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The cover: Brown's undefeated men's crew at practice on the Seekonk. Photograph by John Forasté.

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Solving the Puzzle of Chronic Schizophrenia

John Hinckley may be this decade's best-known schizophrenic, but his fellow sufferers fill hospitals across the nation. Psychiatrist Rick Wagner of the Program in Medicine faculty is trying to help chronically mentally ill people function in society.

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They've Got a Good Beat—And You Can Dance to It

Blind Dates, a Brown-bred rock/pop band, is a favorite at campus parties and local clubs. Now they're going after their dream: A major-label recording contract. Can four classically-trained musicians make it in the cutthroat world of commercial rock?

30

Stopping Out of College Into the Real World

The College Venture Program is helping hundreds of students take time out from their studies to experience real-life work environments. From handbag buyer for a large department store to apprentice with Jim Henson's Muppet-makers, the jobs offered through Venture have changed students' career aspirations and revived their interest in academics.

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LEMS: A Different Kind of Research Lab

It's comparatively small, but Brown's Laboratory for Engineering Man/Machine Systems (LEMS) is generating excitement among the faculty and students who work there. It also is piquing the interest of industries with developments such as computers that "see" and "listen," and the potential for sophisticated robotics applications.

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CARRYING THE MAIL

A vote for 'traditional' medical curriculum

Editor: I was extremely disappointed to learn about Brown's Program in Liberal Medical Education (BAM, February), mostly because, were I an undergraduate applying to medical school today, I would not be able to apply to Brown. In 1976, when I applied to Brown's Program in Medicine, I was a philosophy major at another institution. As an undergraduate, I had taken one pre-medical course during my freshman year and it was not until my junior year, while studying in Paris, that I decided to pursue medicine as a career. In my final summer and senior year I managed to complete the remaining pre-medical courses and obtain early acceptance at Brown.

Having just completed three years of residency training in internal medicine at Columbia University's Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, I've had a chance to compare the students and house staff at a more traditional medical center. I would have to report that, as a group, they are at least as liberally educated as those at Brown, and perhaps more so. My colleagues include a former minister, a former student of cybernetics at l'École Normale in Paris, former graduate students in history

and anthropology, a poet, a former nurse, and a former high school chemistry teacher. I've encountered at least five other philosophy majors at different levels of training (all of whom were educated through the "traditional route"), including Dr. Arnold Relman, the current editor of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

It is a delusion to think that a Program in Liberal Medical Education can make a more well-rounded physician or engender a more humanistic perspective than the traditional route. The drawback to the new program is that the medical school class will be selected from a group of individuals roughly four to five years beyond adolescence, who share the same desire to become physicians *before* they've had the opportunity to experience a real liberal arts education. Eight years later they will become physicians. Many will have completed electives away from Brown, but by and large they will be an ingrown group of individuals. Biological survival—and survival of a medical school—favor diversity and flexibility. If "diversity" is what's bringing students to Brown, a large amount of diversity will be excluded *a priori*. Dr. Greer states that courses in "social sciences and the humanities don't seem to have much relevance to students before they have been exposed to clinical experiences." I would argue that it is precisely those studies which a young mind should test *before* he decides to choose medicine as a career. If Brown were truly committed to a liberal education for their medical students, the continuum in medical education would be eliminated, and only those students with the appropriate background—i.e., a liberal arts education (which comprises everything from music to molecular biology)—would be admitted.

JAMES H. REVKIN '81 M.D.
New Haven, Conn.

'Dismaying'

Editor: It was dismaying, to say the least, to see a photo of the Dean of

Brown's Medical School sporting a pipe. If the man has so little regard for his own health, one wonders how much concern he can have for the community's health, a subject in which he is purportedly an expert.

DAVID FINKELSTEIN '58
New York City

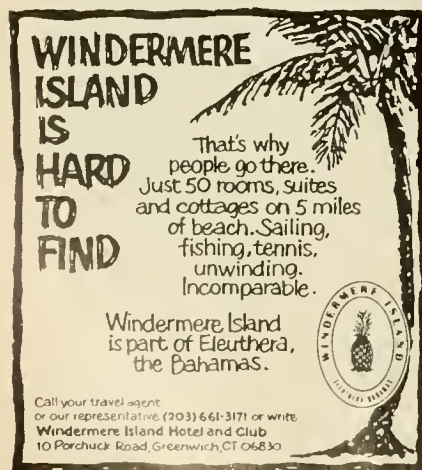
'Condescending' view of Tougaloo students

The following letter was sent to Dr. David Greer, dean of medicine, with a copy to the BAM:

I recently read the article, "We Are Committed to a Liberal Education for Our Medical Students," which appeared in the *Brown Alumni Monthly*. As a parent of a pre-med student at Tougaloo College, I was quite interested in your comments about the Brown program in general and the Brown-Tougaloo program in particular. Your notion of a strong commitment to diversity in the Brown student body is commendable. The statements which you make about minority students and the inferences which can be drawn from them are not.

It is unfortunate that you, and perhaps others who visited Tougaloo College with you, left with such a condescending view and inaccurate picture of Tougaloo students. Tougaloo students, like those at Brown, come from diverse backgrounds. A substantial number come from poor families, a finding that is not unexpected given the median income of the black population in general. While this poverty presents itself in the form of "little shacks without running water" for far too many families, it does not characterize the homes of the students in the Brown-Tougaloo program. Your comments indicate, however, that you left Tougaloo with this impression or, at least, chose to leave the reader with this impression.

It is surprising that you find it "inconceivable that anyone could ever get to Brown from there (Tougaloo)" or "could ever get the *idea*, much less the energy and motivation, to do it." Traditionally, students from black colleges have enrolled in graduate and professional schools and have gone on to develop successful careers. Several factors have contributed to that success. They include an undergraduate environment that encourages academic growth, supportive family and friendship networks, the desire to achieve, and the belief that one can achieve.



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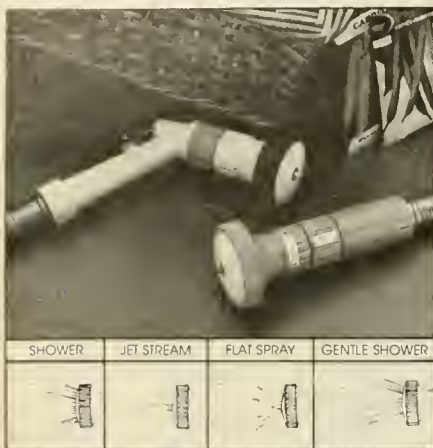
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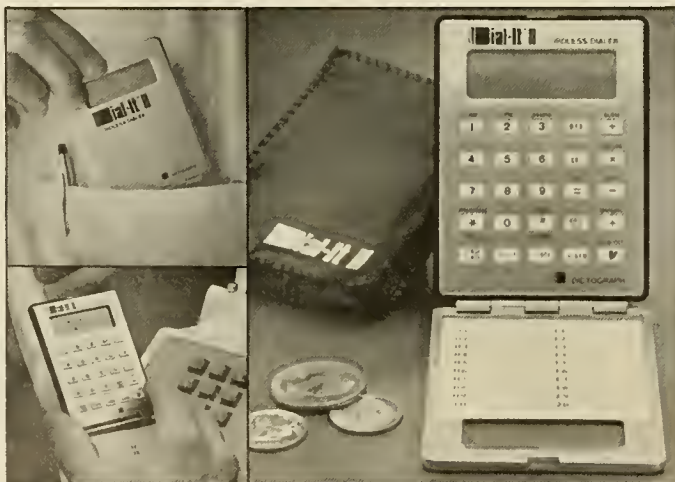
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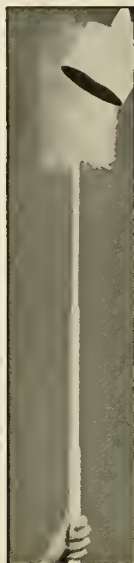
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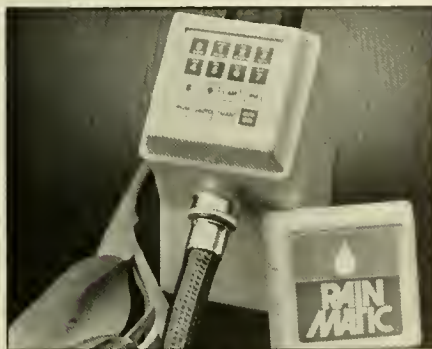
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They also include a strong commitment on the part of universities such as Brown to provide the attitudinal, financial, social, and academic supports needed to recruit and graduate minority students who subsequently become competent professionals.

Your statements are insensitive, inaccurate, and disparaging. They reflect an elitist attitude that is not conducive to either recruiting aspiring and able minority students or to promoting the growth and positive image of those Tougaloo graduates currently enrolled in the Brown program. Perhaps you will have the "guts" to extend an apology to the Tougaloo student body.

CREASIE FINNEY HAIRSTON,
M.D.
Nashville, Tenn.

Dean David Greer replies: My remarks concerning the background of *some* Tougaloo students (I said "a couple of homes of medical students") were intended as an expression of admiration for the initiative and motivation of youngsters who make their way through universities and into the professions from such origins. Certainly those students must overcome obstacles which the suburban, prep-school group do not experience. In my opinion, those students should take great pride in their accomplishments.

In the final analysis, actions speak louder than words and the commitment of the Program in Medicine at Brown to affirmative action is solid testimony to our respect for the minority community. Among non-minority medical schools, we are tenth in the nation in the percentage of minority students, many of whom come from extremely impoverished backgrounds and most of whom do very well at Brown, both personally and academically. We'll stand on that record.

Giles Milhaven

Editor: In your otherwise excellent profile of Giles Milhaven (*BAM*, March), you missed two things, one fundamental to the man's character, the other a mark of his influence: Giles's mad craving for ice cream and the terribly frustrated generation of new teachers nurtured and groomed by him while graduate students at Brown.

As a teacher, he's not an easy model to emulate. But his method and style—especially for graduate students who, like myself, co-taught a class with him—are etched forever as benchmarks to which all future success and failure

as a teacher must inevitably refer. His presence in my past constantly reminds me that the demands I put on my students must be repaid, in kind, by work of my own. That I remain sensitive to the difference between criticism and being critical. I fail as a teacher if I stop learning as a person. I carry the burden of knowing now that teaching is a process of continuous self-discovery.

These serve my students well. But the mandate is exhausting. I even get angry at him sometimes during those 6 a.m. work sessions. Giles knows, however, that it's an anger born of love.

DAVID D. COOPER '77 Ph.D.
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Editor: Abandonment of the priesthood for a position on Brown's faculty seems like a retreat to the cloister rather than a stepping out into the world. But if the erstwhile Jesuit, Professor (Father?) Giles Milhaven, can have such an impact on Brown students, think what several faithful Jesuits could do.

JAMES G. BRUEN, JR. '70
Centreville, Va.

Editor: I read with interest your article about Giles Milhaven. He is quoted as saying, "There's nothing in the Bible against abortion ..." If the quote is accurate, I would refer him to Exodus 20:13 where he will find a very clear prohibition of abortion.

ANTHONY R. VERNAGLIA '62
Cumberland, R.I.

Faculty fellows

Editor: I read Katherine Hinds's March article on Brown's Faculty Fellows with great interest. When I attended Brown (1974-78), it was the common and general wisdom that Brown's New Curriculum was a good idea that had been betrayed by cutbacks in the advisory bodies which were supposed to replace distribution requirements. While this situation did provide us with some experience later useful in understanding Reaganomics, some of us felt a bit cheated by the creation of a system that offered many opportunities, but little advice on how to choose among these opportunities or on how to best use those opportunities that we did choose. All too often, this meant that the New Curriculum permitted the narrow pursuits of pre-professionalism, rather than encouraging the broader studies of a liberal arts education.

Now, I see that the Faculty Fellows

program, whose beginnings, with Peter Heywood in Appleby Hall, I remember very well from 1976, has been expanded so that most of the students now on campus will have some contact with these fine teachers who have found it in themselves to give so much of their time and energy to the students. While the weekly parties and discussion groups are great in and of themselves, I have two hopes for the future of the Brown Faculty Fellows: First, that the program will continue to expand, so that an even greater number of teachers will be able to help Brown's students. Second, that these teachers will be ever more active in advising students on their academic choices, particularly in helping students to broaden their course work outside the limits of any narrow concentration. With such advice, I believe that the students now at Brown will have what we who attended in the middle-to-late seventies felt we lacked: the knowledge to properly use Brown's New Curriculum, to avoid pre-professionalism, and to make the most of an education at Brown University.

DAVID W. BABSON '78
Stamford, Conn.

Left out

Editor: In the March issue of *Brown Alumni Monthly* sports column, you left out only one other varsity women's squash player who won her match against Dartmouth on February 1. How come? That player was Lisa Benatovich '86, at #7—That's me. It was my first Ivy League win, and I was pretty happy about it! I just wanted to bring it to your attention.

LISA BENATOVICH '86
Campus

'Revolted' by ROTC vote

Editor: I was revolted at the news of the faculty's anti-ROTC vote.

Most, if not all, of the ills of our beloved USA are caused by the majority wish being thwarted.

Certainly the majority is not *always* right, and Brown should be in the forefront of education and amelioration of that majority wish.

But in this cause of national defense, the majority, overwhelmingly, rightly, wants our country to be able to mediate with the Russians in the only language the Communists understand—strength.

When I participated in the ROTC at Brown, it certainly further rounded my education and love for my country, as it strengthened our forces for World War II.

What kind of faculty does Brown now seek to employ?

HENRY LOEB '43

Forrest City, Ark.

The breakdown lane

Editor: Rather than publishing an article by someone who doesn't "know how people who are permanently disabled ever adjust to it" (BAM, March), I think it would have been more enlightening and informative to your readers if you had interviewed some of the Brown students, faculty and staff who have disabilities and who are leading productive and fulfilling lives in a variety of ways. You might have considered such questions as the accessibility of the campus, the availability of support services, and the ways that people with disabilities cope with university life, rather than printing an article which does nothing to overcome stereotypes or to suggest ways in which people with disabilities might be able to participate fully in the university community.

CAROL POORE

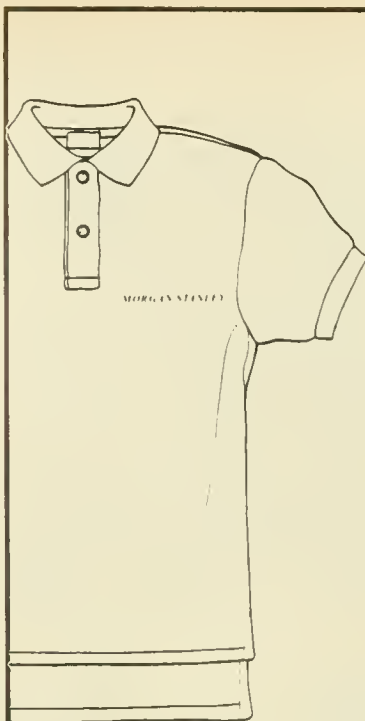
Assistant Professor of German
Campus

The February 1978 issue of the BAM carried an article about Brown's efforts to make the campus more accessible to handicapped persons and an article by Professor of Political Science Lyman Kirkpatrick about his experiences as a permanently handicapped person.—Editor

Editor: I was surprised and pleased when I read "Reflections" in the BAM. Ms. Hinds gained more insight during her experience with temporary and partial disability than most people choose to do. It is too menacing to everybody. The third lesson, how people cope with permanent disability, which she never learned and most people don't learn, is one of our biggest problems in rehabilitating disabled people.

The disabled are here among us. Their numbers increase with the extension of life and the wonders of modern lifesaving intervention.

We, the health care team, providing rehabilitation care, can assure you that people learn how to cope. When we have diminished abilities, most of us find the hidden resources we never had to use and with the rehabilitation input,



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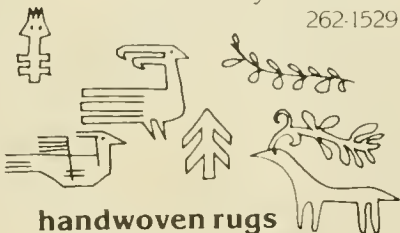
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VERONIQUE SUSSET, M.D.

Cranston, R.I.

The writer is chief of physical medicine and

rehabilitation at Virks Rehabilitation Center in Rhode Island. She also is clinical assistant professor in Brown's Program in Medicine.—Editor

Another Band fan

Editor: This letter is long overdue, and one that I wanted to write before I read any of the letters in the *Monthly* concerning the Band.

Since I live fairly close to State College, I went to the Brown-Pennsylvania State University game hoping Brown would not be humiliated. (The team was not, and I received several compliments from Penn State friends

about the team's surprisingly good showing.)

However, the show-stopper was the Brown Band. I was truly proud to see the 75,000 fans standing and cheering the Band throughout the Band's entire stay on the field. For innovative commentary and physical performance, I have never experienced a show like that the Band put on.

My apprehensions concerning the Band (brought about by the uncomplimentary and derogatory remarks I'd heard previously) were laid to rest by the Band's performance and the crowd's reaction.

Congratulations, Brown Band!
ALEXANDER RESKO '34
Mifflintown, Pa.

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Activism is alive

Editor: I am heartened to see that political activism is alive on the American campus. The Corporation's recent approval of the divestment proposal speaks well for the future of University involvement in moral and social controversies.

When the issue of South African divestiture was first raised at Brown, many University officials (and some students) viewed the protesters as a radical fringe group. This did not help a situation which was already fraught with tension. Misconceptions proliferated on both sides, making productive discussion difficult if not impossible.

Although the wheels of any bureaucracy turn slowly at times, they do turn. The present outcome illustrates that political participation need not be accompanied by adversarial confrontation. I realize that not all problems can be solved within the system, but it is a good start.

Universities should be harbingers of change rather than products of their times. It is therefore critical that the members of these institutions speak out on moral and social issues. Three cheers to the trustees and students for taking a stand.

PETER W. SIMONSE '80
Philadelphia

See *Under the Elms*, this issue.—Editor

Safety at the UEL

Editor: This note is in response to the letter about the Urban Environmental Laboratory (UEL) from David Rosenbaum, which appeared in the March issue of *BAM*.

Unfortunately, Mr. Rosenbaum responded to only partial information.

Professor Harold Ward, the director of the Center for Environmental Studies and the Brown official in charge of the design of the UEL, indicated in a letter to Mr. Rosenbaum (below) the precautions taken in the construction and outfitting of the building.

To that information I can add that the Rhode Island Department of Health has now tested the UEL's indoor air for radon and formaldehyde concentrations. These measurements show that concentrations of radon and formaldehyde are factors of ten below acceptable levels.

The results of these tests show that the building is functioning as designed and that there is no danger to any occupants of the building from exposure to radon or formaldehyde. In addition, other tests are underway. Moreover, the permanent residents of the building have not complained of the air seeming "stale" or otherwise unpleasant. (The human nose is a very sensitive detector of confined air pollutants.) Just to be sure, however, we are working on an even more detailed and comprehensive indoor air quality testing program for next year, part of a nation-wide effort being conducted through Harvard's School of Public Health.

In conversations subsequent to his letter, Mr. Rosenbaum has indicated that he thinks—on the basis of the additional evidence—that our design is appropriate and that our testing program is more than adequate to detect any problems.

DUDLEY BURTON

Campus

The writer is acting director, Center for Environmental Studies/Urban Environmental Laboratory.—Editor

The following letter was sent from Harold Ward to Mr. Rosenbaum, with a copy to the BAM:

Certainly your concern for increased risk of exposure to toxic materials when infiltration rates are reduced is important and is one that we have been addressing during the planning and the initial stages of the operation of the Urban Environmental Laboratory. I hope it will relieve your concern initially to know that we have three air-to-air heat exchangers in the building which give us approximately one air change per hour. All that I have seen suggests that this is adequate for the protection of health, especially if real attention is paid to reducing the level of toxic materials that are brought into the building. We do not, for example, use a gas stove and have been

careful about the composition of building materials and fabrics brought into the building.

Unfortunately, we have not yet obtained the funds necessary for real time measurement of expected contaminants (radon, formaldehyde, etc.) nor have we yet been able to screen for other volatiles that might be present. In the meanwhile, we operate the heat exchangers at a higher level than we expect will ultimately be necessary, to be on the safe side.

I certainly appreciate your offer of assistance and, particularly, would welcome your help in finding a way to measure directly radon levels in the building.

Thank you again for your concern.
HAROLD R. WARD

Campus

The writer is director of the Center for Environmental Studies.—Editor

Mid-life parents sought

Editor: I am a graduate of Brown (Ph.D., Sociology, 1981) and am currently conducting research which may be of interest to some Brown alumni. I am trying to locate "mid-life parents" (couples in which the woman was thirty or older at the birth of a first child) who would be willing to complete a questionnaire on their experience as older parents. As a faculty member at Providence College and as a mid-life parent (our daughter Katie was born when I was thirty-three and in the midst of my dissertation), I became interested in the trend toward delayed childbearing and its impact on families and social institutions. My current research is a result of that interest.

I am certain that there are many Brown alumni who are part of the trend toward delayed childbearing, and I hope to hear from you. If you and your spouse would be willing to participate (it involves about forty-five minutes to complete a questionnaire which will be mailed to you), please write to me at the Social Work Department, Providence College, Providence, R.I. 02918, or call me at 401-865-2525.

Although I know mid-life parents have many demands on their time, I would like to see Brown mid-life parents participate in this study. I know you have a lot to contribute. I look forward to hearing from you.

ELLEN P. SALVATORE '81 Ph.D.
Providence

The writer is assistant professor of social work at Providence College.—Editor

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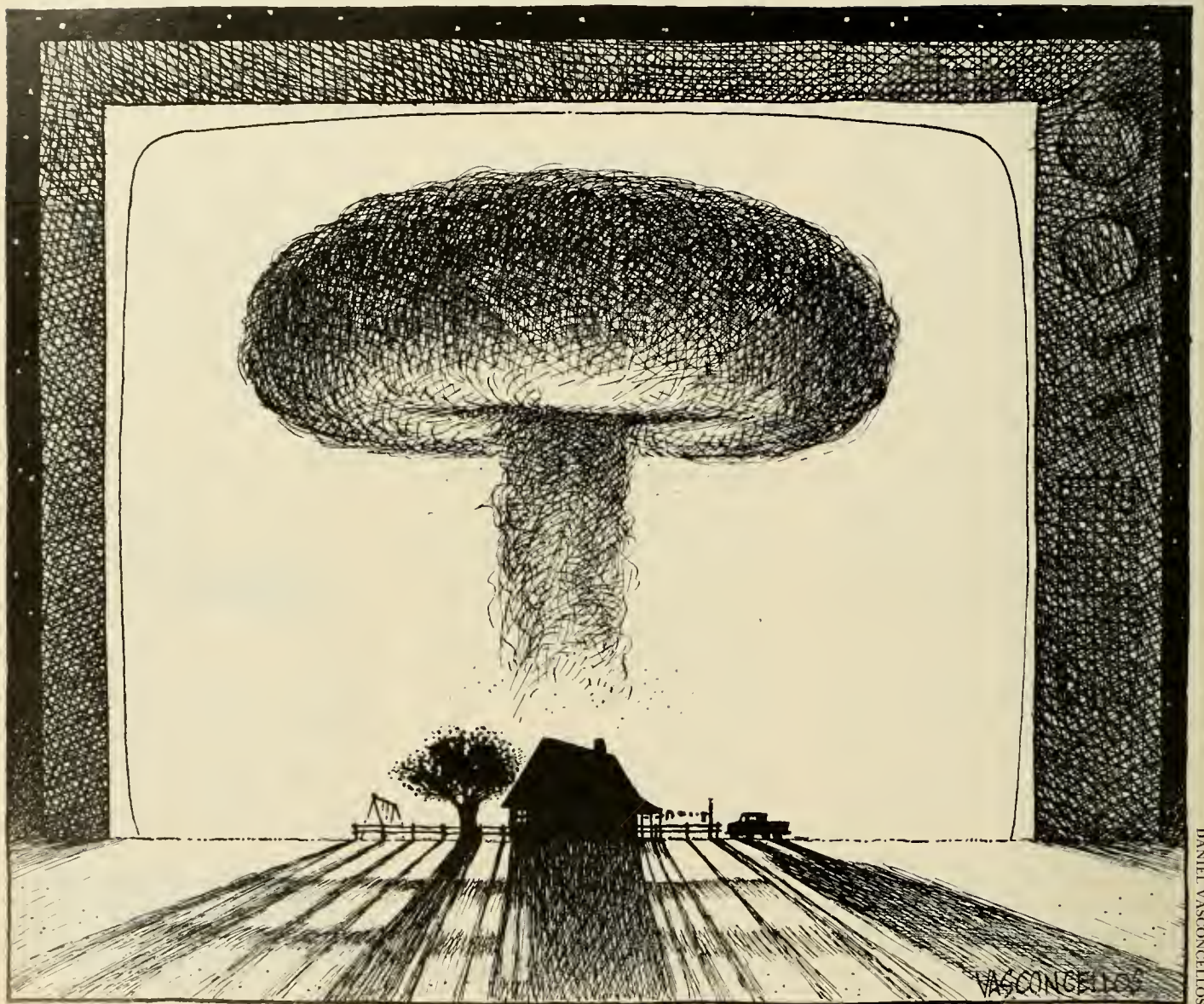
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REFLECTIONS

The Days After 'The Day After'

By Paul Good '74



The American Broadcasting Company's made-for-television movie, *The Day After*, was aired in November in millions of American homes. This gripping film shows the effect of a

nuclear attack on Kansas City and the experience of a few survivors in a nearby town. Having lived through the immediate destruction of the nuclear blast, they struggle against radiation sickness, food shortages, and social chaos, as we watch. The movie does not attribute blame, discuss causes, or propose solutions to the problem of

nuclear war; its purpose is simply to document the destructiveness of nuclear weapons.

What effect does such a graphic portrayal of the devastation of nuclear weapons have on the viewing public? Does the film motivate people to take political action or does it create a sense of powerlessness and despair? While

DANIEL VASCONCELLOS

the answers to these questions are still emerging, one study by sociologists Donald Granberg and Norman Faye provides interesting data to consider. In 1972 they presented the film *Hiroshima-Nagasaki* to 113 college students to see what effect it would have on their orientations to nuclear war. The film was very similar to *The Day After*, depicting the destruction of property and the gruesome physical and psychological injuries to survivors of the first atomic bombings.

The results indicated that the movie significantly increased anxiety about nuclear weapons, decreased the percentage of people who wanted to survive a nuclear war, and made people more reluctant to approve the use of nuclear weapons in a variety of provocative situations presented by the authors. In contrast, the movie had no effect in changing a person's score on a seven-item pacifism scale, nor did it alter people's estimates of the likelihood of nuclear war in their lifetimes. The conclusion reached by Granberg and Faye was that presenting a vivid picture of nuclear war serves primarily to sensitize people rather than to create instant pacifists.

Apparently, films of nuclear holocaust are more effective in creating arousal than they are in persuading people to take a position for or against nuclear weapons. This is consistent with social psychological research showing that arousal must be followed by a persuasive message in order to produce attitude or behavior change.

Movies like *Hiroshima-Nagasaki* and *The Day After* do help us realize how potent and unconscious are the defense mechanisms that we use to avoid awareness of the nuclear danger. The most significant of these defenses, what psychiatrist Robert Lifton terms psychic numbing, includes such psychological processes as denial, isolation of affect, and habituation. All of these together cut off our ability to think about and to feel terrified by the bomb.

The numbness affects not only the public but also the people who make decisions about nuclear war and peace—our leaders. Recently, after Congress passed the largest defense budget in U.S. history, Representative Ronald Dellums noted: "If there are millions frightened about nuclear war, I did not feel it on the floor of Congress ..."

Two shocking proposals have been suggested for restoring the human sensibilities of leaders who could actually launch a nuclear war. The first is suggested by physicist Roy Woodruff, chief of nuclear design at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California. Woodruff, who is responsible for deciding what goes into the bomb, points out how difficult it is to imagine the awesome power of nuclear weapons and recommends that every five years the world's leaders personally witness the explosion of a one-megaton bomb.

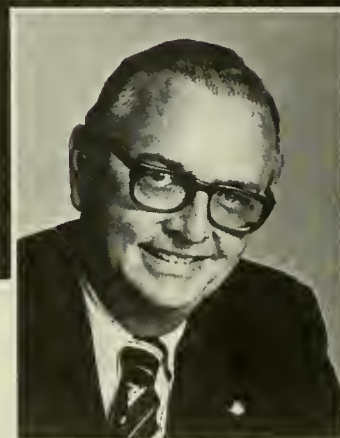
Even more striking is a proposal by Roger Fisher, professor of law at Harvard. Professor Fisher suggests that the codes needed to fire a nuclear weapon be placed in a capsule that is implanted next to the heart of a volunteer who accompanies the President everywhere he goes. This volunteer would carry a butcher knife. If the President ever decides to fire a nuclear weapon, he would first have to kill with his own hands that innocent human being. Perhaps in the blood and gore he would overcome his numbness and realize the implications of what he was about to do. These proposals may seem absurd because they indicate the extent of desensitization and the intensity of experience needed to break through it.

The Day After provides a valuable opportunity to confront images of megadeath and extinction buried deeply in our subconscious minds. Viewing the nuclear nightmare allows a "return of the repressed," as the psychoanalysts say. To reclaim hidden fears and repressed fantasies is a chance for insight into the nuclear dilemma and possibly a way out. The Greeks kept reenacting mythic tragedies on stage not because they were sadomasochistic, but because the dramas enabled the working through of difficult conflicts in imagination rather than in reality. In the same way, end-of-the-world imagery may be an essential, continuing part of any genuine, durable peace.

Paul Good is a psychologist living in San Francisco and working with Peace and Common Security (PACS), a new organization dedicated to research and education on the problem of mutual survival in the nuclear age.

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UNDER THE ELMS



Reflections in the mirror glass of the addition to the Bio-Med Center.

University announces divestiture policy

Brown has taken a significant step in acting against apartheid in South Africa. The Corporation's Advisory and Executive Committee voted at its April meeting to oppose apartheid through the University's investment policy.

The vote was in agreement with a resolution that declared, among other things, that the University would not "invest in American companies with one or more subsidiaries in South Africa if such subsidiaries do not operate in substantial compliance with the Sullivan Principles, as they exist at this time." The Sullivan Principles, authored by civil-rights activist The Rev. Leon Sullivan, require companies to hire and pay black workers equally, to provide training and promotion opportunities for them, and to contribute to education, health, and other community development projects.

In addition, the University will not invest in companies that "through the supply of goods or services are *directly involved* in the maintenance or enforcement of apartheid." According to Robert A. Reichley, vice president for University relations, interpreting words such as "directly involved" will be the responsibility of the University treasurer, who will implement the policies mentioned in the resolution.

Reichley indicated that the University has divested itself in the past of certain holdings with ties to South Africa. "There are stocks no longer in the portfolio that were before." And why South Africa, when there are other countries whose governments are not examples of rectitude? "The issue is not one of good government versus bad government," explains Reichley. "The issue is apartheid. The trustees felt that apartheid was not consistent with the goals and ideals of Brown University."

"The issue has come before the Corporation several times in the past ten years," says Reichley, "but this is the most substantial position Brown has yet taken on the issue. The feeling on the part of the trustees was that the passage of a decade has allowed ample time for companies operating in South Africa to at least substantially comply with the Sullivan principles."

The resolution also stated that the University would divest its portfolio of investments that were not in compliance with the Sullivan Principles as soon as possible without suffering undue financial loss. According to Reichley, an estimated \$6-10 million may be affected out of a total endowment portfolio of approximately \$200 mil-

lion. "We won't divest at a loss," says Reichley. "We will do so as quickly as possible without eroding University endowment. Two years seems like a good amount of time."

The University will also take a new tack, by making its decision to divest a certain stock known to the company before declaring the disinvestment publicly. Further, the University will consider the divestment policy when accepting gifts.

The report by the Committee on Proxy Issues noted, "While we believe that for numerous reasons the Corporation should refrain from becoming involved in political issues, particularly ones far from home, we regard apartheid as so repugnant to various of the principles for which the University stands as to warrant an exception in its case."

Reichley said that kudos should be given to the students who originated the proposal last fall. Kent Greenfield '84, Mark Koide '84, and Roland Pearson '84 said that they "consciously decided to utilize the established lines of communication and discourse between students and the administration instead of the typically student-oriented, more radical forms of protest such as rallies, sit-ins, and other public acts of disruption." The seniors formulated a referendum that was submitted to the student body, which approved it by a 7:2 margin. The resolution then was approved by the Undergraduate Council of Students before it was presented to the Corporation's Advisory Committee on Corporate Responsibility.

According to the *Boston Globe*, "a number of other universities have adopted similar resolutions, but Brown is believed to have taken the strongest stand so far among the Ivy League colleges."

Yale University, according to the associate director of public information, Steve Kezerian, adopted its policy on divestiture in 1978. "Yale will vote as a stockholder to ask companies to abide by the Sullivan Principles," Kezerian says. The Yale Corporation statement says, "If any U.S.-based company operating in South Africa in which Yale owns stock refuses to commit to the Sullivan Principles, or has not used their best efforts to fulfill them within a reasonable amount of time, the University will consider alternative action, which could include disposing of their shares in that company."

Harvard will not hold stock in companies that do more than half their business in South Africa, or certificates



JOHN FORASTE

of deposit in banks that make loans to the South African government. According to Michael Blumenfeld, vice president for student affairs at Harvard, "Harvard will consider divesting stock in companies when the company has substantially failed to meet 'reasonable ethical standards,' and there is no hope for improvement. Those standards don't necessarily have to be the Sullivan signatories—it's conceivable the company can be doing right by its employees without strictly adhering to those signatories. Through our own investigations we determine if they're performing to ethical standards."

Harvard, however, has resisted student pressure to sell all holdings in companies that do business in South Africa. "Harvard, as I understand it is with Brown, does not have a blanket policy when it comes to divesting. We can do more as a shareholder, continuing our exhortation and inquiries, than we could by divesting," Blumenfeld concludes. *K.H.*

Total Brown costs to rise 7.6 percent

The overall cost of attending Brown in 1984-85 will be \$13,720, an increase of \$970, or 7.6 percent, over the current year's fees. The figure was approved by the Corporation at its February meeting.

Tuition was set at \$9,940, an 8.6 percent increase; and room and board charges will total \$3,345, an increase of 5 percent. The Corporation postponed assigning the specific dollar costs by category until March so that the administration could develop projections for energy and physical-plant expenditures. The tuition fee increase was approved by the Corporation's Advisory and Executive Committee by mail ballot in March.

The new price tag represents the smallest percentage increase in Brown's total costs since 1977-78, when the total charges to Brown students increased 7.1 percent. The University's annual cost hikes rose to a high of 15.5 percent in 1981-82, then began to diminish (12.9 percent in 1982-83, 10.3 percent in 1983-84).

At its April meeting, the Advisory and Executive Committee set tuition for the Program in Medicine at \$13,330, an 8.6 percent increase. *A.D.*

Alcohol use on campus: 'We're not anti-alcohol, we're just anti-crazy'

A group of administrators and students that has been studying aspects of undergraduate alcohol use (and abuse) expects to have an interim report completed this month, says Dean of Students John Robinson '67. Robinson is chairing the seven-member Alcohol Policy Group, which was formed in March after a weekend of campus partying resulted in the hospitalization of fourteen students for alcohol poisoning.

"The whole emphasis on alcohol is something we must address," said Director of Police and Security Services John Kuprevich after that weekend, which was "bid weekend" at Brown's residential fraternities. "We are at a crisis point in alcohol abuse here."

Kuprevich observed, however, that Spring Weekend (April 26-29) was a comparatively good weekend; there were no serious alcohol-related incidents or injuries, despite three-and-a-half days of revelry in Providence's first truly spring-like weather. "It wasn't like bid weekend at all," he said. "I think there's a greater general awareness of alcohol abuse. After bid weekend, people took a step back."

Perhaps contributing to a calmer approach to drinking during Spring Weekend was a series of half-page advertisements that ran in the *Brown Daily Herald*. They were sponsored by "Rhapsody in Booze," an alcohol education group made up of concerned students and coordinated by Health Education Specialist Rosa Emory. "Getting drunk, throwing up, being hungover ... have absolutely nothing to do with the Vernal Equinox, but each year some Brown students take awful chances ... We're not anti-alcohol, we're just anti-crazy. Go ahead, have fun this [Spring] weekend, but be responsible." The advertisement went on to advise students to beware peer pressures to overdrink, to pace themselves, to eat frequently, to look after their friends, and to be considerate of non-drinkers who might be "fighting private battles to stay sober."

The Alcohol Policy Group, says Robinson, grew out of a deans' retreat held in March. "One of our agenda items was to come up with a saner alcohol policy," he says. "This task force was the result of our discussion." The people serving on the committee, he adds, are all involved in student life and

alcohol-related issues on campus. Besides Robinson, the group includes David Inman, director of student activities; Kuprevich; Toby Simon, director of health education; Joellen Brown '87, of the Undergraduate Council of Students; Michael Persky '85, president of Kappa Sigma fraternity, representing the Association of Fraternity Presidents; and Ken McGraw '84, a staff member of The Underground, a student pub located in Faunce House.

"The final product of the study group," Robinson says, "will be a comprehensive policy on alcohol. We'll be working on that over the summer."

Associate Dean of the College Bruce Donovan '59, a "recovering" alcoholic who is responsible for counseling students with severe addiction problems, thinks such a policy is urgently needed. "I feel good about the counseling we do," he says, explaining that Health Services refers particularly alcohol-troubled students to him. "But I think we've been average as far as our policy goes on campus. The message the University sends to undergraduates about drinking has not been strong and clear. The old-fashioned moral tone has gone, but there's nothing to take its place. Moderate social norms seem to be missing on campus."

"The [Rhode Island] law says you can't drink until you're twenty, and that will probably go to twenty-one soon," says Kuprevich. "Basically, the law isn't 100-percent enforceable. You also have to realize that you're dealing with students at college, many of them on their own for the first time, and they're going to try some illegal things. We have to address that issue and hopefully come up with a statement that makes clear what the University's policy is if students choose to disobey the law. Students now basically believe they are exempt from the state law while they're on campus."

"I'm glad we're facing this issue," Kuprevich adds. "Whenever there's a vacuum, people will bring in their own beliefs and rules. I hope we're finally going to get students to understand that the University isn't sitting back saying we don't give a damn about drinking. Because we *do*." *A.D.*

An evening with Mailer: Quips and pontifications

The lecturer promised that "it would turn out to be an odd evening. Whenever I speak," he remarked, "it is an odd evening." The audience, made



JOHN FORASTÉ

One of the world's best sings out for Brown

Mezzo soprano Marilyn Horne, star of New York City's Metropolitan Opera, sang in the first Walter Neiman '46 Memorial Concert at the Providence Performing Arts Center in late April, and, according to the *Providence Journal*, she left the audience "begging for more."

Horne was awarded an honorary doctor of music degree by President Howard Swearer, who cited her for her "spectacular mastery of her art, for the vivid emotions with which she imbues her characters, and for the sheer sensuous beauty of her singing."

The first recipient of the Rossini Foundation's Golden Plaque, which honored her as "*il piu grande cantante del mondo*," the greatest singer in the

world, Horne sang an all-Rossini selection. She was joined on the program by the International String Quartet, and the Brown Chorus and Orchestra.

The concert was held in memory of Walter Neiman '46, who was president of WQXR, the classical radio station of the *New York Times*, for ten years prior to his death last year (*BAM*, June/July 1983). The proceeds from the concert will create the Walter Neiman Archives of Sound Recordings in the Brown Music Library. According to Robert A. Reichley, vice president for University relations, the Neiman Archives will encompass all records and tapes in the library. In addition, Reichley says that "radio station

WQXR has contributed ninety-six instrumental and opera recordings, which they advertise as ninety-six records every collection should have. (Ninety-six also happens to be WQXR's call number.)" The concert was supported by the *New York Times*, the Association of Concert Broadcasters, and WQXR, which has promised regular contributions of this kind to the Neiman Archives.

Horne's concert was one of a series in which visiting artists have appeared at Brown. Other musicians in the series, which began in 1977, include Aaron Copland, Samuel Barber, Mstislav Rostropovich, and Isaac Stern.

up mostly of Brown students, laughed, and there were even a few catcalls from the back rows. The lecturer feigned surprise: "When I was at Harvard," he said, "we thought people at Brown didn't laugh much."

A lot of things have changed since the lecturer, Norman Mailer, was in college. For one thing, Mailer is now a rather "unsavory" literary figure (as he puts it) instead of a "lonely and envious undergraduate" studying, of all things,

aeronautical engineering. For another thing, people at Brown *do* laugh these days, and there was plenty of laughter during Mailer's April 15 appearance in Sayles Hall—an event sponsored by the Brown Lecture Board and attracted a

large and vocal crowd.

Before the Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist (and father of Kate Mailer '84) stood up and displayed his rhetorical talents, the audience sat through an hour-long documentary that was made for PBS in Germany several years ago. As Mailer described it, "It amounted to a long interview with me in which I talk about half the subjects under the sun." Filled with Tyrolean background music, still shots of Ernest Hemingway, and interviewers reading questions from cue cards, the film served mostly to whet everyone's appetite for the unedited Mailer and for the question-and-answer period that was to follow.

On his soap box at last, Mailer strutted about, pretending not to understand student questions and pontificating happily, his Harvard-acquired accent superimposed on the original Brooklyn one. There was a flurry of objections from the audience over his use of the pronoun "he" (instead of, say, "he or she") when he made a comment about a hypothetical young writer. Mailer growled that there was one thing he liked better than gender—the English language. "You can't run a tractor through it," he admonished, and to scattered hisses and boos, remarked: "Feminists are not always the best etymologists."

Those who remember Mailer from his days as a heavy drinker, drug-taker, and Vietnam War protester, may be glad to know that he still has some life left in him—even though his curly hair is kept short and he wears a polite blue blazer and gray flannels. Mailer himself has not yet become polite. He answered a serious question about sexism in the '80s with the quip, "I don't think there is much sex anymore." And in response to one final, rambling piece of interrogation, he snapped, "Are you putting me on?"

P.M.

Beyond the big chill: Brown professor teaches Iceman to talk

Charlie has a problem. He left his cave 40,000 years ago to hunt for food, and he was flash frozen—cryogenically preserved—and then defrosted in this year's movie *Iceman*. His problem is that he has a failure to communicate far greater than Cool Hand Luke's. Charlie's larynx and vocal cords, like his fellow Neanderthals', were not very sophisticated. As a result, the sounds he is physically able to produce sound to our untrained ears like grunts and nasal



JOHN FORASTÉ

Phil Lieberman holds a latex cast of a voice canal.

noise. But to Philip Lieberman, chairman of Brown's linguistics department, those noises comprise a meaningful language. He should know—he created the language for the movie. His name is even listed on the closing credits—"right above the telephone operator's name," he says with a gleam in his eye.

Lieberman was approached by *Iceman*'s director, Fred Schepisi, more than a year ago and asked to devise a Neanderthal language for Charlie. "Schepisi is a demon for accuracy," Lieberman says. "I went to see another movie he had directed, *Barbarosa*, and was impressed with the length that Schepisi went to to get the details right."

When Schepisi and company began research for *Iceman*, it was natural that they would come across Lieberman's name. In the early seventies, Lieberman had published a paper, "On the Speech of Neanderthal Man," "that caused a furor in anthropological circles," Lieberman and Edmund Crelin at Yale University hypothesized that Neanderthal man became extinct because his mouth was well adapted for chewing but not for speaking. And speaking was important for survival in the time when Neanderthal lived.

In his Marston Hall office, stuffed with boxes of papers and lined with framed photos by Lieberman, the professor—constantly moving, rapidly talking—grabs a box filled with latex models of vocal tracts. He picks up several and demonstrates how the oral cavity of an orangutan, a Neanderthal, and a newborn human are similar. In

all three, the tongue is completely in the mouth and the larynx exits directly into the mouth. But in adult humans, the larynx and the tongue have migrated further down the throat. Lieberman picks up a latex model of the human larynx and explains, "If Neanderthal man had had a human vocal tract, the larynx would have ended up way down in his chest."

"The larynx," Lieberman continues, "converts a stream of air into puffs, like a reed in a woodwind instrument. Humans are moving the tongue around in the airway above the larynx all the time, which changes the filtering properties of the airwaves." And creates different sounds.

The way the larynx has evolved, according to Lieberman, is "not very efficient for breathing, eating, and chewing, and the mandible [lower jaw] got smaller along the way. So what does it buy us to have the larynx farther down the throat? Vowels like *e* and consonants *g* and *k*; sounds that aren't nasal. And what is the selective value of having these sounds? There's a functional reason for the ability not to nasalize sounds—nasalized sounds create two times as much confusion. It makes it much more difficult to perceive language. Portuguese, for instance, is a very nasal language, although it's moving away from it now."

Charlie, our Neanderthal friend who wakes up from a deep-freeze sleep 2,000 times longer than Rip van Winkle's, was unable to produce the *e* sound—what Lieberman calls the "super-vowel for human speech, the

best perceived of all vowel sounds. Kids have the least difficulty producing *e* sounds." But Charlie couldn't have produced them. So what would he have sounded like? "What sounds do children pick up first? A consonant followed by a vowel. Then a consonant followed by a vowel followed by another consonant. Then vowel consonant vowel. Kids have trouble with r's and l's, and we also weren't going to put any 'clicks' in the language. Children don't learn clicks until they're quite old.

"As for vocabulary, it would have been very simple. Same with syntax. Charlie would have the syntax of a

two-year-old. He would combine the word for food with gestures and tongue movement," Lieberman demonstrates.

"We wanted to make the language transparent for audiences. I coached John Lone, who played Charlie, in gestures and body movements as well as language. Schepisi wanted to depict Neanderthals as primitives, not like they were in *Quest for Fire*. What a silly movie that was—the Neanderthals were depicted as gorillas, raiding and eating humans. But look at what we know of Neanderthal culture. They took good care of their aged, had ritual burials, and their stone tools were rather com-

plicated. They lived in cold areas and had to have clothes. They weren't brutes. They had very robust limbic bones, and were twice as strong as humans, with huge browage and very powerful jaws."

Lieberman created the language, coached the body movements, and checked the script for language and cultural inconsistencies. And he's generally pleased with the end result. "Lone did a good job," says Lieberman with a smile. "He only screwed up a couple of times." And possibly only the linguist who created the language would notice. *K.H.*

PEOPLE

A former outstanding student athlete, **Stephanie Sanders** '80, has been appointed assistant to the director of the Brown University Sports Foundation.

In her new position, Sanders is responsible for most of the Foundation's on-campus activities: producing an all-sports newsletter, developing a student athletic committee, and helping with annual fund activities and special donor relations.

After graduating from Brown, Sanders joined the Peace Corps, first as a volunteer teaching English and physical education in a small village in Zaire and then as a regional administrator supervising volunteers posted throughout Zaire. A classics concentrator who was chosen by the department as its most outstanding student, Sanders served as captain of the soccer and ice hockey teams and also played varsity basketball and lacrosse. She earned All-Ivy honors in soccer, ice hockey, and lacrosse.

"A notable scholarly event" is how the London *Times* described the publication of the first English translation by Brown Professor **Gerald J. Toomer** of Ptolemy's *Almagest*.

In a short, witty review, the *Times* referred to the *Almagest* as "heavy with tables and diagrams, and working itself up to a spate of prolixity on matters such as the geometrical computation of total parallax. [It's] not the people's choice as top of the pops for a cozy

read ... [but] for a thousand years it was the world's basic textbook of astronomy. It was one of the most influential scientific works in history, a masterpiece of technical expression, and it deserves a much wider audience than those able to read it in the original or the only other available translation, German.

"Professor Toomer [in Brown's history of mathematics department] supplies us with the authoritative translation, exposition, and commentary," says the *Times*, "about the ancient road to the stars; and about as much as your average non-specialist can tolerate about Ptolemy."

Brown students can ingest their food with a little more pride these days: Their chef, **Gino Corelli**, has been named "Rhode Island Chef of the Year" by the local chapter of the American Culinary Federation.

Corelli, who is now executive chef for the University, oversees meals for 4,000 Brown students and employees. He has been cooking at Brown for thirty years.

Glenn Normile '72, manager of police and security services, has resigned from Brown to become director of security at Wheaton College.

Normile had worked for Brown security since he graduated.

Physics professor **John Quinn** has been named associate provost for the faculty, replacing history professor **James Patterson**, who will return to teaching after a two-year term in the office.

There are three associate provosts at the University. Quinn will be responsible for the faculty staffing plan and the academic planning that underlies it. He will also oversee faculty

personnel actions, affirmative action plans for faculty hiring, and a continuing review of faculty benefits and retirement plans.

In an effort to address a national shortage of qualified scientists, President Reagan requested that the National Science Foundation create awards to help young scientists and engineering faculty establish academic research careers. **Stuart Geman**, associate professor of applied mathematics, has received one of the Presidential Young Investigator Awards.

The awards provide \$25,000 annually for up to five years. In keeping with the government's objective of improving links between the academic and industrial sectors, the awards will also match any industrial support dollar-for-dollar up to \$37,500. The total amount of Geman's award could reach \$100,000 per year. It was one of only nine given to researchers in the mathematical sciences.

Geman's research interest is developing a unified theoretical basis for computer image processing. He is working on algorithms that will allow thousands of microprocessors to work on different portions of an image simultaneously. His work in computer vision may have applications in the fields of medical image processing and robotics.

A member of the Brown faculty since 1977, Geman graduated summa cum laude from the University of Michigan in 1971, completed basic science training at Dartmouth's Medical School in 1972, and received a master's degree in physiology from Dartmouth in 1973. He earned his Ph.D. in applied mathematics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1977. *K.H.*

SPORTS

By Peter Mandel

Photogenic serve

A tall tennis player winds up, and, straining with effort, delivers a tremendous serve. That memorable slow-motion scene was featured in *Fields of Concentration*, a film sponsored by the Brown Sports Foundation.

The tennis player is Darryl Lindsey, a Brown senior, who not only has the strongest serve in the Ivy League, but is perhaps the primary reason for the Bruins' continued success this year. In 1983, Coach Bob Woods's team set a school record by posting fourteen wins against only four losses—but four of the squad's top six players graduated, and expectations for 1984 were modest. "We have a good attitude," said Woods, conservatively, when asked about his team's chances.

Then Lindsey stepped in at #1, having competed at the #2, 4, and 5 singles positions last year, and conservatism vanished. He proceeded to win his first seven matches (before finally losing to Princeton on April 7), and his record stood at 10-4 as the Bruins prepared for the New England Championships at Yale on May 4 and 5. According to his coach, "Lindsey is a great deal more consistent this year. He always had the 'big game' but now he is working very hard and is a better all-court player."

Brown has lost close 5-4 decisions to perennial tennis powers Harvard and Yale, but has been able to defeat such teams as Cornell, Dartmouth, Navy, and Penn, thanks to the singles and doubles play of Lindsey and teammates such as Andy New '84, Barry Judge '84, Ned Handy '84, and Adam Weinberg '85.

Lindsey is one of a handful of black tennis players ever to compete in the Ivy League. "I chose Brown," he says, "because it seemed more flexible, more suited to me as a person than, say, Harvard or Princeton." A native of Croton, New York, he won the Eastern Interscholastic Championship three times while attending the Horace Mann School in New York City, and also won the private school championship three times.



JOHN FORASTE

Darryl Lindsey demonstrates his powerful forehand.

Woods and the rest of the Bruin coaching staff were immediately impressed with the fact that, at 6'2" and 185 pounds, Lindsey "still didn't sacrifice anything in the way of quickness or agility." And they may well have passed word along to the Sports Foundation that here is a young man with an extremely photogenic serve.

Historic day for crew

The winner's trophy had been stolen. The race wasn't officially timed. The weather was cloudy, and the See-konk river freezing cold.

Despite all of the above, April 14, 1984, was an historic day for the Brown men's crew. It was the first time the Bruin varsity had defeated Harvard in a dual regatta since the two colleges began racing each other twenty-one years ago.

Even last spring, when Brown won the IRA Regatta and beat Yale at the Nationals (as well as during its 4-2 regular season) the Harvard jinx held up. The Bruins lost a dual meet to the Crimson, were edged out by Harvard in the Eastern Sprints, and placed third as the Cantabridgians won the National Championship in Cincinnati last June.

However, the Brown crew

—coached by Steve Gladstone and led by a solid group of senior oarsmen—finally got the revenge it has been training so hard for. Coxswain Chris Snell '84 told the *Providence Journal* that "Harvard's race plan was to bust us up early," and while the Crimson did maintain a lead at the beginning of the race, Brown kept the pressure on and finally went ahead with about 800 meters left to go. "When our boat came even, I knew we had it," Snell said after Brown had won the race by half a length.

Gladstone says that he "was not surprised by the victory. Though it is difficult to measure the ability of a crew, this year's has a great deal of confidence which, of course, increases with each new success." After outracing Dartmouth by three-and-a-half lengths on April 28, the Bruins were undefeated on the regular season for the first time since 1960, having also beaten Boston University, Northeastern, and Yale by at least a length in each case. The crew looked ahead to the Eastern Sprints in Worcester on May 13 and the IRA Regatta in Syracuse at the end of the month.

Gladstone predicts the varsity boat will be "in the thick of it," but whatever happens in those races, a Brown crew

will keep Crimson rowing shirts as souvenirs for the first time ever.

Roundup

Brown **baseball** reached a high point on April 20, as the Bruins swept a doubleheader from Army—and hit seven home runs in the process. However, the team has also suffered through several doubleheader losses (Cornell, New Hampshire, Harvard) in an up-and-down 1984 season. As of late April, Mike Sweeney '84 was leading the Bruins with a .438 batting average, and relief pitcher Thom Heckard '84 had a 2.63 ERA.

Women's softball went into the Ivy League Championship Tourney in late April with a record of 7-8. Brown finished second to Princeton last spring in the tournament, and this year the Bruins ended up in third place with four victories and two losses. Undeclared Princeton retained its crown, while Yale sneaked past the Brown women to come in second at 5-1.

On April 28, the Brown **women's crew** defeated Smith College by three lengths on the Seekonk, avenging its 1983 loss to Smith and improving the crew's record to 4-5. With one dual regatta remaining (against Northeastern University on May 5), Coach Gavin Viano's Bruins looked for a strong showing at the Women's Eastern Sprints on May 13.

Men's lacrosse saw its hopes for the Ivy League title and an NCAA playoff berth go down the drain as the Bruins lost to Harvard, 13-11, on April 18 and Penn, 7-4, three days later. Brown did rally to beat Dartmouth, 11-7, on April 28 and had a chance for a second-place Ivy finish. Scoring leaders after eleven games were Tom Gagnon '86 and John Keogh '86.

Brown **women's lacrosse** went into its last week of competition with a 2-7 overall record. Victories came early in the season over Boston College (6-4) and Cornell (10-6), with the Brown women having a difficult time against their other Ivy opponents. After nine games, leading scorers for the Bruins were Eileen Goldgeier '85 and Lauren Becker '87.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball (14-22-1)

Virginia 9, Brown 8
Brown 19, American University 3
Brown 4, Providence 4
Brown 4, Rhode Island College 2
Brown 2, Navy 0

Navy 9, Brown 6
Princeton 7, Brown 3
Brown 5, Princeton 1
Providence 2, Brown 0
Brown 3, Penn 1
Brown 8, Penn 3
New Hampshire 6, Brown 1
New Hampshire 7, Brown 2
Brown 8, Army 6
Brown 14, Army 5
Cornell 7, Brown 6
Cornell 17, Brown 4
Holy Cross 9, Brown 4
Brown 17, Roger Williams 2
Harvard 9, Brown 3
Harvard 9, Brown 3
Brown 9, Dartmouth 8
Dartmouth 7, Brown 3
Connecticut 21, Brown 1
Columbia 18, Brown 12
Brown 18, Columbia 12
Brown 11, Northeastern 7
Northeastern 19, Brown 6
Rhode Island 9, Brown 5
Brown 7, Yale 6
Yale 6, Brown 5
Bryant 8, Brown 5

Women's Softball (12-11)

Stonehill 3, Brown 1
Brown 9, Stonehill 5
Brown 8, Bryant 2
Brown 2, Bryant 0
Massachusetts 2, Brown 0
Massachusetts 5, Brown 0
Providence 5, Brown 0
Brown 5, Providence 2
Brown 20, Fitchburg State 3
Brown 8, Fitchburg State 5
St. John's 2, Brown 0
St. John's 7, Brown 2
Long Island 10, Brown 3
Brown 11, Barrington 0
Providence 6, Brown 4
Brown 3, Harvard 1
Brown 7, Cornell 0
Yale 1, Brown 0
Brown 9, Dartmouth 5
Brown 2, Penn 1
Princeton 5, Brown 1
Brown 3, Rhode Island College 0
Rhode Island College 5, Brown 3

Men's Lacrosse (9-5)

Brown 13, Adelphi 6
Brown 19, Holy Cross 7
Brown 13, New Hampshire 10
Brown 9, Massachusetts 8
Brown 16, Princeton 7
Harvard 13, Brown 11
Penn 7, Brown 4
Brown 11, Dartmouth 7
Brown 22, Yale 12
Brown 14, Cornell 10

Women's Lacrosse (4-7)

Penn 16, Brown 6
Brown 6, Boston College 4
Brown 10, Cornell 6
Yale 13, Brown 3
Rhode Island 9, Brown 8
Dartmouth 7, Brown 4
Harvard 15, Brown 0

Princeton 16, Brown 8
New Hampshire 13, Brown 1
Brown 8, Holy Cross 2
Brown 11, Boston University 8

Men's Tennis (12-4)

Brown 8, Boston College 1
Brown 9, Occidental 0
Brown 9, Cal-Poly 0
Columbia 7, Brown 2
Brown 5, Penn 4
Brown 7 1/2, Amherst 1/2
Brown 5, Navy 4
Princeton 6, Brown 3
Brown 6, Boston University 1
Brown 9, Providence 0
Brown 5, Cornell 4
Brown 7 1/2, Army 1 1/2
Yale 5, Brown 4
Brown 7, Dartmouth 2
Harvard 5, Brown 4
Brown 9, Rhode Island 0

Women's Tennis (5-5)

Brown 6, Cal Tech 3
UC Santa Barbara 8, Brown 1
Princeton 7, Brown 2
Brown 5, Boston University 4
Brown 7, Cornell 2
Yale 6, Brown 3
Brown 6, Dartmouth 3
Harvard 9, Brown 0
Penn 7, Brown 2
Brown 9, Massachusetts 0

Men's Crew (5-0)

Brown 6:28, Boston University 6:39
Brown 5:39, Harvard 5:41
Brown 5:33, Northeastern 5:37
Brown 5:24, Yale 5:29
Brown 5:37, Dartmouth 5:48

Women's Crew (5-5)

Dartmouth 4:53, Brown 5:01,
Connecticut College 5:09
Radcliffe 5:30, Brown 5:38, MIT 5:46,
Northeastern 5:53
Rutgers 5:14, Brown 5:18
Syracuse 5:42, Boston University 5:17,
Brown 5:55
Brown 5:07, Smith 5:16
Brown 5:58, Northeastern 6:07

Men's Golf (6-4)

Bryant 561, Brown 575
Providence 201, Brown 205,
Boston College 224,
Northeastern 229
Brown 402, Columbia 412
Providence 394, Brown 401,
Rhode Island 429
4th of 8 teams at Ivy Championships
Brown 382, Providence 400,
Harvard 422
Dartmouth 477, Brown 480

Men's Track (0-3)

Yale 86, Brown 77
Dartmouth 90, Harvard 62, Brown 43

Women's Track (2-1)

Brown 69, Yale 58
Harvard 81, Brown 52, Dartmouth 24 19

The Puzzle of Chronic Schizophrenia

A young psychiatrist links Brown and community health services to try to prevent the wreckage of mental illness

By Katherine Hinds

When John Hinckley tried to assassinate President Reagan, he thought his actions would gain him the attention and love of the movie actress who was the object of his obsession. Hinckley had had "mental problems" for years; before the assassination attempt, his parents had kicked him out of the house in a last desperate effort to get him to straighten his life out. Today Hinckley is incarcerated at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C., and his parents are on a personal crusade to enlighten people about the complexities of mental illness.

John Hinckley may be the most notorious schizophrenic of the decade; unfortunately he is not the only one. State and private mental hospitals are full to bursting with people suffering from chronic schizophrenia. A large percentage of them are in and out of hospitals for most of their lives, never

quite recovering from the illness long enough to be productive or fulfilled. They are a forgotten, powerless group.

Richard Wagner is a young psychiatrist trying to piece together the puzzle of chronic schizophrenia in hope of finding ways to help these patients function acceptably in society.

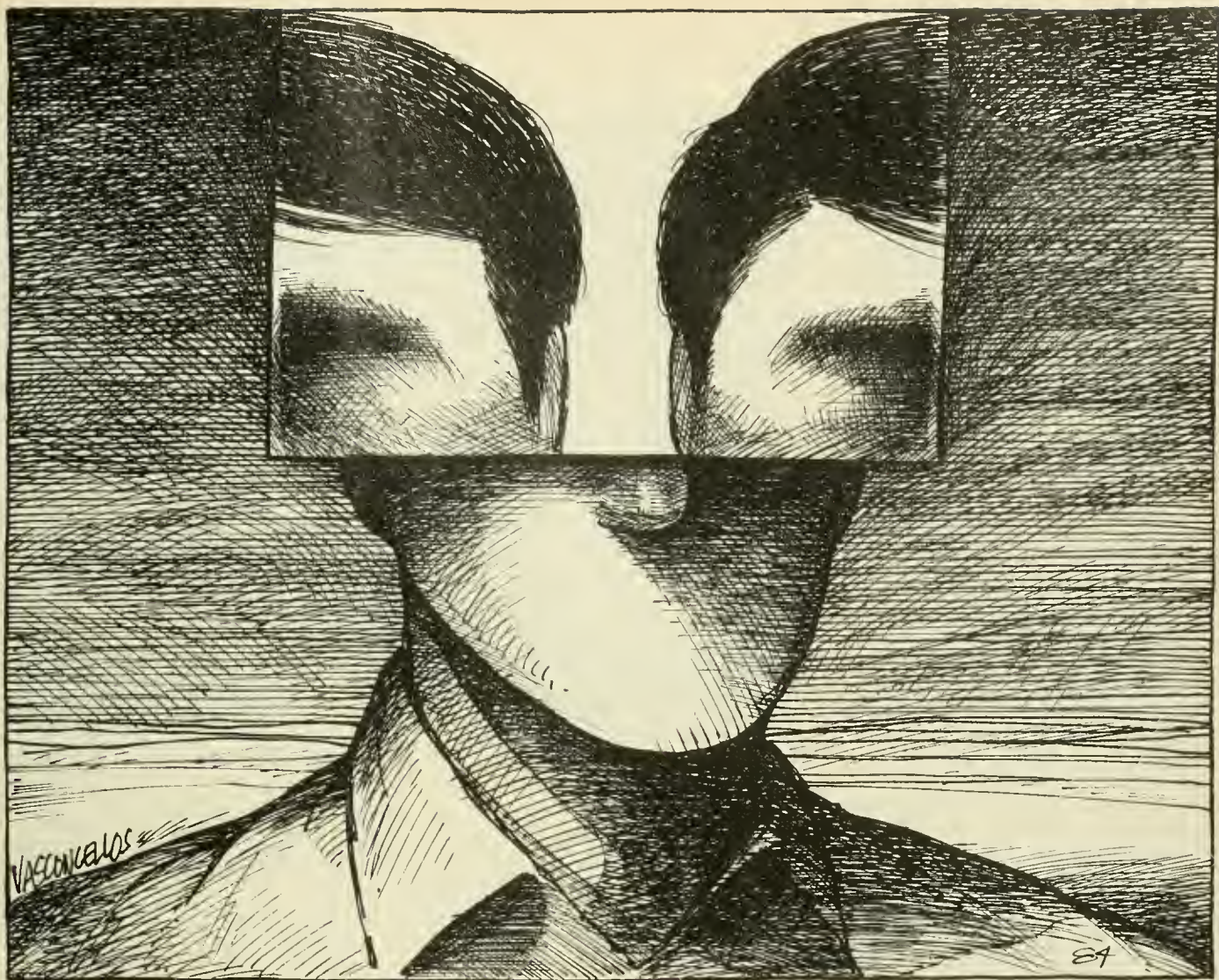
Dr. Wagner is an associate professor at Brown, affiliated with the department of psychiatry at Butler Hospital. He is also director of Rhode Island's Psychiatric Research and Training Center located at the state's Institute for Mental Health (IMH). Dr. Wagner has the unusual opportunity of being able to see research brought down from the ivory tower and put to practical use in the wards at the IMH. He is in the unique position of easing collaboration between state agencies while serving as a conduit between Brown and the state of Rhode Island in relation to psychiatric research. He teaches classes at Brown, he's an adjunct professor of pharmacology at the University of Rhode Island, and he

supervises a staff of eleven at the IMH.

And that's only half his week. From Thursday through Saturday, he is in Washington, D.C., at the National Institute of Mental Health, continuing his basic research in psychopharmacology.

Dr. Wagner's interest in chronic illness comes from being exposed to "patients in the chronic mode" when he was a student and medical student at Yale University. He feels that one of his greatest strengths now as a teacher is in providing students with a role model of someone who is treating chronic illness. He is something of a crusader for chronic cases. "I'm inviting students to think of medicine as a 'laying on of hands,' as a cure. I ask students, 'What cures?' With the possible exception of antibiotics, there really are no cures. Even with something as simple as appendicitis—the doctor takes the appendix out, but that's really not a cure. Since there are so few cures, we're misdirected in medical education.

"It's so heartening to have a patient come into the ICU with congestive



DANIEL VASCONECELLOS

heart failure, then have him recover. Interventions seem so great, but you have to have some kind of follow-up. For instance, [we had] a patient we saw three or four times with heart failure, and we were able to get him through the acute episodes. But what we didn't take into account was that the patient was living on a fixed income in a fourth-floor walk-up. He was only able to go up and down the stairs once a day. Once we got him an apartment on the first floor of a building, he hasn't been readmitted." Medicine, Wagner believes, is successful at treating patients on an acute basis. "But once we get them over the initial onslaught in the emergency room, we don't talk to patients enough. We're not asking them what floors they live on.

"Technology is fantastic, but it's only half of the picture. It's not as glamorous to treat the other half. Acute medicine has made some fantastic strides in the last few years, but it really hasn't significantly changed the level of function of patients, or the outcome. It

helps individuals who might be dead not be dead. I'm interested in the functionality of patients, and just how debilitated chronic cases get. I would like to see the level of care for chronic patients commensurate with that for acute patients."

Schizophrenia," explains Dr. Wagner, "is a disorder of thought, mood, and action categorized by primary symptoms of defect in thought association, effect being blunt or inappropriate, autistic behavior of social isolation, narcissistic preoccupation, or idiosyncratic thinking and ambivalence of feelings and/or action." (His definition is textbook perfect, and it rolls off his tongue. This man must have been a master of memorization in medical school.) "In order to better organize their disordered thinking, schizophrenic individuals will often have secondary effects including hallu-

cinations (usually auditory), delusions, paranoid feelings, and regressive behavior. Eugene Bleuler [a psychiatrist working at the turn of the century] actually coined the phrase 'schizophrenias,' and it's important to note that it's plural. Although the word is literally translated to mean 'split mind,' it does not refer to split personalities. It refers to a fragmentation of thought, an incongruity of usual mental thought."

When he was at Yale Medical School, Dr. Wagner says he "got onto the behavioral science track because I wanted to go into psychiatry. The way the program was set up taught us the controversies in the whole range of psychiatry. We had seminars on psychoanalytic theory, on biologic theory, on community psychiatry, each taught by leaders in the field. All of these disparate views were brought around a particular patient with a particular theme." To explain this way of teaching, Dr. Wagner uses one of his favorite analogies—the old fable about the blind men who try to describe an elephant by

examining different parts. Because each blind man was approaching the beast from a unique angle, their descriptions varied widely. "In the sense of how orientation dictates how we view a problem, looking at schizophrenia is like touching the elephant. Individual schizophrenia within a community setting would make us examine how we can treat a patient outside of the hospital. If it were a biologic/research aspect, we would be concerned with the neurotransmitters, how they are arranged, and how we can turn them around. From an analytic viewpoint we would try to understand what the experience of psychosis is."

Dr. Wagner's first work with chronic cases was a study he did for his thesis at Yale. He was interested in how people within the medical community view patients in terms of their substance abuse. "I studied a number of treatment modalities for drug abuse. I surveyed people who were treating drug abusers at different types of facilities—say, at a methadone maintenance center, a de-toxification unit, a short-term facility. I gave them short biographical vignettes of different types of patients and let them relate what they thought the outcome of the program would be. For instance, I'd give them a sketch of a twenty-year-old, white male who has legal problems and doesn't live with his family. And another sketch of a thirty-five-year-old black male with no legal problems who lives by himself. Assuming the people who answered were being completely objective in terms of their programs, you'd think that across sex, race, legal status, and marital status, the expected outcomes would be the same. But they came out completely skewed according to the different programs. Some said they really couldn't work with some of these made-up individuals. What we were shown was how these programs, in essence, 'pre-select' their clientele. Those made-up individuals would be encouraged or discouraged from staying in a program."

"I was doing this research in the early seventies when there was a big push to find an effective treatment for drug abuse. We had all these servicemen coming back from Vietnam addicted to heroin. Yet, all the predictions that we would have this huge rash of addiction that would continue literally for decades turned out to be wrong. The high incidence of addiction disappeared in a couple of years. We had always thought of addiction as being addicted to a drug as opposed to a situ-

ation. But as soon as the servicemen got out of the social set of heroin being available and [the use of it] expected, to a place where getting heroin was difficult, and more than that, where the *expectations* themselves had changed, the addiction dropped off. We discovered a very small minority stayed hooked, and yet we know that with most programs dealing with heroin abuse, probably only a minority—perhaps 25 percent—get off the drug completely. A good 25-50 percent of them would be dead, and the remainder would be on and off the drug. So to see this huge group of addicts come back and react the way they did threw all the theories out the window. But it fit very closely with my research of how expectations affect outcome."

Schizophrenia is diagnosed more in this country than anywhere else

When Dr. Wagner moved to Madison, Wisconsin, to do his residency, he got involved with an experimental program for community treatment of schizophrenics. "The program was a program in assertiveness training (PAT). When patients were sent to the state hospital for treatment, we would ask if they would be willing to participate. If they said yes, we would randomly assign them either to the PAT program or to regular treatment. With the ones who entered the PAT, we did on-the-spot evaluations to see if there were any way we could work with them within the community; or, if that were impossible, to delay the necessity for hospitalization, or minimize the duration of the stay."

According to Dr. Wagner, the PAT program "helped the patients get jobs and places to live, and gave them better communication skills so they were better able to take care of themselves within the community. We gave them all of this input while they were being treated. When we looked at the stats a year later, we discovered that of the PAT group, only 11 percent went into the hospital at all. Of that 11 percent, the average stay was significantly less than the control group in the hospital. With a concerted effort, many patients who are having acute exacerbations of psychosis can probably be treated in the

community."

Dr. Wagner spent three years working on this program, trying to get an idea of which patients fit the pattern of being able to be helped with a similar program. He says that not all patients can be treated this way.

"From the first year of my residency to my last, I felt I knew less and less about schizophrenia. I started with the idea that I really knew it, and got much further away from that. Even though individuals have similar symptoms, they are quite different. The disorder is very difficult to understand." Like elephants to a blind man.

Moving to a different part of the elephant, Dr. Wagner joined a group of physicians at the National Institute of Mental Health and turned from study-

ing the community aspects of schizophrenia to the biological. "I joined Dr. Richard Wyatt's group in D.C., looking at schizophrenia from the basic science point of view. What were the concomitants of schizophrenia, what were some of the biochemical bases, some of the neuroanatomical changes, electrophysiological changes? What I found was that the confusion I had in Wisconsin increased. Two patients who look identical in terms of symptomatology are totally different biochemically or electrochemically. And the course of their illness would be different. As we worked and got to understand better why some patients do well, and others don't, it became clear that we were rediscovering the wheel."

Eugene Bleuler understood that schizophrenia wasn't a single disorder. "But for the next fifty years," Dr. Wagner continues, "people tried to put all schizophrenias in one category—the catatonics, the hebephrenics, the paranoids, the disinvolved. There may be a large overlap between these groups, but the symptomatology may not be the only criteria. I think we're discovering the same thing. If you look closely at individuals with schizophrenia, [the symptoms] are only the tip of the iceberg diagnostically."

"The work at the NIMH over the last five years has led me to my main interest. What is the basis of the different disorders within schizophrenia? What is the outcome over time of each individual, and how does this relate to



Wagner: It's not as glamorous to treat the chronic patients.

the disorder? We can better understand the disorder by sort of lumping, using different categories. The most obvious category is diagnosis."

We diagnose schizophrenia much more frequently in this country than the rest of the world," Dr. Wagner says, "especially compared with Europeans." A new nomenclature has been introduced recently, which allows much more fine tuning of the diagnostic mechanism. "Now that we can hone in on a more clear diagnosis, our incidence of schizophrenia is decreasing. This doesn't change the fact that individuals have psychosis or they don't, but the diagnosis is important. Once you are able to find a diagnosis, you're able to ask questions. For instance, among a group of individuals who seem relatively homogenous, how do their backgrounds differ, and how are they similar? Do their backgrounds dictate how the course of their disorder goes?"

"We've found some interesting things. Schizophrenics who were more withdrawn in childhood or adolescence were the ones who did poorly in the long term. We have also found that those who had other neurologic or neuroanatomic changes—things like small changes on a CAT scan—also tended to do poorly over time.

"We started thinking that within groups of schizophrenics there are subgroups of those who do better, and those who do worse. About one quarter go into the hospital, come out, and never have another episode. Another quarter go in and never leave. And the other group has an undulating course, often downhill, so that each time they get psychotic it's a little worse."

The treatment of schizophrenics has varied over the last few decades from electroconvulsive shock treatment to lobectomies, lobotomies, and drugs. One of the most comprehensive psychiatric studies was done by Bleuler's son, who followed his father's patients for up to seventy years to see what their outcomes would be. "These patients all had different treatments, and it turned out that the treatments have made no long-term difference. This is really disheartening," Dr. Wagner adds. "We really can treat the acute episodes, but it's the chronic cases we're having trouble with."

Dr. Wagner believes that the answer in treating schizophrenics may be to pay more attention to the disordered behavior and less to treating the disease itself. "It's similar to what I discovered about drug abuse. Our own perceptions concerning the individual determine whether we treat him or not. I think we might have more success if we focus in on what is functional, what is dysfunctional and treat that, as opposed to

treating simply a schizophrenic." If schizophrenics could be treated in the context of the community, as Dr. Wagner and his colleagues did in the PAT program, perhaps they could live more "normal" lives. "One of the disheartening things about PAT was that as soon as we pull away that superstructure, a lot of the schizophrenics slip back. So if you stop following them for a couple of years, they have exactly the same prognosis as if they had never been treated. Again, this work has given me a sense of how we need to view this elephant."

After five years of working at the National Institute of Mental Health, Rick Wagner's personal life determined his next move. His wife, Elizabeth Wheeler '79, had decided to go back to medical school. They set out to find a medical school where Dr. Wagner could teach or continue his research. He was offered a position at Butler Hospital by Dr. Nathan Epstein, a professor of psychiatry at Brown, but the position wasn't quite right because it didn't afford Dr. Wagner the opportunity to have research beds.

"Dr. Epstein, to his everlasting credit, explained that Butler really didn't have the chronic population I wanted to work with. He suggested that I look at what the state had to offer, and perhaps work out an arrangement with them, because they certainly have the chronic patients."

"Wagner's appointment is a great thing," says Dr. Epstein. "We've tried to set up a working relationship between Brown and the MHRH ever since I've been here. It's not easy to do when you have two structured systems with their own organization, rules, and makeup. It makes it difficult for collaboration. We hope this will be the first of many such collaborations."

Eventually, a position was hammered out so that Dr. Wagner is "loaned" to the state to direct the Psychiatric Research and Training Center, while he's on the faculty at the Brown medical school. Neil Meisler, associate director of mental health services for the state of Rhode Island, came up with a challenge for Dr. Wagner. "Neil said we could take a couple of the current wards at the IMH and make them into clinical research wards. He said if I was willing to re-train the staff I would be backed to the hilt. I became very excited at this prospect. This past year in

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The music is LOUD and the floor is filled with a jumble of sweaty dancers. Blind Dates members Deutsch, Altman, and Ward rock the Living Room, a Providence nightspot.



Blind Dates: A Good Beat— And You Can Dance To It

By Anne Diffily

Photographs by John Forasté



Hey, you want to be a rock-and-roll star? Listen: Just get yourself an electric guitar, take some time, and learn how to play.

So sang the Byrds—in so many words—some fifteen years ago. Their simplistic recipe for stardom, replete with bundles of money and throngs of screaming fans, deftly limned the dream of many a teenage musician. And in the volatile world of pop music,

there have been enough “instant” successes during the last few decades to keep the dream alive and alluring. Who will be the next Bruce Springsteen? The next Police? The next Cyndi Lauper? The next Blind Dates?

The next *who*? Okay, okay. Slow it down. Blind Dates isn’t yet a household name. You might say the band is a dormitory name, having achieved loyal followings on the Brown campus and at other area colleges.

Lead singer Sean Altman ’84, songwriter/guitarist Josh Deutsch ’83, bassist David Ward ’85, and drummer

Deutsch: “Melodic pop with a twist.”





Altman: "I'm no Michael Jackson, but I try to keep moving when I sing."



Spingarn: No spikes or spandex.



Ward: "Personalities break up a lot of bands. We're really lucky."

Deutsch (left) writes songs that "showcase" Altman's strong tenor.



Jason Spingarn (a Rhode Island College student and brother of Jed Spingarn '85) formed Blind Dates in 1981. They have since become one of the most popular dance bands in the area. They are a favorite at the Campus Dance, and this will be the third year they have provided music on Lincoln Field for that reunion-weekend event. Their aspirations, however, range far beyond playing at Brown parties and New England nightclubs; even beyond opening for such nationally-known artists as Lauper, Simon & Townshend, and Men Without Hats—which they did this winter.

Blind Dates is looking for a recording contract. With a major label, no less. Brash? Not really. We're talking commercial here, as in savvy. As in, make lots of money. "We want a deal that will support us in a grand fashion," says Deutsch; despite his wry smile, he is not joking. "Then we'll come back and have West Quad renamed 'Datesville.'" Now he is joking ... maybe.

This is a band with an aggressive marketing campaign; two well-reviewed singles in the past year; and most recently, a slick video of their song "Radio," filmed in New York and directed by Adam Friedman, who has worked with Hall and Oates and the Rolling Stones, among other big-name acts.

This is a band with originality: Virtually all of Blind Dates' material is composed by Deutsch, who describes the resulting sound as "melodic dance music; pop with a twist." It's a band with an clear sense of who they are: "A polished pop image, sensibly cool," says Deutsch; "not political, quirky, or theatrical," says Altman; an image "most people can understand," chimes in Spingarn, who adds, "We're not into spikes and spandex, but we're not into blue jeans and t-shirts either."

It's a band that goes first class. Blind Dates (those in the know refrain from prefacing the band's name with "the") is sparing no expense in a campaign to make a career out of what started as a hobby. In the beginning, the band squeezed its gear into Altman's compact station wagon and did all its own setting-up. A typical gig took twelve hours of work; now there is a crew to do the hauling (in a van); a sound man to oversee mixing and amplification; and a fellow named "Boomer" who lingers a light board as if it were a grand piano, making the stage lights shift and blossom and flash.

There is a manager based in New York City, who has gotten them some

all-important New York club dates as well as the opening gigs mentioned above. There is sophisticated equipment for both performing and composing music. There is the latest single ("Radio" b/w "Second Hand"), meticulously recorded and mixed, and lushly packaged. There is a new lawyer to handle the hoped-for recording contract: "He works for Yoko Ono, Marshall Crenshaw, AC/DC, Elvis Costello," Altman says. "He's expensive, but you can't put a price tag on what he does. Too many young artists make the mistake of signing all their rights away in their first contract."

"We've heard," Deutsch says, "that there is a buzz about us in the record industry." "Our manager played a tape

Ward has played the cello since the fourth grade; he began playing bass ("because it was close to the cello") in rock bands in seventh grade in his hometown, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Deutsch and Altman were friends at The Riverdale Country School in New York City; "I studied clarinet for eleven years," relates Deutsch, "but I discovered I looked like a duck when I played." He stretches his upper lip down and makes a face. "So I switched to the guitar." He studied classical guitar for a few years and most recently took a semester of jazz guitar at the Berklee School of Music in Boston.

Altman played violin until he was thirteen, when he gave it up "and started playing tennis." He has been singing

'We thought the name was hokey, but it got a great response'

of ours for a friend at RCA [Records]," says Altman, "and he said, 'Get hold of this band!'"

People strolling along Benevolent Street near Brook Street in the evening often hear muffled musical sounds: the thrum of a bass guitar, muted percussive thuds, and occasionally a wisp of melody. These sounds emanate from "The Vault," a small, two-story brick house at 93 Benevolent. The building is renowned among Rhode Island rock bands because it has its own rehearsal space—a one-story wing in the back, built of thick stone and mortar and sealed with a three-inch-thick steel door and shuttered windows. Constructed by a Rhode Island dowager to provide a secure storage space for her collection of imported china, the room is nearly soundproof.

Three members of Blind Dates—Altman, Deutsch, and Spingarn—live at The Vault, and the band normally practices there at least several nights a week. "We moved in two years ago," says Deutsch. "Rehearsal space is hard to come by on campus. We used to practice in the basement of Richardson, where the MacColl Studio [for electronic music] used to be. But it was risky leaving our equipment there; too many other people had keys."

Blind Dates' sound is a blend of rock, pop, and reggae; the band members' roots are in classical music. Bassist

for years, including three years with Brown's High Jinks, an a capella group, and now takes voice lessons with Nancy Rosenberg '76. ("I got paranoid I would get nodes [on his vocal chords]. The lessons have helped my breathing, but my technique is still horrible. I strain; you can see the veins in my neck.") Spingarn, a New York friend of Deutsch and Altman, has "always" studied the drums.

At Brown, Deutsch and Altman roomed together; with Ward, who lived on the same hall, and three other musicians they formed a band, the Generics. "We played for parties every weekend," Altman recalls. "The Generics played every song you can imagine—from the Police to the Squeeze; even the theme from 'The Monkees!'"

Blind Dates was born in the fall of 1981. Deutsch and Altman invited their old friend Spingarn, who had spent a semester at an art school in Florida ("and hated it"), to join them in the new band. The musicians wanted to perform original music with a minimum of "covers" (songs recorded by other bands). Deutsch, who began writing music in high school, shifted his composing into high gear. The band's repertoire currently draws from some three dozen of his songs. And the name? "We had booked our first show, at Wellesley College," Altman recalls. "We needed a name in a hurry. In a bar in New York, either Jason or I suggested 'Blind Dates.' We all thought it was hokey, but it got a great response."

Blind Dates



fri ~ phi psi
sat ~ lupo's
sun ~ pembroke

'Video is made
for bands like us'

Helping fuel that response was a series of clever, graphically simple posters featuring a cartoon drawing of a young woman in a mini-skirt. Bearing a slight resemblance to Veronica of "Archie" comic-strip fame, she appeared in various guises each week to promote Blind Dates appearances: As a rapturous Scarlett in Clark Gable's arms; helping the Marines hoist the flag on Iwo Jima; clutched high over New York by King Kong. One Blind Dates poster—a take-off on a James Bond movie ad that showed Roger Moore aiming a gun through the legs of a woman in the foreground—brought flack from women on campus and got band members summoned for a discussion with student-life deans about sexist images. "People collected the posters," claims Altman. The kitchen wall of The Vault sports a complete set.

Success is double-edged, it appears, for musicians who also are students. As Blind Dates got better and more popular, playing as many as four dates a week, on average, in some months, its members had to assess their priorities. "I had horrible problems with academic work," Altman says. He took a year off from Brown after his sophomore year; "I convinced my parents I'd get this rock-band stuff out of my system."

Ward, who entered with the class of 1984, took a leave after first semester last year and has been working days for a computer software company. "I would have gone back to school this January, but so many things started happening with the band," Deutsch, on the other hand, graduated with his class last June, cum laude with honors in English, and as a member of Phi Beta Kappa. But, he says, "the band takes up most of your social life. You make a big commitment to not enjoying the social aspects of your college career. It takes discipline to balance working with academics."

Blind Dates' first record, "Don't b/w 'Hold On,'" was released last July to good regional reviews. "A nice effort which is (gasp!) intelligently organized and produced," wrote Bob Angell in Providence's *The New Paper*. "'Hold On' keeps the party going in a proper vein. Top-notch drum sound. Can't miss. A necessary purchase. Grab it right away." And in *Boston Rock*, Rob Tannenbaum '83 wrote that the single reminded him "of Seven-Up: it's clean

crisp, and refreshing ... This is pop music we're talking about here—with crystalline production, fine melodies (and one of the best rhythm sections around); an impressive single."

The band's second record is professional all the way. It was recorded in New York at the Power Station, produced by Josh Gutfreund '85 (formerly of the now-defunct band Redline), and features sophisticated mixing and additional guitars and keyboards. "Radio" grabs a listener's attention with Deutsch's catchy, syncopated guitar chords, sets feet to tapping when Spingarn's drums pick up the beat, and gets everyone singing the infectious chorus along with Altman's rich tenor: "You can tune the radio."

Several critics have noted that Blind Dates' lyrics are on the whole lightweight, and that the music isn't groundbreaking or "new" in the avant-garde sense. "We're not an art band," retorts Deutsch, who when not composing dance tunes likes to write ballads. "We're a commercial band; we want to make some money. I don't ever feel I'm compromising anything artistic by writing this kind of music. Good dance music has what I call both *feel* and *craft*. I'm proud of the fact it will sell. Just because it's accessible to lots of people doesn't mean this music doesn't come from the heart. It's not pretentious; it's *fun*."

While he admits Blind Dates' dance-oriented music isn't entirely his cup of rock-and-roll tea, Tony Liocce '68, rock and popular music critic for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, considers the band to be "in the upper handful of bands around here. Their music is in that unexplored area between reggae and rock-and-roll. They do it well, with a lot of spirit. And they're doing original material, so you have to treat them seriously. Their new record is very carefully done, very classy."

The coming months will determine whether Blind Dates gets a chance at stardom via a recording contract, or dissolves and becomes just a memorable dance band of the past. Band members are optimistic.

"The 'Radio' video is going to be shown on a closed-circuit campus video network at universities around the country," Altman says. "To be honest, I'm genuinely confident we'll be signed. We've got a solid album's worth of stuff. And video is made for bands like

us—we sound good, look good.”

“This has been a dream since I was in my first band in seventh grade,” David Ward says. “It’s a tough business, but I think our chances are good.”

“The problem with this business,” Deutsch says philosophically, “is also the thing that’s so exciting about it: The rewards are disproportionate to the work you do. The whole rock-star fantasy can be very lucrative; the returns can be astronomical. We’re all trained musicians, as opposed to many bands that have succeeded without the work ethic.” Indeed, Altman says, “the hours in this business are terrible, but we’re still enjoying it. And that’s the key.”

“At the risk of sounding granola-y, making the video was a real trip for us,” he adds. “There was a wardrobe expert, a hairdresser, professional models and actors.” The band has invested all its earnings, as well as the investments of parents, friends, and other backers, in promotional materials such as the two single records issued to date, the video, and demo tapes. (“We’re anxious,” Altman remarks with a grin, “to get input, advice, and huge sums of money from Brown alumni.”)

That commitment to going first-class, the members of Blind Dates think, helps to set the band apart. “We’re the only ones in town with this kind of video,” says Deutsch, “with these kinds of recordings, with a marketing scheme conceived by Sean. That’s why we’re doing things our peers aren’t—getting industry attention, getting good gigs. We’re achieving preconceived goals. If we make it happen, it will be at considerable cost. But we feel our product is worthy.”

If it doesn’t happen, Ward will return to Brown for his degree in computer science, Spingarn will continue studying at Rhode Island College, Altman may go into marketing or try to hook up with another established band, and Deutsch already has been accepted at law school. “We’ll always have other skills to fall back on,” Deutsch says.

But will those alternatives be as appealing as the musical hobby that grew into Blind Dates? “I can intellectualize forever about careers,” Deutsch says. “But yeah, I’m excited. A *video!* Are you *kidding?* This stuff is great.”

Blind Dates



Time Out!

When students need to take a break and get out of the academic arena, the College Venture Program helps them find ways to stretch themselves

By Katherine Hinds

Photographs by John Forasté

"When I left Brown I didn't expect to return. I left in a daze. I was confused and scared. Through the work I did and the people I came in contact with, my goals became clear and my confidence and eagerness grew. So I'm back!"

—former College Venture student

It would be a dream for many of us: to be able to stop the course of our ordinary lives and take a year off to explore other ways of living, different parts of the country, uncharted territory within ourselves—yet knowing all along that we could return to the familiar framework of our lives refreshed, renewed, and with a clearer perspective on who we are and where we're going. This in essence describes what the College Venture Program is all about. It provides a way for students who are unsure about what they are doing with their college careers and, generally, their lives to "stop out" of college and explore other possibilities. By providing counseling and a job bank of hundreds of temporary jobs, Venture is one route students can take when they feel they cannot cope with college life anymore.

"Some students just feel plain worn out," explains Susan Stroud, director of the ten-college consortium that makes up the College Venture Program. "They've done everything that was expected of them, and in the second year of their college education they're asked to make an important decision about their lives—to decide what their major is. They move from that to the bigger question, 'What am I going to do with my life?' Venture provides the opportunity to step back and get concrete experience to help sort through the decisions that have to be made."

The College Venture Program will celebrate its tenth anniversary this summer. According to Stroud, the idea for a program to help students in need of a break from college began with the Braitmayer Foundation, a small, family foundation in Massachusetts that was looking for something innovative to do with a small amount of money. Originally the program was set up at Northeastern University, which had a long record in cooperative work-study education and extensive job placement experience. "Setting up Venture was an acknowledgement in the early seventies that students *were* taking leaves, and

that schools weren't helping students use their time away in a constructive way," says Stroud. "In a sense, students were doing it anyway, and the Braitmayer Foundation figured this would be a good way to capitalize on the phenomenon."

"The foundation was also concerned that liberal arts degrees were becoming less valuable to employers. We've come full circle now, to where there is less emphasis on the attainment of the M.B.A., for instance, and more on the value of a liberal arts education. The question then was, could schools assist students in making good use of their time away, and provide them with good work experience, too? Colleges were beginning to invest in the idea that they might have some responsibility to help students plan their careers then. Part of this whole awareness was that Venture was a way to expose students to the work world."

Northeastern became the "agent" for Venture, although it did not join the consortium of schools that set the program up. Brown has been a member of the program from its inception. Venture operated out of Northeastern for four years, until the representatives from each college decided they no longer wanted a pilot program, but wanted something they could run themselves.

Stroud, who had been working for Venture for six months prior to its incorporation as a non-profit organization, was offered the job of director and asked at which member school she would like it to be based. "It was a toss-up between Brown and Wesleyan," says Stroud. "Brown is more convenient to public transportation, which is good for the students and business reps who come here to be interviewed." Also, at the time of incorporation, Wesleyan didn't have a centrex phone system—long-distance calls had to be booked in advance. "We spend so much of our time on the phone that we have to have easy access to long-distance lines."

There were other, more philosophical reasons for moving the program out on its own, Stroud says. "We felt that there wasn't much sensitivity to liberal arts students at Northeastern—most of their students are in specific colleges, and we were dissatisfied with the kinds of positions they were developing for our students. We thought we could do it better ourselves." So Brown it was, and Brown it has been since 1978.

The ten schools that comprise the



The Venture staff: David Williams '80, Eleanor Leyden, and Susan Stroud.

consortium today are Bates, Brown, the University of Chicago, Colby, Northwestern, Oberlin, Skidmore, Vassar, Wesleyan, and the College of William and Mary. Membership costs each school \$10,000 this year—a figure set by the board of directors, which includes a representative from the dean's office of each school. The board sets policy, budgets, fees, and new initiatives. The Venture staff, which is housed in newly-renovated offices in Rhode Island Hall, includes Stroud, two program officers, David Williams '80 and Eleanor Leyden (University of Chicago '82), and support staff. Each of the ten schools has a campus representative who counsels students about Venture, but all students interested in the program—approximately 400 a year, out of which 53 percent are placed—are referred to the Venture staff at Brown. Here they are counseled, and, if things work out, they find employment for a few months or a year.

"If you're even considering taking time off, you have doubts about what you're doing at school. School is simply too expensive and too important to your future to go through it in a state of uncertainty. If you wish to wallow in confusion, there is a huge world out there to do it in, but don't throw your tuition money away doing it."

—former Venture student

When students are feeling that they need to take time off, they are often "wallowing in confusion." Associate Dean of the College Karen Romer, Brown's representative on Venture's board of directors, says that there are "three groups of students who take time off. One group is studying efficiently and doing well and has for a long time considered the importance of experiencing other things. A second group is uncertain about things, has no clear-cut direction, is broad in interests and diverse in ability. They're wondering how they continue a liberal arts education without knowing where they're going. A third group is floundering academically. If these students stayed on campus much longer, they would continue to deteriorate. They need a new self-view. They think they're total disasters, and they have to find a new spurt of energy. Counseling tends to be with these last two groups."

According to Romer, the "consciousness level about leave-taking on campus is pretty high. We have workshops here for leave-taking, which includes going abroad, going to other schools, and taking time off to work." When Brown students express interest in taking time off, they are referred to the Resource Center, which is coordinated by Linda Kramer '77. Kramer is the person who might steer a student toward the Venture job bank.

"Jobs are tough to find—that's what appeals about Venture. The jobs that are offered build competence and skills and get the student away from academia. For some people the decision to take the time off is easy and clear. For others there's a struggle about whether it's okay to take off. A lot of them just need help with the technicalities. I think there are probably a huge number of students out there who think about taking time off who never come our way."

The Venture job bank offers a constantly changing list of appealing jobs that are noteworthy for their diversity alone. Stroud says, "We are committed to having not more than 15 percent of the jobs in the bank be voluntary. The pay range for the jobs is broad, and there is a different pay scale for profit and non-profit organizations. Often the non-profit jobs will include room, board, and a stipend. We require that minimum wage be paid."

A casual flipping through the job bank notebook reveals the range of Venture jobs. Apprenticeships are offered in choreography and dance, with professional filmmakers, musicians, painters, photographers, sculptors, and writers. There are a host of environmentally-related jobs, such as working on a farm, as a land conservation intern, or as a wind power intern. Industry and retailing are represented, as are jobs as a museum research intern, a commercial design apprentice, an investigator with the public defender's

Lisa Poniatowski '84: "I hadn't found my niche here."



office, and a research trainee at a zoo in Washington, D.C.

Stroud says, "A voluntary position has to be a very unusual job, and supervision has to be excellent. Usually these jobs are with non-profit organizations, but not always. One example is the job working as an editorial associate with *Harper's* magazine. Or something really extraordinary, like working at the Soviet affairs desk at the State Department—where could you get experience like that?" Stroud says that Venture tries to work out flexible hours for volunteer jobs because the students usually have to support themselves while they are taking time off.

"Taking time off put a smile on my face, money in my pocket, and ideas in my head."

—a Venture student who worked for General Electric in Cleveland

Money is a big issue when a student thinks about taking time off. Tuition rarely goes down from year to year, and a student's parents might conceivably worry about how they will continue paying for their child's education. "I think the financial concerns are concrete," admits Romer. "Often students have to start repaying loans during the year they're taking off, and tuition does go up. The pro side of the financial issue is that this time off provides a year of relief for parents, when they don't have to pay out the money. They can put it aside, or do things like taking a vacation. And in some jobs the student does make a lot of money."

Another positive aspect is that Venture jobs are often public service-oriented, and the student may be eligible for a Starr fellowship, awarded for public service (*BAM*, November 1982) upon returning to school.

For Derrick Burns '84, taking a semester off from Brown meant rearranging his financial-aid package. But it was something he felt he had to do.

"I had always wanted to go abroad, but it was kind of a hassle for me, with all of the financial-aid considerations. My parents didn't want to deal with all of it.

"After the first semester of my junior year, I was very tired of school and wanted to take the second semester off. I was really over-involved with



Elise Sprunt '84: Life after college will be the big adventure.

extra-curricular activities, including Brown Student Agencies, Kappa Alpha Sigma, the Third World Pre-Business Society, and AIESEC. By the time I had finished the final paper of second semester, I knew I couldn't do it again. My father came to get me, and while he drove me home we talked about my taking time off."

Derrick's parents had predictable concerns. "My parents wanted me to get through college in four years. In the back of their minds they were thinking that if I took time off, I wouldn't go back to school. Neither one of them went to college, although my father has an associate's degree because he's a policeman. My parents worried a lot about the little things, like how would I get to work, and they kept saying, 'Be sure to get a job near a bus line!' I knew I had to get a job, and I also knew I couldn't stay at home."

Because Derrick had waited so long to begin the Venture process, he didn't find a job until August. "There were a lot of environmental jobs open, but I'm business-oriented and there were only three jobs that interested me." He ended up living in Boston, working as an assistant buyer intern in women's handbags for Jordan Marsh. "I really enjoyed playing the role of the young professional. Going to work with

people in business really made me feel like an adult. There's a certain amount of responsibility just in getting up and being on time. It's not like skipping class, or cruising in five minutes late. I matured in terms of interpersonal skills, dealing with the vendors and the personnel in the fifteen branch stores."

An economics major from Rockville Centre, New York, Derrick says the time off did a lot for him, including showing him that retail was not going to be his lifework. "For me, schoolwork had become something that had to be done. I did it not to discover something or learn it; I was doing it because it had to be done. After a long period of non-enjoyment, I am now interested in exploring and discovering. I came back with more direction, and I'm more organized. I got back to school January 25, and by February 5 I had my resumé printed up and cover letters out looking for a summer job. I'm going to be working on Wall Street this summer, which is a perfect job for me. I haven't yet gotten all A's at Brown, but I'm going for it this semester. I don't want to graduate and feel that I never even tried to do that. I'm running track and I'm president of my fraternity.

"And although I think watching my friends graduate this year will be hard, if I were graduating now, I would

have blown a lot of things. I'm not ready to interview for a full-time job."

"I've never known anyone to regret taking time off, but I've known many graduates who didn't and wish they had."

—former Venture student

Another concern among students who are considering taking a semester or a year off is that they will be out of step with their freshman-year classmates. "So often people feel there's something magical about their graduation year," says Karen Romer. "But it's not the year of graduation that counts, it's the learning going on. The pattern of taking five years for education doesn't mean that a student is less than serious. It's not like they're taking time off to work at McDonald's. And I don't have a problem with the concern about graduating with one's class or losing touch with one's friends. When you have friends who are friends, you don't lose them. Furthermore, Brown is full of interesting people to know. It's that grade-school mentality to think that there is a difference between third- and fourth-graders. That just doesn't hold up here. You can always make new friends."

Lisa Poniatowski '84 had completed her junior year when she realized she needed a break from academics. She knew she needed time off, even if it meant returning to Brown after the friends she had nurtured for three years had left.

"I was really floundering and still hadn't found my niche here. I needed to reassess why I was at Brown. I was spending all this money to be here, and I needed to make better use of time and not just tread water."

Initially Lisa, a psychology major from Portsmouth, Rhode Island, moved to Boston to find a job. Then she doubled back to Brown and went through Venture. "I felt confident that I could get a job—it would be easy with the system. I also thought the caliber of jobs they had in their job bank would be higher than those I could get on my own. I had worked full-time one semester as business manager at WBRU, so I had professional experience in radio. I wanted to continue working in the media, and wanted to be exposed to

a different medium. I thought a job at an ad agency would combine my psychology background and my interest in the media."

Lisa moved to New York and went to work for the advertising agency of Wells, Rich, and Greene as an assistant account executive working with overall marketing and strategic planning for the Tender Vittles cat food account. "One good thing about Venture is that it shows you what you don't want as well as what you do. It proved to me that I didn't want to be in advertising. But the job was fun and it was great fun to be in New York City. I had a lot of disposable income and free time. So, cially my life was full and wonderful."

"I really missed the academics, though, and I was eager to get back to classes. I decided for the first time to make them a high priority and take them seriously. I could see how the academics might pay off, if I put enough time into them to get something out of them. The Venture job gave me skills and tools to perform at a higher level. Working with people, for example, and being accountable to someone. If a deadline is not met, taking responsibility for that. You have to learn how to budget your time. And working with authority figures, too, made it easier for me to approach professors when I returned. I was also not timid about raising my hand in class, which I had been before."

Derrick Burns '84: Time off means financial and parental concerns.



"When I was working, I felt like my friends here were the ones out of step. When I came back, my class had graduated, and I didn't mind then that I was the one out of step. Venture is a good way to get out of the academic environment and explore a different part of your character. This is the age when you should take advantage of it. You have no ties. It gives you a new perspective on Brown, on education, on why you're doing what you're doing. It helps you clarify your goals and interests, and it helped me eliminate some choices."

While Lisa was floundering and unsure of what she was doing academically, Elise Sprunt '84 says she was "sort of atypical for Venture students. I was too motivated in terms of my school work. Most kids feel burned out and ready for a break. I was too wrapped up in my academics. When I went to apply for jobs, I thought I wanted something where I could 'have adventures.'"

Brown is Elise's third school: She began at Mount Holyoke, transferred to Wesleyan, and then decided to take time off. It was when she visited the Brown campus to interview with Venture that she first thought of Brown as a good place to go to school. Elise worked at two outdoors Venture jobs, one on a farm in Vermont and one teaching environmental education in Superior National Forest in Minnesota. "I taught snow-shoeing, rock climbing, cross-country skiing—anything to do with the outdoors. We were half-in-doors, half-outdoors, using nature as a classroom."

"I discovered that I could take risks and get off the beaten path. It was important to me to see that there are many things out there. I gained a lot of confidence, and I'm not so worried about what I am going to do after I graduate. In a way, I'm looking at next year as the big adventure."

Elise, who is a Starr Fellow this year, works at the Resource Center and spends a lot of time talking to fellow students considering taking time off. "I usually tell them to go ahead and do it. Now is the perfect time. You get a breather and new experiences, and it makes you appreciate your schoolwork more. You know you're going back, and there's no pressure on you to think that what you're doing is a 'real' job. I look at my year off as my year."

"If Mom and Dad don't like the idea of a year off, that may be a sign that you

need to get away from them as much as to get away from Brown."

—former Venture student

Time spent in college is part of the nest-vacating process that many parents accept readily. But some parents balk when their son or daughter informs them that he or she has to get away from the academic environment for a change of pace. The obvious fear is that the student won't return. "Of course it's best when the parents say they understand," says Stroud. "More likely, though, they are concerned and wondering why time off is necessary. Parents usually worry that the kid is taking a leave of absence and won't return. Yet more than 90 percent of the students who take time off return to Brown. And they're much more likely to come back if you provide them with a framework." Stroud's point is highlighted by one student who wrote when he returned to school, "If I had not followed my own instincts and listened to others instead, I might have dropped out my junior or senior year in frustration, and probably never returned."

"It's a matter of a communications gap," says Romer. "The minute a parent says, 'you'll never find a job,' the student feels squelched. We point out to them how to breach the gap. It may be the first time parents have said 'no' since the student has been away at col-

lege. Sometimes it's hard to work through that. Once or twice students have had to make contracts with their parents, the differences have been so strong. We tell the students to have their parents call us, and we give them the Venture brochure and assure them that Venture is a real program."

Linda Kramer, herself a Venture student in 1975, feels that "a four-year graduation date isn't based on anything, really. Students have to look at the long range of life. Taking time off is such a special opportunity, it only enhances school when you return. College is so special, there is no hurry to get through it."

When she worked at a Venture job, Kramer stayed in Providence, something she doesn't recommend because it doesn't get the student far enough away from Brown. Ellen Hillsinger, in her first year of Brown's medical school in the seven-year continuum, did the opposite—she went to England on a Venture job.

"I wanted to do something rewarding, and while the programs studying at schools abroad are nice, I wanted to do something special. I wanted to get involved in a different culture and get to know the people socially."

Ellen worked in the village of Tumbidge Wells as a community service volunteer, in a program that helped rehabilitate delinquent adolescents who had been referred by the court. "It was kind of like a social club, although there was a definite philosophy behind it. We were fostering posi-

tive social interaction. We wanted the kids to take responsibility for their actions. We tried to show them that we respected them. At first the kids didn't know what to make of it. Before I left I was sort of afraid. I had seen *Clockwork Orange*. But these kids weren't the tough kids; they were the losers. Someone would say, 'Go shoplift,' and they would and get caught."

Hillsinger says there were no real cultural barriers to overcome except some vocabulary. "They used so many words I didn't know. The kids would swear at me and I wouldn't know it was offensive and I would laugh. And then they'd laugh at me. They called me Yank and had lots of questions about America. Their ideas about Americans were just what they got from television. They asked if all Americans carried guns. I think my being there was broadening for the kids."

Stroud says that identifying more overseas jobs is one of Venture's goals. "But it would be difficult to do without personal contacts." She is hoping that as alumni of the ten schools learn about the Venture program they will provide leads on jobs in other countries.

One Brown alumna who has gotten excited about Venture is John Wright '58. Wright is manager of writing and publications for the Aluminum Company of America. Alcoa has been supportive of Venture for years, and this year the Alcoa Foundation awarded the program a grant to publish a newsletter.

Wright says, "I think the Venture program is super. A lot of companies are leery about hiring students, but we don't have that problem at Alcoa. We use the same selection process in hiring interns as we use for college graduates, and they produce for us. We look on them as entry-level employees."

"Brown is smart to make it easy for students to take time off," Kramer concludes. "The other Ivy schools don't pay much attention. The whole process is such a healthy thing. It's good to take a break from the intensity. It would probably be good for all of us."

The Venture staff attempts to gauge student interests and keep the job bank reflective of what students want. Williams and Leyden, the two program officers, are responsible for job development.

"We're really tuned into picking up

Venture across the Atlantic: Ellen Hillsinger '84, the Yank.



Getting Wired at LEMS



Researchers and students put their heads together and their hands on to create tomorrow's computer technology

Research engineer Rolf van Widenfelt '83 discusses with Mike Levy '84 (left) the circuitry needed for the flight simulation system being designed by Mike and five fellow students.

Before he was hired as a senior technical assistant in a Brown engineering laboratory three years ago, Arpiar Kaloustian ran a repair shop in Cranston, Rhode Island. There, for fifteen years, he fixed people's television sets, tape recorders, and stereos. He did warranty work on a variety of industrial products. The Athens native loved working with his hands, and he was good at what he did. But three

years ago Kaloustian closed his shop. "I was *lonely*," he explains in a light accent that evokes his homeland. "I worked alone seven days a week with no vacations. I like to mingle with people."

Now Kaloustian mingles from early morning until quitting time—which may be as early as 5 p.m. or as late as 9 p.m., and which often includes Saturdays and Sundays. In a quiet way he has become the heart of Brown's Laboratory for Engineering Man/Machine Systems (LEMS), a facility within the electrical sciences faculty of Brown's Division of Engineering. "Arpie," as he

By Anne Diflily

Photographs by John Forasté

is known to one and all, assists dozens of undergraduate and graduate students, as well as the lab's five principal faculty investigators, every day.

"I don't really do *one* thing in the lab," he says. "It's a little of everything. I usually come in between 7 and 8 a.m. and clean up. I look after the students and find whatever parts and materials they need. I advise them on technical aspects of their projects, within my capacity. I do repairs of instrumentation, order supplies, and keep up with what everyone is doing."

The last is something Kaloustian deems a pleasure rather than a duty. "Seeing all the different groups doing projects is an enjoyment in itself," he claims. "There is a mutual exchange of ideas. I help them get started on projects, and I learn from what they're doing." He had some vocational training in electronics repair, but since coming to Brown Kaloustian has taken four courses at the University, "two in math and two in engineering. It was to update my knowledge. I learn in order to keep up with the students. There is an excitement here," he adds, "that keeps the place going."

Excitement seems to reign—in many forms—at LEMS. The laboratory was founded in 1980 to facilitate collaborative research on the design and analysis of intelligent (i.e., computer-based) systems. Housed in three rooms on the third floor of the Barus and Holley building, the lab simmers with the low-key excitement of ongoing faculty research; vibrates with the intense concentration of twenty graduate students working on projects for their theses and dissertations; resounds with the exuberance of some thirty undergraduates doing independent studies projects or assisting with other research; and it fairly snaps with electricity when Professor of Engineering Harvey Silverman '71 Ph.D., LEMS's director, strolls through.

"Is that your synthesizer?" Silverman barks at two seniors returning from a demonstration to a computer science class. "Let's hear it." They willingly comply. "When you finish your thesis, we'll call about getting a patent on that." In another room five students are typing at computer terminals, one with a colorful graphics display. Two of the students are women. "We have a lot more women now," Silverman says. He turns to a student and shouts, "RIGHT,

Dianne?" Dianne Cotter '84 laughs, "Right, Professor Silverman." Silverman addresses the room at large: "When are the most people working in here?" The unanimous reply: "Between 8 p.m. and 2 a.m." He nods, grinning. "We're open twenty-four hours a day. A lot of students like to work in the middle of the night. We try to make this a cordial place to be."

In fact, Silverman and his faculty colleagues designed the laboratory to facilitate sharing. "You almost *have* to walk through and talk to everybody when you come in," he says. "It's a very talkative situation. I was a manager at IBM, and I've seen the problems that occur when people don't talk to each other. The object here is finding the best way of getting a job done. Asking somebody a question is often faster than looking it up."

"It's stimulating here," agrees Ken Robbins '84, co-inventor with Joe King '84 of the state-of-the-art music synthesizer Silverman has just listened to. "With so many people working in the lab, you always have someone nearby to bounce ideas off."

Ideas, and the research to buttress them, are abundant at LEMS. Providing an environment for their nurturing has been one of Silverman's primary goals since he was hired away from IBM.

"Brown wanted me to get a program going in computer engineering," he says. "I agreed to come, with the idea that current faculty in the systems area of electrical sciences would get involved in developing an appropriate

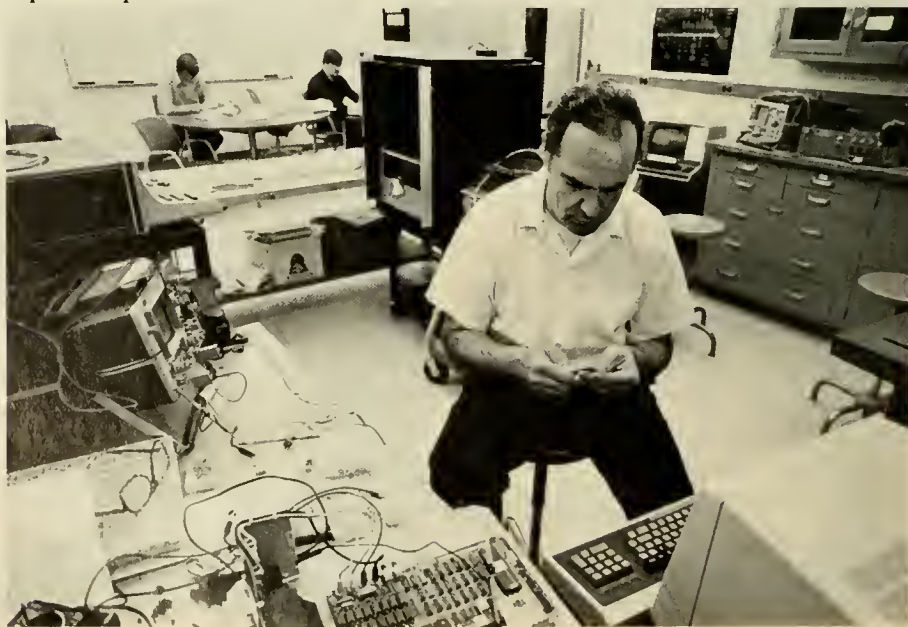
laboratory facility.

"After I arrived, David Cooper and I got together with Bill Wolovich and Allan Pearson [all of whom are professors of engineering]. Dave was doing work in image processing [computer vision, in simple terms], and he was borrowing equipment from the geology department." Wolovich was doing work in the areas of multivariable systems and digital control; he has since become interested in robotics research and has spent this year on sabbatical at IBM, working with the Automation Research Group there. Pearson's research has dealt with systems theory and control systems. "The common thread," says Silverman, "is that we all were dealing with intelligence systems—with hardware, software, and algorithms."

"We decided to pull this group together. The idea was for faculty to work in a collaborative fashion, combining resources in a single laboratory. We spent a month or so thinking of a name; then we said, 'Let there be LEMS!' And there was LEMS." The Division of Engineering provided two rooms, first on the second floor and later on the third, for the new facility. This year a third room, a large work space used extensively by graduate and undergraduate students, was added.

The research taking place at LEMS, while somewhat daunting to those unfamiliar with the vernacular, is potentially useful and even saleable. A Providence company, Sphere, Inc., formed a year ago to utilize Silverman's research on computer voice recognition (BAM, May 1983), now has a working

Arpiar "Arpie" Kaloustian at work in the LEMS lab.





In the speech room, graduate student Jim Rayfield (left) and LEMS director Harvey Silverman discuss their research on speech recognition.

"demo" model of the machine it hopes to begin manufacturing this summer. In exchange for technology developed in LEMS, Sphere gave Brown an undisclosed number of shares; the company has "first-look" privileges for any new technology Silverman develops at Brown, which it can then purchase at a competitive price.

Another area of research that has drawn the interest of several outside companies is David Cooper's work in pattern and image recognition. "Cooper's software for image analysis has potential for such industrial applications as quality control," says William Jackson, president of the Brown University Research Foundation (BURF), an office set up this past year to coordinate the licensing of Brown-originated technology. "Many companies have a need for automated quality control. You could have a TV camera scanning every item on a conveyor belt, looking for variations from the desired product." Chesebrough-Ponds, Inc., and an unnamed tobacco company are among the firms interested in Cooper's research.

Is it tough to sell research coming out of a lab as small as LEMS? "Size is not a disadvantage," insists Jackson. "It all comes down to individual effort. And there is an advantage for a company working with LEMS. Because we're small, the personal touch is there; a company is treated more enthusiastically. Harvey Silverman is unusual [among Brown research faculty]," Jackson adds. "He has a number of years of industrial experience, so he has no prejudice against industry; he understands what it's all about. And he has pizzazz. It's a combination of his personality and his experience."

"We don't want to become a contract research house," says Jackson. "But with less federal money available for research today, faculty can't afford to thumb their noses at industry. The commercialization of technology is very much on trial at Brown. Many engineering faculty take great pride in not being practically oriented, but rather maintaining a strong base of theoretical work. The LEMS group is very results-oriented."

David Cooper, however, makes a distinction between his role as a researcher and the role of industry. "Our goal," says the bearded professor, who has been at Brown since 1966 and is

associate director of LEMS, "is to develop a theory, then to get algorithms that work under a wide range of conditions to illustrate that theory." He does not, he stresses, build hardware. "Industry is in a better position to develop actual systems." But much of the prototype hardware being developed by others in LEMS, he adds, is relevant to his research.

His research, Cooper says, represents "the interface between mathematical theory and engineering. Our work with computer vision is of a more fundamental nature than that being done in some of the larger groups at other schools." In the smallest of LEMS's three main rooms, Cooper demonstrates his work on the image-processing equipment he shares with another faculty researcher. Judy Sockut Silverman '67, '69 Sc.M. is Cooper's research assistant and programmer. (She also is married to Harvey.) "It's me, Judy, four graduate students, and currently one undergraduate" working on the project, Cooper says.

As Judy Silverman types instructions into a terminal, a screen fills with photographic images of a house surrounded by trees. "First, we concentrate on recognizing textures," says Cooper. "While it's relatively easy to set

up a model of a house because of all the straight lines, you can't make a deterministic geometric model for a tree, or for foliage or grass. There are too many variations in intensity. So we use 'stochastic' processes to identify these objects. We construct a probabilistic description of how the image of a tree varies. The mathematical model for this can then generate its own artificial data on texture. So, the computer can both recognize the texture of a tree, and generate an image that represents the average variations in intensity of that tree."

Cooper's programs also are enabling computers to make judgments about three-dimensional objects based on two-dimensional representations. He uses simple, basic shapes such as spheres, cylinders, planes, and cones. "If you're looking at a little piece of an object, how do you decide what shape that object is? It's a shading problem," Cooper says. "It's similar to processes in art: You get an image through the effects of shading. We can do that mathematically, and the machine can classify shapes. The uses for this type of technology," he adds, "include medical image analysis." Cooper's image-processing system displays a demonstration of a boundary finder for a kidney in a CAT scan.

Cooper has two short-term ("within a few years") goals for his imaging research: "We want to permit a robot to recognize parts and estimate their positions, and we want the machine to be able to recognize vehicles, such as cars, in outdoor scenes." The theory he is developing could have applications in other aspects of mechanical image analysis: It could extract information from visual satellite data. "How many bushels of wheat do the Russians have in a field? Is there blight in a particular forest?"

Cooper has been working on these particular problems since 1976. "There are five of us in LEMS now. If we all functioned individually, we'd have a few small activities going on. But now we have a research center that's small, but reasonably powerful. The VAX is a good, husky computer for a group our size. [LEMS has its own DEC VAX/11-780 computer, a humming machine that occupies its own small room swirling with ventilation to keep it cool.] We're going to be getting a couple of digital cameras that will take images of objects in motion. And there is this image-processing facility that I share with Dick Bulterman."

The four LEMS faculty researchers already mentioned were joined by Dick Bulterman '82 Ph.D., a computer scientist whose research interests are in computer graphics and computer architecture. His appointment to an engineering faculty position in 1981 has been helpful for both the division and LEMS. "We complement the computer science department," Harvey Silverman explains, "and we stress as strong a cooperation as possible. All CS concentrators take two courses in this department. While we're more interested in building things, in applications, and in hardware, there's really no very solid line between computer engineering and computer science."

Bulterman, who did his Ph.D. work with computer science chairman Andries van Dam, acknowledges that it is somewhat unusual for a Ph.D. in computer science to be on an engineering faculty. "At some schools there is ill will between computer science and engineering departments," he says. "One of the reasons they were eager to have me here was to make sure the two groups worked well together. Computer engineering is just starting up here, as an option within electrical engineering. We encourage our students, within the restrictions of the engineering core requirements, to take computer science courses."

"One of the things that made

working at Brown so appealing to me," he adds, "is being on the ground floor of a new program. LEMS is an interesting place to work. We've taken pains not to grow too fast. But we've also been able to attract funding from sources such as NSF and the Department of Defense in years when it has been very tight. We now have the second-best departmental computer facility on campus. [Computer science has the most sophisticated one.]"

Both Silverman and Bulterman supervise large numbers of students. At age thirty-three, Bulterman seems to enjoy a special rapport with them, and he often spends evenings hanging out at LEMS, helping students with independent study projects. "Our students are able to use facilities not normally available to students, especially at the undergraduate level, at other schools," he says. "They can come in here, build things, and really get them to work. There is a heavy monitoring load on the faculty here, but I feel strongly about the quality of undergraduate education. There are many days I spend the entire day meeting with students."

"My toughest problem is finding time for the research end of my work." Bulterman has found that of the undergraduates he employs in his research, "about 50 percent of them are of real help to me. About 20 to 30 percent are very strong. And the others—well, it's a net gain for them, and that's fine. We don't have undergraduate students here simply to serve as slaves to research projects."

continued on page 40

Prof. David Cooper, associate director of LEMS, and research assistant Judy Sockut Silverman '67 at work in the LEMS graphic room.



James Spencer '87 built his first robot at age thirteen

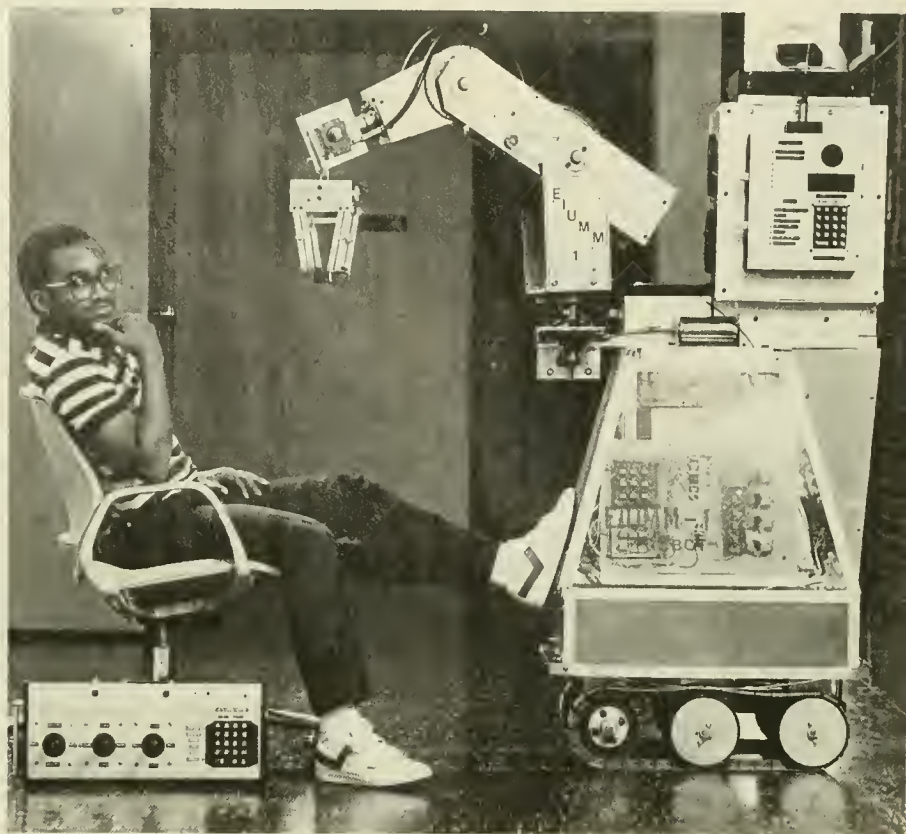
When James Spencer '87 was young, he played with erector sets and Lego—games that let him *build* things. "If anything broke in our house, I'd try to fix it," he recalls. "Then I started taking things apart that still worked! That's when my parents bought me kits."

The movie *Star Wars* gave new direction to Spencer's interest. "I became fascinated with robots. I wanted to build a robot that could emulate human motion." So, at age thirteen, he built one. But it could only be operated by means of an "umbilical cord" with hand-held controls. As a junior at Brooklyn Technical High School, Spencer began building a better robot. He displaced a ping-pong table and took over a third-floor room in his family's home. Two years of scrounging for surplus parts and metal, and painstaking work with a drill press, hacksaw, and screwdrivers, resulted in "EIUMM," a.k.a. the Experimental Individual Universal Mobile Manipulator.

EIUMM is imposing-looking at five-foot, ten inches tall and 355 pounds. It has a crane-like single arm that can turn, twist, and grasp. It rolls along on tank-like treads that can turn on a dime. Powered by a Diehard marine battery, it can be operated with remote controls at a distance of up to a quarter-mile. And it's a winner: EIUMM won first prize for its creator in a nationwide student science competition sponsored by the National Security Agency in February. (Another Brown student, Angela Harris '85, took second prize for designing a bit-slice computer.)

Spencer brought EIUMM to Brown with him. At first the robot stayed in modest quarters: a maintenance room. But Spencer brought the machine up to LEMS earlier this semester, and EIUMM has found a home among more intelligent, computer-based machinery.

Spencer has bigger plans. The engineering major will begin working



James Spencer and his robot, EIUMM, in the hallway outside LEMS.

on an independent study project under Harvey Silverman next fall. "I'll be starting on another robot, an intelligent one," he says. "This one is just a mechanical accomplishment." He expects it may be a three-year project, costing anywhere from close to \$100,000 to a quarter-million dollars. "It will move on its own, have basic artificial intelligence, voice recognition. It will be able to scan a room and recognize patterns and objects; to carry out commands; to interact with human beings.

"They're doing a lot of research here in LEMS," Spencer adds. "By the time I've finished the mechanical stuff on the new robot, I feel the other components—speech and image recognition, for example—will be on a higher level, and I'll apply them to the robot. This could be one of the first robots with speech recognition. It will have a manipulator [hand and arm apparatus] that can recognize what kind of object it's picking up."

His project advisor, says Spencer, is "really excited. But Professor Silverman is also concerned with my getting my other course work done. He'll say to me, 'James, I haven't seen you around

here in a while—and that's good! It means you're getting your work done.' He's interested in *me*, not just in LEMS."

Spencer hopes to get a doctorate in computerized control systems someday. In the meantime, he'll be working for IBM this summer, writing programs for robotic arms. And for the next three years, you can bet he'll be hanging around LEMS a lot.

A.D.



Prof. Dick Bulterman (seated at desk) holds a bi-weekly evening project meeting with independent study students in his office.

Demand for independent-study or research-assistant positions in LEMS is high among engineering undergraduates. That's good for LEMS: "We can be very selective," notes Bulterman. Says Silverman, "We use measures to exclude, unfortunately, students we think won't be successful in this setting. There are people who can do independent studies, and those who can't. We are not babysitters."

Indeed, the students one observes at work in LEMS are purposeful and confident. Carl Beckman '84 is bent over a work table, wrapping orange wires on a board to create what appears to be the web of a deranged spider. But there's a method to this seeming madness: A computer printout of a program tells him where each wire is placed. Michael Levy '85 is creating graphics in the next room, using an old video-game screen as a monitor. "This is all student-built hardware," Silverman says proudly, pointing to the monitor and the microcomputer it connects to.

"Taka" Takamura, a master's-degree candidate from Japan, came to LEMS to work on robotics. In soft, halting English, he explains his re-

search: "I am interested in the mechanics of using computers." He wrote mathematical equations that would allow a robot arm to take objects from one point to another, and tested them on "Rhino," a mechanized arm that Takamura describes as "a kind of sophisticated toy, with six motors." He spent every day in the LEMS lab last summer as well as several days a week first semester, testing his program. "This semester I wrote my thesis. That was almost as hard as the math!" Takamura jokes, alluding to his difficulties with written English.

Ken Robbins and Joe King, the music synthesizer collaborators, are so excited about their project their sentences tumble into one another as they talk. King, a computer science major, wrote the software, and Robbins, an engineering major specializing in computer engineering, built the hardware. "This board," says King, pointing to a slab of circuitry, "can handle the complexity of sixteen real instruments." He punches at a terminal keyboard. "You can choose the scale you want from a menu; for instance, you can go from our twelve-tone scale to the Chinese pentatonic scale." He demonstrates; a

foreign-sounding note progression emanates from a speaker.

"Both of us are musical hackers!" Robbins exclaims. They've been working on the project since their freshman year, after Robbins built a small synthesizer from a kit and realized, "Wait a minute, we can do this better." They did research on music synthesis, talked to music-store salespeople, and studied computer science and electronics. "People in the industry say the most important thing for a student is to have done a project," King says. "We've done this from beginning to end," adds Robbins. "This is all original stuff. A lot of people in school build one small project, and that's it. With something like this, you see the overall project as well as the little details." "This project," says King, "gave us a better idea of why we're studying things, of how the theories work."

Bill Jackson of BURF notes that some faculty feel such practical courses are "temporal. When the fads change in ten years, the students won't

have a basis of knowledge to apply to them. But I think the fundamental requirements of the engineering degree will prevent that. In my view, you can't be a good engineering department if you don't have some practical applications. Students are at a disadvantage if they don't get their hands on a wrench."

"LEMS is carrying on the academic orientation of the division," agrees Bulterman. "We have a good understanding of the theoretical world, and as good an understanding of the practical world. We don't have to be apologetic about teaching real-world skills."

Real-world skills have immediate advantages for the facility, too. The laboratory has started an Industrial Affiliates Program, in which a target group of about ten industries—both local and national—will become involved with LEMS in a number of ways: providing funding for graduate fellowships and special research, supporting cooperative research, and possibly, receiving some of LEMS's expertise. Already industry has played a large role in getting LEMS off the ground: Digital Equipment supplied a grant for the VAX computer, and Analog Devices, Inc., supports undergraduate student research at a rate of \$150,000 over five years. "We want people [in industry] to realize LEMS is a good place to put funds," says Bulterman. "Finding good people in this field is tough. Through affiliation with LEMS, companies will become more known to students."

Unless he is out teaching a class, Harvey Silverman is a pervasive presence at LEMS. His voice echoes in the adjacent hallway; one moment he is sitting at a table expounding on theory with a group of graduate students, the next he is checking supply inventories with Arpie Kaloustian. He delights in showing off the latest contraption in the speech-recognition area of the lab (*his* area); he has dubbed the new database machine a "LEMStrument." "Harvey is an exciting person," says Kaloustian. "He's very bubbly, and very knowledgeable. He's seldom wrong about anything. I'd like to beat him someday, but so far I haven't!"

"Harvey gets things done," adds Dick Bulterman. "He's delightfully abrasive. Even people who don't like him respect his enthusiasm and what he's trying to do. He's a character. And he's become the focal point for the

whole group at LEMS, in a very positive way."

Silverman himself utters what is perhaps the understatement of the year: "I'm very gung-ho," he agrees. "LEMS is going to be at the leading edge of research. We're going to keep the money coming in." His rapid-fire manner of speaking and his attire—open-necked, short sleeve oxford shirt; khaki pants; crepe-soled shoes—are casual, but Silverman's mind is intense and purposeful. A plastic sign bordered in orange sits prominently on his desk. In Hebrew characters it spells "THINK."

"Our objective here was never to build an empire. This is just a place to do what we want. And there's something new every day, and good people to talk to. People like Arpie—he has so much enthusiasm. His credentials weren't the best of all the applicants for that job, but I hired him right away, and he's done a veoman's job. He comes in early, leaves late, comes in on weekends. He has spirit. And that's something that's hard to convey."

It is something easy to find, however, on the third floor of Barus and Holley.

VENTURE

continued

possible job leads," explains Williams. "Our antennae are up all the time. When something's hot, like the David Letterman Show, for instance, we think about approaching it for a possible job. If we don't have a contact, we try to figure out who to get in touch with and write letters introducing them to the program. We spend a lot of time going after new, unique possibilities and in the process we find out about internships already existing. We use students, employers we're already working with, alumni, television, newspapers—anything, for tips."

One job Williams is especially pleased to have roped is one with Henson Associates as an apprentice puppetmaker. "I was visiting some Brown friends for Christmas dinner in Brooklyn. A friend of theirs was along who is a major puppetmaker for the Muppets. He mentioned that Henson Associates was looking for a quality reliable source for apprentices without wanting to spread the word all over the country. After a little hammering-out, we swung it. We've placed two apprentices there, unfortunately none from Brown. This

job lets students be an integral part of the creative process with a major international company."

Williams says that in the early years the Venture program was heavily weighted with jobs in education, environmental work, human services, and public interest groups. "Economic forces and the current administration have combined to make those jobs much fewer and farther between. Now we've shifted focus to science research, business, publishing, and the arts."

"One special interest of mine now is to make this program more accessible to minorities. For many reasons—cultural, social, and financial—minorities don't make use of taking time off. There is a social stigma to 'dropping out.' And there is often such a tremendous drive for minorities to get in, and stay to get what they're here to get, that to break that up enters some uncertainties into the equation."

"There are more things to an education than on-campus stuff. Sometimes it's just inertia at Brown that keeps you going."

—former Venture student

It's the students who keep us all sane here," says Susan Stroud. "You meet these kids when they are confused and not sure what they are doing here, and then you see the changes when they come back. A lot of times they will say that being independent—being something other than a student—was the best part of their Venture experience. If you're nineteen years old and you're not a student, what are you? These students are put in a different situation from academia, where other skills are being tested, and it's very affirming."

"Leave-taking reaffirms the importance and value of a liberal education," says Romer. "Students are able to see the difference in the working world between the person who has a liberal education, and one who has a vocational education. I think leave-taking reinforces energy back into the University as to what a liberal arts education is all about."

"Do it. And don't look back."

—former Venture student

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A potpourri of alumni activities

A celebration in New York City

The Brown Bear Awards, presented each year during the Commencement exercises, are the highest honors the Associated Alumni of Brown University can bestow. What may not be widely known is that the award was created and first presented, in 1940, by the Brown Club of New York.

In commemoration of this, the club held a "Celebration of Honors" on Valentine's Day. Present were thirteen Brown Bear recipients, the widows of two others, nine former Brown Club presidents, five former presidents of the Pembroke Club of New York (now merged with the Brown Club), President Howard Swearer and other University officers, and members of the club.

One hundred and eighteen alumni and alumnae have been honored with the award. According to a short history of the award prepared for the occasion by Chet Worthington '23, former editor of this magazine and himself a Brown Bear recipient (in 1962), the idea for the award was probably Ralph Palmer's

'10. He was president of the New York club in 1940 and, Chet writes, "if Ralph was not the only member of the 'committee' with respect to the award, he was at least an influential, if not dominant, member of it."

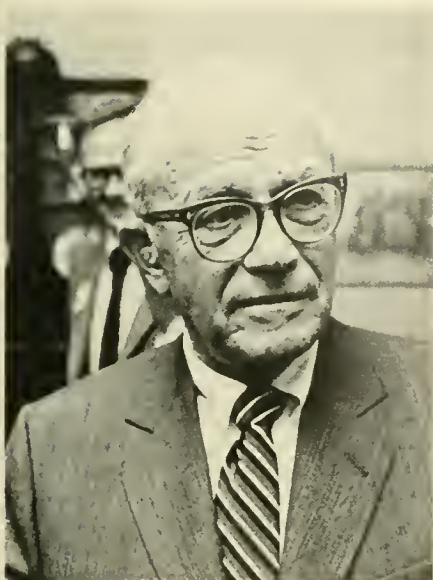
The philosophy for the award was to recognize those alumni who, in the words of the University Charter of 1764, had proved themselves "duly qualified for discharging the Offices of Life with usefulness and reputation."

The first three recipients were Dr. Moses L. Crossley '09, director of research, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, a leading figure in contemporary chemotherapy, a University trustee, and president of the Associated Alumni; Dr. John H. Morrissey '09, a distinguished surgeon and urologist; and Karl D. Gardner '13, president of W.T. Grant Company and a University trustee. They were each presented a six-inch bronze Brown bear modeled after the original statue in front of Marvel Gymnasium.

The New York club presented the

One of the early Brown Bear winners, Frederick Rohlf's '26 received his 'Bear' in 1952 from Associated Alumni President Dwight Colley '18.





Among the award winners present were Ed Sulzberger '29 and Bob Cronan '31.

awards again in 1941 and 1942, but then suspended the practice during the remaining World War II years. By then the Associated Alumni thought the idea such a good one that the national organization asked to add the awards to its program. The New York club acceded to the request, and in 1946, the awards became part of the Associated Alumni. A document adopted at the time specified that the award shall be presented "to one or more alumni as a recognition of outstanding personal service rendered to the University over a period of years. In selecting the

Marguerite Rohlf's '28 talks with President Swearer at the celebration.



award, neither financial aid given the University nor achievement in the fields of business or professions is to be considered."

The selection broke with precedent in 1972 when it awarded the first Brown Bear to an alumna, Doris M. Stapelton '28. Each year since, an alumna has been among those honored.

A permanent display of Brown Bear statuettes has been set up in the Brown Club quarters. Those on display honored Gardner, Palmer, Quentin Reynolds '24, Frederick H. Rohlf's '26 (whose widow, Marguerite Hager Rohlf's '28, was present at the celebration), Jeffrey S. Granger '13 (whose widow, Caroline, was present), Norma Caslowitz Munves '54 (current president of the club), and H. Stanton Smith '21.

Brown Bear winners present were Walter Adler '18, Robert V. Cronan '31 (a past president of the club who gave the audience a short history of the Brown Bear Award), Jay W. Fidler '43, John E. Flemming '33, Joseph F. Lockett '42, Teresa Gagnon Mellone '39, Gavin A. Pitt '38, Harold G. Rogers '27, Henry D. Sharpe, Jr. '45, Edward Sulzberger '29, Richard L. Walsh '37, Dorothy Williams Wells '52, and Phyllis Baldwin Young '45.

Appearing on the program besides Cronan were President Swearer, who spoke of the importance to the University of its alumni, and John E. Liebmann '41, director of the Development Office's New York office, who put the program together.

Brown Club of Phoenix is rising from the ashes

We've received the following note from Mike O'Neil '73, new president of the Brown Club of Phoenix:

"Contrary to popular perceptions, the Brown Club of Phoenix is alive and well, or at least attempting to be so. Elected at a recent organizational meeting, Mike O'Neil, the new club president, took the first steps toward reactivating the club by sending out membership forms and an interest survey to alumni in the area.

"Any alumni in the Phoenix area who are interested in club activities and did not receive the mailing should contact Mike at 418 East Erie Drive, Tempe, Arizona 85282 or by calling (602) 894-6728 or (602) 967-4441."

Support group for Pembroke Center

A Council of the Pembroke Center Associates has been formed, according to Nancy Duke Lewis Professor of History Joan W. Scott, who is also director of the Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women. The new council will focus its program and activities on alumnae and alumni participation in the work of the Pembroke Center, which was established by the Corporation in 1981.

The council is one result of the response to an invitation last August to become a member of the Pembroke Center Associates. More than 350 alumni and alumnae have given their financial support and expressed an interest in active participation in the center.

Trustee emerita Christine Dunlap Farnham '48 is serving as the first chairwoman of the council. Other members are Dorcas A. Baker '78, Ruth Wade Cerjanec '33, Sheryl B. Chapman '71, Judith Korey Charles '45, Anne Jones Compton '60, Jean E. Howard '70, Polly Welts Kaufman '51, Elizabeth G. Kenyon '39, Frances T. Rutter '41, Doris Hopkins Stapelton '28, Judith Cameron Whittaker '59, Margery Goddard Whiteman '64, and Ruth Harris Wolf '41. Board of Fellows members Nancy L. Buc '65 and Ruth Burt Ekstrom '53 are advisors. Professor Scott, Associate Pembroke Center Director Elizabeth Weed '73 Ph.D., and Staff Director Barbara Anton are also members.

THE CLASSES

by Peter Mandel

24 Plans are completed for celebrating our 60th and last official reunion, at which we expect to see about twenty of our old friends at a luncheon at Laura Carr's on Saturday and a buffet at the new home of our president on Sunday.

Best wishes to our class president, *Betty Young Jeffers*, who became Mrs. Edward Winsor in January. Mr. Winsor (Dartmouth '24) is a lawyer in the firm of Edwards and Angell. The two knew each other in high school and renewed acquaintance recently. Betty was formerly married to the late *Theodore R. Jeffers* '23. The Winsors are living at 237 Irving Ave. in Providence. Congratulations to both.

25 *Parkman Sayward*, Evergreen, Colo., writes: "Looking forward to our 60th in '85."

26 *William A. Kupe*, Montgomery, Ala., reports: "I am still playing golf at Bonnie Crest Country Club and going to Indian Rocks Beach, Fla., to fish with friends in the Gulf of Mexico. Also, I am still the lobbyist for the Alabama Retired State Employees Association and am on the legislative committee for the American Association of Retired Persons. I appreciated *Danny Grubbs* contacting me when passing through Montgomery."

Elon J. Notley, Vero Beach, Fla., writes: "We still visit Puerto Plata, in the Dominican Republic, four or five times a year. Other activities: Veterans Counsel, American Red Cross, Pension and Insurance Committee, Indian River Memorial Hospital, some golf, etc."

27 Dr. *Samuel Pritzker*, Providence, has been retired for the past ten years. He is enjoying good health and hobbies—golf, painting, fishing.

Mary Emerson Sweet, Warwick, R.I., expects to visit India and Sri Lanka this year.

28 *George M. Schlegel*, Douglas, Ga., who retired as a school administrator in 1972, has served as mayor of Douglas, two terms as a senator in the original Georgia Silver Haired Legislature, and is now chairman of the AARP Georgia State Legislative Committee, which works to improve conditions for the elderly.

29 The reunion committee of the women's class of '29 has completed the arrangements for the weekend of May 25-28 and is delighted that many have already indicated plans to return. Class headquarters for registration will be at Gardner House on George Street. The activities will include the Brown Bear Buffet on Friday evening, and on Saturday, lunch at the Faculty Club, a buffet at Maddock Alumni Center, and the Pops Concert in the evening. On Monday following Commencement we will be guests of the University at the Fifty-Plus Luncheon at the Refectory. There will be no charge for housing on campus, and the Campus Dance on Friday evening will also be gratis.

Ethel Martus Lawther, Wrightsville Beach, N.C., reports: "I enjoy the *Alumni Monthly* very much. It was a lovely fall and early winter on this southern coast. Early December brought days in the 70s. My husband and I are hoping to attend his 65th reunion at Westminster College and my 55th at Brown."

Eric Wendelin, Santa Barbara, Calif., writes: "Having sold my residence, I am installed for the next few months in an apartment. I hope to attend my 55th class reunion next May and then proceed on a trip of several months to Europe."

31 *Cecil E. Roche*, Montclair, N.J., reports: "My wife and I traveled to Greece, Turkey, Salt Lake City, Denver, and Boulder, Colo., during the year and vacationed on Nantucket. We did family genealogical research at Salt Lake. Have been

in contact with classmates *Bill Schulz*, *Dick Howland*, and *Clint Williams*."

33 The women of '33 send their sympathy to *Billie Shea McChug*, co-chairman of our 50th reunion, on the death of her husband, John, on Dec. 23. John was an enthusiastic member of all our reunions and we shall miss him.

At a reunion committee meeting in December at President *Ethel Lalonde Savio's* home, the women of '33 decided that we should have a mini-reunion every year from now on. We expect to meet near Commencement, so that class members from out of state will find it worthwhile to attend Commencement.

Bella Skolnick Krovitz and her husband celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary last June 7, shortly after Commencement. They have one son and two grandchildren. Bella remains active, serving on many boards and committees. The couple lives at 165 Warren Ave., Wollaston, Mass. 02170.

34 *Ralph L. Foster, Jr.*, Albany, Texas, writes: "Plan to join my classmates for our 50th in May!"

37 *Margaret Boyd Smead*, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "Current volunteer interests are best exemplified by my recent election to two boards of directors—of the Tennessee Opera Association and the WPLN-VIPs (public broadcasting station). I just may be the oldest continuous volunteer at Vanderbilt Medical Center and at Cheekwood (botanical gardens and fine arts center)—further proof that '37 Pembroke's are still active."

38 Dr. *Reevan J. Novogrod*, Brooklyn Heights, N.Y., says, "Greetings! All goes well on and off the job."

39 *Hugh G. Bushell*, Cheshire, Conn., reports: "I retired in October 1982, after thirty-five years with what used to be the Anaconda Company's (now Arco Metals) general office engineering department."

40 *Roy E. Hunt* has retired after twenty-four years in New York City as an executive search consultant, initially with Booz Allen & Hamilton and most recently

with Spencer Stuart & Associates. He and his wife, Jeanette, will remain in Armonk, N.Y., with summers on Lake George in the Adirondacks.

41 *George Axelrod*, Newtonville, Mass., writes: "Just received 1983 New England Tennis Rankings. I am #3 in the Senior Tennis category. I also participated in the Friendship Cup against Canada at Middlebury College in June 1983. I won both my singles matches."

Wallace Davis, Oak Ridge, Tenn., reports: "I am retiring after more than thirty-nine years with Union Carbide in the field of nuclear energy. Like many of my peers, I expect to be so active as to wonder how I ever could take time off to work for a living."

The Rev. *Miles Renear*, Cayucos, Calif., writes that "in June of 1983 I resigned from California state service after thirty-one years as Protestant chaplain at Metropolitan State Hospital in Los Angeles County and Atascadero State Hospital in San Luis Obispo County. After a three-week vacation in England with my family (in the course of which we visited my grandfather's birthplace), I began a new career as half-time pastoral assistant at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in San Luis Obispo. For the past year, I have also been serving as consultant to the clergy-search committee of St. Luke's Church, Atascadero."

Natalie Rosen Seigle is assistant professor of business communications at Providence College. She writes that "my college-level textbook, *Dynamics of Business Communications*, was published by Grid Publishing, Inc., of Columbus, Ohio, last November."

42 The class will resume holding its annual off-year Commencement reception for returning classmates, friends, and Lenny Hone. It will be held in the Barker Room of Gardner House on George Street at 2 p.m. on Sunday, May 27. All classmates are invited.

John M. Sapinsley, Providence, reports that he has fully recovered from last year's bizarre skiing injury. The Joint Council Professor of Economics and Management at Rhode Island College, he was appointed visiting professor at Brown to teach the Engineering 9 course while Prof. Barrett Hazeltine is on leave. "Engine 9" is the only management course at Brown.

43 *John B. Price* and *Alicia Hemmalin* were married on Nov. 3 at the First Unitarian Church of Providence. John is treasurer of the class of '43 men and treasurer of the Brown Faculty Club.

44 *Robert W. Elsner*, Fairbanks, Alaska, writes: "I am a professor of marine science at the University of Alaska. My research interest is marine biology—especially physiology of marine mammals."

Virginia Johnson Risdon, Branchville, N.J., reports: "I retired on Jan. 1, 1983, from elementary school teaching after twenty-five years. Daughter Ruth (Blair Academy, Grinnell College A.B., Georgia State University M.B.A.) is in Atlanta—good reason for going south occasionally!"

45 *William A. Carroll*, Greensboro, N.C., writes: "I have been elected president of the Greensboro Branch of the English-Speaking Union, which is being formed. We received our charter from the national headquarters at a dinner on Jan. 31. I continue to be on the faculty of Guilford College."

George A. Levine and his wife, *Barbara Bennett Levine* (see GS), have moved into the new Townhouse condominium built on the East Side of Providence—site of the former John Howland Elementary School, 183 Laurel Ave., Providence 02906.

Phyllis Baldwin Young, Larchmont, N.Y., reports: "My son, *Andrew*, is a freshman at Brown this year. My husband is the John L. Dohr Professor at Columbia University Law School."

46 *Richard M. Seidlitz*, Pound Ridge, N.Y., has been elected a vice president of the investment banking firm of Morgan Stanley & Company.

48 *Elmer M. Fiery*, Wyckoff, N.J., was recently elected chairman of the board of the National Wholesale Druggists Association. Elmer is vice president of Bergen Brunswick Corporation, a health services company.

49 *Phyllis Bogardus Billhuber*, Annapolis, Md., is captain of the Annapolis USTA Women's Tennis Team and is active in other local tennis tournaments.

Hope Tooker Bradbury, Utica, N.Y., is an elementary school teacher who

also directs children's theatre and does volunteer work at a children's mental hospital. She has been elected a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, the international society for female educators. Daughter Jane, formerly with the Alaskan Repertory Theatre, now lives in Roslyn Heights, L.I.; daughter Laura lives in Courtland, N.Y.; son Dean is in Boulder, Colo.; and son Bill is at Cornell working on a Ph.D. in music composition. Hope plans to attend the 35th reunion. "I'm sure looking forward to this," she says.

Eleanor Galkin Graham, Cranston, R.I., has been a social worker in the Cranston public school system for fifteen years.

Mary Dure Johnson, Akron, Ohio, is a part-time real estate agent. She is conservation chairman of the Akron Garden Club, a member of the Women's Board of Akron City Hospital, and a member of the Akron Blossom Women's Committee, which she also has served as chairman. She and her husband, Alan (Harvard '47, Harvard Law '49), spend time at their place in South Conway, N.H., to ski in the winter and mountain-climb in summer.

Helvi Olen Moyer, South Windsor, Conn., is an assistant chief supervisor with The Travelers Insurance Company. She is a Fellow of the Life Management Institute. Helvi has two grown sons—James, who is 31 and married, and Paul, 29. Her husband is *Robert Moyer* (see '50).

Daniel Siegel, Westport, Conn., is president of Mica Corporation. The company plans to move from Stamford to Stratford, Conn., during this year.

Lee Brendlinger Smith, Lansdale, Pa., is chairman of the Township Fund of United Way, coordinator for Bloodmobiles, and is active in church work. She also enjoys painting Pennsylvania Dutch frakturs and playing golf. Lee has five children, all college graduates, and one grandchild. One son is a wood craftsman with his own business; a daughter and a son are in their own gold jewelry business; another daughter is a disk jockey and is involved in television production work; and another son is in sales.

50 *Thomas J. Brown* is president and chief executive officer of RCL Industries, Inc., an environmental engineering firm in Beverly, Mass., which manufactures electrochemical treatment equipment designed to clarify wastewater in food processing, metal plating, paper, chemical and tannery industries, plus

sewage treatment plants. He is also conducting research to power RCL's equipment using amorphous silicon and hydrogen from sea water.

Peter R. Cruise, Providence, writes: "My architectural firm, Kent, Cruise & Partners, has recently finished design work on the United States Naval Justice School in Newport, R.I."

June Brenner Judson, Boston, reports: "I have just received a grant from the Massachusetts Arts Lottery to produce a two-person show, *Man & Woman, An Intimate Entertainment*, about relationships between men and women through the ages. In the past year, I have received additional Cambridge Arts Council grants for my project, *Theatre in Process*—workshop productions of new plays by Boston area playwrights."

Robert Moyer, South Windsor, Conn., is chief underwriter at The Travelers Insurance Company. His wife is *Helvi Olen Moyer* (see '49).

Dr. Barry F. Schwartz is practicing urology in Queens, N.Y. His son, *Henry*, is a freshman at Brown.

51 *Capt. Frederic C. Caswell, Jr.*, USN, writes: "Still located in Taipei, Taiwan, with the American Institute in Taiwan (since May 1982). Expect to remain at least until May 1986."

Robert L. Warsh, Loudonville, N.Y., is president of Little Folks Shops, a division of the U.S. Shoe Corporation. He is operating the division out of Albany, N.Y.

Albert D. Wood, Great Falls, Va., reports: "My current position is head of the mechanics division of the Office of Naval Research, where I am responsible for administration of the Navy's basic research program in fluid mechanics, structural and solid mechanics, propulsion and energetic materials. The major portion of the division's budget supports research in the nation's colleges and universities, including Brown."

52 *Benjamin D. Berkman, Jr.*, Decatur, Ga., writes: "I am corporate marketing manager for PMS Consolidated, a manufacturer of specialty colors and chemicals in Atlanta."

53 *Lyle E. Bourne, Jr.*, Boulder, Colo., tells us: "On September 1, 1983, I gave up my position as director of the Institute of Cognitive Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, to become chairperson

of the department of psychology here."

Dr. Alan H. Goldberg and his wife, *Iris*, of Shorewood, Wis., report the birth of their first child, a daughter, *Meredith Hope*, on Nov. 29.

Frederic L. Sjoström, Jr., Fort Walton Beach, Fla., reports: "As of Dec. 2, 1982, Frederic and Kathryn are grandparents. Lauren Elizabeth, now 1, is the 'most beautiful daughter' of the Sjöströms' oldest daughter, Gretchen, and her husband, Capt. Richard Morrill, USMC."

Yvonne Davies Tropp, Mamaroneck, N.Y., has been promoted to vice president and director of marketing for the Investment Counsel Department of the Bank of New York.

55 *Henry M. Kelleher*, Scituate, Mass., writes: "Son *Jim* is in the Brown Medical Program after graduating from MIT. *Brian* is a junior at Brown, and *Tom* is a sophomore at Amherst College."

56 *Dr. Peter M. Shutkin*, Stamford, Conn., writes: "I am proud to have two children at Brown: *Kathie* '85 and *Bill* '87. I've been appointed NASP regional director for Connecticut and Rhode Island. Have been vice president of the board of trustees of The New Canaan Country School and chairman of The Horizons Program, a summer educational and recreational experience for 170 inner-city kids from lower Fairfield County."

Sheldon P. Siegel, Allentown, Pa., has been re-elected to a third term as chairman of the Pennsylvania Public TV Network Operations Committee. He also serves as a member of the State TV Commission. His wife, *Lolly* (Wellesley '57), has been named to the Kutztown State University board of trustees.

John P. Wiley, Vestal, N.Y., has been named senior engineer, advanced packaging operations, at IBM Endicott. John joined the company in 1956 at Kingston, N.Y., and transferred to Endicott in 1961. He has held various positions since then.

57 Class President *Jane Goldshine Kolber* writes: "The sympathy of the class is extended to *Judith Griswold Hicks* on the death of her husband, *James Hicks*, on Aug. 14, 1983. Last May, Judy opened a bookstore, *Village Books*, in Olde Mistick Village. David, a senior at Lehigh University, is majoring in civil engineering; *Melissa* is a junior at the University of

Vermont in the pure math department; and *Seth* is in the eighth grade. *Judy* is living at 25 West Mystic Ave., Mystic, Conn. 06355.

George C. Bitting, Clayton, Mo., reports: "My daughter, *CC*, graduated from Middlebury in the class of '83, and now lives in Boston. *George, Jr.*, is a sophomore at SMU in Dallas, and son *Christopher* is a junior at St. Louis Country Day School. South Ranch Oil Company, Inc., which I founded in 1974, and in which Brown University has an investment, is pulling out of the recent crash which destroyed many independent oil companies, and is now drilling in central Oklahoma and west Texas."

Eugenie Loupret Martin is a partner in Katz Martin Associates, career and management consultants in New York City. Her firm assists individuals in career direction and more effective job search campaigns, and works with corporations on staff development, outplacement training, business planning, and marketing. *Alexander* is 11, and *Cecilia* is 8. Her address: 540 Main St., Apt. 130, Roosevelt Island, N.Y. 10044.

58 *Judith Katz Block*, Highland Park, Ill., tells us: "I am program coordinator for Alternative-Adult Day Service. The program serves ten Chicago area suburbs and provides a therapeutic, secure environment for handicapped older adults. It is sponsored by Northern Suburban Special Recreation and the Highland Park Hospital."

Harry L. Snyder, Radford, Va., has been appointed to the R.H. Boyle Chair in Industrial Engineering and Operations Research at Virginia Tech.

Lloyd R. Wackerling, Evanston, Ill., writes: "My daughter, *Nadja*, is a member of the class of '86."

59 It's the big one! Our 25th reunion is May 25-28 over the long Memorial Day Weekend—the first long weekend reunion under the new academic calendar. Figures. '59 always was a "first-ever" kind of class. And we will continue its leadership tradition by setting the mark with a class gift of \$1 million! Reunion Co-chairmen *Jim Holsing*, *Vicky Santopietro Lederberg*, *Eleanor Levinson Lewis*, and their committee of forty classmates report more than 400 responses for our 25th Yearbook. Let's walk through the Gates together again.

John F. Bennett, Jr., Plantation, Fla., writes: "I am co-owner of building material companies in Fort Lauderdale,

Miami, and West Palm Beach. We have lived in the Fort Lauderdale area since 1970."

James J. Hoking, Longmeadow, Mass., reports: "I have just been named to the panel of judges for the annual Eastern Wine Competition. Judges will critically review 800 wines from the U.S. and Canada east of the Rockies."

Jane Kates Pincus has been revising her women's health book, *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, "along with our core collective of eleven women and about 400 others who have written, criticized, added, read, and helped along the way. It came out in January, almost completely redone. My new address: Box 72, Roxbury, Vt. 05669. I am looking forward to the 25th reunion."

Robert S. Rogers, Teaneck, N.J., sends the following news: "As music director of Broadway's *A Chorus Line*, I helped celebrate the record-breaking performance #3,389 on Sept. 29. I'm also music director of an NEA-funded music education project at Symphony Space in New York City, where my wife, Linda, is managing director. We look forward to my 25th in May."

60 *Jane Webbink Goldman*, New York City, writes: "I have been admitted to Bank Street College in the master's program in early childhood education. I am also an assistant kindergarten teacher at Trinity School in Manhattan, where Alexander is in 8th grade and Jeffrey is in 6th grade."

Dr. A. Paul Kelly, Los Angeles, has been promoted to professor of dermatology at King/Drew Medical Center in Los Angeles. He is the author of more than forty-five publications.

61 *Elizabeth Newsom Mohr*, Atlanta, reports a new job and work address: Director of Institutional Advancement, Atlanta College of Art, Atlanta Memorial Arts Center, 1280 Peachtree St. NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30309. Phone: (404) 898-1165.

W. Peter Teagan, Acton, Mass., recently headed a mission to Pakistan to identify policy options in the rural electrification program. This mission was funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

David V. Wallis is operating a marketing and advertising company in Portland, Maine. The name of the company is Marketing.

62 *Brent D. Moore* is president of Hillsdale Co., Inc., in Indianapolis, one of the oldest

nurseries in Indiana (featuring the largest rose gardens in the Midwest). He was recently certified as a landscape architect by the state of Indiana. Brent has an undergraduate degree in botany from Brown, and recently attended landscape design courses at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design.

Susanna Oppen has left Exxon to start her own computer consulting business. Using computer-supported networking, she connects geographically separated groups and organizations that are working on the same project or have common areas of interest. She continues to "enjoy living in New York City."

63 *Dr. Stephen S. Dashef*, Northampton, Mass., writes: "I was recently elected a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association for contributions in the practice and development of psychiatry. My wife, Carolyn, a former English and drama teacher, is now a full-time oil painter and recently received a master's degree from Smith College in art education. We took a trip through France last summer with our three daughters, enjoying the art and architecture. We particularly enjoyed exploring the cave drawings and sculpture in the Dordogne region of the country."

Lawrence Gross, Great Neck, N.Y., has been reelected to a second term as president of the Great Neck board of Education. He was first elected to the board in 1981 and has been president since July 1982. Larry writes that he is still working with classmate *Richard Hirsch* at Welbilt Corporation in Masspeth, N.Y. The company recently acquired three additional food service equipment manufacturing companies. They are busy assimilating these new businesses and looking for additional ways to expand their involvement in the food service equipment industry.

Emily Park Scharf, New York City, writes: "I am in my eleventh year of teaching English at Trinity School in Manhattan. I have also been principal of the Middle School there for three years."

Stanley M. Welsh has accepted the position of senior patent and trademark attorney with the Ashland Oil Company at their international headquarters in Ashland, Ky. He and his wife, Mimi (Jackson College '65), a general surgeon, and their two young sons (David, 2 years, Stephen, 5 months) live in Ashland.

64 *W. Richard Ulmer*, Huntington Beach, Calif., has been appointed senior vice president, United States Operations, for Allergan Pharmaceuticals. Allergan, based in Irvine, Calif., is the eye and skin care products division of Smith Kline Beckman Corporation.

65 *Leslie A. Blatt*, Maplewood, N.J., writes: "My family and I are moving to New York City in December. I'll be working as editorial producer for 'ABC World News Tonight with Peter Jennings.'"

Robert J. Carlson is president of Instrument Specialty Company, located at 5815 "C" Schumacher, Houston, Texas 77057. Office phone: (713) 783-3798. "We design and fabricate instrument panels."

Roger M. Deitz, New York City, reports: "I am a member of the board of governors of the Ethical Culture Schools in New York (which include The Fieldston School) and continue to teach securities and aviation law at SUNY-Buffalo as well as conduct a full-time practice of law in New York."

Karen L. Horny, Evanston, Ill., received the "Distinguished Alumnus Award" from the School of Library Science at the University of Michigan in April 1983.

Dr. Kenneth A. Klein, Franklin, Wis., is a radiation oncologist practicing in Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha, Wis. He and his wife, Ann, have two sons, Jeff, 4, and Michael, 2. In his spare time he lifts weights. He has kept up a close friendship with his college roommate, *Michael J. Rosen* '66.

Robert S. Pace writes: "I am serving as deputy political counsellor at our embassy in Ankara, Turkey. My assignment here, which I am enjoying very much, will conclude in mid-1985—after which I will probably be reassigned to another overseas post."

66 *Phil Blake*, controller of Madison (Wis.) Newspapers, Inc., since 1979, has been named general manager there. Madison Newspapers publishes the *Wisconsin State Journal* and *The Capital Times*.

Barbara A. Colmer writes: "I work for Citibank, N.A. as an assistant vice president in the North American Banking Group's Professional Training Center. I develop training programs for corporate relationship managers. I've been at Citibank since 1972. In '72 I earned an M.B.A. from Columbia. I live at 333 East 30th St., New York, N.Y. 10016."

Philip E. Guldeman, Los Angeles, is now the partner responsible for coordinating Peat Marwick Mitchell & Company's Far Western Region financial institution management consulting practice.

Ron Holmberg and his wife, Carol, of Fairfield, Conn., report the birth of their second child, Jeffrey Michael, on Nov. 21, 1982. "His sister, Jessica, is doing fine," they write.

Clifford B. LePage, Wyomissing, Pa., writes that he recently ran the Harrisburg Marathon and was looking forward to the Boston Marathon in April. "Wife, Eileen, elected to Wyomissing Area School Board. Sons, Clifford and Alex, are soccer players in eighth and fourth grade, respectively."

67 *Richard C. Bollow* reports: "Married Caryn Englander on Aug. 7, 1983, in Milwaukee, Wis. Living with two sons in Downers Grove, Ill. Still practicing law at Jenner & Block in Chicago (business and commercial litigation)."

Elaine Cardall is writing music for Columbia Records. Her address: Box 308, Solebury, Pa. 18963.

68 *Joel P. Bennett*, Washington, D.C., writes: "This spring, Law-Journal Seminars Press will be publishing my 500-page book on winning awards of attorney's fees against the federal government."

J. Stephen Bentz recently transferred to the Chicago area as Midwest regional claim manager for the Providence Washington Insurance Group. "Now living with wife, Debbie, and children, Heidi, John, and James, at 227 Malibu Dr., Bolingbrook, Ill. 60439."

Dr. Stuart A. Jones writes: "Practicing full-time nuclear medicine in Allentown, Pa. Enjoying life with wife Susan and daughter Barbara. Doing computer work (IBM-PC) on the side. Wrote my own language (virtual pilot)!"

Laurie Overby Robinson, Washington, D.C., reports: "My husband, Craig Baab, and I are happy to report the birth of a son, Theodore Overby Baab, on April 28, 1983. Teddy has already shown some interest in Brown—or at least in the Brown University diaper and socks lent him by Bill and Laura Hersh Salganik ('68 and '69)."

69 *Robert C. Devaney* reports: "We've recently moved to Essex Junction, Vt. I was promoted to a district manager with New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Plan on lots of skiing

with sons Bryan and Jeff and wife Betsey. Son number three, Kevin, is only 2, so he'll only be a spectator!"

Christopher H. Hartenau, Washington, D.C., writes: "My wife, Vivian Kriska Hartenau, and I are joying in our first child, Nicholas Harrison Kriska Hartenau, who was born on May 6, 1983."

Dr. Allen H. Heller and his wife, Beth, report the birth of their second child, Richard Arthur, on Oct. 11. Richard joins his brother, David, who is almost 4. Allen and Beth are still living in Dedham, Mass., as Allen continues his research at Children's Hospital in Boston. He is assistant professor of neurology at Harvard Medical School.

John W. Krafft writes: "Moved to Beijing, China, in August to open a representative office for First Interstate Bank of California. My wife, Marilyn, daughter, Emily, and I live in the Jian-guo Hotel."

David Parker and his wife, Ronnie, are living in Manhattan. David is a partner in the law firm of Olshan Grundman & Frome, where he is the head of the litigation department. Ronnie is operations manager at Tape-power and Filmpower Postproductions, a tape and film editing facility.

70 *Mary Mansur* writes that "for the past seven years I have been living in close proximity to the St. Herman of Alaska Monastery, a small Eastern Orthodox community here in the mountains of northern California. After working for the community in various capacities (from tailor to typesetter), for the last three years my efforts have been concentrated on publishing a small monthly newspaper. Located 4 1/2 hours north of San Francisco by car, the monastery welcomes visitors. Those interested may write to me at P.O. Box 1266, Platina, Calif. 96076."

Ross S. McElwee, Cambridge, Mass., is still a visiting lecturer in the department of visual and environmental studies at Harvard. "Am finishing up a series of documentaries (films) on the South to be shown on PBS."

Glenn Morse and *Maureen Quinn* were married in Seaford, N.Y., on Sept. 5, 1982. *Allen Castner*, *Carolyn Morse Jentzer* '73, and *Michael McKone* '74 were members of the wedding party. A strong contingent of Brunonians also joined in the celebration. Glenn is manager-flight crew operating procedures with TWA. Maureen is a reservations training instructor with Delta Airlines. They are living in Wantagh,

N.Y.

Cantor Sarah J. Sager, Shaker Heights, Ohio, writes: "Our daughter, Jennifer Sager Gertman, was born on July 14, 1982. As she reaches one and a half years, we still can't believe how wonderful she is!"

Dr. Steven A. Schonfeld sends this note: "Moved to Baltimore with wife, Nicki, children, Jill, 11, and Jeff, 8, to assume a position at Sinai Hospital as associate director, pulmonary division, and assistant professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine."

71 *Robert L. Abraham* writes: "I am a senior programmer with IBM here in Kingston, N.Y. My wife, Judy, and I have three boys, ages 6, 3, and 1."

Henri Bulterman, Falls Church, Va., reports: "After enjoying four years in the District of Columbia, I am making the transition to 'La Vie En Famille.' New address: 615 Poplar Dr., Falls Church 22046."

Robert P. Clancy, Wayland, Mass., writes that "I'm thoroughly enjoying parenthood and my 2-year-old son, Steven, while learning all about the exciting world of investments in my new job assignment. My wife, Cindy, is doing well in her career change at architectural school."

Thomas T. Hanold returned to Providence after twelve years to join Fleet National Bank in 1982, and now works in Hong Kong as vice president and deputy general manager of Fleet's office there. "Delighted to show any of you my new home town if you're traveling in Asia," he writes.

Curtis H. Jacobsen became an associate last June with the New York City law firm of Spengler Carlson Gubar Brodsky & Frischling.

Rosalyn M. Laudati, Brea, Calif., has just returned from a trip to the People's Republic of China and the Tibetan Autonomous Region. She was selected to join with a group of scholars in a cultural exchange with the Chinese.

William R. Leigh reports: "As of last June, I am now employed by Applix, Inc., of Southboro, Mass., a new startup company specializing in office automation software. On Nov. 14, my wife, Iris, gave birth to our second child, Nathan Currin Leigh."

Janet E. Levy, Charlotte, N.C., tells us: "I am assistant professor of anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. During this spring semester, I am a guest faculty member in the department of archaeology,

University of Leeds, England, and enjoying speaking at many other English universities as well."

Paula Martinez, Huntington Beach, Calif., writes that she received her J.D., cum laude, from Western State University last May. She was admitted to the California bar in December. She is coaching AYSO soccer for her daughter Leah's (age 7) team.

Cyrus L. Miller, Park Hills, Ky., is vice president and cashier at Peoples Liberty Bank in Covington, Ky, a suburb of Cincinnati.

Muriel Johnson Murray writes: "Since March 1982, I have been the director of the State Education Assistance Authority—the agency that administers the Guaranteed Student Loan Program in Virginia. I have bought and am renovating a house in Richmond's Fan District."

Brent Orrico was appointed senior vice president, retail lending, at Washington Mutual Savings Bank in Seattle last October.

72 *Warren E. Avis*, Palm Beach, Fla., writes: "Moved to Palm Beach in 1980 from Michigan by sailing down a 30' sloop in two-and-a-half months. Am currently employed as a litigation attorney."

Stephen A. Bennett, Ventura, Calif., reports: "Spent a pleasant afternoon with *Bob Wieck* and two of his enjoyable daughters at the Indianapolis Children's Museum during the Christmas holidays."

Dr. Vincent C. DiCola, Branford, Conn., has been elected to Fellowship in the American College of Cardiology. Vincent is a graduate of the Yale University School of Medicine and is a clinical instructor in medicine at the Yale School of Medicine.

Dr. Bill Georgis and his wife, Mary Lou, have three children: Gregory, 6, Andrew, 3, and Nicole, 2. He is in private practice in Rockford, Ill., and recently became certified by the American Board of Plastic Surgery.

Stephen A. Glassman, Baltimore, writes: "In addition to my Baltimore office, I have opened an architectural practice in New York City—located at 395 Riverside Dr., 11-A, New York, N.Y. 10025. We are designing, among other projects, a major restaurant in Chicago for *Michael Kilgore '71*, which will be featuring gourmet American cuisine in surroundings reminiscent of the Prairie School of architecture. This restaurant is located in the Windermere Apartment Building, a landmark

structure in Hyde Park across from the Museum of Science and Industry. Michael is attempting (and I am sure he will succeed in his effort) to define the essence of American cooking in its most refined form with the help of a number of nationally prominent restaurateurs. We continue to specialize in custom residential design work, adaptive re-use of existing structures of all types, and interior design."

Bob Joondeph and *Laura Hoffer*, of Portland, Oreg., report the birth of a son, Isaac, on Jan. 4, 1983. Bob is a lawyer in Portland.

John J. Klopacz, New York City, writes: "I'm teaching Latin at The Nightingale-Bamford School in Manhattan."

Ulrich Lachler, Kiel, West Germany, writes that "I am at present working as economist for the Institut für Weltwirtschaft at the University of Kiel."

Thomas Mills reports: "My wife and I moved to Santa Fe, N.M., in September 1981. After serving as general counsel to the New Mexico Energy and Minerals Department, I became associated with the law firm of Stephenson, Carpenter, Crout, and Olmsted in June 1983. I have been active in civic activities and currently serve as vice chairman of the Santa Fe City Planning Commission."

Linda Y. Papermaster, Hermosa Beach, Calif., completed the 1983 Hawaii Ironman Triathlon, which consists of a 2.4-mile swim, 112-mile bicycle, and 26.2-mile run. She continues as vice president, finance, for both Industrial Wire Products Corporation and Industrial Alloys, Inc., and as president of U-Comp.

Peter J. Simon, Boston, "proudly announces the birth of my second child and first daughter, Stephanie Lauren Simon, on Oct. 31."

73 *Martha E. Banks* reports: "I received my Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Rhode Island and, after living in Des Moines and Omaha, have settled in Cleveland, where I am a clinical psychologist at the Brecksville Veterans Administration Medical Center. I am also co-owner of A. Backans Diversified Computer Processing, a software development company. My address is P.O. Box 41187, Brecksville, Ohio 44141."

Stephen B. Dudley and his wife, Mimi, of Guilford, Conn., report the birth of their second daughter, Anne Griffin, on June 11. Her sister, Katherine, is 2.

Peter H. Falk writes: "I am entering my ninth year as an independent art historian researching forgotten American artists from the 19th/early 20th century. Should an artist's collection possess consistently high aesthetic quality it will be considered for publication as a monograph. A recent example is my rediscovery of the marine painter, Milton J. Burns. Mystic Seaport Museum will publish my monograph concurrently with a retrospective exhibition which will run throughout this summer. My wife, Peggy, and I are living with our daughters, Kristen and Kerrin, in Madison, Conn."

Dr. Dana H. Frank, Baltimore, reports: "Have returned to Hopkins after a brief and boring sojourn in central Florida. There is nothing like driving 1,000 miles with a 3-year-old and 1-year-old. We are glad to be back in Baltimore. For those of my classmates in the D.C.-Baltimore area, we'd love to hear from you."

Mark G. Hanson, Palm Springs, Fla., writes that "in 1981, I received a law degree from Boston University and a master's degree from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. After a year of private practice, I am now a law clerk for U.S. District Judge James C. Paine, in West Palm Beach, Fla."

James M. Harris notes: "I'm living in Los Angeles, and I became a partner last summer in the L.A. office of the law firm of Sidley & Austin."

Dr. Deborah Michael Lecky, Gladwyne, Pa., tells us: "I am assistant professor of radiology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and practice angiography at Presbyterian-University of Pennsylvania Medical Center."

Matthew N. Lulich, Orland Park, Ill., writes: "Arlene and I are pleased to announce the birth of our daughter, Amy Christine, on July 25, 1983."

Mark K. Metzger has been named a senior editor of *Inc.* magazine in Boston.

Russell J. Pistone reports: "I have recently moved to Florham Park, N.J., and continue to sell industrial machinery for Ingersoll-Rand Company out of our new Parsippany, N.J., sales office."

Lillian Lim Quon and her husband, Peter, of San Diego, Calif., report the birth of their second son, Jeffrey, on May 9, 1983. "Our oldest son, Peter, is now 3. After spending more than six years with the State Attorney General Criminal Division, I have joined our office's Medi-Cal Fraud Unit as a trial attorney. This past year, I was president of Pan Asian Lawyers of San Di-

ego and an officer with the Asian/Pacific Bar of California."

74 Dr. Roy W. Beck is director of the Neuro-ophthalmology Service of the Kellogg Eye Center of the University of Michigan School of Medicine. Home address: 1280 Barrister, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105.

Dorothea R. Black, Newtonville, Mass., was married to Steve Logowitz on Sept. 25 in Annisquam, Mass. She is production manager at MIT Design Services.

Bob Condon has moved to Denver, Colo., where he is vice president of acquisitions for the Landsing Property Corporation. "The key to the move from San Francisco was an opportunity to open a new office and to take advantage of the great winter skiing."

Christopher A. Gallo, Stratford, Conn., writes: "My wife, Debbie, and I became parents of a boy, Christopher II, on July 7, 1983. Our daughter, Jennifer, is now 3 1/2 years old. I'm still working for Arthur Young & Company in Stamford, Conn. I have been organizing a monthly luncheon program for Brown grads in Fairfield County. We meet on the third Tuesday of each month, except July and August."

Bruce Lilliston is the London resident partner for the Los Angeles law firm of Mitchell, Silberberg, & Knupp. Bruce specializes in commercial transactions with particular emphasis on the production and financing of motion pictures, music, and television programming. He has been with the firm since his 1977 graduation from the University of Chicago Law School, where he was an associate editor of the law review. Bruce can be contacted at 90 Chancery Ln., London WC2, England.

Karen McAninch and Steven Markovitz announce the arrival of Emily Ruth Markovitz on April 8, 1983. Karen is the business agent for the Service Employees International Union, Local 134, representing 400 employees of Brown—among others. Steve is a physical therapist in the Providence schools. Their address: 22 Memorial Rd., Providence 02906.

Michael C. Nichols is in his third year as general counsel of Sysco Corporation in Houston, Texas. Sysco is the nation's largest food service company. "I love my work," he writes, "especially the labor negotiation and acquisition. Our third child, Jessica Boyd Nichols, was born on Thanksgiving Day, 1983."

David Percelay, New York City, has been promoted to Broadcast Group vice president at CBS. In his new post, David will function in the office of the Broadcast Group executive vice president in charge of network news and the CBS-owned television stations. He had been vice president, administration, for CBS News.

Richard J. Smetanka, St. Clair Shores, Mich., reports: "I am an executive vice president at Northwest Food Company in Detroit. Happily married with two children, Beth, 4, and Michael, 2."

John (Jay) Edward Tierney, Jr., has been named vice president-divisional product manager for the Sheet and Bedroom Products Division of J.P. Stevens & Company, Inc., in New York City. Responsibilities will include accessory products (comforters and bedspreads) manufactured for all channels of distribution—department stores, mass merchants, and private ticket companies. He was formerly the sheet and accessory product manager for Stevens Utica and Fine Arts Brands. "After all that, what's left to say but that I am looking forward to seeing old friends and all the brothers of Kappa Delta Upsilon at this spring's reunion."

Jerome C. Vascellaro and *Mary Aguiar Vascellaro*, Pelham, N.Y., report the birth of their first child, Jessica Elizabeth, on May 11, 1983.

75 Dr. *Steven P. Borkovic*, Napa, Calif., writes: "I am in private practice in dermatology in Napa and St. Helena, Calif., after having finished my training at the University of California, San Francisco."

Dr. *Scott S. Calig*, Van Nuys, Calif., reports: "Last July, I became an associate of Pediatric Affiliates Medical Group in Canoga Park, Calif., and have just been named medical director of the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit at Humana Hospital, West Hills, also in Canoga Park."

Scott Camlin is working as assistant to the president of Continental Steel Corporation in Kokomo, Ind. He provides advice on organizational development and strategic planning and directs a joint labor-management participation program with Continental Steel and the United Steel Workers of America.

Duncan M. Davidson and his wife, Jean, of Englewood, Calif., report the birth of their first child, James Cameron, on Dec. 28 in Denver.

Thomas R. Fischer, College Station, Texas, reports: "I've just been appointed associate professor of electrical en-

gineering at Texas A&M University."

Mark F. Scott and *Diane DiGiannilippo Scott* report the birth of their son, Mark Francis II, on June 29, 1983.

Howard J. Shire and *Sharon Eisenstat* were married on Jan. 1 in Mount Vernon, N.Y., and are living at 16 West 16th St., New York City 10011.

76 The Rev. *Gary Eugene Alger* was ordained by the United Church of Christ in 1981. He lives in Francetown, N.H., with his wife, Judy, and is pastor of the Community Church of Francetown.

Jeffrey Thomas Brown writes: "My address is now 2318 Rosemore L4, Glenside, Pa. 19038, and my phone is now (215) 885-8492. I think about moving to Greenwich Village or the Upper West Side as Philadelphia is quite dull, but I have a good job and I would be a fool to quit it. Oh well, if I am lucky I will be fired. Just kidding! If I ever win the Pennsylvania Lotto, I promise to remember all my old friends and give each one \$10,000, unless he or she refuses the offer. I am positive that I shall pay off my Brown education loan before our (gulp) tenth reunion, and then I shall be free at last, free at last. Love and peace."

Jeffrey Canin has moved from Berkeley to San Francisco, and is now working as a technology securities analyst for Woodman, Kirkpatrick & Gilbreath.

Dr. *Dennis Chuck*, Pasadena, Calif., writes: "I am in private practice in ophthalmology in Pomona, Calif."

Dr. *Robert C. Ferber* is a second-year resident in internal medicine at Englewood Hospital in Englewood, N.J.

Madelene L. Fleischer has recently become associated with the law firm of Boulanger, Finley & Hicks in New York City. She specializes in trusts, estates, and taxes.

Capt. *Richard W. Ghigna* reports: "I just returned from a six-month deployment to Okinawa. I was stationed with squadron VMA-311, El Toro, Calif. I am a captain in the Marine Corps and am flying A-4 Skyhawk jets. Would like to hear from Brown alumni headed west for the '84 Olympics in Los Angeles. My address is 22741 Alturas, Mission Viejo, Calif. 92691."

Robert Gumer, Marina del Rey, Calif., writes: "I am director of business affairs at Columbia Pictures Television in Burbank, Calif. My wife, Janet, is professor of law at Pepperdine University in Malibu. We live overlooking the

Pacific Ocean and Santa Monica Mountains. The transition is complete. I don't even like the Yankees any more (and I never liked the Giants)."

Tamara J. Hauck, Delafield, Wis., writes: "I'm still working at Miller Brewing Company—marketing Lite Beer and those famous all-stars. This past summer saw the purchase of a new home at N8 W31296 Salem Ct., Delafield 53018. Telephone: (414) 646-8085. Old Brown friends are welcome anytime. There's plenty of cross-country skiing in the winter and sailing in the summer."

Karen McKeever says she has enjoyed living in the Boston area for the past six years. After receiving her M.S. in education in 1978, she taught in a day-care center in Lexington, Mass. This past September, she began teaching at the Lemberg Children's Center at Brandeis University—"working with two-to-four-year-olds as well as supervising eighteen-through-twenty-year-olds. I love it."

Brian P. Tonner, Milwaukee, writes: "Last September, I joined the staff at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee as an assistant professor of physics and member of the Laboratory for Surface Studies."

77 *Tracy M. Baer*, Marina del Rey, Calif., has joined the Los Angeles law firm of Attorney Marvin Demoff.

Dr. Arthur R. Bartolozzi III, Philadelphia, writes: "I am a third-year resident in orthopaedic surgery at the University of Pennsylvania and am enjoying life in the City of Brotherly Love. Give a call if you are coming into town."

Aaron Brandes is living at 9 Bowdoin St., Arlington, Mass., and would love to hear from classmates in the Boston area. He hasn't "moved, changed jobs, or lost his sense of humor" in the past year and a half.

Barbara Garner, Galang, Indonesia, reports: "After graduating, I worked briefly at *Sports Illustrated*, then joined the Peace Corps. I was sent to the Republic of Korea to teach and train English teachers, and spent two years doing that. Back in the States, I worked for *Graphic Arts Monthly*, a trade magazine published in New York City. I left my job as senior editor there to become a cultural orientation supervisor here in a refugee camp. As a CO supervisor, I train and supervise Indonesian teachers who teach orientation to American culture to Vietnamese and Khmer students. (If it sounds confusing, that's

because it is.) We teach and train in English, using refugee aides as translators. What this all has to do with theatre design, my major at Brown, I don't know. But it's fun."

Jonathan C. Levin, Studio City, Calif., tells us: "After serving as counsel for U.S. Senator Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) for three years, I have moved to California to work as a negotiator for CBS's TV movies and mini-series division."

Michael K. McBeath, St. Louis, was married on Sept. 4 to Karen Haymond. A number of Brown alumni attended the wedding.

Dr. Mark A. Musen writes: "I was married to Elyse Barnett in June 1983. Many Brown graduates were present at the wedding. Elyse is finishing her Ph.D. dissertation in anthropology at Stanford University. I am a fellow in the Division of General Internal Medicine at Stanford, and also a graduate student at Stanford in medical information sciences. We are alive and well and living in Palo Alto."

James R. Reynolds was married to Kathryn Taylor Fox Yoder on April 15, 1983, and they are living in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Barry Waters and his wife, Susan, have moved to a new address: 7353 Longview Dr., Richmond, Va. 23225. Telephone: (804) 320-7324. "We now have plenty of room for guests," they write.

78 *Dr. Edward E. Cornwell*, Los Angeles, writes: "I am a second-year resident in general surgery at Los Angeles County Hospital/USC Medical Center."

Timothy Culver, his wife, Tami, and son, T.S., are living in San Diego. Tim is president and owner of Culver Personnel Agency, Inc., one of the largest professional placement agencies in the Southwest, with four offices serving San Diego, Orange County, and Los Angeles.

Amy B. Horne, San Diego, reports: "In July 1983, I earned my Ph.D. in clinical psychology from North Texas State University, after completing my dissertation on the relationship between adult female development and running. I am currently a postdoctoral fellow at Mercy Hospital in San Diego, where I also did my predoctoral internship. I am enjoying life in San Diego and plan to stay here after my fellowship."

Katherine D. Ventres, Evanston, Ill., writes: "I had a fantastic summer in 1983 working for Jefferson Smurfit Corporation in Alton, Ill., as a planning

analyst. Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University seems to draw Brown graduates: *Kent Rapp* and *Peter Office '80* are first-year students."

79 *Diana Ensor* reports: "Last December I graduated with an M.S. from the Lienhard School of Nursing, Pace University, in New York. I am going to Fort Pierce, Fla., for the spring to do my preceptorship as a family nurse practitioner. In Fort Pierce I will be working in a migrant worker clinic, providing primary health care."

Bryan Forley writes: "I took a leave of absence from medical school last year to work on health-care projects in India, Nepal, and Thailand. I will be graduating from the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City in June 1984."

Jonathan Greene, Palo Alto, Calif., has completed a Ph.D. in electrical engineering and is now employed at Hewlett-Packard Laboratories and as a lecturer at Stanford University.

Karen Meisel Hoguet, New York City, writes that she "loves the married life!"

Michael V. Knight and *Maryellen O'Neill* were married on July 10, 1982, and are living in East Chicago, Ill. Michael is an account executive at A.M.D. Industries in Chicago.

Alison Lehr graduated from Georgetown University Law Center in May 1983 and is working in a small litigation firm in "sunny downtown Miami."

Jeanne McCulloch writes: "In August 1983, I was married to *Dean Taylor* in the presence of many friends from Brown. Dean and I currently live in New York, on the Upper West Side. He is a doctoral student in behavioral toxicology at NYU. I am working on my doctorate in English literature at Columbia, and writing freelance articles and book reviews. If there are no complications, we'll be waltzing away at the Campus Dance this spring—see you then."

Martha J. Sack is a second-year student at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City.

80 *Thomas L. Cornell*, Providence, has been appointed a computer programmer in the newly-formed management information systems department at Johnson & Wales College. In this position, he will assist in the development and application of software for use by the college

in its administrative and academic Wang computer systems. Thomas is currently attending Johnson & Wales, studying systems design and analysis.

David Corrsin, since graduating, has worked for an environmental group in Washington, D.C., as an assistant cameraman in New York City, and as an energy and air pollution consultant in Boston. He is now a student at the University of Chicago Law School.

Sanjay S. Desai, Washington, D.C., will graduate this month from George Washington University Medical School and will begin a residency in orthopaedic surgery at the University of Massachusetts. He and Helen Bogdubov (Mount Holyoke '78) were married on June 13, 1982.

James M. Finberg, Southfield, Mich., reports: "In June 1983, I received a J.D. from the University of Chicago, where I was executive editor of the law review. I am currently clerking for Justice Charles Levin of the Michigan Supreme Court, and will be moving to San Francisco next fall to work with the law firm of Feldman, Waldman & Kline."

Lt. *Brett H. Helm* writes: "I'm currently in primary flight training as a student Naval aviator for the U. S. Marine Corps in Corpus Christi, Texas. Any old friends are welcome anytime. Contact me through VT-27 on station."

John A. Schwimmer, Beverly Hills, Calif., tells us: "I recently graduated from Boalt Hall in Berkeley, Calif., passed the bar, and now work as an associate at Alschuler, Grossman and Pines, 1880 Century Park East, 12th Floor, Los Angeles 90067. Telephone: (213) 277-1226. I'd love to hear from old friends!"

Nan Weissman, Manchester, N.H., is working as a law clerk to the New Hampshire Superior Court.

81 *John D. Slonim*, Duluth, Minn., reports: "My two years playing and coaching in Sweden are over. I've joined the 'real world' and am working as a marketing representative for a third-party administrator in Minneapolis. I'm still playing some hockey (went to Fairbanks, Alaska, at Thanksgiving for three games) with a senior team. This spring, I guess I'll finally have to quit though. I'm moving to Miami so I'll trade in my skates and stick for golf clubs!"

Chris Teano is in his third year at Stanford Law School and, after taking the bar exam in July, expects to start work as an associate at Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy in New York.

82 *Stephen H. Beck*, Eatontown, N.J., reports: "I have been working for the newly-formed AT&T Information Systems Laboratories since graduating from the University of Michigan with an M.S. in computer science."

Jim Ferris does field work for the Green Mountain National Forest and lives in Middlebury, Vt. This past summer, he and *Andy Hendrickson* '83 traveled and explored from Shickley, Neb., to Gold Beach, Oreg., where Andy "lost the gold pan in the Rogue River."

Catherine Karnow, Potomac, Md., had her film, *Brooklyn Bridge*, accepted to be shown at the Berlin Film Festival in February. Acting as manager/distributor is *Brian Greenbaum* '83. "The film was made while I was in my senior year at Brown," she writes.

Roberta Marinelli, Columbia, S.C., writes: "I am attending graduate school in marine science at the University of South Carolina. Any classmates passing through are welcome to stop in for a while."

Renee M. McKinney, Zaire, Central Africa, is with the Peace Corps, where she is teaching fish farming.

Alexander Slivka reports: "I have been with National Securities Corporation located in downtown Seattle since January 1983. I am working on various assignments as assistant to the president and also trading high-technology issues. My spare time is spent playing tennis, skiing, and eating. Anyone coming through Seattle should call me at (206) 523-5017 in the evening or (206) 622-7200 during the day."

Lesley A. Zullo writes: "As of October 1983, I have been at St. Antony's College of Oxford University in England, studying for a D. Phil. (our Ph.D.) in nineteenth-century Russian literature. My general topic is Dostoevsky, and I am studying under the supervision of Dr. M.A. Nicholson. I expect to be at St. Antony's for at least another two to three years."

83 *Jeremy M. Cohen* sends word that he is a computer science instructor at the IBM facility in Kingston, N.Y. His address: 9B Millers Ln., Kingston 12401.

Scott C. Formby, New York City, is attending Parsons School of Design in New York—"and having a great time."

Irvin J. Lustig, Palo Alto, Calif., writes: "I am working towards my Ph.D. in operations research at Stanford University. I'm playing my sax with the Stanford Jazz Band and have even found people who play ice hockey

in California. Unfortunately, nothing matches up to the Brown Band at Brown football and hockey games."

GS *Joseph E. Earley* '57 Ph.D., Falls Church, Va., has been elected chairman of the chemistry department at Georgetown University.

Marvin M. Crutchfield '60 Ph.D., Creve Coeur, Mo., has been promoted to senior fellow, research and development of new products, at Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Company in St. Louis.

Eileen Silverman Sadof '67 M.A.T. is teaching English at the Broad Meadows Middle School in Quincy, Mass., and lives in Randolph, Mass., with husband, Harold, and son, Alexander.

Stephen McCluskey '69 M.A.T., Park Ridge, N.J., is vice president of Burlington Glass Fabrics Company, a division of Burlington Industries, Inc.

Barbara Bennett Levine '71 A.M. and husband *George A. Levine* (see '45) have moved into the new Townhouse Condominium built on the East Side of Providence at the site of the former John Howland Elementary School, 183 Laurel Ave., Providence 02906. Barbara is the coordinator of the Friends of the List Art Center at Brown.

Kathleen Cassell Smith '72 A.M., Collinsville, Conn., has a new job—account executive in the Communications Division of Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in Hartford.

Carol Shuchman '80 A.M., New York City, writes: "I am employed as a demographer at the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and am thoroughly enjoying New York."

George Ogur '82 Ph.D., San Francisco, writes that he would welcome fellow alumni of the chemistry department to his apartment in the marina. His address: 3101 Divisadero St., #3, San Francisco 94123.

MD *Dr. Denise L. Autotte* '79 M.D., Franklin, N.J., reports: "I am working at the Wallkill Valley Health Center in family practice in Franklin. My free time is spent working my horse in preparation for the spring show season."

Dr. Nancy D. Carney '81 M.D., Providence, writes: "This year I'm doing my third and final year in the family medicine residency at The Memorial Hospital in Pawtucket, R.I. I'm looking forward to doing a year or two of emergency room work and traveling to Nepal next fall."

OBITUARIES

Howard Raymond Heydon '05, Providence; 1977. Psi Upsilon. There are no known survivors. Mr. Heydon was the brother of the late *Wright David Heydon* '11.

James Christian Carmark '21, East Providence, R.I., a colorist for the Providence Braid Company in Pawtucket, R.I., before retiring; Feb. 29, at the age of 102. He was a former president of the Rhode Island Colorist and Chemist Association. Survivors include his son, *James M. Carmark* '40, Longmeadow Road, Egyppt, Mass. 02034.

Gertrude Eisenberg Fagerson '21, Brookline, Mass., a retired social worker and vocational counselor; Feb. 9. Survivors include her husband, Carl, 1443 Beacon St. #606, Brookline 02146. She was the sister of *Catherine Eisenberg Levin* '27 and *David Eisenberg* '17.

Dr. Milton Irwin Rose '23, Palo Alto, Calif., a physician in Palo Alto; Aug. 8, 1983. Dr. Rose received his M.D. and his Ph.D. from Yale. He was a member of Sigma Xi. Survivors include his wife, Alice, 655 Forest Ave., Palo Alto 94301.

Col. *Henry Howard* '24, USAF (Ret.), Long Beach, Calif., a retired brokerage manager with The Travelers Insurance Company; Jan. 27. Col. Howard served in the Army Air Corps during World War II and the Korean War. Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Mildred, 3501 Cedar Ave., Long Beach 90807, and a daughter. His brother was the late *Fred N. Howard* '06 and his father the late *Charles T. Howard* 1878.

Nancy C. Judkins '25, Portland, Oreg., a retired counselor at Traphagen Junior High School in Mount Vernon, N.Y.; April 28, 1983. Miss Judkins received her M.A. in 1931 from Teachers College of Columbia University. She was past president of the Pembroke Club of New York. There are no immediate survivors.

Ethel Miriam Kearns '26, Providence, head of the English department at Mount Pleasant High School in Providence before retiring in 1971; Feb. 26. Miss Kearns received her A.M. from Brown in 1928. Survivors include her cousin, Gladys Dwyer, 153 Norwood Ave., Cranston, R.I. 02905.

Ralph Bertram Mills '28, Pawtucket, R.I., president of Standard Engineering Works in Pawtucket for many years before retiring in 1974; Jan. 29. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, 126 Naushon Rd., Pawtucket 02861, a daughter, and a son. He was the brother of *Russell W. Mills* '27.

Howard Presel '28, Providence, retired archivist for the city of Providence, and Rhode Island state records supervisor for many years; Feb. 28. Mr. Presel served in the U.S. Army. He was a Providence city councilman for seventeen years before being chosen to "oversee a massive restructuring of the state's records system," according to the *Providence Journal*. His wife was the late *Marie Roitman Presel* '32 (see obituary in this issue). Pi Lambda Phi. Survivors include a son, Joseph, 4101 Cathedral Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20016. He was the brother of *Rose Presel* '18.

Dorothy Sumner Campbell '29, East Harwich, Mass.; July 27, 1979. Survivors include her son, Sumner Campbell, 1096 Queen Anne Rd., East Harwich 02645.

Elsa Keil Sichel '29 A.M., Woods Hole, Mass., a researcher and emeritus professor of biology at Trinity College in Burlington, Vt.; Dec. 14. Mrs. Sichel received her B.S. from Elmira College in 1927. She was listed in *American Men of Science*. Survivors include her daughter, Enid Keil Sichel, 4 Whitman Rd., Woods Hole 02543.

Frank William Sleprow '29, East Providence, R.I., a lawyer and founder of the firm of Sleprow, Sleprow & Rappoport; Feb. 19. Mr. Sleprow was a

1932 graduate of Harvard Law School. He had been a probate court judge in East Providence. Survivors include his wife, Evelyn, 27 Church St., East Providence 02914; and two sons, *Martin Sleprow* '64 and *Milton Sleprow* '69.

Donald Johnston Knight '31, Cary, N.C., retired supervisor of the Export Section of the American Cyanamid Company in New Jersey; Jan. 14. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Lillian, 102 Penny Ln., Cary 27511. He was the brother of *William T. Knight* '28.

Milton Small '31, New York City, a partner in the New York law firm of Kossoy, Small & Conrad and general counsel to the Muscular Dystrophy Association; Feb. 1. Mr. Small graduated from the Columbia University School of Law. He was a former director of the Brown Club of New York and area chairman of the National Alumni Schools Program. Survivors include his son, *Jonathan A. Small* '64, 60 East End Ave., Apt. 26-B, New York, N.Y. 10028.

Marie Roitman Presel '32, Providence; Jan. 11. Mrs. Presel received her M.A.T. from Brown in 1966. She was the wife of the late *Howard Presel* '28 (see obituary in this issue). Survivors include her son, Joseph, 4101 Cathedral Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20016. She was the sister of *Aaron H. Roitman* '30.

Charles William Butler '36, Boston; Feb. 20. Mr. Butler was one of the best hitters in Brown baseball history. Also a fine hockey player, he was inducted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame in 1976. He played professional baseball for a few years after college. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his son, Charles W. Butler, Jr., 2500 Manson St., Apt. 420, Metairie, La. 70001, and a daughter.

Elizabeth Carr Hosmer '36, Chagrin Falls, Ohio; Jan. 23. Mrs. Hosmer was the widow of Cameron B. Hosmer. A cryptographer with the Army during World War II, she lived in Syracuse, N.Y., for a number of years. There are no immediate survivors. Her brother was the late *Francis P. Carr* '39.

Jeanne Shapiro Spiegel '37, Washington, D.C., a librarian and director of the National Business and Professional Women's Foundation; Jan. 8. Mrs. Spiegel received a master's degree in library science from Simmons College

in 1963. Survivors include her husband, Harry, 3900 16th St., Washington, D.C. 20011, and two sons.

Ralph Edward MacMillan '38, Warwick, R.I., an outside plant engineer for the New England Telephone Company before retiring in 1967; Feb. 14. Mr. MacMillan was a member of the Telephone Pioneers, Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his wife, Mary, 4 Foxcroft Ave., Warwick 02889, a son, and three daughters.

Samuel Hayden Anderson '40, Bremerton, Wash., retired manager of the Value Giant Department Store in Bremerton; Feb. 6. Mr. Anderson served in the Army Air Corps during World War II. Last year, he won the Bremerton Area Chamber of Commerce Thunderbird Award, Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, 816 N.E. Sutton Pl., Bremerton 98310; three sons, including *S. Hayden Anderson* '67; a daughter; and a brother, *Richard Anderson* '48.

Henry Francis Tingley, Jr. '42, Providence, retired vice chairman of Fleet National Bank and senior vice president of Fleet Financial Group; Feb. 4. Mr. Tingley was a World War II Navy veteran. He joined the former Industrial National Bank in 1946 as a clerk. In 1971, he was named chairman of the bank's credit policy committee and was an organizer of Fleet Venture Corporation. He was a former president of the Rhode Island Bankers Association, Zeta Psi. Survivors include a son, William R. Tingley, P.O. Box 666, Sharon, Conn. 06069, and a daughter.

George Thomas West '43, Foxboro, Mass., president and owner of the Finberg Manufacturing Company, Inc., in Attleboro, Mass.; Dec. 22. Mr. West served in the Navy during World War II. He was a former vice president of the Sun Chemical Company of New York, Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Lillian, Ridge Road, Foxboro 02035, two sons, and three daughters. He was the brother of *James W. West* '46.

Gerald J. Haas '46, Wyndmoor, Pa., an attorney in Philadelphia; Jan. 1. Mr. Haas was a weather officer in the Army Air Corps during World War II. He graduated from Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Survivors include his wife, Phyllis, 1005 Cromwell Rd., Wyndmoor, and two sons.

Joseph Charles Vossel, Jr. '47, Waverly, Iowa, carloading manager with J.E. Bernard and Company, custom brokers, in Chicago; Oct. 8. Mr. Vossel also attended Bucknell University, Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his son, Robert, 311 West Bremer, Waverly 77314.

Robert David Rose '48, Lockport, N.Y., assistant principal at North Park Junior High School and, later, assistant to the coordinator of pupil personnel services in the Lockport school system; Dec. 30. Mr. Rose received his master's degree from the University of Rochester and was a teacher and administrator for thirty-one years. He was a World War II Navy veteran. Survivors include his wife, Shirley, 23 Roosevelt Dr., Lockport 14094, a son, and three daughters.

Marcia Neff Pierson '49, West Chester, Pa.; July 14, 1981. Survivors include her husband, E. Norman, 1 Linda Vista Dr., West Chester 19380, two daughters, and a son.

Robert Francis Trifari '50, Barrington, R.I., a vice president of the jewelry firm of Trifari, Krussman and Fishel in East Providence, R.I.; Feb. 22. Survivors include his wife, Barbara, 4 Preston Dr., Barrington 02806.

James Edward Shannon '51, Potomac, Md., a biochemist at the National Institutes of Health; Dec. 26. Mr. Shannon was in his twentieth year with the NIH cancer research program. During World War II, he served in the Naval Air Corps. He received his master's from the University of Rhode Island in 1959. Survivors include his wife, Lois, 9217 Willow Pond Ln., Potomac 20854.

Charles Robert Webb '51, Framingham, Mass., a mechanical engineer at General Electric-Timex in Ashland, Mass.; Dec. 1. Mr. Webb was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Survivors include his wife, Sylvia, 27 Juniper Ln., Framingham 01701, a son, and a daughter.

Baldwin Neale Boone '52, Potomac, Md., manager of a Potomac horse farm during the 1970s; Dec. 23, after an illness of six years. Mr. Boone, who served in the Naval Reserve, received an M.B.A. from American University. For a time, he worked for IBM and RCA, supervising government contracts. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include

his wife, Maria Theresa, Route #3, Box 90, La Plata, Md. 20640.

Joanne Alexander Bergen '54, Natick, Mass.; Jan. 25. Mrs. Bergen was a student at Bates College before transferring to Pembroke. Survivors include her husband, William, 15 Border Rd., Natick 01760.

Robert Thur Young '55, Leeds, Mass., a self-employed business consultant; Dec. 16. At one time, Mr. Young was a vice president with the Maryland Toy Corporation in Hagerstown, Md. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his wife, *Nancy Porter Young* '56, P.O. Box 271, Leeds, Mass., a daughter, and two sons.

June Elizabeth Fletcher '58, Boston, Mass., a social worker at the Lawrence Mental Health Center; Nov. 30. Ms. Fletcher received her master's from Boston University. For a time, she was a caseworker in Quincy, Mass., with the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Survivors include her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, 20 Lincoln St., South Natick, Mass. 01760.

Ahmad Iqbal Bukhari '66 Sc.M., Huntington, N.Y., a molecular biologist and senior scientist at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York; Nov. 26, of a heart attack while jogging. Mr. Bukhari received a master's from the University of Karachi and a Ph.D. at the University of Colorado Medical Center. He was an advisor to the United Nations International Development Organization and to the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Survivors include his wife, Christine, P.O. Box 100, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. 11724, and two sons.

Thomas Alfred Andrews '64, Upper Saddle River, N.J.; Oct. 30, 1983. Mr. Andrews lived in New York City for a number of years. Survivors include his father, Alfred Zaratkiewicz, 51 Lake St. Upper Saddle River 07458.

Nancy Jean Rabczak '76, Cranston, R.I.; Feb. 13. Survivors include her mother, Mrs. Genevieve Rabczak, 136 Auburn St., Cranston 02910; a brother; and a sister, *Maureen Rabczak Gordon* '73.

WAGNER

continued

psychiatry, I don't know of a single bed open in this country for research, and here I was being asked how many beds I could handle for research."

Meisler sees a real value in having the University tied to the state mental health facilities: "In the short term, this tie will provide real incentive for universities and private hospitals to relate to us in the public sector, something that's been lacking in the past because there was no reason for them to reach out to us. We have something to offer them—better facilities and access to the population [in the IMH]."

The directors at the IMH are effusive in their approval of the new director and what the position means in terms of state services. Thomas Romeo, the director of Rhode Island's Department of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals, also feels that Dr. Wagner's position "adds dimension to Brown's ties with the community. We have the population in our hospitals, the most severely disabled in the state, and they're mixed by sex, which you won't find at the Veterans Hospital. The population here at the IMH represents the most difficult in terms of chronic mental illness. Rick Wagner is in essence providing a deinstitutionalization process by breaking down the barriers of who we are and what we do. He has the capacity to deal with practicalities. Dr. Wagner can make the linkages between the patients, the research center, and the University. He's got credibility, skills, and savvy, not only in terms of academia and research, but the practical skills of going into the hospital wards."

And, Richard Freeman, the associate director of hospitals and community rehabilitative services, points out that the IMH "has a captive audience in a way no one else does. For instance, with a chronic disease like Alzheimer's we have patients who will be here for hundreds of days who will be available for long-term studies. There was a perception among our departments that the Research and Training Center was just for psychiatric purposes, but Rick Wagner's interests transcend psychiatry. We will be able to do things like working with Sidney Katz and the Gerontology Center [BAM, February] to set up studies on Alzheimer's and aging."

Dr. Wagner says that the Research and Training Center will be looking for collaborative grants that involve not

only Brown's gerontology center, but the Center for Alcohol Studies and the other collaborative hospitals as well. "The outcome will be that research will have direct benefits for clinical care. Alcoholism is a prime example. There are 2,800 primary admissions at the detox center for primary alcoholism. If the expertise at Brown can be brought to bear, it would mean better treatment for all of those patients."

Not many people commute from Providence to Washington, D.C., every week for a job. It requires phenomenal organizational skills and endless energy to cram two forty-hour weeks into six days, and Rick Wagner has an abundance of both. His office at the IMH is cold and, yes, institutional, furnished with one gray metallic desk, three ugly chairs, and a small table. There is nothing on the walls but a clock, and nothing on the desk but a phone, a desk calendar, and a couple of manilla folders.

Dr. Wagner spends very little time

Schizophrenics occupy one-quarter of our hospital beds

in this office, and it shows. He is standing, talking to his secretary, Angela: "I have a meeting now with Tom Romeo, and after that I will be heading over for the research staff meeting. When that's over, I'll head out to Butler for my class. I should be back here by 2." "Sometime today I need to talk to you for a few minutes," she says. "How about now?" Dr. Wagner excuses himself and sends his visitor off for a tour of the research lab, while he straightens out some administrative minutiae. A few minutes later he is rushing off to the first of several meetings. "It's hard on my staff that I'm only here three days a week," he admits, "but at the same time I think they like not having me around all the time."

He's running a little late as he enters the room where several of his staff are already discussing some of the

problems on the ward, but Dr. Wagner immediately picks up the thread of discussion and weaves himself into it. Within an hour he has deftly handled problems ranging from the liability of nurses on the ward and staffing problems with same, to what it is that constitutes informed consent on the part of patients who are willing participants in the research. The wards began changing over to research wards last November (Dr. Wagner estimates it will take two years to get the wards fully operational as research wards), and there are still many wrinkles to be smoothed out. There are occasional tensions evident among the staff, but Dr. Wagner keeps the discussion moving along. Later he will say, "There are conflicts, but we try to get them aired and resolved. No one is shy about speaking up."

The Research and Training Center is involved in biochemical and neurophysiological research that is close to Dr. Wagner's interests. The center has applied for two grants to study a property mechanism of psychosis involving natural monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor, a chemical that was found in human spinal fluid in research at the center last summer. MAO is an enzyme that breaks down neurotransmitters, the chemicals that help send nerve impulses through the brain and body. It is believed that some mental health problems, including schizophrenia, may be related to the amount of MAO in the body. Research is just beginning to discover how MAO affects schizophrenia. "We're also working on electrophysiological responses," Dr. Wagner explains, "to see how they change when a patient is psychotic, and to see if the electrophysiology is altered in terms of different treatments. We're interested in clinical research as well. How do current medicines lead to less schizophrenia in some patients and not others? We hope to follow patients over a long course of time, and do post-mortem studies as well."

Richard Wagner hopes his interest in behavioral treatment will be satisfied as well. "If intervention works on a behavioral level, for instance with family intervention groups, it becomes important that we're aware of it. Schizophrenics occupy half of the psychiatric beds in the country, one quarter of *all* hospital beds. If we could even change that by a small percentage, lessening the morbidity and cost, it would make a drastic health statement."

BOOKS

By Peter Mandel

FLOATING by Marian Thurm '75 A.M. Viking, 1984. \$14.95 cloth. 210 pages.

Floating is Marian Thurm's first collection of short fiction, though she has been publishing for some time in *The New Yorker* and other magazines. Her stories are stylish and perfectly, accurately contemporary. One reviewer wrote that "they have just the right cool and faintly ironic tone," as if they were favored guests at someone's fashionable dinner party. Fortunately, Thurm's writing offers us more than fashion. There is close observation. There is an extraordinarily careful crafting of even simple sentences. There is a quirkiness of vision that makes her stories lifelike and, without warning, makes us laugh.

In the title story, she presents a protagonist who is floating literally ("on an inflatable raft shaped exactly like a giant open hand") and figuratively, in that she seems completely adrift in the role of wife and expectant mother: "For her, marriage and pregnancy have been like something in a dream. She feels no kinship at all with the women who sit alongside her in the waiting room of the obstetrician's office, exchanging stories of backaches and swollen ankles ... And she feels only a distant connection with the baby who is treading water inside her."

She is modern enough to be uncomfortable with the word "love," and her friendship with Sharon, her step-daughter (who is only six years younger than she), seems more real to her than her relationship with her husband, Dan. "It is Dan's presence that reminds them that they are not two classmates who just happen to be amiably wasting away a summer together, that they are linked to each other by something more complicated than the mere fact of their having been born in the same decade."

"Secrets" is another story in the collection that has a strained marriage at its center, though in many ways it is more ominous than "Floating." The main characters are two sisters, Lauren and the narrator, and their respective husbands, Eric and William. "Secrets" is

somewhat less satisfying in terms of its description—the language is often a bit heavy-handed: "In the years since Lauren's marriage, there's never been a baring of the soul, a revelation to me of true importance or consequence ... William says I ought to respect her silence, her need to keep her life to herself, but I believe that love entitles me to something more."

It could be argued that this is an intentional clunkiness, that it is the narrator who is straightforward to the point of seeming corny. She is blessed with good health and "a comfortable marriage," and expects Lauren and Eric, who has cancer, to be "poignantly bound by a threat of death that sets them apart from the rest of us." This is her rather conventional scenario for the two. In fact, what sets Lauren and Eric apart is their secretiveness and *unconventionality*, something the narrator has never been able to accept or understand. "The private manner in which my sister and her husband have chosen to live out the misery of his illness puzzles me," she remarks.

She remembers spying on her sister as a child, after hearing her "reciting numbers" on a summer night. "Lauren, a tiny ghost in her faded nightgown, looked under the bed, checked inside the closet, and then counted the collection of china animals on the top of her dresser ... Though I could make little sense of what I had witnessed, what troubled me most was that this had been kept secret from me, that my sister's life was not open to me

in the way I had always thought it to be. Even then, so many years ago, I did not believe in secrets."

The narrator in "Aftermath" is quite similar. Her mother, who she believes loved her more "than anyone ever would," has died and she wishes a closeness with her father—something she never had as a child. This desire is subtly woven into a narrative that is ostensibly concerned with the father allowing laundry to pile up, toothpaste to "speckle" the sink—and allowing himself to marry an unpleasant person known simply as Molly. "I think you're going to have to start paying attention to a lot of things," says the narrator, supposedly referring to household chores.

Thurm's descriptive details distract us here; they intentionally trick us, keeping us temporarily from the heart of the story and the heart of the speaker. Her father begins to call her on the phone, employing an oven timer to keep the bills down and phoning from places like Burger King. But toward the end of the story, the reader—and the narrator as well—catch on to the emotional undercurrent that's been there all along: "My father talks quickly. 'I only have enough change for the first three minutes,' he says. 'Can you believe Molly accused me of spending too much time on the phone with you?' It is the third time this week he has called. 'She's right,' I say, unable to admit how moved I am by this compulsion of his to tell me nearly everything that happens to him."

The humor is still here, as it always is in Thurm's writing, and through it comes this discovery of emotion tightly controlled, not admitted. This is the essence of humor, after all. It is why funny things often seem slightly sad. It is also why Marian Thurm's stories are so full of little bits and pieces, so carefully ordinary, and yet so powerful.

FLANNERY O'CONNOR: *THE IMAGINATION OF EXTREMITY* by Frederick Asals '67 Ph.D. University of Georgia Press. 1982. 268 pages. \$17.50.

Asals examines O'Connor's two novels, *Wise Blood* and *The Violent Bear It Away*, as well as her short stories. He traces the development of her work, arguing that much of the power of her writing stems from "a rich passion ... for extremes."

A rigorous and insightful critic, Asals is an associate professor of English at New College, University of Toronto, Canada. He lives in Toronto.



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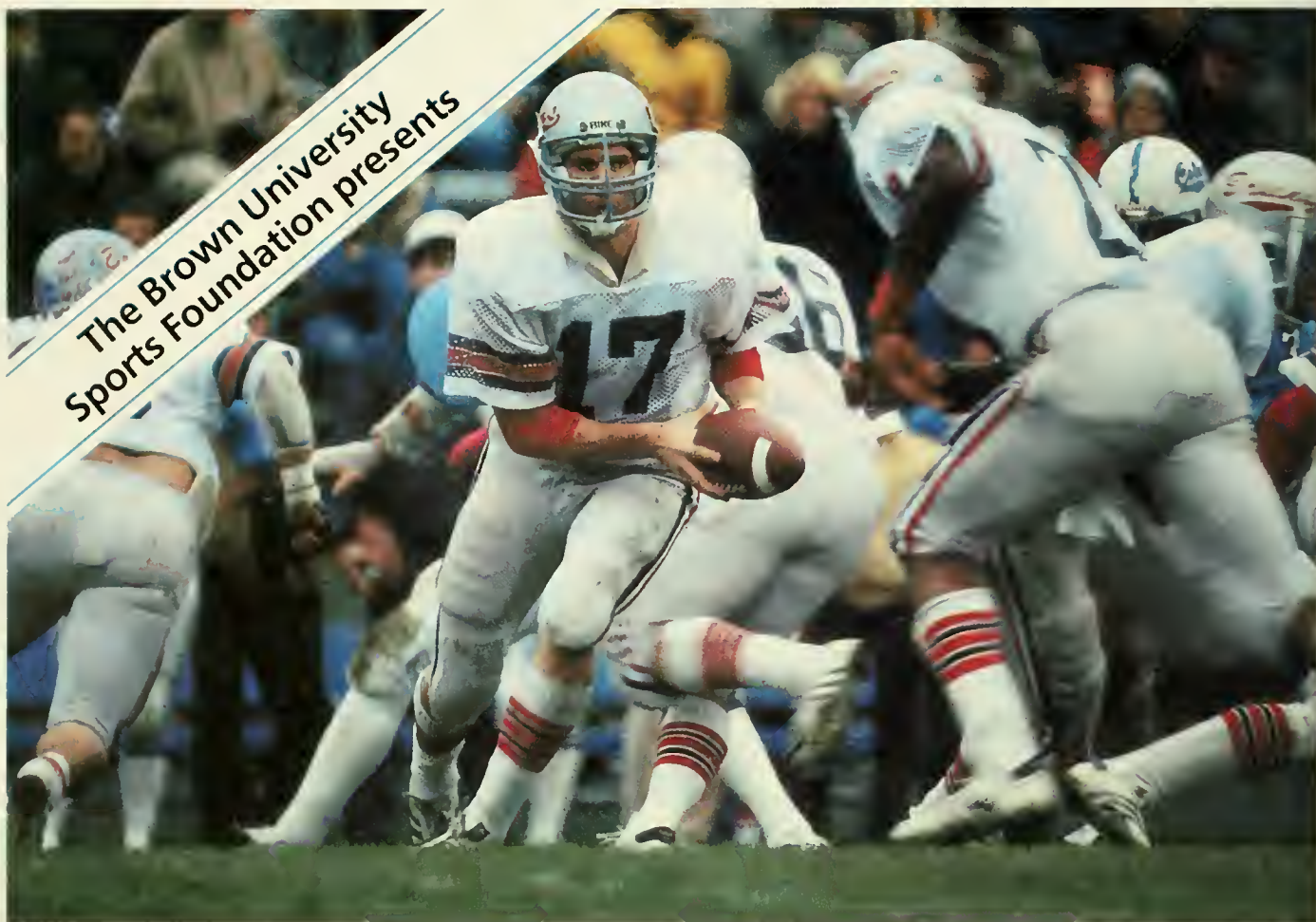


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