life on the hill

is all about. For further information on this event and other NASP activities, contact Heidi Jones '78, Director of NASP, at 401-863-3306.

Continuing College

Continuing College seminars transport the intellectual energy and excellence of Brown today to cities around the country. Watch your mail for announcements of spring programs in these cities or call 401-863-2474 for more information.



March 3

Atlanta

Architecture: Saving Yesterday and Building Tomorrow. Art Professor Bill Jordy and Brown Graduate Dennis O'Toole, vice president for Historic Area Programs and Operations at Colonial Williamsburg, team an inquiry into the architectural merits of yesterday's and today's buildings. Contact Elaine (Nancy Gillespie) Luxemberger '59, 404-874-0634.

March 17

Baltimore/Washington, D.C.

Theatre and the Business of Show Business. Three theatre experts collaborate to bring you a unique perspective on the business of producing theatre. Brown Managing Theatre Director John Lucas, Stan Miller '54, president of Roscoe, Inc. the world's largest manufacturer of theatre equipment, and Tony Award winning set designer John Lee Beatty '70, will present at the Arena Stage, the capital's leading repertory theatre company. Contact Colman Levin '55, 202-223-0716.

April 7

Boston

Computers: Everybody's Business Brown Professor of Computer Sciences Andries Van Dam and Associate Provost Bill Shipp spearhead a day-long investigation into computers — their genesis and continuing importance in our lives. Our site is the Wang Laboratories in Lowell, close to Boston. Contact Richard Mertens '57, 617-523-1238.

June 24-30

Summer Alumni College - Return to the classroom for an "eduvacation." Russia will be the subject of morning lectures and discussions for the 1984 Summer Alumni College on the campus. Faculty include Howard Swearer, Mark Garrison, Tom Gleason, Victor Terras. Afternoon workshops will feature writing, music, art, geology and others. Watch your mail and the *BAM* for complete details or call 401-863-2785.

Brown Travelers

March 17-25

Caribbean: Aboard the SEA CLOUD The tall ship SEA CLOUD, formerly a luxurious private yacht, will sail in some of the Caribbean's most renowned yachting waters with Professor Gordon S. Wood, Brown historian, who will relate Old and New World cultures at the time of discovery. Cost: approximately \$3,250-5,550 per person double occupancy based on cabin choice.

double occupancy from Seattle; single supplement, \$360. Includes: two-day Glacier Bay cruise, visits to Sitka, Juneau, Fairbanks, Mount McKinley National Park, Anchorage, and Kotzebue.

June 27-July 9

Interlaken, Amsterdam and a cruise on the Rhine/Moselle Rivers Professor of German Albert R. Schmitt will lead this 12-day tour to his homeland. Cost: approximately \$1,895 per person double occupancy; \$550 single supplement. Includes: five-night cruise on the Rhine and Moselle Rivers, three nights each in Interlaken and Amsterdam.



August 5-23

Russia History Professor Tom Gleason, formerly head of the Kennan Institute, will lead this 16-day trip which includes three nights in Moscow, an eleven-day cruise on the Dnieper River, the Black Sea and the Danube, and two nights in Bucharest. Cost: approximately \$2,595-2,995 per person double occupancy; \$3,295 for single occupancy.

September 11-28

China A repeat of the successful 1983 offering, this time with Professor Lea Williams, director of Brown's East Asia Area and Language Center. Trip includes three nights in Hong Kong and two in Tokyo; and twelve days in China with a Grand Canal cruise. Cost: approximately \$3,995 per person double occupancy.

October 26-November 12

Egypt This visit to Egypt includes a five-night Nile River cruise and two days in London at the end of the trip with a visit to the British Museum. Lectures and tours will be lead by Leonard and Barbara Lesko from Brown's Department of Egyptology. Cost: Approximately \$2,955 per person double occupancy.

On Campus Events

April

7

Association of Class Officers Spring Workshop. For information, contact Alayne Todd at 401-863-3307.

7

Reunion Workshop. For Activities and Gift Reunion Chairmen for Reunion '85. Place to be announced.

May

25

Reunion '84. Classes ending in a "4" or "9" know they are celebrating appropriate 5-year reunions. All alumni are welcome. Check the festive events, only part of the total show, then make your travel plans.

M.D. Class of '79 will hold their first five-year reunion. Watch for additional information.

All-College Reception. Meet your friends under the tent in Wriston Quadrangle. Start the weekend in grand style from 5-7 p.m.

Brown Bear Buffet. Strolling musicians, a sumptuous buffet and overflowing carafes, coupled with the Brown Bear and blossoming balloons, spell a gala affair from 6 to 8:30 p.m. at Sharpe Refectory.

Campus Dance. Japanese lanterns transform the College Green with Ralph Stuart's band and Lincoln Field with its rock band into a dancer's delight, an extraordinary extravaganza from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

26

Reunion '84 Continues

Commencement Forums. A potpourri of lectures, panel presentations and discussions involving faculty, distinguished guests, alumni, and students — a chance to be part of the intellectual excitement of Brown again. Full details in the *March George Street Journal* mailing.

Alumni Field Day. Fun and games for all ages. Bring your children and grandchildren for the sporting action from noon to 5 p.m. at Aldrich-Dexter Field.

Brown Medical Association Wine and Cheese Reception. For friends and alumni of the medical program at the Science Library at 4:30 p.m.



Pops Concert. Co-sponsored by The Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke Club of Providence, this traditional event presents the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra and guest artist from 9 to 11 p.m. on the College Green.

27

Reunion '84 Continues

Associated Alumni of Brown University. Annual Meeting and Board of Directors meeting. For information, contact Sallie K. Riggs, Associate Vice President, University Relations, 401-863-2785.

Hour with the President. A State of the University talk by Howard R. Swearer at 10 a.m. at Hughes Court, Wriston Quadrangle.

Bio Med Association Board of Directors Meeting. Arnold Lab at 3 p.m.

Sixth Annual Commencement Cup Regatta. Co-sponsored by the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Brown Sailing Association. Alumni race against undergrads as spectators cheer their team from a nearby boat. 12:30 to 4 p.m. in Newport, Rhode Island.

Brown Medical Association Tenth Annual Banquet. To honor the graduating M.D. Class of '84, and the reunion M.D. Class of '79. Cocktails on the Andrews Terrace at 6:30, dinner at 7:30 p.m. in the Andrews Dining Hall, Pembroke Campus.

28

Commencement. Join the alumni procession in honoring the graduating Class of '84. For information on commencement and reunions, contact the Alumni Relations Office, 401-863-3307.

April 27-May 9

Athens and Greece.
Sold out.

June 16-July 2

Alaska Anthropology Professor Douglas Anderson, who has conducted research among the Eskimo, will lead discussions and tours in Alaska. A Questers' naturalist will accompany the group. Cost: \$3,571 per person





BMW 633 CSI

THUNDERBIRD
TURBO COUPE

**Thunderbird adds a
First you join them.**



On 17 May 1983, the editors of *Car and Driver* magazine found out just how good the Thunderbird Turbo Coupe is. Because that's the day they tested it against the BMW they called their "favorite in the handling category," the 633 CSi.

The test.

The procedure was simple. On a 1.067 mile closed-handling course both the Turbo Coupe and the BMW were driven as fast as possible. The test consisted of 18 laps and the car with the fastest average lap time at the end was declared the winner.

And, the winner is...

The Thunderbird Turbo Coupe

responded by clinging firmly to the road. The Turbo Coupe's cornering attitude remained remarkably level, even through the long sweeping corners thanks to its anti-sway bars, gas-filled front struts and four rear shocks. And, the quick ratio power rack and pinion steering's nimble response was clearly evident in the esses and hairpins.

5-speed manual transmission works harmoniously with this engine to deliver quick acceleration at any speed. So, whether it's coming out of a tight left hander or a right hand sweeper, there's always enough power to rocket the Turbo Coupe toward the next bend.

The deeper meaning.

The Thunderbird Turbo Coupe is a sophisticated world-class touring car.

One that can hold its own against the best the world has to



from Ford. That's right. The Turbo Coupe beat the BMW 633 CSi by an average of 1.0 second per lap.

Fast through the corners.

From the tires to the suspension to the steering, the Thunderbird Turbo Coupe was designed to perform through the twists and turns. The test drivers flung the Turbo Coupe through the corners of the course, and the Goodyear Eagle HR performance radials

Quick out of them.

One of the wonderful things about the Turbo Coupe, as our testers discovered, is that when you put your foot to the floor, something happens. That's because the 2.3 liter turbo-charged four was specially designed for quick throttle response, even at low revs. The Borg-Warner

offer, except in one area: price. Because the Turbo Coupe is less than half the price of the BMW.* But, that was one race we weren't interested in winning.

*Based on a comparison of manufacturers' suggested retail prices for comparably equipped vehicles. Title, taxes and destination charges excluded.

Have you driven a Ford... lately?



Get it together—Buckle up.

twist to the old adage: Then you beat them.

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