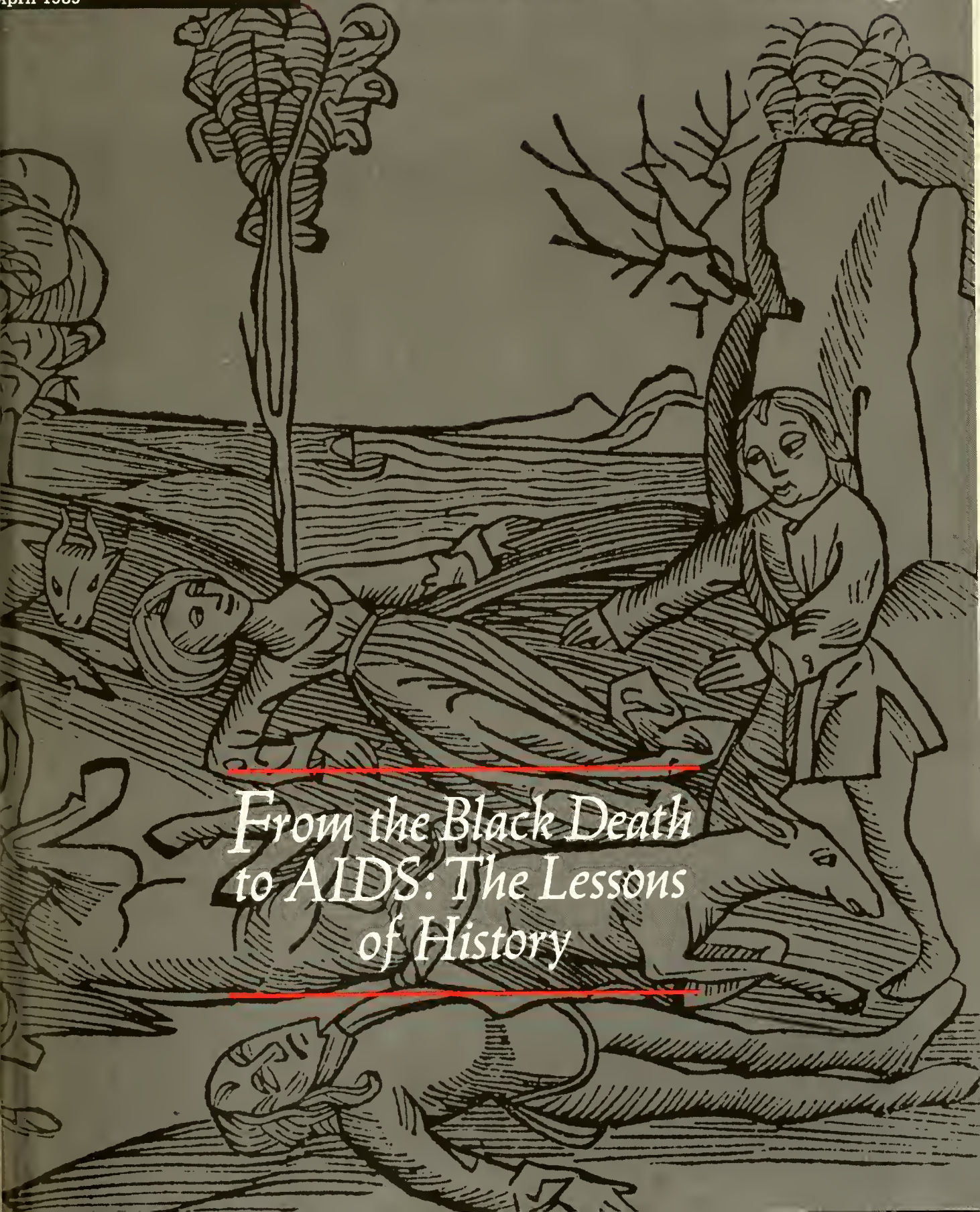


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April 1989



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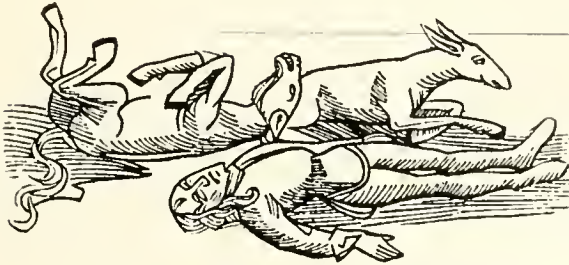
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The Death of Charity

20

How will our society deal with AIDS? Not well, if the experience of past plagues holds. From the time of the Black Death on, say two Brown historians, epidemics have ravaged not only their immediate victims, but society as a whole.

Seeing Africa

This winter photographer John Forasté accompanied a Brown Travelers trip to the game parks of Kenya, coaching the group on the art and the technique of nature photography. He returned with some visions of his own. Herewith a few.



26

Darwin

In Darwin's Footsteps

36

A handful of biologists at Brown are demonstrating that evolution is not all skulls and bones. They are studying jewelweed and fruitflies to uncover the complex relationships between genes and environment.

The Dark Side of Aquino's Democracy

Julie Triedman '87 went to the Philippines on an Arnold Fellowship to investigate the "bloodless revolution's" displacement of internal refugees. She has stayed, working for human rights, a problem she says did not disappear with the Marcos regime.



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The cover: A woodcut depicting plague victims from *The Revelations of the Antichrist*, attributed to St. Methodius; Basel, 1498. Courtesy of the Annmary Brown Library.

Brown

Alumni Monthly

April 1989
Volume 89, No. 7

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Carrying the Mail

Spectacles for 'the boob-eoisie'

Editor: As a matter of principle, I don't attend Brown football games, nor do I attend show-business athletic events put on by schools or colleges. Reading the outraged letters concerning the disreputable antics of the Brown University band at football games only serves to confirm my aversion to this anti-intellectual cancer that festers and compromises the community of educational institutions.

I approve of physical education as part of a well balanced program for young people; I think intramural sports should be sponsored by schools and colleges; and I think that openly professional athletic events produced by commercial entities for entertainment purposes and profits are fine, for they purport to be just what they are.

However, the demand for gladiatorial entertainment need not be satisfied by institutions whose publicly promulgated *raison d'être* has absolutely nothing to do with producing spectacles for the boob-eoisie.

Brown football and other semi-professional extracurricular athletics should be relegated to a completely divorced entity that could perhaps be designated "The Brown Athletic Club" and situated off campus. It should have absolutely no connection with the University. Then those who equate "ever true to Brown" with boosterism can enjoy and support their predilection to their heart's and pocketbook's content without besmirching Brown's reputation, permitting the University to concentrate its precious energies on teaching, learning, research, publication, and intellectual leadership – or perhaps I am laboring under a misapprehension as to the mission of a university?

Robert A. di Curcio '54
Nantucket, Mass.

The Haffenreffer

Editor: I read with interest the article on the Haffenreffer Museum in the December issue. Whether or not it is decided to move the museum to a new building near the campus in Providence is up to the University. However, I would very seriously advise the University not to sell any of the Haffenreffer land in Bristol. In the future – maybe in twenty or thirty years time – Brown might want to locate an auxiliary campus at this beautiful location only eighteen miles from Providence. This tract of 370 acres would be a perfect setting. Don't let any of it get away.

Isaac H. Whyte, Jr. '36
Wilmington, Del.

Martha Nussbaum

Editor: If the author of "The Good Life" article in the February BAM, Charlotte Bruce Harvey, has accurately presented Prof. Martha Nussbaum's verbal and non-verbal responses to the question "Do you believe in God?", then Professor Nussbaum has made an error that should be mentioned lest her students and other neophytes not notice it.

The error comes in responding with an unqualified "No." The "She sighs deeply" reported by Charlotte Bruce Harvey could be interpreted as Professor Nussbaum's recognition of her verbalization error, but she does nothing to correct it. It seems to me that for a professional philosopher and teacher to respond without qualification (unless we are to assume the deep sighing is the qualification) is equivalent to a professional mathematician saying that he/she does not believe that $9 + 1$ makes 10 without the qualification "in certain number bases." Professor Nussbaum's error can be and, I feel, should be re-

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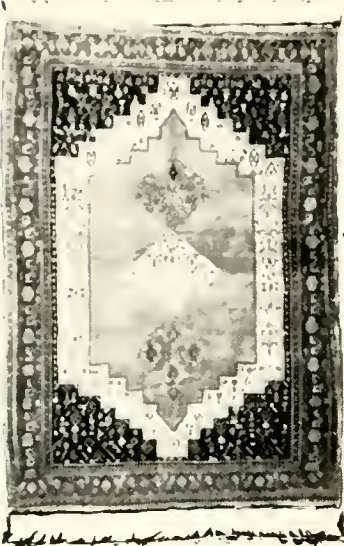
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moved by saying "No, not with certain definitions of God." Surely, Professor Nussbaum knows that some philosophers define God as rationality and/or truth; therefore, without qualification, Professor Nussbaum could be seen as saying that she does not believe in rationality and/or truth. If this be so, why does she sigh? Indeed, how can she sigh?

Carlton A. Lane '55 Ph.D.
Tampa, Fla.

Editor: I enjoyed reading about Martha Nussbaum's energetic grappling with the complexities of the virtuous life. But I thought her description of Christianity somewhat skewed. She suggests that Christians may view the suffering of fellow human beings as superficial because Christianity posits a "pure, immortal soul" that just happens to be entangled in human life for a little while. Plato and Buddhism also posit a pure, immortal soul; one of Christianity's distinctions is that it takes suffering so seriously. The real, in-the-flesh human predicament is precisely what is raised up by Christianity.

Nussbaum seems to be confusing Christianity with the Gnostic heresy, or with Nietzsche's caricature of Christianity. While Christians may fail to pay sufficient attention to the needy, where in the world is there a hospital, orphanage or soup kitchen run by Aristotelians?

Doug Cumming '80 A.M.
North Smithfield, R.I.

Editor: Anyone who "reads" should own Martha Nussbaum's *The Fragility of Goodness*. Anyone who would muse the role of contingency in our lives will muse profitably in the pages of *The Fragility of Goodness*.

Hail Martha! Hail Brown!
Robert Van Wart '32
Winthrop, Maine

Editor: Charlotte Bruce Havey's article about Philosopher Martha Nussbaum, while well-researched and informative, contains certain inaccuracies which I would like to correct.

First of all, Ms. Nussbaum's assertion that "Christianity, in conceiving us as 'pure, immortal souls,'" is only partially correct. It is true that Christianity espouses the view that the soul is immortal, that after the death of the physical body the soul lives on for eternity, either in heaven or hell. Her statement,

however, that Christianity conceives of humankind as "pure" is totally false. The essence of Christianity is not that man is pure, but that he is a sinner: "For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God" (*The Holy Bible, New International Version*, Romans 3:23).

Secondly, while lecturing on Nietzsche's notion of eternal return, Ms. Nussbaum states that "Nietzsche is trying to awaken the sleepy Christians who fancy themselves romantics and risktakers, who take solace in the conviction that their virtuous acts will serve as passports to the kingdom of Heaven...." This view of Christianity, which from the context appears to be shared by Ms. Nussbaum, is also mistaken. In fact, faith in Christ, not virtuous acts is the Christian's passport to heaven:

"How then can we be saved? All of us have become like one who is unclean, and all our righteous acts are like filthy rags..." (*Ibid*, Isaiah 64:5-6).

"For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith – and this not from yourselves, it is the gift of God – not by works, so that no one can boast. For we are God's workmanship, created in Christ Jesus to do good works, which God prepared in advance for us to do." (*Ibid*, Ephesians 2:8-10).

It never ceases to amaze me that highly intelligent and well-educated people often have such a poor understanding of the tenets of Christianity. Often their understanding of the Christian faith is based on bad childhood experiences, the bad example of fallen Christian leaders, or hearsay rather than study of the Bible. Yet, the primary reason for their lack of understanding may be this remark by Jesus Christ: "I praise you, Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because you have hidden these things from the wise and learned, and revealed them to little children." (*Ibid*, Matthew, 11:25).

Rick Stockwell '79
Avon, Conn.

Editor: Robert Lowell once pointed out to a student that a half-way decent poet ought to be able to write about ugly things without having to resort to ugly poetry. Surely it ought also to be possible to write about lofty ideas – like virtue – without lapsing into a silly kind of "high" prose. Charlotte Bruce Harvey couldn't quite manage it, I'm afraid. Consider these morsels: "... Agamemnon finds himself and his men be-



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calmed." "... *Antigone* is the story of a young woman, embattled with her uncle, Creon." "[Nussbaum] rises to her full height, like a dancer, like a tree, the stage rooting her height." There is plenty of rooting going on in this article, but it isn't being done by any stage.

But let's not focus on style when substance beckons. Ms. Harvey (and perhaps Professor Nussbaum) feel sorry for Agamemnon, who has to decide between murdering his daughter and ignoring purported religious and civic duties. But it was already clear by the time of Euripides that any such pity of Agamemnon was misplaced. Although avenging his cuckolded brother was part of the motive for recruiting his army, the principal reasons were the usual ones: power, glory, booty, slaves, women, etc. We can feel sorry for Iphigenia, her mother and the Trojans, but for Agamemnon? Please.

One final remark, and then, becalmed, I'll embattle with you no longer. How can you do a story on a Brown philosopher and run only six pictures of her? After all, there were three pictures of Irving R. Levine in the same issue, and he's only a network news reporter.

Walter Horn '78 Ph.D.

Watertown, Mass.

Oops!

Editor: Echoes! [February BAM, page 64.] The word is ECHOES. Like HEROES. To distinguish from other Greek-derived words like ETHOS and KUDOS. (Voiced as opposed to unvoiced final consonants).

Neil D. Isaacs '59 Ph.D.

Colesville, Md.

There are no heroes at the BAM. — Editor

Gore Vidal

Editor: I was startled to read the unctuous and supercilious attack [Carrying the Mail] on Gore Vidal in the last *Brown Alumni Monthly*, for what purports to be Vidal's "promotion of religious and ethnic bigotry" and general anti-Semitism. I presume this refers to his debate with Norman Podhoretz some time ago in *The Nation*, and from my recollection I saw nothing in Vidal's comments to warrant such abuse. Acute readers should have known that the debate at bottom was political and literary, not re-

ligious or ethnic. Certainly, Mr. Podhoretz was no more restrained in his remarks.

I cannot even imagine how Vidal has promoted religious bigotry — or is this a reference to his honest and forthright atheism and his powerful expression of it in such novels as *Kalki* and *Creation*? Let us also not forget that Vidal has been a tireless fighter against bigotry of all sorts — from his defense of homosexual rights (long before it was fashionable) to his fearless challenging of fanatical right-wingers from William F. Buckley to Oliver North and the entire Reagan Administration.

Of course, it is as a writer that Vidal will be remembered by history. The crystal clarity of his prose, the soundness of his historical research, and the philosophical issues that resonate throughout his entire work make him one of the most distinguished novelists, critics, essayists, and playwrights of our time. I am proud that my University saw fit to recognize his achievements at a time when the critical and political establishment is still reluctant to do so. The work of Vidal will far outlive any small-minded attacks on the man.

S. J. Joshi '80

Jersey City, N.J.

Voting systems

Editor: Richard Gopen's essay on voting (BAM, December) was very interesting. He may be interested in knowing that there is a long history of mathematical theory of voting, starting with Kenneth Arrow's 1951 "impossibility theorem."

The root of the problem is the difficulties of conventional voting systems in dealing with elections with more than two candidates. Voters often end up voting for a candidate they like second-best, to avoid "throwing" an election to a candidate they detest, or the best candidates withdraw from the election to prevent "splitting" the vote.

As it turns out, though, there does exist a better voting system, known as "approval" voting (or, sometimes, "multivoting"), which alleviates many of the problems in multi-candidate elections. This consists of a minor change from usual voting rules: instead of allowing the voter to vote for only one of the candidates, the voters can vote for as many (or few) as they want. Instead of, which one of the candidates do I want? the vote



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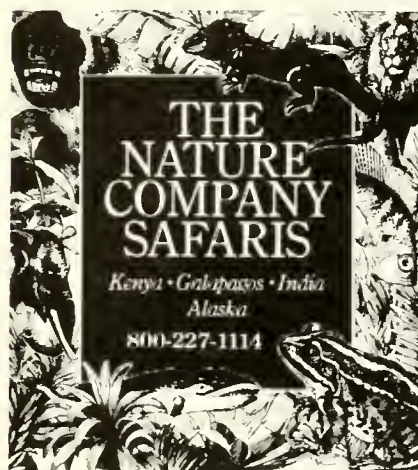
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is, which ones of the candidates do I approve of?

Clearly, a voter still has the option of voting for just one of the candidates. Alternatively, the voter can vote *against* a candidate, by voting for all of the opponents.

I am pleased to see that, slowly, approval voting is gaining acceptance. The IEEE has recently adopted it (cf. *IEEE Institute*, June 1988), the first large professional organization to do so. Perhaps one day it will be universal.

(For more information, see Brahms, *Proc. New York Academy of Sciences*, p. 111-120 [1983]; and Romer and Rosenthal, *American Scientist*, Sept.-Oct. 1984, p. 126; plus my commentary in *American Scientist*, Mar.-Apr. 1985, p. 88.)

Geoffrey A. Landis '88 Ph.D.

Brook Park, Ohio

On class notes

Editor: I've pondered Dr. Carolyn Cardell Newsum's letter (*BAM*, February) asking for less about Brown and more "Class Notes." Probably everyone reads "Class Notes" before they turn to other parts of the *BAM*. However I notice most contributors write about achievements: new law degrees, new children, new spouses, new jobs. This isn't editorial policy - this is human nature. It's difficult to spread the news unless your life or work has come to triumph.

I went to see a classmate today and took her a copy of *Rock Star*. She gave me a contribution to "Class Notes." I've never seen class notes like this, but then as Robert Lowell said, "Why not tell what happened?" If things like this don't happen to you, just wait:

"Saralee Tatum Crockett '63 reports her former husband Charlie has been indicted on twenty-seven counts of securities fraud (see Charles W. Crockett '62). Their daughter Heather, a flight attendant, appeared in a recent *Playboy* feature, 'The Girls of Newark Airport.' Charles Jr. '90 was struck by a granola bar and needs extensive dental work (see 'Under the Elms'). Geoffrey, who is still at Choate, was recently put on probation. Saralee is still in traction, but hopes to start physical therapy next month."

I like *BAM* the way it is - there could be more class notes for sure, but most of us are not like Saralee. An entry in my 25th reunion book prompted me to send

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congratulations to a friend: I confess that my kids are a lot like their old friends, the Crockett boys.

Elizabeth Reeside Thatcher '63
Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

'Non-traditional' alumni

Editor: The Resumed Undergraduate Education (RUE) Program began at Brown formally in 1973. Alumni of that program would like to extend an invitation to other non-traditional alumni to join their group for reunion events and mailings. Anyone who was enrolled as an undergraduate at age twenty-five or older is invited to "sign on" by writing to me at Box 1919, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912. A RUE Commencement/Alumni luncheon is planned for Saturday, May 27, and your response will allow us to add your name to the mailing list. We look forward to hearing from interested alumnae/i.

Charlotte Lowney Tomas '57
Associate Dean of the College
Campus

Less superior, please

Editor: The anti-elitist movement mentioned several places in the February issue makes it clear that in thirty years little has changed at Brown. During the late fifties a small outcast group of us grew increasingly concerned about what we saw as the separation of Academia from the Real World, by which we meant everything outside the purlieus of Brown.

Included in the Real World were Real People (whence sprang our interest in folk music since the "folk" were singing the "real" songs). Naturally, members of the Brown community were by their very presence in the University defined as superior to all those less fortunate outsiders.

The character Steffie (alias "Cupcake") on the Newhart TV series shows some of the same traits as Melissa Lukin '82 unconsciously expresses in her letter about Campus Compact: the assumption that "we," as university students and graduates, are somehow better than those in need of help.

It's good to see that university people are beginning to care about the less fortunate (in every sense of the word),

but wouldn't a little humility and a touch of that great spirit of democracy about which politicians blather be more suitable when starting out to become Lady Bountiful? By all means care and help, but have the decency not to be so smugly superior about it.

Ann Beale '60
Hanover, Pa.

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Alumni Dance Cabaret

Editor: Last year the first alumni dance cabaret brought together dancers and dance lovers from across the years and raised funds to establish the Carl Andrew Hardy Memorial Fund to support dance activities for Brown students. This year's Cabaret (Saturday, May 27 at 10 p.m. and 12 midnight in The Ashamu Dance Space) promises to be just as exciting! We are again seeking participation of dancers and dance lovers from across the years. The cabaret is more than just an evening of dance and song, but is a chance for all of those who value the arts to come together and share experiences and ideas in a festive atmosphere.

I would love to hear from you with your memories and ideas. Write to: Julie A. Strandberg, Department of Theatre Speech and Dance, Box 1897, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912 or call (401) 863-3273 (at Brown) or (401) 274-5419 (at home). I look forward to seeing all of you at Commencement '89.

Julie Strandberg
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UNDER THE ELMS

The Changing American Family: It Needs Help

In a sense, the ninth annual *Providence Journal*/Brown University Public Affairs Conference held during the first two weeks of March was a wake for the traditional postwar American family: a working dad, a mother who stayed home, and two school-aged children. Such families once made up 70 percent of all U.S. households; today they account for fewer than 6 percent.

The eight sessions of "The Changing American Family" made it clear that the family, circa 1989, has been stretched and tugged by so many social, economic, and political forces that it has evolved into new structures.

In his keynote address, Harold L. Hodgkinson, senior fellow and director of the Center for Demographic Policy at the Institute for Educational Leadership in Washington, D.C., used graphs, maps, and statistics to illustrate profound demographic changes in America. For example, in California, so-called minorities are already a majority in the public schools (53 percent), and in Texas, they account for 49 percent of the state's total population.



Pediatrician T. Berry Brazelton: "We need to protect this whole process of attaching: attaching to a new baby, attaching to each other as adults, and daring to be so impassioned about that attachment that we'll stay attached."

America's aged population is growing rapidly, as are the numbers of poor, known collectively as the underclass.

But it's the so-called "baby boomers," who number some 70 million, and their lifestyle choices – specifically the decision to postpone or not to have children – that has signifi-

cantly altered the American family portrait, Hodgkinson said. "The birth rate has fallen from 2.9 children per white female down to 1.7," he said, while minority birth rates have remained the same.

Today's family portrait is marred by large numbers of unwed teenage mothers and homeless. "With teen-

age pregnancy, the issue is not how many pregnant teenagers there are, but whether they're married or not," Hodgkinson said. "We have fewer now (478,000 in 1985) than we did in 1970 (656,000), but in 1970 seven out of ten married, while in 1985 only four were wed." One out of every five children is born out of wedlock, he said, and of that number, 38 percent will never see their fathers.

But in education Hodgkinson sees hope for the future. He noted the success of programs such as Head Start. Every child who is eligible should be in a Head Start program, he suggested.

On March 2, television critic John Leonard and film critic Molly Haskell considered another way of looking at the American family – through the cyclops eye of TV and the panoramic movie screen. The two critics complained that television and the movies feed us pulp and not substance.

"The families I see on television are not my own," said Leonard. "There is no room in them for the intractable problem, the defining moment, the feelings of helplessness, and the long haul. There is no patience



JULIE JENSEN



Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan: "If you can eliminate poverty for the aged, certainly a sense of self-interest will lead you to do it for children as well."
Below, Grey Panthers founder Maggie Kuhn: "The skills and experience of old people are being thrown away."

for the recovering marriage, the lost child, the wasting sickness, the healing after senseless death."

Haskell agreed. "Movies are about extraordinary people, the people who go against the grain rather than conform. We don't have dramas about boys and girls who marry according to their parents' wishes. We have *Romeo and Juliet*." She noted an interesting irony. "Movies have by no means shown very much of the dark side of the American family," she said. "But before we lay the blame on Hollywood's door, ask yourself how many of those movies you would see if they did appear."

We know a great deal about how to prevent teenage pregnancy, Lisbeth B. Schorr, a lecturer in social medicine at Harvard and author of the 1988 book *Within Our Reach*, said at the third session, "Teen Families: Two Generations at Risk." But it will take money, patience, and first-class services to break the cycle that puts and keeps so many children and young mothers in poverty and at a disadvantage.

Echoing Hodgkinson's remarks, Shorr said that

"the widespread alarm about children having children is in response not to increasing rates of early births, but to the increasingly serious consequences of early births and to the rise in unmarried teenage child-bearing."

Children of school-aged mothers are, on the whole, in substantially worse shape physically, academically, emotionally, and socially than other children. They are themselves more likely to have children as teenagers, and their school dropout rates are higher.

"What is so remarkable about these risk factors is that every one of them has been successfully attacked by interventions that we know how to provide," Shorr said. We must find the money to invest in our children's future, she said, because it means saving our nation's future. "The size of our national wallet and how we allocate its contents is not an accident of nature, it's a product of our political will."

The dilemma of working parents who balance family life with jobs was the subject of nationally-known Cambridge, Massachusetts-based pediatrician and au-

thor T. Berry Brazelton, and of U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), longtime parent/child advocate and author of an omnibus child and parental-leave act before the Senate.

The American family, Dodd said, has sent a clear and powerful message to the government: "We need help and we are not going to go away." Fifty-six percent of all American women and more than half of all mothers of infants under the age of one now work. Only one in ten families is a one-earner household, while 29 million families – with 25 million children – are two-earner households.

Dodd's bill would provide direct assistance to families for child care, encourage businesses to provide care as part of a benefits package, and provide referral services. A second bill would mandate four months of parental leave after the birth or adoption of a child or during a serious illness. The cost to American business, Dodd said, would be \$236 million a year. "That's \$4.35 per covered worker."

Evidence from business-

es that offer parental leave shows that such a policy "saves money in reduced employee turnover, absenteeism, and hiring and training costs." Government and business must work together to achieve the mutual goals of "love and work," he said.

"I'm really scared," Dr. Brazelton said. "With the climbing divorce rate, an increase in child abuse and neglect, a rise in adolescent suicide and drug abuse, we have every sign of a breakdown in our society."

Every effort must be made to keep parents – mothers and fathers – at home during the first critical months of child development, the bonding period. "I think what we are really after is protecting this whole process of attaching: attaching to a new baby, attaching to each other as adults, and daring to be so impassioned about that attachment that we'll stay attached," Brazelton said. "Decent day care for everyone is a must."

Anne H. Cohn, executive director of the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, spoke about domestic violence at the sixth session. In this country, she said, 2.5 million child-abuse cases were reported last year, one million involving serious injuries. There were 1,130 deaths. And while child

abuse has risen dramatically – up 50 percent in the last five years – financing for agencies rose by only 2 or 3 percent. The social work system and the criminal justice system are overwhelmed.

Cohn outlined a four-point plan to combat the problem: parenting classes and support groups for first-time parents; continuous and universal education programs in schools; public awareness; and changing the cultural climate. If we want to prevent family violence, she said, we need to make a commitment for the next ten to twenty years, not just the next one or two.

The liveliest discussion of the conference occurred at the sixth session, "Aging Parents: Whose Responsibility?" The sparring was initiated by Maggie Kuhn, the eighty-four-year-old founder of The Grey Panthers, who challenged her fellow panel members and the audience with provocative ideas. With her on the stage were Elaine M. Brody, associate director of research at the Philadelphia Geriatric Center; James J. Callahan, Jr., director of the Policy Center on Aging at Brandeis; and the moderator, former NBC newsman Edwin Newman.

The equation is simple: The aging population is not only growing but living longer, and there are fewer people to take care of the elderly. Kuhn proposed that nursing homes be "desegregated" and that they provide day care for children; that neighborhoods act together for the common good; that the workplace be humanized; and that the term "family" be expanded to include people living together and helping each other.

"The skills and experi-

ence of old people are being thrown away," she added. "In my view, we can't afford to lose those skills if our society is to survive. A sense of history, a sense of continuity, are what old people provide."

The conference concluded with two lectures, one by U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-New York) and the other by Dr. Salvador Minuchin, psychiatrist and director of Family Studies, Inc., a training institute for family therapists in New York City.

The nation, said Moynihan, must do something for the growing numbers of families who are alienated from society by poverty and other social ills. For the first time in the nation's history, the youngest are the poorest, with 23 percent of children under six living in poverty. Calling for a bold new social policy, he emphasized that such legislation does work: Social Security virtually eliminated poverty among the elderly, for example.

"If you had asked fifty years ago if we would get rid of poverty among the aged, you would have thought it out of the question," Moynihan said. "But we did. And if you can do that for the aged, certainly a sense of your own self-interest, much less your humanity, will lead you to do it for children as well."

Minuchin's address called into question the way American society, and its social agencies, deal with domestic problems. Social service organizations tend to tear families in crisis farther apart, he said. Additionally, the courts are adversarial, pitting child against parent and parent against parent. "We focus on the individual. It is extraordinary . . . that the family as an entity

was replaced by a focus on its members."

Minuchin recommended that families be regarded as systems, organic and growing and changing, and that social service agencies work to heal and bond rather than separate and isolate

family members. "Dismemberment of the family is like a leveraged buyout," he concluded: "you package, separate, divide, and sell. The benefits of that process are not very evident for most participants, but the cost certainly is clear." – J.R.

Court extends consent decree: thirteen women must be tenured by 1991

On February 9, Senior U.S. District Judge Raymond Pettine denied the University's request (*BAM*, December) that the strictures of the 1977 Lamphere consent decree be terminated. Pettine ordered Brown to grant tenure to an additional thirteen women faculty by 1991 on the grounds that it had not met the original goal of tenuring fifty-seven women by 1987. However, he lifted the guidelines for the hiring of non-tenured women faculty because Brown had surpassed the 1987 goal for that group.

Implemented in 1977, the consent decree was an out-of-court settlement to a class-action sex discrimination suit brought by then-Assistant Professor of Anthropology Louise Lamphere (*BAM*, April 1977). The decree provided goals and timetables for the hiring and promotion of women faculty through 1987.

The University requested that Pettine terminate the consent decree this fall, claiming it had met the 1987 goals and that adequate provisions to guarantee affirmative action were in the works. Brown argued that the original 1987 goal of fifty-seven tenured women had been superseded by a revised goal of fifty, a num-

ber the campus-based Affirmative Action Monitoring Committee (AAMC) approved in 1986, when it reviewed a dispute between the administration and the women faculty. At that time Brown held that the original timetable had not taken into account the possibility of attrition by tenured woman, a problem that was making it difficult to meet the goal of fifty-seven. Of Brown's 395 tenured professors, currently fifty-four are women.

Pettine also rejected the University's request that it be freed from the consent decree's mandate that the "burden of proof" lies with the University in sex discrimination cases. The court ruled that the burden would lie with the University unless it could prove "grievous wrong." He expressed hope that by June 30, 1991, there would be sufficient agreement among the parties involved to reconsider the need for the decree.

Faculty response to the court's decision has been generally positive. The administration, however, has filed a Motion for Reconsideration, arguing that the 1991 goal for tenured faculty should take attrition into consideration and questioning the notion of "grievous wrong." – C.B.H.

Gregorian proposes budget increases for salaries and library acquisitions

That Brown's human resources are high on President Vartan Gregorian's list of fiscal priorities became clear at the March faculty meeting, when he read his response to the 1989-90 budget recommendations of the Advisory Committee on University Planning (ACUP).

Describing faculty, staff, and students as "our most important assets," Gregorian announced that he will propose an overall faculty salary increase of 8 percent, up from ACUP's recommended 7.5 percent. In addition, he hopes to increase the budget allocation for faculty start-up costs (expenditures for laboratory equipment, computers, and library holdings in support of new faculty hires) from ACUP's proposed \$350,000 to \$500,000, which would represent a doubling of this year's allocation. He also urged that salary increases for clerical support staff be set at 8.5 percent, rather than 7.5 percent, as ACUP had suggested.

Increasingly in recent years, the University has had difficulty competing for faculty with other prestigious universities whose salaries are more generous (Brown's are near the bottom of the Ivy League) and which can offer better equipment and materials. Within the competitive Rhode Island employment market, the University continually struggles to attract applicants for clerical jobs that don't pay as well as those in the private sector.

The former head of the New York Public Library noted that Brown's library system is one of his priorities, too. He proposed increasing the library's acquisitions budget by 10 percent, an increase over ACUP's recommendation of 8 percent. "This will help a little," Gregorian noted, "but unfortunately it still falls below the inflation levels affecting library materials."

To fund his proposed budget increases (totaling \$455,000), Gregorian said he could draw on three potential sources. He will ask the Corporation to approve an increased draw on the endowment, from 4.6 percent to 5 percent. He will direct department managers to



The salary increases President Gregorian recommended for faculty are 8 percent – more than the 7.5 percent ACUP proposed.

implement a .3-percent across-the-board reduction in the base operating budget. And if necessary, he will reduce the president's contingency fund, which is equal to 1 percent of the total budget.

The "desirable goal" of protecting Brown's endowment, Gregorian added, "must always be balanced

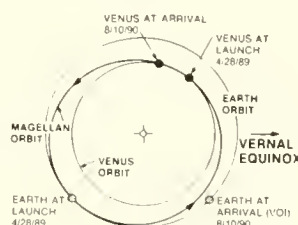
against the risk [of] inadvertently eroding the quality of our most important assets. . . . [W]e cannot always do more with less. . . . [W]e should strengthen our human resources and the physical plant. To do so is to be responsible. To fail to act is shortsighted and, in the long run, very costly indeed." – A.D.

Much ado about Venus

Brown and Soviet geologists discuss the planets as Magellan prepares for liftoff

The ultimate mover and shaker behind planetary evolution, says geological sciences professor James Head '69 Ph.D., is heat. While the moon sits in space like a giant radiator, serenely sending its internal energy off into space by conduction, Jupiter's moon Io bubbles and erupts in an unending succession of volcanos. Earth lies somewhere in the middle, bringing up its molten core in cycles, "like a conveyor belt," he says.

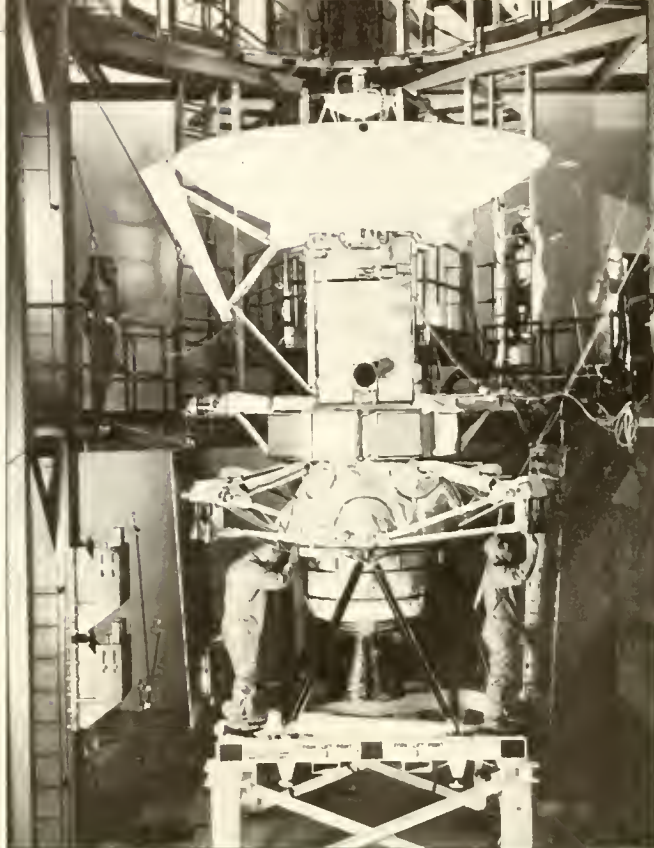
Where Venus falls on



this spectrum is particularly intriguing to scientists because of its similarity to Earth in age, size, and density. "We don't know much about the early history of Earth," Head says, because the record of that past has been erased by the constant movement of the tectonic

plates. While current radar images of Venus show high mountain ridges and volcanos similar to those on Earth, no one is certain if the forces that produced them are still active.

Questions about Venus dominated much of the discussion March 20-22 at a three-day symposium on the solar system organized by Brown and two top Soviet space institutes, and they are among the main issues the National Space and Aeronautics Administration hopes to elucidate with the



Magellan space mission to Venus this spring. Scheduled for liftoff April 28, *Magellan* should begin orbiting Venus August 10, 1990. Head, who is a member of the NASA team, will join his colleagues at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory to begin analyzing the first data on Venus that the United States has generated in a decade. Also a member of that team is Project Scientist R. Stephen Saunders '68 Sc.M., '70 Ph.D.

The symposium, which brought together about seventy scientists from the U.S. and the Soviet Union, is the latest in a series Head initiated in the early eighties after the U.S. chose not to renew the bilateral agreement covering U.S./Soviet space exploration. "That put scientists in the position of having no official way to share information," Head says. "The Soviets were getting back data from the Venera missions which we could really use. So I investigated the possibility of set-

ting up institution-to-institution exchanges."

Brown, the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, and the Soviet Institute for Space Research set up a formal exchange. For several years now, scientists have been meeting twice a year, alternating between Brown and the U.S.S.R. "Most of our graduate students have been over there at least once," says Head.

And some faculty have stayed on to do research. "Right now we've got two Soviet scientists here working with students," Head says. "There has been a lot of data exchange. They've given us so much data, I can't tell you. In the last ten years, they've launched twelve or thirteen spacecraft to the planets; we've launched none. I never knew a sport where that was a good score."

The exchange has not been entirely one-way, though, Head says. "We have '76 Viking data that

Magellan should send back the most complete images ever taken of Venus's surface.

they've been very interested in." Planetary scientists from both countries have high hopes for the upcoming *Magellan* mission.

Data from Viking and Venera explorations of Venus have mapped only the planet's northern hemisphere. *Magellan* will map

almost all of Venus's surface area and at a much higher level of resolution, showing geological features as small as 200 meters. If all goes well and the fuel holds out long enough to complete several mapping cycles, *Magellan* may enable scientists to compare repeat exposures of volcanos for evidence of recent activity. All told, Head says, "*Magellan* should give us better average data than we have for the Earth, since 60 percent of Earth's surface is covered by oceans." — C.B.H.

Medical student's experiment is conducted aboard space shuttle

When the space shuttle *Discovery* blasted off March 13, it carried five astronauts and four rats. The rats were part of an experiment designed by André Fras '91 M.D., and if his experiment proves conclusive, it could shed light on the way bones heal in space and on earthbound bone diseases such as osteoporosis and arthritis.

Fras was one of two U.S. students whose experiments were selected in a 1981 contest sponsored by the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) to encourage student experiments that might be conducted in space. He also won the contest the following year, with an experiment studying the effect of weightlessness on aging, which was conducted on a 1984 *Challenger* flight. However his first winning experiment was delayed several years in the space program's slowdown

following the *Challenger* explosion in 1986.

The idea for the *Discovery* experiment, Fras says, came to him in high school, after watching a television report that Soviet cosmo-



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André Fras, a second-year medical student, at right, designed his experiment while in ninth grade. On March 13, it went off into space.

nauts were having difficulty walking following lengthy space flights. Researchers theorized that weightlessness was somehow impeding the process by which bones normally regenerate themselves, allowing the internal architecture of bones to deteriorate. The Los Angeles Orthopedic Hospital, a National Institutes of Health affiliate, agreed to sponsor Fras's project, and he spent three summers working there on preliminary studies.

Several days before the *Discovery* mission, Fras flew down to the Space Flight Center in Houston to prepare for the experiment. The four rats scheduled to fly and a control group each were anesthetized and microsurgically operated on with a fine oscillating drill similar to that used by a dentist. "A tiny incision is made into the fibula, a small non-weight-bearing bone in the hind leg of the rat," Fras told the *George St. Journal*. The rats were up and walking after the anesthesia wore off.

The space-bound rats traveled in special cages containing their own food and water supplies, which were administered at the same rate received by the control group on earth. When *Discovery* touched down after its five-day mission, Fras and his colleagues at Los Angeles Orthopedic Hospital compared the rate of bone healing, using microscopic and ultraviolet-ray techniques.

After completing the studies, Fras and the other contributors to the *Discovery* mission convened in Washington, D.C., where they were met and congratulated by President Bush on March 24.



Many campus jobs once favored by students now go begging

After twenty years on the job, Normand Cleaveland '52, director of University Food Services, has run into tough times. Students are losing interest in working for the campus's largest employer. Both the number of students employed by Food Services and the number of hours each student works are sliding, and there is little hope for a reversal.

In the fall of 1985, when this year's seniors were freshmen, students put in a total of more than 92,000 man-hours at food services. By last fall, the student contribution had dropped by nearly half, down to under 50,000. Over the same period, the average weekly hours worked by students dropped from about eleven to six.

Cleaveland says there seems to be no stopping the slide or the problems that result. "It's my biggest con-

cern right now," he says. "I've fought this and fought this and fought this."

Short staffing has caused some service cutbacks. The ECDC snack bar now closes at midnight instead of 1 a.m., and the Ivy Room, a dining room in the basement of the Refectory, is no longer open for dinner. High school students and other "miscellaneous" employees have been filling slots Brown students once filled. The outside employees are paid \$5.90 an hour, compared to a starting rate of \$4.25 for Brown students. Cleaveland says raising student wages would result in students taking even fewer hours.

But the real problems are people problems: morale is down, and managers say the image and prestige of working at Food Services has declined.

Bryan Walpert '89, who worked as a supervisor dur-

ing his sophomore and junior years, says his job was fun until the number of student employees dropped off. "People would always laugh at you for working at the Ratty," he says. "But I still enjoyed being a supervisor. There were constant crises coordinating ten to fifteen people, and dealing with them was fun. By the end of the semester, if you've done it right, you feel like you've got a team."

Since students at Food Services only manage fellow students, Walpert's duties lessened as shifts failed to attract student workers. Last September, he supervised a shift with only three student workers. "The training took five minutes," he says. "I had very little responsibility."

For now, there's not much more Food Services can do to improve recruitment. An extensive advertising campaign in the

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Brown Daily Herald hasn't been successful, according to Cleaveland. "We've reached a point of saturation," says Andrew Longley '90, student general manager. "I don't think there's a student on campus who doesn't know that we need help." In preparation for next year's fall crunch, food services is planning to do a mailing to the incoming class.

George "Tripp" Burton '89, last year's general manager, says the employment decline may result from a perceived shift to a wealthier student population. "The University is admitting students whose family income

levels are higher and higher," he says (a statement the admission and financial-aid offices could not confirm or deny). These wealthier students consider Food Services jobs to be "a lower-class type of employment," Burton says. "I've talked to workers who were ashamed to tell the people on their hall that they were working for Food Services."

As the total cost of Brown's tuition, room, and board approaches \$20,000, less wealthy students are finding that a campus job can't make a significant dent in their costs. Other campus employers have also felt the heat: the libraries

have reduced the minimum weekly hours from ten to five. But, according to Patricia Dodd, the Library system's personnel/labor relations manager, the libraries are still able to fill their slots with the reduced requirements. "Let's face it," says Dodd. "The jobs here are more attractive than at Food Services."

Similar schools are experiencing similar trends. At a recent Ivy conference, Career Services Assistant Director Geoffrey Liggett found that across the board, the number of work-study students choosing to work has dropped. "Students are finding that for \$500 a

semester, they'd rather have the time to do something else," he says. Liggett says increasing numbers of students are opting for loans when they might formerly have worked. — D.T.

Associated Alumni annual meeting

The Board of Governors of the Associated Alumni is holding its annual meeting on Saturday, April 29, at 8:30 a.m. in the Maddock Alumni Center. All members of the Associated Alumni are invited to attend.

Turning up the volume(s) in American music

American music is much more than just concert music," says Wayne Schneider, University organist and self-titled "scholar in residence."

There's a whole tradition of folk music, popular music."

Schneider is editorial coordinator of a forty-volume project entitled *Music of the United States of America* (MUSA), which, he says, should bring considerable focus to Brown as a center for American music. Sponsored by the American Musicological Society and funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the project is housed in the Orwig Music Building. Schneider's job is to evaluate and assemble music from editors across America who are sending



JOHN FORAN/ST

University organist Wayne Schneider is compiling a forty-volume compendium of American music — from Hawaiian folk tunes to Gershwin.

him proposals and contributions for possible publication in the series. "Before this," he says with a laugh, "I bounced around from

professorship to professorship. Here was the opportunity to do something different.

"It's an exciting venture,"

Schneider continues, "although we may be faulted for trying to do too much. But I think that's better than putting out a conservative volume on concert music."

Conservative is a word that can hardly be applied to the selections currently being edited. They comprise an astoundingly eclectic array of musical styles.

One is three works of chamber music by composer Ruth Crawford Seeger — stepmother of folksinger Pete Seeger and wife of Charles Seeger, the noted ethnomusicologist. "But that's art music," Schneider says.

Another volume will be devoted to Hawaiian folk music. "This is not Don Ho stuff," Schneider hastens to clarify. "This is the real

thing – splendid, gorgeous music – singing accompanied by ukulele and guitar.”

Also included is music by Harry Partch, a member of the avant garde in the '30s and '40s and a contemporary and friend of John Cage. Partch's composition entitled “Barstow” is described by Schneider as “strange poetry intoned by a singer accompanied by strange tunings of instruments that were invented by Partch. Instruments like a kithara [an ancient-Greek stringed instrument] and a cloud chamber – a great big bottle that you strike.” Other selections are rhythm and blues by T-Bone Walker, black spirituals, and American Indian powwow music. “A powwow is not at all analogous to a symphony,” says Schneider. “It's really a social event with musical accompaniment. So we're toying with the idea of including a videocassette with that volume.

“The editor of a project like this needs a healthy dosage of curiosity,” continues Schneider, “and a certain amount of resiliency. This is a project that needs to be nursed along.”

But along with the nursing of unusual and difficult scores, Schneider gets to work on a favorite of his: the music of George Gershwin.

Schneider became fascinated with Gershwin when studying piano as a child. “Instead of practicing my assigned exercises, which I thought were really dull, I would reach into the piano bench and pull out the brightly colored sheet music that my grandmother, a pianist and singer, kept there.”

The MUSA volumes will contain at least two pieces of Gershwin's work: a full score of *Porgy and Bess* and

the original version of “Rhapsody in Blue.” The score of *Porgy*, with parts for the entire orchestra, has never been published; the book for the piece has been reduced to the vocal parts and a piano score. Orchestras performing the opera have been using a photocopy of the composer's handwritten score, Schneider says.

Schneider's doctoral dissertation at Cornell in 1985 was a study of two of George Gershwin's early pieces for the musical theater. One of these, “Let 'Em Eat Cake,” may be included in the MUSA volumes.

What is it that attracted him to Gershwin? “Well, there are a lot of technical things you can say about Gershwin's music: the strong sense of climax, the fascinating rhythms, the ear-tickling rhymes supplied by his brother Ira. But when push comes to shove, it's that old Gershwin magic,” he says with a smile.

“Gershwin was able to take a mixture of popular music, the conventions of art music, the black music for the character and shape of the rhythms. But what his music does is reflect the things that were going on in art, folk, and popular music at the time. Very few people were able to amalgamate these things.

“Gershwin was a synthesizer. Rather than imitate, he absorbed like a sponge – and everything came out like Gershwin.”

With the MUSA project, it seems that Schneider is a bit of synthesizer, too. Each of the forty volumes in the MUSA series will take a different approach – but it's all American music. – *Suzanne Fortier*

Medievalist **David Herlihy**, the Barnaby Conrad and Mary Critchfield Keeney Professor of History, was elected president of the American Historical Association in December. He will serve a three-year term, guiding the 13,000-member organization.

The National Academy of Engineering this winter elected ninety new members, including Rush C. Hawkins University Professor **Rodney J. Clifton**, a member of the engineering faculty.

After eighteen years as manager of the Brown Bookstore, **Arthur “Doc” O'Connell** has retired. He first came to Brown as a research administrator in 1966, after retiring from the Naval Supply Corps as a captain. He presided over the bookstore during a time of massive growth. Last year the store totaled \$6.5 million in sales, with books accounting for two-thirds of that. Sales per square foot averaged \$500; “Jordan Marsh would be ecstatic to do \$90,” O'Connell noted proudly. Several years ago he was named Manager of the Year by a consortium of university bookstores. O'Connell's successor is **Larry Carr**, most recently general manager of Boston University's subsidiary corporation in charge of its bookstore mall and six satellite retail operations. A graduate of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, he holds an M.B.A. from Babson College and previously worked at the Harvard Coop and the MIT bookstore.

Andrew W. Mellon Professor of the Humanities **Robert Scholes**, who is also professor of English and of comparative literature, was awarded the 1988 David H. Russell Award for Distinguished Research for his book, *Textual Power: Literary Theory and the Teaching of English* (1985, Yale University Press). “By including both writing and literature in his theory,” said award committee member Rudine Sims Bishop of the Ohio State University, “(Scholes) offers a basis for reconciling divisions within the profession.”

Members of the classics department are winning appointments, grants, and awards. **Michael Putnam**, the William Duncan MacMillan II Professor of Classics, was given a two-year appointment as Mellon Professor-in-Charge at the American Academy in Rome. Professor **Kurt Raaflaub** will spend next year in Munich writing a book on political thought in ancient Greece, courtesy of an NEH Fellowship and a research fellowship from Munich's Historisches Kolleg. Assistant Professor **Adele Scafuro** is in West Berlin, working on ancient Greek ethnographic texts on a Humboldt Fellowship. And Professor **William Wyatt** was honored in February by the Greek Society of Literary Translators with a prize for the best translation of a Greek literary work into a foreign language, based on his translation of George Vizyenos's stories into English under the title, *My Mother's Sins and Other Stories*. Wyatt will spend the coming academic year in Athens as a visiting scholar at the American School of Classical Studies.

Robert A. Reichley, vice president for university relations, is the 1989 recipient of the Father Theodore Hesburgh Trustee's Medal awarded by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education. The award honors a CASE trustee who exemplifies the educational dedication and leadership of Hesburgh, former president of the University of Notre Dame. Reichley served CASE as chairman of the board in 1986-87.

Sports

By James Reinbold



THOMAS F. MACGURE, JR.

Whiteley wins NCAA 3,000-meter championship

Greg Whiteley '89 became the first Brown runner ever to win an NCAA track title when he finished first in the 3,000 meters at the NCAA Division I Indoor Championships held in Indianapolis in March. Whiteley, who was timed in 7:57.14, won by about twenty yards in the field of thirteen, beating the second-place finisher, Mark Elliott of LSU, by just under three seconds.

Whiteley has been one of the premier distance runners in the country for the past two years. He is a five-time All-American, earning honors in the 1988 NCAA cross country championship, the 1988 NCAA indoor mile, the 1987 and 1988 NCAA outdoor 5,000 meters, and the 3,000-meter race in Indianapolis.

Greg Whiteley:
An All-American adds an NCAA title to his honors.

In addition, Whiteley has won numerous regional titles in his Brown career. He became the first Brown runner in thirty years to win the IC4A cross country championship last fall. He also won Heptagonal titles in cross country, indoor 1,500 meters, outdoor 1,500 meters, and outdoor 5,000 meters. In 1988, Whiteley ran the fastest 5,000 meters of any collegian in the United States and was a finalist at the Olympic Trials.

In this year's Heptagonal Championship at Cornell in February, Whiteley set a new indoor Heps record in winning the mile, and then won the 3,000 meters in the fastest time run on the Cornell track. He also ran a leg in the winning distance medley and was named Most Valuable Performer in the meet. His outstanding performance helped Brown to its best Heps showing ever, a second-place finish behind Dartmouth.

Names

■ **Marcus Thompson**, the third-leading scorer in Brown basketball history, was named to the 1988-89 All-Ivy basketball team. Despite missing three games

because of a knee injury, the senior from Wilmington, Delaware, led the Bears in scoring with an average of 17.9 points per game, including eighteen double-figure games. He finished his career with 1,328 points, passing the 1,319 points scored by Joe Tebo '58 and falling just three points short of second place and the 1,331 points scored by Brown coach Mike Cingiser '62.

Freshman guard **Chuck Savage** was named Ivy Rookie of the Week for his play in the final two games of the season against Cornell and Columbia. He scored 21 points in both games, including three of five three-pointers in the overtime loss at Cornell.

■ **Maia Baker** '90 and **Krista Butterfield** '89 were named to the All-Ivy women's basketball team. Baker was a first-team selection as well as the league's rookie of the year. She was rookie-of-the-week player four times. Butterfield was a second-team selection for the second consecutive year.

Baker, from London, England, competed in her first season of collegiate basketball and led Brown and the Ivy League in rebounding with a 12.7 average.

Butterfield completed her college career as Brown's fourth all-time leading career scorer with 1,204 points. She led the Bears this season in scoring (13.1 points per game), assists (98), and steals (66).

■ Five members of the wrestling team earned All-Ivy honors: **E.C. Muelhaupt** '89, **Joe Mocco** '92, and **Lance Minor** '89 were first-team selections, while **Ralph Stanley** '90 was named to the second team, and **Matt Casto** '92 received honorable mention. **Kirk**

Salvo '89 finished second in the 150-pound division at the Eastern Intercollegiate Championships held at Lehigh.

Muelhaupt, wrestling at 158 pounds, was undefeated in nineteen bouts and finished second in the Easterns. At the NCAA tournament in Oklahoma City, he won his first match against the seventh seed, but lost his next match and then was pinned in the consolation match. Mocco (167 pounds) was 5-0-1 in Ivy competition and lost only one match during the season. Minor (177) finished sixth at the Easterns.

Heavyweight Stanley finished the Ivy season with a 3-1-1 record, including key victories over Princeton and Columbia, giving Brown the win in each match. Casto (126) was 4-2 in Ivy competition and finished fourth at the Easterns, narrowly missing an NCAA tournament invitation.

As a team, Brown finished the season with a 13-3 overall record, 5-1 in the Ivy League, and finished fifth in the Eastern Championship, behind Syracuse, Lehigh, Navy, and Army, the best finish to date.

■ **Jane Corcoran** '91 and **Kirsten Rendell** '90 were selected to the 1989 All-Ivy women's ice hockey team.

Corcoran, who was named to the second team, scored eight goals and had seventeen assists on the season. Rendell, a goalie, earned honorable-mention. She recorded a 2.58 goals-against average and a .962 save percentage as she led the Pandas to a 10-9-1 overall record.

■ Freshman **Joanna Zeiger** won the 500 freestyle and 400 individual medley and placed second in the 200 breaststroke at the 1989 Eastern Intercollegiate

(March 11-April 4)

Women's Swimming Championships held in February at Penn State. She finished second in the total number of individual points scored and was second in the voting for best swimmer in the meet.

Carolyn Ryder '89 won the 200 breaststroke, and **Aimee Montague '89**, who missed five meets because of a shoulder injury, finished second in the 1,650 freestyle at the championships. Diver **Sue Lofgren '89** finished third in both the one- and three-meter events.

The team used its depth to adjust for the absence of injured All-American **Jennifer Boyd '90** and finished fourth in the meet.



THOMAS F. MAGUIRE, JR.

Teri Smith:
First woman in Brown track to be named All-American.

■ **Teri Smith '91** became the first woman in Brown track and field history to earn All-America honors when she placed fifth in the 400-meter sprint, just three-tenths of a second out of second place, at the NCAA Division I Indoor Championships in Indianapolis. Her time of 53.51 in the finals marked the third occasion this season that she lowered the

Baseball (6-5)
Southeastern Massachusetts 5, Brown 3

Brown 7, Long Island 2
Southwest Missouri 2, Brown 0

Brown 9, Millersville 4
Brown 15, Merrimack 14
Siena 13, Brown 1
Brown 1-10, Flagler College 7-2
Brown 15-11, Westminster 3-5
Northeastern 4, Brown 2

Softball (3-3)
Connecticut 16-5, Brown 1-0
Brown 0-6, Stonehill 8-3
Brown 22-14, Cornell 0-6

Men's Lacrosse (4-2)
Brown 13, Boston College 7
Brown 11, C.W. Post 7
Brown 21, Holy Cross 3
Virginia 10, Brown 8
Brown 18, Providence 5
Syracuse 15, Brown 4

Women's Lacrosse (6-1)
Brown 17, Westchester 7
Brown 12, Boston College 5
Brown 11, Colgate 10
Brown 18, Drexel 2
Brown 7, Cornell 2
Brown 13, Vermont 6
New Hampshire 10, Brown 6

Women's Crew (1-0)
Brown 6:36.6, Dartmouth 6:59.7

Men's Tennis (4-0)
Brown 6, Southwest Louisiana 3
Brown 6, Tulane 0
Brown 5, Princeton 4
Brown 5, Navy 2

Women's Tennis (2-4)
Washington 7, Brown 2
US International 9, Brown 0
Brown 6, Long Beach 1
Brown 9, Northridge 0
Princeton 6, Brown 3
Yale 7, Brown 2

Men's Crew (1-0)
Brown 6:50.8, Boston University 7:06.4

Brown record in the 400 meters.

Smith holds nearly every women's sprint record at Brown and qualified for the NCAA outdoor championship last spring. She was a quarterfinalist at the United States Olympic Trials last summer and won two Heptagonal outdoor titles in the 100-meter and 200-meter dashes last year. She won the 400-meter event at this winter's Heptagonals at Cornell in February.

■ **Charlie Chester '89** set Brown records in both the one- and three-meter diving events at the Eastern Championship and was awarded the Carmichael Award, given to the outstanding diver at the meet.

As a team, Brown placed fifth out of thirty-seven schools in the three-day tournament at Harvard.

Coach of the year

Jean Marie Burr, first-year head coach of women's basketball, was selected as the Converse District One Coach of the Year.

Women's basketball ex-

perienced a complete turnaround under Burr's leadership, going from 6-20 last season to 16-10. In league play, the Bears were 9-5, a reversal of last year's 5-9 record. The sixteen victories matched the school record, set in 1974-75 and 1983-84. Burr took a young team with only two seniors to its first winning season since 1984-85 and placed third in the Ivy League, recording the best finish since winning back-to-back Ivy championships in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

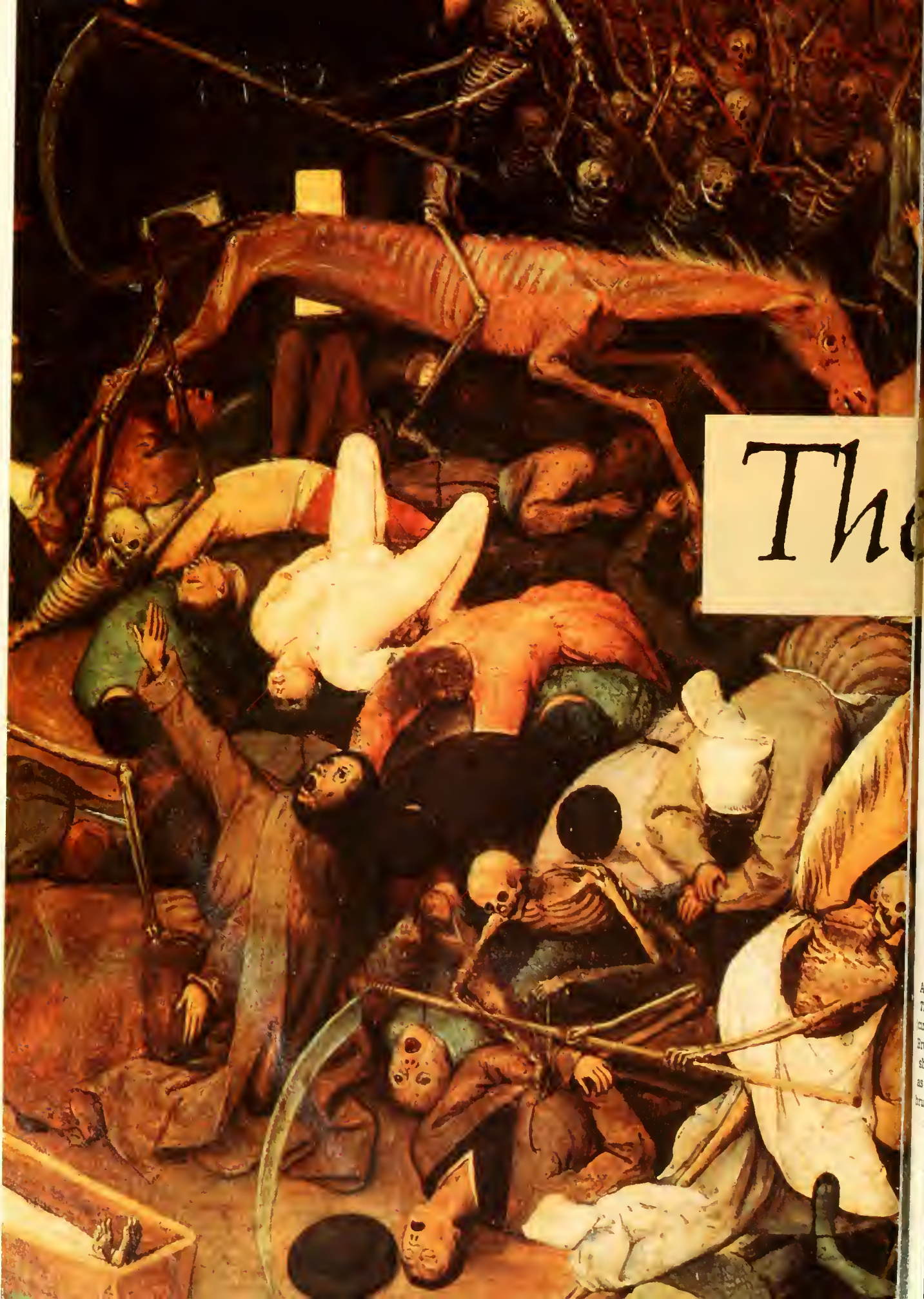
Appointed last July, Burr came to Brown after spending three years as an assistant coach at Fairfield University in Connecticut. She also coached at Bethany College, Amherst, the University of Massachusetts, and Davidson, and played professionally with the New Jersey Gems of the Women's Basketball League.

Football names new offensive coordinator

Les Steckel, former head coach of the Minnesota Vikings and quarterback coach of the New England Patriots, has been picked as offensive coordinator and quarterback coach of the Brown football team.

Youngest head coach in the National Football League at 37 when he was at Minnesota in 1984, Steckel spent the last four years in Foxboro, where his responsibilities included coordinating the Patriots' passing game. Prior to that, he was an assistant coach with the Vikings for five years, handling quarterbacks, wide receivers, tight ends, and special teams.

Steckel, who played football at the University of Kansas, started his coaching career at the University of Colorado in 1972 after serving with the Marines in Vietnam. He was an assistant coach at the Naval Academy before joining the professional ranks with the San Francisco 49ers in 1978.



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*The past can tell us much
about the social impact of epidemics,
say two Brown historians –
much that applies to AIDS
as well*

Death of Charity

By Charlotte Bruce Harvey

In 1347 and '48, the first ships bearing sailors dead and dying from bubonic plague set into European ports. They had picked up the disease in the Black Sea, where it had spread from Central Asia; within three years the plague killed more than 24 million Europeans – a third of the continent's population.

For those infected, the disease brought almost certain, swift, and agonizing death. Although centuries would pass before medicine could understand that the pestilence might be spread by such ubiquitous agents as rats and their fleas, there was no doubt that it was contagious. To the terrified inhabitants of medieval Europe, it seemed possible to catch plague just by looking at the afflicted.

If the Black Death's carnage was devastating, its social legacy was vicious. Casting about for someone to blame, people focused their fears on outsiders, persecuting foreigners, prostitutes, lepers, Jews. The latter, Christians believed, were poisoning their wells. Across Europe, thousands of Jews were herded into buildings that were then set ablaze; others were hanged or burned at the stake. The Pope issued two Bulls forbidding such persecution and reminding his servants that Jews, too, were dying of plague, that the pandemic was spreading in areas where no Jews lived. But his

words fell on ears deafened by terror. The horrors had undermined his authority.

Public health measures were brutal. Pesthouses, which formerly housed lepers, were converted to plague hospitals, and it was there that the sick were sent to die with minimal care. Or they and their families – infected and well together – were entombed at home, the door of each contaminated house marked with a red cross. In 1374, the Duke of Milan ordered plague victims to a field outside the city, where they were left to their fate. Fearing contagion, the rich fled to the country, physicians refused to treat the sick, and priests, to administer last rites or to bury plague victims. "One man shunned another. . .," wrote Giovanni Boccaccio in his description of the 1348 plague in Florence, which prefaces the *Decameron*. "Kinsmen held aloof, brother was forsaken by brother, oftentimes husband by wife; nay, what is more, and scarcely to be believed, fathers and mothers were found to abandon their own children to their fate, untended, unvisited as if they had been strangers."

The papal physician Guy de Chauliac summed it up succinctly: "Charity was dead."

In 1978, when Barbara Tuchman entitled her history of the fourteenth century *A Distant Mirror*, she could have no idea that just around the fu-

A detail from *The Triumph of Death* (circa 1560) by Pieter Brueghel, the elder, shows the plague as the grim reaper, brutalizing Western civilization.

ture's bend lay a new epidemic that would underscore the aptness of her title. Within a decade, physicians would be declining to treat AIDS patients. Afflicted children would be hounded from their schools. Society's outsiders – Haitians, homosexuals, intravenous drug users, prostitutes, the poor – would be feared, for it would be they whom the disease struck first and hardest. Nations would point fingers vainly, each asserting that the disease was another's fault. Within the United States, the surgeon general's reassurances that the virus could not be spread through casual contact would, like papal Bulls of yore, fall on skeptical ears. Once more the public would grow wary of the authorities who had permitted such a horror to occur. Once more people would begin to wonder whether disease might not be God's punishment for a sinful society.

Medievalist David Herlihy, the Barnaby Conrad and Mary Critchfield Keeney Professor of History at Brown and the recently elected president of the American Historical Association, believes historians have a role to play in the effort to deal wisely with AIDS. "We are not public-policy makers," he says. "We are not ethicists, either; so we can't determine what's right and what's wrong. That's beyond our expertise. But we can supply information, and that information can be very instructive."

Herlihy's colleague, Naomi Rogers, who holds a two-year fellowship in the history of medicine, jointly sponsored by the history department and the medical school, warns that disease is not merely a biological phenomenon. Twentieth-century medicine, she says, has been marked by faith in the laboratory: by the conviction that science will find a "magic bullet" for every ill. But epidemics have "social, political, economic, and moral dimensions," she warned in a Commencement Forum last spring. "One thing history suggests is that we shouldn't expect a vaccine to make these other complicating aspects disappear."

A constant in the history of disease seems to be the tendency to lay blame. Accusations of well-poisoning go back to the plague of Athens in 430 B.C., when they were leveled against the Spartans. And in the Middle Ages, before bubonic plague made its European debut, lepers were suspected of poisoning wells. "The lepers were expelled and had to live virtually as beggars on the margins of society," Herlihy says. "Therefore it was believed that they wanted to do it ill. Later, the accusations spread to the Jews and became particularly rampant."

Why the Jews? For one thing, Herlihy says, "they refused to eat the same food as Christians, because their food had to be kosher. On top of that, they were frequently involved in the spice trade, and therefore it was thought that they had the

chemical knowledge to concoct poisons, because they knew mysterious herbs and spices."

To that supposed facility with poisons was added society's tendency to fear those it subjugates. Although Judaism was a *religio licita* – a licit religion – and medieval Jews had some civil rights, theirs was a limited citizenship, Herlihy says. They were heavily taxed and in many communities forced to wear yellow badges identifying them as Jews.

In addition, a turn of economic affairs in the twelfth century had forced many Jews into the unpopular role of money-lenders. "In the early Middle Ages," Herlihy says, "Jews were quite prominent as merchants. But from 1100 on, there was an economic revival in Europe, and the result was the formation of guilds and other kinds of trade associations that also had a religious character. If you became a member of a banker's guild, you would have to take an oath, usually, or participate in some kind of Christian ritual, and Jews could not do this." Ineligible for economic activities controlled by guilds, many Jews found money-lending their only available option. "And they were excluded from the really big banks," he adds. "So the business they got involved in was usually petty pawn-broking and things like that – dealing with the lower levels of society, which generated hatred and also the rumor that the Jews had lots of money." The accusations of well-poisoning and the resultant pogroms, he says, were motivated as much by greed as fear. While the wealthy and the educated maintained an interest in protecting the Jews (their taxes were useful), the poor coveted the treasures they imagined in Jewish homes.

The rumor that Jews were poisoning wells "originated in northern Spain, southern France in 1348," Herlihy says, "and it spread across France into Switzerland and up the Rhine into Germany. In fact, the rumor raced ahead of the plague itself," inspiring pogroms as it went. "It may have been just an excuse," he says – a guilty justification for greed. By the time the plague had spent itself, most of Germany's Jews were dead, converted, or in exile.

Prostitutes, thieves, heretics, strangers were all suspected of spreading the plague, Herlihy says. It was not unusual for a town to march its unwanted to the city walls, expelling them in a gesture that signified both a fear of outsiders and a hope that extirpating evil might somehow appease an angry God. To stem the plague, the city of Marseilles instituted the practice of *quaranteneria*, from which the word "quarantine" is derived, requiring the isolation of travelers and ships for the biblical forty days and nights before newcomers were allowed to enter.

Although the disease struck without regard to social class, it was clear to any observer that the cramped, rat-infested city slums were hardest hit. The coincidence of poverty and disease, says Rogers, historically has led to assertions that the



poor and immigrants are responsible for the epidemics that plague them. She points to the more recent example of cholera in America.

In the early nineteenth century, cholera appeared with increasing frequency in the cities of Europe and then America. Like the plague, it killed swiftly and horribly. "They called it the incurable disease," Rogers says. "You can be walking along the street and fall down dead. People who are about to die of cholera usually turn a yellow color and vomit blood. You can dehydrate so quickly that you just drop dead," she says with a snap of the fingers.

What people didn't know about cholera was that the cause of the disease was a bacterium spread through feces-contaminated water supplies: immigrants were dying of cholera because it was they who inhabited the poorest slums and were most likely to be drinking water infected by sewage. But in the early 1800s, Rogers says, cholera "was associated in the popular and medical minds with filth and poverty, urbanization, and

Jews were the Black Death's scapegoats, and thousands were massacred for their supposed attempts to poison the wells of Christians. The woodcut above depicts "the Jews . . . given up to the flames." Another side-effect of the plague was a fascination with the macabre, below. Both images are from a copy of the *Nuremberg Chronicle* published in Augsburg in 1497.



immigration. Many Americans believed that cholera had appeared to punish a nation sunk in materialism and sin." So America's white Protestants prayed – in 1849 President Zachary Taylor "did not hesitate to recommend a day of national prayer and fasting," she says. And they blamed the newest wave of immigrants, the Irish, who, fleeing famine, were settling in Boston, in New York, and in the other industrial cities of America. More than 40 percent of New York's cholera victims were Irish, Rogers says. It was a classic case of victim-blaming.

The pattern held in 1916, she says, when the first cases of paralytic polio appeared in the largely immigrant borough of Brooklyn. This time, the Italians were blamed. At the request of New York City's health commissioner, the Secretary of the Treasury contacted the Italian embassy to determine whether polio outbreaks in Italy were spreading to the U.S. and a cessation of immigration from Italy might be warranted. There was no polio in Italy, he learned.

Nevertheless, Rogers says, the public health records of the time are rife with assertions that polio was brought by the Italians or the Scandinavians, or whatever immigrant group seemed most foreign and frightening at the time. "I have found

some lovely examples of public health officials explaining, say, a wealthy Connecticut child's illness by blaming the chauffeur," she says with glee. "He was sneaking off to Brooklyn. That must be the reason!"

Ironically, the twentieth-century polio epidemics were caused not by filth and intemperance, but by the over-vigilance of a middle class that was protecting its children past their period of natural immunity. Turn-of-the-century America was obsessed with cleanliness, Rogers says; the concept of germs was just being understood, and it was seen as every housewife's moral duty to protect her family from the evil harbingers of disease. Sheltered too long, instead of developing antibodies, children and young adults were becoming paralyzed by the virus. The subtleties of the immune system were unknown in 1916, and society's moralistic squeamishness was contributing to the problem.

Notions of morality have long been intertwined with conceptions of disease, with results that occasionally have hindered medical progress. Sometimes, as in the case of polio, moral zeal has led directly to disease. In other cases, people have sanctimoniously spurned treatment, much as contemporary Western society has shunned such controversial AIDS preventives as frank discussion of dangerous sexual practices and the distribution of condoms and disposable hypodermic needles.

In 1796, when the English physician Edward Jenner invented the smallpox vaccine, his discovery was met with moral outrage. Virulent in the eighteenth century, "smallpox was a major cause of death, blindness, and disfigurement," Rogers says, and it killed an estimated one in ten Europeans. So a vaccine would seem to have been welcome. Jenner believed a mild case of the related disease cowpox would immunize humans against smallpox. It was not so farfetched a notion, Rogers says, for English farmers and dairymaids had long been deliberately infecting themselves with cowpox, and in Africa and Asia, people were inoculating themselves with smallpox scabs to cause a mild outbreak, inducing immunity. During a 1721 outbreak, Cotton Mather had learned the technique from his African slave Anesimus, and the minister asked a Boston doctor to inoculate his family, his slaves, even some of his neighbors, much to the horror of the medical and lay communities. "The doctor was attacked, and Mather had stones thrown at his windows," says Rogers.

Seventy-five years later, when Jenner sent word of his discovery to Thomas Jefferson, the then-vice president had himself and his family inoculated, writing to Jenner, "you have erased from the calendar of human afflictions one of its greatest. . . ; future generations will know by history only that the loathsome smallpox existed."

But Jefferson, says Rogers, "was too optimistic." He underestimated the power of human emotion and the fierce resistance that would slow international efforts to enforce vaccination. Some European nations would make inoculation compulsory in the nineteenth century, she says, but in America, the land of individual liberties, people would reject compulsory vaccination as a violation of their civil rights. They would form anti-vaccination leagues, accusing the medical establishment of trying to poison them. It would be 1977 before Jenner's vaccine would eradicate the disease globally.

Smallpox, Rogers emphasizes, is an example of a magic bullet that worked, a case where the public needed only to be persuaded to use the vaccine science had made available. But cholera, cancer, and syphilis offer a different kind of lesson. "I like to teach cholera in my history of medicine course," she says, "because a lot of my students [about half are medical students and the other half liberal-arts concentrators] seem to share the belief that once you understand the agent that causes a disease – the germ or virus – that will lead you to the end." But the problem of cholera was solved by improving sanitation long before the bacterium was identified or a therapy discovered.

Although cancer is not a communicable disease, its history has been marked by the same succession of hopes and promises that "the cure" was just around the corner, Professor of History James Patterson argues in his book *The Dread Disease* (BAM, November 1987).

"Syphilis is one of the earliest diseases for which we found a magic bullet," Rogers says, "and it was an effective one. Nonetheless it didn't solve syphilis." Historian Allan Brandt in his book *No Magic Bullet: A Social History of Venereal Disease in the United States* points out that, despite better and better drugs with which to treat VD, it remains a serious public health problem. "The rates have not fallen," Rogers says. "In the sixties they went up again. How can you solve it? Well, you can cure it and you can treat it, but that doesn't seem to change anything. This lesson really does apply to AIDS."

When treatments were announced for syphilis, public health officers were wary, she says. They believed that taking away the element of fear would just encourage people to be less careful with their sexual behavior. "Until AIDS," Rogers says, "you could not really threaten people. You could not say, 'Your life will be ruined forever' – until AIDS."

Epidemic disease tends to undermine authority, says David Herlihy, in ways that can be devastating, not only medically, but politically, socially, economically, even spiritually. In the Middle Ages, he says, "there was a fail-

THE
Dreadful Visitation.
 IN A
 SHORT ACCOUNT
 OF THE
 PROGRESS AND EFFECTS
 OF THE
 PLAGUE,
 The last Time it spread in the City
 of LONDON, in the Year 1665;

EXTRACTED
 From the MEMOIRS of a PERSON who
 resided there during the whole Time of
 that INFECTION:

WITH
 Some Thoughts on the Advantage which would
 result to Christianity, if a Spirit of Impartiality
 and true Charity was suffered to preside amongst
 the several religious Denominations, &c.

DEUTERON. Chap. xxxii. 29.
 O that they were wise, that they understood this, that
 they would consider their latter End.

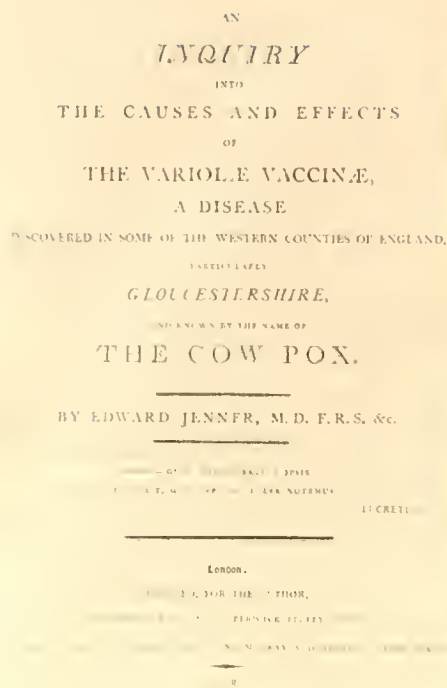
PHILADELPHIA:
 Printed by HENRY MILLER, in Second-Street,
 MDCC LXVII.

Bubonic plague struck intermittently from 1348 until 1665. The initial outbreak, as depicted in a woodcut from *The Revelations of the Antichrist*, was generally understood to be God's punishment for a sinful society. By the seventeenth century, the means of contagion was better understood. This "short account" of the plague's final outbreak in London was written by Daniel Defoe.



RI MEDICAL SOCIETY COLLECTION

ANNMAY BROWN LIBRARY



TOWNES HISTORY OF SCIENCE COLLECTION

English physician Edward Jenner invented the smallpox vaccine in 1796, but social opposition was so strong that it took nearly 200 years to eradicate the disease globally.

TOWNES HISTORY OF SCIENCE COLLECTION

ing confidence that the Pope knew what he was talking about. The emperors, the kings – the entire leadership establishment – in a sense were discredited by the fact that the disaster was so widespread. It was thought to be the responsibility of these elite social groups to protect the society, and they were obviously failing in that, so they couldn't be trusted.

"You see that with AIDS – an obvious incredulity to the facts about AIDS, like the fact that you can't get it by casual contact; it's not really believed." In times of crisis, Herlihy says, we tend to doubt our experts. "There is a natural tendency to react against the leadership and say they don't know what they're doing; their science is wrong. [Disease] creates fissures within society, and it can lead to such things as the peasant revolts against the nobles in the Middle Ages. The period of the plagues – not just in 1348, but subsequently, when they kept recurring – was one of considerable unrest and outright revolt. Part of the reason was the failing faith in the establishment and the leadership of society."

By 1900, the Western world had grown sufficiently secularized that science, not the church, was regarded as the primary source of authority. Medical science, in particular, seemed to be conquering its demons one after another: tuberculosis, yellow fever, diphtheria, cholera. By 1916, when polio struck, American faith in the laboratory was

at its zenith. It was only a matter of time, people trusted, before the magic bullet that would save their children would be found.

Yet even in those heady days panic could strike. During the polio epidemics, Rogers says, people fixed their hopes on virologist Simon Flexner, who had developed a serum for a similar paralytic disease, viral meningitis. But when the polio epidemic raged in New York in the summer of 1916, Flexner's reassurances that pets could not spread the disease did nothing to calm a panicked public. The SPCA found itself inundated with cats and dogs; thousands were abandoned on the city streets.

Polio led to a fear that children, particularly those from New York, were dangerous. When the states surrounding New York City began to prohibit its children from entering their jurisdictions, the fledgling U.S. Public Health Service issued certificates vouching that the child did not come from an infected area and had no symptoms of the disease. Some towns accepted the certificates, says Rogers, "others said, 'Forget it.' " The certificates, it turned out, were useless, for one can carry polio for years without manifesting symptoms.

One of the tragedies of the Black Death, says Herlihy, is that the sick were viewed as enemies, rather than victims. "This is true with AIDS, also. There is implicitly a sense that the person must be at fault to have contracted the disease." Placed in

pesthouses, the fourteenth-century sick "were almost assured to die, because if they did not have the plague, they were sure to get it. The pesthouse was set outside the city and was limited to the bare essentials; those who died in it were not even given the standard burial rituals." Those who died at home would be hauled to the street, piled on carts that rolled by collecting the dead. They were buried in mass graves, their bodies dusted with lime. At one point the Pope consecrated the Rhone at Avignon so corpses could be thrown into the river.

The loss of the burial ritual took a toll not only on the sick, many of whom faced death without the comfort of last rites or the hope of a church burial, but also on the living. "Burial ceremonies are meant to heal the survivors," Herlihy says, "because death creates a rift in the society. So society creates mechanisms to reassure itself that despite the loss of this particular person, the services he or she performed will continue. It's like the cry 'The king is dead. Long live the king.' The king may be dead, but we will have another. It would mean the same thing to say, 'The shoemaker is dead. Long live the shoemaker.' Burial rituals are sort of a healing process for the surviving community. But when death takes the form of a violent

plague, all these rituals break down and aren't allowed to function. You get a scar within society itself which is much more difficult to mend."

Without rituals to "take the fangs out of death," the image of death changed during the bubonic plague. A century earlier, St. Francis had described death as a sister, kind and gentle. Thirteenth-century art contains few images of death, says Herlihy, but with the plague comes a fascination with the macabre. "Death becomes a ravisher," Herlihy says, and a "cult of decay" emerges, "a morbid fascination with skeletal images. You no longer have Sister Death; it is a fiend. Not a release after you have lived a full and abundant life, a kind of friend that takes you to a better world, but someone who violently intervenes and grabs you in the middle of your life."

AIDS, like the plague, took society by surprise, says Herlihy. A century ago, the French microbiologist Louis Pasteur announced that the day was in sight when all infectious disease would be overcome. Before the appearance of AIDS, Pasteur's prediction seemed proven. But "AIDS was an entirely unexpected development," Herlihy says. "An incurable disease? Hard to believe. An incurable infectious disease. It is sinister; there is a kind of latent enemy there. You can't grab it."

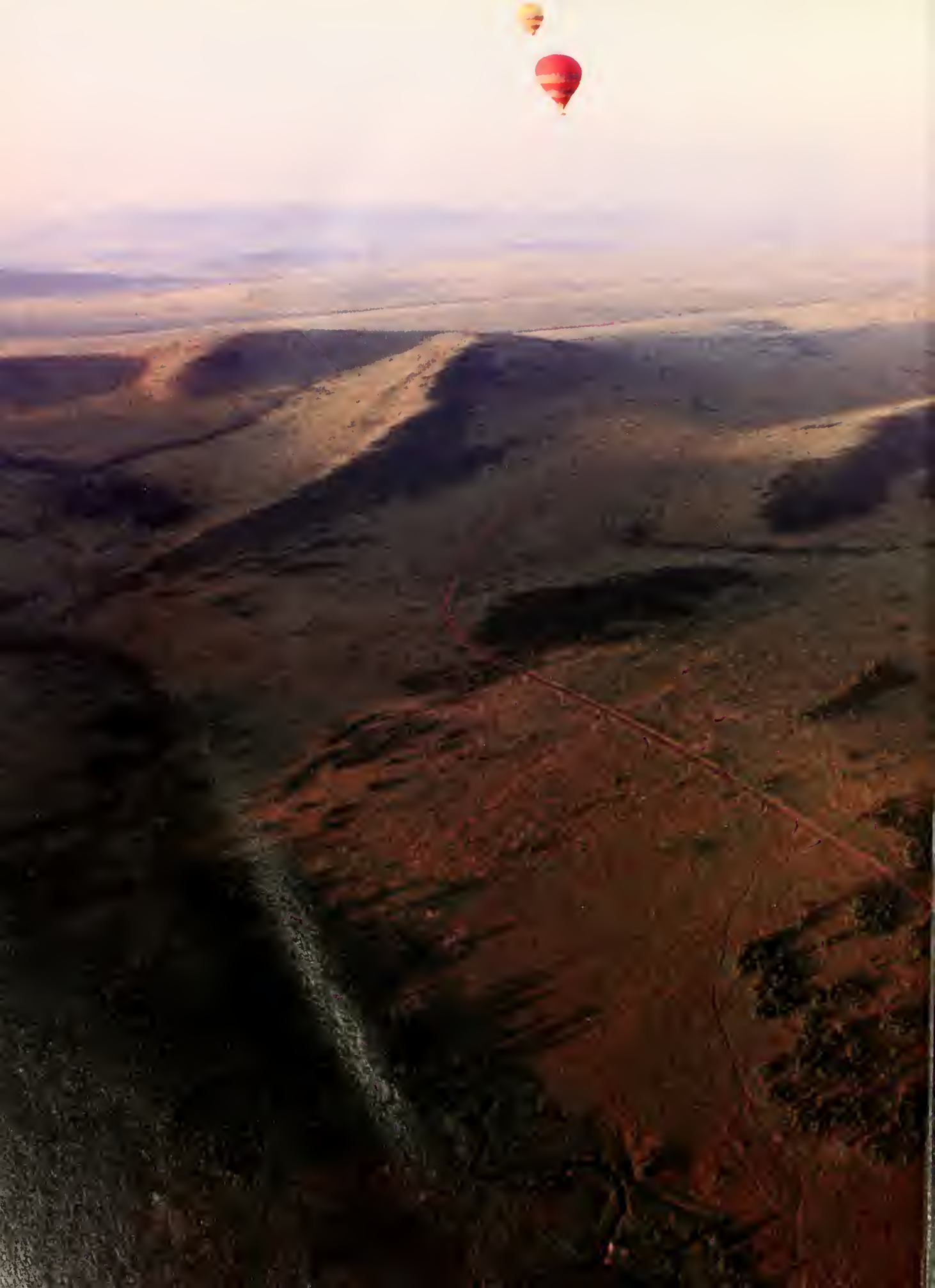
And so we fumble along, trying like our ancestors before us somehow to make sense of this disease that has shaken our world, and is shaking our society as it claims lives – this time not swiftly, but slowly and no less surely. If some of our efforts recall the mistakes of the past, others seem more provident.

Herlihy muses for a moment about the Names Project quilt, for which the friends and families of AIDS victims nationwide stitched thousands of patches, each bearing the name of one of the dead. "That's healthy," he says, "because the disease has to be managed. You need to develop some sort of cultural crisis management, I suppose, so that the disease doesn't take on the appearance of violently and senselessly attacking. The quilt seems an attempt to memorialize and to overcome the anonymity of death. . . to make sure that those who have passed away from AIDS will not be thrown in a mass grave and treated as anonymous. The naming is very important. It's analogous to the Mormon practice of rescuing and saving ancestors by recalling their names. That is why they practice genealogical research so intensively: in saving the name, you, in a sense, save the soul. Although it's not as formalized, there are elements of that in preserving names of the deceased on a quilt."

We need to find ways to reassure ourselves of two things, he says: that the dead will be all right, and that society will survive its losses. "You've got to cope," he says. "And AIDS came along so unexpectedly that it caught people unprepared. It takes time to develop responses to so novel an experience." While we struggle to develop those responses, a backward glance may be helpful. **B**

The first half of the twentieth century saw science conquer most common epidemic diseases. By 1970, it seemed unthinkable that a mere virus could throw us back to the age of quarantines.





Seeing Africa

There are some friends whose vacation slides you'd just as soon miss. You nod, first knowingly, then politely, then with diminishing consciousness, jerking your head upward in terror of being caught napping. It was not so one noon this March when a group of University Relations staff gathered to see photographs from John Forasté's recent sojourn. He and Associate Director of Alumni Relations Karen McLaurin '73 accompanied twenty-one Brown alumni and friends on a sixteen-day safari to Kenya's game parks.

It was a busman's holiday, of sorts: the focus of the trip was photography, and Forasté was along not only to take pictures, but to help the others with theirs. He led discussions on aesthetics and technique; twice during the trip the group was able to get film developed in Nairobi so that they could review their progress en route.

A hot-air-balloon ride over the plains of the Masai Mara National Reserve was a visual treat, Forasté said, but the group later was saddened to learn that something about the balloons – presumably the sound of the burners – disturbs the animals. The balloons are reputed to have caused migrations across the Tanzanian border into the

Serengeti. Ironically, Forasté pointed out, poaching, which is assiduously guarded against in the Masai Mara, is a problem across the border.

For safety, the group had to remain in their vans while on game runs in the parks, but the animals seemed unperturbed by the lumbering white metal presences in their midst, and a long lens made up for what distance remained. The group saw warthogs and lions and rhinoceroses. Elephants ("lots of elephants," said Forasté) and African buffalo and long-necked gerenuk, beautiful, spindly-legged members of the antelope family. They saw also gazelle and zebra and giraffe. "We were about fifteen feet from the lion," Forasté later recalled, "and about thirty from a cheetah when it made its kill. The monkeys climbed all over the vans."

On this and the next few pages, a sampling of his African sights. – C.B.H.







The reticulated giraffe (left) distinguishes itself from its splotchier cousins, the common and Masai giraffes, by a clearly defined pattern of liver-colored spots on a white ground, which resemble neatly fit and mortared field stones.

When the group arrived at Tree Lodge at the foot of Mount Kenya, they found baskets of fruit and flowers awaiting them. Associate Director of Alumni Relations Karen McLaurin '73 (upper right), Marcia Lloyd '68, and tour guide Tom Bingle posed with their bounty on the porch before an uninvited guest, a Sykes' monkey (inset), made off with the goods. The lodge is built in an arc with rooms facing a natural saltlick.

On the Equator the group tested the theory that water drains in a clockwise vortex in the northern hemisphere and counter-clockwise in the south. When they placed a needle on the surface of a cup of water draining into another, they found the theory held true. Placed on the Equator itself, the water drained straight down, and the needle stayed still.



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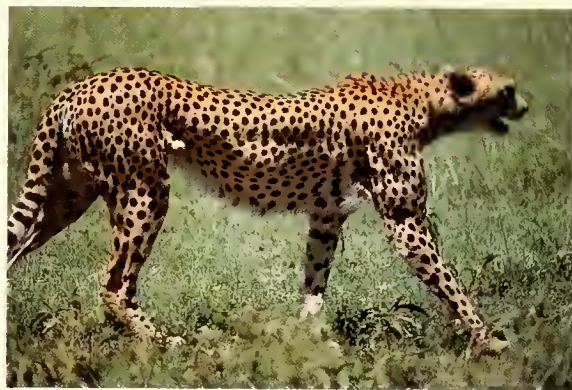


Given the heat and the dust of the Equatorial plains, hippos (right) seemed to have the right idea. If less comfortable, their human neighbors, the Masai (below), were more elegantly attired. Many of the Masai wore red, said Forasté, which was striking against the intense blue of the skies and the buffs and greens of the landscape.

The variety of birds and the brilliance of their coloring also contrasted with the rich tapestry-like colors of the grasses, as in the case of these yellow-necked spurfowl (lower right).

At the far right, a cheetah stalks its prey. **B**





In Darwin's Footsteps

By Bruce Fellman

Photographs by John Forasté

Evolution is more than the road from monkey to man, say five Brown biologists. They study fossils, for sure, but also damselflies and jewelweed

Inside Lisa Brooks's refrigerator is a greengrocer's worst nightmare. Fruit flies – thousands of pin-head-sized pests – grow and prosper in the darkness. Eggs wait to hatch. Maggots writhe in search of food. Pupae metamorphose. And the adults – the normal ones and the mutants – buzz in restless anticipation as the self-proclaimed "Lord of the Flies" does the unthinkable. *She opens the door.*

But no, this is not the beginning of a horror story. Nor is it a cautionary tale about the neglect of kitchen hygiene.

"These are the tools of my trade," laughs Brooks, an assistant professor of biology, as she brushes aside her long hair and reaches into the refrigerator, which is actually a climate-controlled incubator. The genial scientist pulls out a half-pint milk bottle – carefully sealed – filled with members of that famous insect species, *Drosophila melanogaster*, and praises her charges: "Fruit flies are God's gift to geneticists."

In 1859, Charles Darwin published *The Origin of Species* and rocked the intellectual foundation of the world. Since that watershed 130 years ago, scientists of many stripes have wrestled with the hows and whys of evolution, the challenging no-

tion that attempts to explain both life's unity and its diversity.

At Brown, there is a small, growing, and nationally prominent group of biologists following in Darwin's footsteps. Lisa D. Brooks is looking at genetic variations that form the raw material for evolutionary change. Associate Professor Jonathan K. Waage studies damselflies to examine the evolution of behavior. Associate Professor Johanna M. Schmitt works with jewelweeds to understand the evolution of sex. For Assistant Professor Christine M. Janis, the quarry is an explanation of the evolution of the "arms race" among ancient as well as modern predators and prey. And Assistant Professor John J. Kelley is looking at how our primate ancestors gave rise to us.

The five scientists are members of Brown's Program in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, which





has its headquarters in Walter Hall on Waterman Street. But Darwin's theory attracts researchers from other areas of the University as well.

"Certainly everyone involved in biology is dealing with evolution in some way," explains Waage, who is chairing the evolutionary biology program while Douglass H. Morse, an ecologist whose research focuses on crab spiders, is on sabbatical in England and Sweden. "So are many anthropologists, geologists, political scientists, historians, and philosophers."

Indeed, evolution is an idea so fundamental to Western thought that "everyone who's culturally literate ought to understand it," says Johanna Schmitt. "But if you ask the person on the street – or on the Green – for a definition, they're likely to say it's the descent of man from the apes. They don't have a good notion of the basic Darwinian

mechanism: natural selection acting on heritable variation from generation to generation."

Those phrases – "natural selection" and "heritable variation" – are the essence of evolution. "It's an incredibly simple concept," declares Waage, as he explains the basic operating principles behind Darwin's theory. "The key to understanding it is to recognize that evolution preserves and creates."

For a plant or animal to evolve, three conditions are mandatory. A particular characteristic must vary among individuals; the variants must differ genetically and be inherited by offspring; and there must be some means of determining which variants will actually be passed on to future generations. "The system of inheritance has to be very reliable, but it also has to be slightly flawed," says Waage. "There have to be mutations – random changes in the genes – that pop up from time

The hallmark of humans and our ancestors is not our brains, but our bipedalism."

JOHN KELLEY
Adjunct Assistant
Professor of
Morphology

to time and are passed to the offspring."

Sooner or later, the result of these not-quite-identical "hand-me-downs" is a population of creatures that are created genetically unequal. And when these organisms go out into the world, the second part of the evolutionary process begins.

Nature evaluates each *phenotype* – the end product of the genes – and selects the winners and losers. "The successful types survive and breed better than the non-successful types, and the winners increase in numbers," the biologist notes.

"Anybody who has had the flu, sprayed a garden with pesticides only to find they haven't worked, or been given antibiotics that made things worse instead of better, understands the process first-hand," Waage continues. "There's a very intense selective event – attack by antibodies, pesticides or antibiotics – and the viruses, insects, or bacteria respond by picking up on the natural genetic variations that enable them to survive. Evolution is a lesson in where we've come from and how we got there, as well as in what's going on now and what might happen in the future."

If the general principles of evolution are easy to grasp, the details are "delightfully complex," Waage admits. Nowhere is this more true than among Lisa Brooks's fruit flies.

"I'm interested in genetic recombination," says Brooks, giving her insects a whiff of carbon dioxide gas. Almost instantly, they lose whatever consciousness they might possess. Duly anaesthetized, the flies are brought over to a microscope, where Brooks focuses on the way genes create variations.

You may recall from your introductory biology course that genes are found on chromosomes, and that in all types of cells except two – the sperm and the egg – chromosomes occur in pairs. During *meiosis*, the paired chromosomes uncouple; during sexual reproduction, the halves contained in sperm and egg reunite.

Of course, if that was all there was to the pro-

cess, we'd be identical, except for the rare mutation. But recombination is constantly shuffling the genetic deck of cards. "Chromosomes actually exchange pieces with their partners," explains Brooks, "so the genes get mixed up, which creates new combinations in the offspring."

Recombination's outcome is easy to see in *D. melanogaster*. The flies have been studied so extensively that it's now possible to order flies like cars. Choose your options.

Brooks works with eight variations on the basic wild fruit fly. There's "veinlet," an abnormality in the wing veins; "hairy," a hirsute condition of the wings; "thread," in which the normally feathery antennae are reduced to a single hair; "curled," a page-boy flip of the wings; "stripe," a racing stripe down the fly's back; "ebony," for an unusually dark body color; "rough," for rough instead of smooth eye facets; and "claret," an eye color quite different from the normal red.

Each of these oddities is the result of a mutation in a specific place on the chromosome, so mating a fly that carries these genetic "markers" with a normal fly gives the observer a chance to learn about the geography of inheritance. "If there's no recombination in the mother, then the chromosome she contributes will contain some of the markers and some of the normal characters," Brooks explains. "And the nice thing is that you can tell what's happening, and where, just by looking at the offspring. For example, if you get a fly that's veinlet, hairy, thread, curled, and normal for the other traits, you know that an event occurred in the mother between the genes for curled and stripe."

The geneticist has documented the results of thousands of such matings in her effort to establish the ground rules for inheritance in creatures as disparate as bacteria and blue whales. And while she has a reasonably good handle on how recombination works, neither she nor anyone else can tell you exactly why the switching evolved in the first place.

The fundamental problem boils down to sex. Sex, of course, involves a compromise at the most basic level. Partners can pass on only half their genes, but evolution is essentially a selfish process, one utterly unconcerned with the "good of the group." So no gene ought to willingly opt out of the picture, and we ought to reproduce like amoebae, which, when they split in half, parcel out identical genes. Like mother, like daughter.

Sex, however, is rather popular.

So is recombination, Brooks points out. "It's a way of cleansing chromosomes," she explains. "Without it, you could accumulate deleterious mutations, but with it, you can take two chromosomes, each of which has bad sections, and recombine them. Then you'd get a good chromosome, and you could get rid of the bad one."

"Fruitflies are God's gift to geneticists."

LISA BROOKS
Assistant Professor of
Biology





At least recombination is utilitarian. But what good is sex? The answers may be found in Annie Schmitt's jewelweed patches in the woods and fields of the Haffenreffer Reserve in Bristol, Rhode Island. This plant, an annual that commonly grows in wet soil, is perhaps best known as a folk cure for poison ivy. But it also has another talent.

Jewelweed produces two very different kinds of flowers. One of them is an inconspicuous, green bud no bigger than the eraser on the end of a pencil. This *cleistogamous* flower never opens, so it always pollinates itself. The jewelweed's *chasmogamous* blossoms, on the other hand, are inch-long, showy orange affairs that resemble slippers. They're very attractive to bees, ensuring that the flowers are cross-pollinated.

For biologists interested in the evolution of sex, jewelweed's dual-blooming system is an ideal testing ground. "Selfed," or self-pollinating, flowers produce offspring that are almost genetically identical to each other and to their parents. This is just what occurs during asexual reproduction. In crossbreeding, however, almost anything goes as the sex cells from two not-necessarily-similar parents come together to create children with disparate genes.

"The standard explanation is that sex is advantageous because it promotes variability," notes Schmitt. "That's obviously worthwhile for the survival of a group, because it allows a rapid response to any changes in the environment. But from a Darwinian perspective, you have to explain everything in terms of individual advantage."

It turns out that under the right circumstances, sex makes excellent sense for individuals, too. Passing on only half your genes is a worthwhile sacrifice if your kids are going to live in an area with conditions different from those prevailing around the parental abode.

Schmitt demonstrated this in an experiment that had the industrious biologist and her students shepherding more than 600 jewelweeds. She took both selfed and outcrossed progeny from the same set of plants, and planted some of each in precisely the spot where the parent had grown. Others were grown three meters from "home," which is about as far as parents can heave their seeds. Still others

were planted twelve meters from where they grew up. This is farther than they would normally travel, but Schmitt explained that floods or animals can sometimes carry seeds considerable distances from the old neighborhood.

Then from spring until frost, she and her students counted the number of cleistogamous flowers each plant produced. Many jewelweeds never "chaz," to use the botanist's vernacular for producing chasmogamous flowers, because making the showy blossoms is a luxury they can ill afford if growing conditions aren't favorable. But the selfed flowers are relatively cheap for the plant to produce, and they guarantee a crop of seeds for the next generation.

When the counting was over, the results were remarkably clear. Selfed plants produced the most blooms when they grew closest to their parents. The farther away from home they grew the worse they did. "This is just what you'd expect if selfing is adapting you to local conditions," notes Schmitt.

By contrast, the crossbred jewelweeds prospered in the old sod, but in a new neighborhood twelve meters from the parental site, they produced twice as many flowers as their selfed relatives. Schmitt wants to repeat the experiment this year, increasing the number of subjects to some 2,000 jewelweeds. But she is confident that the difference in flower production will show up in 1989's plants, too.

The genetic scrambling that occurs during sex and is magnified by recombination results in offspring with all the advantages of a liberal arts degree. They can do almost anything and prosper almost anywhere. A favorite analogy, says Schmitt, comes from the lottery. "Do you buy 1,000 tickets, each with the same number, or do you buy 1,000 different tickets? What's the best bet? Clearly, it depends on the situation," she notes.

Sex is here to stay because, for organisms, the situation is always changing.

Christine Janis is interested in how environmental changes push evolution in one direction or another. The research has her combing through the fossil record, examining modern ecology, and puncturing scientific balloons.

"I'm always delighted when someone upsets an old truism," declares the British-accented paleontologist. And she is doing her best to upset her share.

In a way, her job is easy, for this branch of biology is brimming with "just-so stories" that say little about science and much about the mindset of scientists. "One pervasive idea is that things are getting better and better – evolution has been synonymous with improvement," notes Janis. "We tend to see the present as the culmination, but what we're really seeing is only a slice in time. And one slice is no better than any other."

"The standard explanation is that sex is advantageous because it promotes variability. That's obviously worthwhile for the survival of the group, but from a Darwinian perspective, you have to explain everything in terms of individual advantage."

JOHANNA SCHMITT
Associate Professor of
Biology

In other words, evolution is not a ladder. It's more like a sailboat in a constantly shifting breeze. Sometimes you have to go one way; sometimes you have to go another. But no direction is "best" forever.

Janis demonstrated this convincingly when she looked at the relative fortunes of ruminants (a group that includes cows, antelope, deer, and giraffes), which ferment their food in a foregut rumen, or stomach; and equids (horses, zebras, and donkeys), which are hindgut fermenters. Over the last 25 million years, the number of ruminant species increased while the number of equid species went down. So ruminants were winners and horses were losers, right?

Wrong.

"Who's better depends on the environment," Janis explains. "I've been able to show that the relative rise of foregut fermenters and the decline of hindgut fermenters is tied to climate." As the climate changes, the kinds of plants the land supports will change as well. And for that particular slice of time, the kinds of animals dependent on the plants will also change. So will the hunters, but here too, the changes may be quite different from those conventional wisdom would suggest.

Consider, for example, the so-called "arms race." According to a classic theory, predators and prey are co-evolving. Each advantage evolution confers on the hunter is matched by one in the hunted, which manages to stay one step ahead of the game.

About 25 million years ago, plant-eating animals began to possess the long legs characteristic of modern herbivores. "No one has ever questioned the idea that things have long legs so they can run fast," Janis notes, "but if you actually look at the fossil record, there's no pattern of coevolution between herbivores and carnivores."

The meat-eaters didn't catch up to their prey in terms of relative leg length until about 5 million years ago. For 20 million years, there must have been some very hungry predators. Why would evolution have continued to push for longer limbs in prey animals long after they were outracing their hunters?

What if, thought Janis, the leg-length increase had very little to do with flight? In a study that illustrates how she uses the present to get at the past, Janis looked at modern animals and discovered that their limb proportions were correlated not with how fast they ran, but rather with how much distance they had to cover in the course of feeding.

"This suggests that long legs have to do with more efficient walking," she says. "Incidentally, they make you a better runner. If I'm right about this, it's going to revolutionize ideas about animals. People see predators as shaping evolution, because we go out to hunt and kill things. But you have to question your biases and analyze information in a value-free way to get at the big picture."



Keeping values at arm's length is tough when the subject is the evolution of behavior. "We all know that behavior is caused by the environment, not by genes, right?" asks Jon Waage rhetorically. "At least, we hope this is so, because if behavior is caused by genes, then we're in trouble. The last bastion of human distinctiveness is that we're not constrained by our genetic past. We have free will. We can do whatever we damn well please."

Or can we?

For the last two decades, Waage has studied the behavior of black-winged damselflies, exquisite insects that live along streams. Of particular interest to the scientist was the fact that male damselflies guarded females. Waage discovered that the guarders were actually protecting sperm they'd deposited; damselflies ensure paternity by removing the sperm cells of earlier suitors. The females, for their part, presumably encouraged the practice because it saved them from the nuisance of non-stop courtship.

"There are large chunks of evidence, from work on fruit flies to human schizophrenics, that behavior can have a genetic basis," says Waage. "But this doesn't necessarily mean that there's a gene for guarding or being guarded. It means that if we compared the genome of, say, a guarding male and one that didn't guard, we'd find a consistent difference. It might only be in one or two places, but that's all we need for evolution to occur. If one type is more successful than the other in breeding, then there will be a change in the underlying genetic structure of the population. That's what evolution is all about."

There is, of course, a tremendous distance between humans and damselflies, and some researchers may have gone overboard trying to establish the genetics of such complex human behaviors as aggression and altruism. But it is clear that in many other respects we haven't left our evolutionary roots behind us. This idea is profoundly threatening to some people, as is the notion that our species is not the center of the evolutionary

"No one has questioned the idea that animals have long legs so they can avoid predators. But the fossil record suggests that long legs have to do with more efficient walking. Incidentally, they also make you a better runner."

CHRISTINE JANIS
Assistant Professor of
Biology

universe. Darwinian theory suggests that had conditions been even slightly different over long periods of time, we humans might never have evolved.

But here we are.

How human beings came to be is what has Jay Kelley combing the Siwalik badlands of Pakistan and the rocky hills around Lake Baringo in Kenya. "I'm trying to understand the origin of the human lineage in terms of the origin of our precursors," he says.

"The hallmark of hominids [humans and our immediate ancestors] is not our brains," he notes, "but our bipedalism." Kelley says that we can't know what got humans up onto two feet until we piece together the kind of animal we came from, and the conditions in which the creature lived and evolved.

Kelley's research is exceptionally difficult work, because many of the puzzle parts are missing. Fossil evidence from East Africa indicates that, roughly 4 million years ago, hominids had made a clean break from the ancestral stock that also gave rise to chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans. But from 12 million years ago until the time of that divergence, there is a glaring gap in the African fossil record.

"There's no reason to suppose the fossils aren't there," says Kelley. "It's just that erosion has yet to wash the bones out of the sediments."

The rivers that cut through Pakistani farmlands have been more cooperative, turning up fossil records of interesting creatures known collectively as the genus *Sivapithecus*. These mammoth-jawed, thick-toothed apes flourished in Asia between 8 and 12 million years ago. They seem to be proto-orangutans, suggesting that the orangutan lineage was the first to part company with that of *Homo sapiens*.

To determine the Sivapithecine lifestyle, Kelley spends considerable time analyzing joints and limb bones, and then comparing them with those of modern primates. Animals that live in trees, he explains, tend to have very mobile joints, while those that live on the ground have joints that don't permit much side-to-side motion. By studying these bones, he can make educated guesses about behavior.

"But you have to be careful," he notes. "One joint can mislead you." Modern-day orangutans, for example, have very mobile joints, yet they spend much time on the ground. Although chimpanzees, probably our closest primate relatives, have a joint structure suited to an arboreal animal, they're also adept out of trees. Then there's the human ankle, a wonderfully mobile, tree-dweller's joint – and tailor-made for sprains on the ground.

As he studies *Sivapithecus*, Kelley is finding an amalgam. "The whole animal is quite novel," he

says. "There isn't anything like it today, and we're not quite sure how it got around. It was clearly unspecialized." A similar lack of specialization probably characterized its ancestor, and ours, an ape-like creature known as *Proconsul*.

Some 7- to 9 million years ago, the Earth's climate changed dramatically. The weather became markedly cooler, and the contrast between seasons was heightened. In the rift valleys of East Africa where the chimpanzee-gorilla-human pastiche roamed, the dense forests gave way to more open woods and grasslands. Such a radical shift in habitat often means doom for its inhabitants, but our ancestors were flexible. Indeed, some evolutionary adaptations that had spelled success for tree-dwellers enabled our distant cousins to get around on two feet. Although this method of movement must have been awkward at first, it had its advantages in the changed environment. Natural selection went to work, and we were on our way.

Our arrival, however, has put us in a vexing position.



Harvard biologist Stephen Jay Gould pictured the products and process of evolution as a "branching bush haphazardly pruned." For better or worse, we now hold the pruning shears. How effectively, and judiciously, will we wield them?

A better understanding of evolution, says Jon Waage, will help us to use the planet without destroying it. "We need to see that we're part of an ongoing process," he says. "For it to work, it needs large population sizes to generate and capture the beneficial variations. But the more we wipe out species, the smaller the gene pools become. And, the less chance there is of doing anything with them, whether it's saving mountain gorillas from extinction, or coming up with new medicines or strains of rice. Evolution tells you all you need to know about the conservation ethic."

It might also give our species a healthy dose of humility. **B**

Bruce Fellman '72 is a freelance writer in Connecticut.

We all know that behavior is caused by environment, not genes, right? The last bastion of human distinctiveness is that we're not constrained by our genetic past. We have free will. Or do we?"

JONATHAN WAAGE
Associate Professor of
Biology



Human rights violations: The dark side of Cory Aquino's democracy

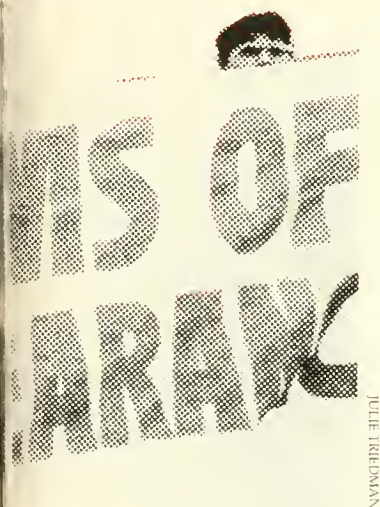
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By Julie Triedman '87

"You know, it's hard to say good-bye to people working with the poor out there in the provinces," an Australian friend said during my first days in the Philippines in 1987, "because you just don't know if you'll ever see them again. You don't know how long they'll be around." She was referring to the growing number of extrajudicial killings of rural leaders, who often are accused of being Communists by the local military forces.

Supported by an Arnold Fellowship from Brown, I was beginning my investigation into internal refugees displaced by the Philippines' bitter grassroots war. My inquiry has since led me into war-torn areas and has introduced me to the complex and confusing history of military and political repression in this country.

Families of missing activists
march in Manila last December.

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Recently, on a visit home to Providence, I passed a folding table in front of the Avon Cinema on Thayer Street. Two students were collecting signatures to condemn human rights violations in South Africa, and they called out, encouraging me to sign.

A week later, and half a world away, I found myself seated at my desk in the heart of Manila, one of a handful of foreigners working alongside Filipino human rights advocates, and observing with growing horror the escalation of military-inspired terror under this "newly-restored" democracy.

The contrast could not have been starker. Imagine this headline: "Brown student human-rights activist abducted on Thayer Street; witness, in hiding, reports student was pushed into unmarked car." Horrifying! But reports like this appear in the Philippine press every day. Among the victims are student leaders, trade union activists, and poor farm workers. Even lawyers and doctors are not immune. The Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights, a New York-based organization, this year reported the killing of five human-rights lawyers and death threats to a dozen others. Amnesty International reports that more than 100 Philippine activists

of all sorts have been slain because of their alleged links to Communist rebels.

To an American observer, it seems unbelievable. Can this be the same country that inspired the world with a miraculous, "bloodless revolution"; where Corazon Aquino, widow of slain opposition leader Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino, rose from obscurity to become the new "populist" leader? In our eagerness to blame the evils of recent Philippine history on the conjugal dictatorship of Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos, we wish to believe that in retreat, Marcos carried away all the oppressive machinery of fourteen years of martial law.

During the elections of February 1986, "Cory," as President Aquino is fondly known, was raised to power on a broad platform of political and economic reforms, and a speedy end to the twenty-seven-year-old war against the New People's Army, a Maoist insurgency. True to her word, she freed more than 500 political prisoners, established a commission on human rights to investigate Marcos-regime violations, and, to the consternation of her own military, opened negotiations with the insurgency.

Marked by bitterness and allegations of betrayal on both sides, the negotiations broke down two months later. At a critical time in the talks, the military opened fire on unarmed peasant marchers advocating "land for the landless" as they marched toward the presidential palace at Mendiola Bridge. Seventeen were killed in what is now known as the Mendiola Massacre, and with them, the hopes of many former Aquino supporters for large-scale land reform.

The Commission on Human Rights did not fare well, either. The original body, under the acclaimed scholar and nationalist Jose "Pepe" Diokno, was dissolved by presidential decree. It was re-instituted under the lukewarm leadership of Mary Concepcion Bautista, and included a military officer. Many members resigned, finding that the commission had no real powers to prosecute. Some witnesses who initially had testified withdrew due to death threats and harassment. Those who have continued to ply the court system despite threats have not been able to prosecute a single military officer since Aquino assumed

power, largely because all cases involving the military must be tried in military, rather than civil, courts.

The most frightening development has been the sudden proliferation of civilian gangs, armed not only with high-powered firearms procured from the military, but also with a violently anti-Communist "mission" to liquidate subversives, whether suspected or real. Called Civilian Volunteer Organizations by the military and "vigilantes" by others, they reportedly have been responsible for the majority of extrajudicial executions. For some reason, Filipinos call these often-grisly, sadistic killings "salvagings." Human rights groups claim that these civilian gangs are inspired and organized by the military (or its factions) as part of a new "low-intensity conflict" strategy in the war against insurgency.

Some of these developments can be traced to a military that is marked by internal divisions itself. Contests between ranks loyal to Marcos and to Aquino permeate even the highest levels, as evidenced by the numerous coup attempts since Aquino assumed power. The military that accused Aquino of "coddling the Communists" apparently now receives her blessing under a new "total war" policy.

With a resurgent military, and louder voices of protest coming from church, human rights, and sectarian groups, the future of Aquino's still-fragile democracy remains in question.

Through my work with a Philippines human rights group, I have come into contact with remarkable people who, through a combination of personal experience, character, and fate, stand willingly in the political crossfire of a deeply polarized society. They work in the media, in the church, in grassroots organizations. What unites them is not political ideology, but a commitment to human rights and peaceful social change. The mood among these politically outspoken Filipinos is increasingly cynical, as they and their organizations find themselves targeted by the military as "Communist sympathizers" or members of the insurgent New People's Army (NPA).

Paranoia and insecurity are the social fallout of this militarized society. I have seen the human side of the current civil war in the Philippines, and I know why some have chosen to speak, rather than to remain silent.



A mother's anguish: Every Sunday, the "disappeared" are remembered by crowds on Manila's Plaza de Mayo. This is the mother of missing League of Filipino Students activist Bebot Cabangon.

tion to U.S. military bases, its opposition to Aquino's economic programs, and its promotion of peasant and workers' rights. One by one, BAYAN leaders have been threatened, abducted, and assassinated. Since January 1988, eleven have been killed and fifteen are missing in the metropolitan Manila area alone.

Arnel and I walk in silence for a while. That is unusual in itself, because Arnel is usually unstoppable. He's a tall, slender man with a thick mustache and arched eyebrows showing above his wire-framed glasses. Recent problems are weighing on him. For a week there were men with Armalite rifles sitting in unmarked jeeps in front of the office, and everyone was jumpy. "My wife was going crazy," he said. "She would count the number of vendors going down our little street and get to know them by sight, so if there were any new ones, I wouldn't go home that night." He laughs, but he's serious. Street vendors sometimes are paid by local intelligence to spy on people, and marked individuals are most often abducted on their way home at night.

We stop for pizza. He tells me about his parents, who came from the provinces. "My father was the son of a peasant, who didn't want to be a peasant," he says. As with millions of like-minded Filipinos, his parents came to Manila in search of a dream, and joined the hordes of squatters. Through hard work and discipline, his father opened a tailoring shop and was able to educate his children. Arnel, like any good Filipino son or daughter, supports his parents in their old age.

Arnel's choice of career is unusual for his background; human rights advocacy promises neither profit nor security. But he became involved after his wife was detained for six months during martial law, when she was erroneously apprehended during the hunt for a well-known woman Communist leader. She was released only because of a well-advanced pregnancy.

It's time for Arnel to go, after much

A human rights advocate

When I was just out of college, at the height of martial law [1978]," explains Arnel, the leader of a well-known national human-rights monitoring group, "I only lost one friend to the war. And, in fact, he was a committed [member of the] NPA. That's the risk he chose to take.

"But now, there are so many acquaintances who are being killed or are simply disappearing. So many – and they are not NPA's. Just people working in the legal activist groups."

We are walking in the commercial district of Makati, Manila, in the early evening, surrounded by the glitz and glare of a booming shopping mall. Behind the picture windows are all the electronic toys and latest fashions that money can buy. It is one of the strange paradoxes of this country of 58-million

people, most of them living in miserable poverty, that you find bigger, newer malls here than in almost any city in the United States.

Arnel and I had made a date for a beer. But he is downcast, and says he can't stay long, because he has to go to comfort the family of the latest victim of a rash of disappearances from among the ranks of an opposition party. He has only learned about the incident an hour earlier, and he must initiate an investigation, retracing the young man's steps and visiting local police stations.

"Sometimes the mothers blame me when I go to pay respects," Arnel says, "because they need to blame somebody for their son's disappearance. We represent a part of their son's life that they wanted to ignore."

"Uling" has been missing four days. He is a member of BAYAN (New Patriotic Alliance), a nationalistic federation of parties known for its militant opposi-

stalling. "Do you want to come along to the family of Uling?" he asks.

"In what capacity?"

"As a journalist, of course."

I decline, although I'm tempted, because I feel I would be intruding.

"That's the difference between you and a real journalist," he says. "A journalist would look at this as a human-interest story. But you can't step apart from the personal involvement."

Well, I think, at least we understand each other.

A Christian working for the poor

I have been two days in the National Council of Churches dormitory when I learn who Noel is. He is hanging around this evening, listlessly turning the TV channels from one bad sitcom to another, and I am not in the mood for talking.

Al, a human-rights lawyer for the United Church of Christ headquarters next door, comes up the stairs to the TV parlor where Noel and I are sitting. All smiles, and looking like a middle-aged Mexican cowboy, Al is carrying a tray of food for Noel. "Have you met each other?" he asks. I say no, and introduce myself.

We start to talk. Noel seems to welcome the chance to speak with me. I ask him why he is staying in the church dorm. "Well," he begins, "I was arrested coming from the Manila airport shortly after I arrived back from Hong Kong, and I'm here in the custody of the church, awaiting my hearing."

"You're the Noel?" I say. "Of course, I know about your case - I had no idea you were staying here."

Noel, a Filipino working for the church in grassroots development out of Hong Kong, had been brutally tortured only a few weeks before. He was arrested by three armed military police in a dark alley, moments after leaving the airport. When he resisted, they told him, "No one saw us arrest you. We can do anything we want to you." They told him, "Cory is not our commander-in-chief." He was held incommunicado and tortured for a week before anyone knew he was gone. Everyone in the human rights network has been talking about it. And here I am, sitting beside him and watching Philippine basketball on TV.

The military charged that Noel's organization was part of an operation to launder money for the rebels. The Protestant church of which Noel is a member says he was involved in small-scale development projects to aid the poor.

During his imprisonment, Noel's captors read through his address book and forced him to "confess" which people were Communists. "I would have implicated Corazon Aquino herself, had she been in my address book," he says. Several of his friends in the church were thus labeled. They tell him not to worry, but everyone is afraid.

For the time being, he is relatively safe in the church's custody. General Fidel Ramos, the defense secretary, is a devout Protestant. But already the National Council of Churches, in the same compound, has been besmirched by a widely publicized military announcement (December 1987) that it is a "Communist front" organization. Ramos has cleared the council, but anxiety remains that church people will be next on the military hit list. In the past two years, rural Catholic and Protestant church leaders and lay workers have been increasingly subjected to harassment, threats, and "salvagings" by vigilante terror groups.

I don't have to ask Noel about his torture. After we talk for a while, he brings out some poems he has written about his time in prison. In one, he writes:

*They only need a narrow place
nondescript as a toilet
and locked for the night
They only need three players
to wage the secret war
and to pick the flesh of another.*

The poem describes a common Philippine torture known as the "water cure," wherein the victim is stripped, tied, and gagged, and water is poured over the gag in order to partially suffocate the victim and force fluids into his body. After a time, the captors jump on the victim's stomach to make him vomit.

I look at his young, choirboy face and trim, healthy body, seeing no outward signs to match the inner pain.

*The howling is now of a wounded
beast,
the pleas, of a child,
the sobs are those of a woman raped,
as the water pours, unceasing. . .*

*at dawn, the body surrenders
to the ugly rhythm of lies
a blissful numbness sets in . . .*

Feeling awkward, I fall silent, as if I have seen a stranger's nakedness and it has made me vulnerable. I have no experience to compare with his.

Interrogators schooled during martial law favor the water cure because it leaves no incriminating scars, no proof. It is one of the few indigenous inventions of the Philippine counterinsurgency war.

An outspoken housewife

(The abuse of outspoken or active political personalities is not new in the Philippines. Here is the story of a woman detained under the Marcos regime.)

Bullit" is not a typical Filipina. Except for her appearance, that is. Short, with bobbed hair, wearing eye shadow behind her thick bifocals, she appears no different from any average, middle-class Philippine matron.

I am going to her house one evening as a prospective tenant. She leads me into a spacious, cluttered compound. Like all better homes, it features a solid wall and a wrought-iron gate. Inside the bungalow, the sala is crammed from floor to ceiling with knickknacks, trophies, "inspirational" lacquered plaques, and framed, washed-out Instamatic photos of clean, smiling children. They are now living in the U.S., I am told. There is a large bust of Ninoy, Cory's martyred husband, and a gaudy batik depiction of the first station of the cross.

I hardly have the time to take it all in, as Bullit has begun a non-stop monologue and she commands all my attention. We have progressed to the den, where her small son Mark ("God's latest contribution to us," she says) sits in front of a large color TV console.

Bullit is a member of SELDA, an association of former political detainees. With her spacious residence and formidable personality, she is central to the group's social activities. Her daughters, following in her footsteps, are likewise involved in Philippine student support groups in the U.S.

She picks up a hat. "Someone gave this to me when I was in Crame," she says. Camp Crame is the central prison

Thousands march to Mendiola Bridge in Manila last September to commemorate the 1986 "Mendiola Massacre," when soldiers opened fire on unarmed peasants lobbying for land reform. Seventeen died.

.....

for political detainees. "That was back in 1981. You might as well know this place is 'hot.' There have been police raids in this house. Does that bother you?" She laughs.

Bullit (short for Violeta) begins to talk about her problems getting permission to be reunited in the United States with her husband and daughters. (Her husband is a night auditor for a Best Western hotel.) She professes uncertainty about leaving the Philippines – she is a longstanding staff member of the National Council of Churches' Social Action Program – but friends tell her she is crazy not to go. Ironically, since Aquino assumed leadership, Bullit has been unable to get a visa from the U.S. Embassy because of her record as a political prisoner during Marcos's regime.

She launches into a tirade against U.S. officials. They have shamed and frustrated her in her attempts to leave the country, Bullit says, although she shows them that she was never convicted of any crime before her imprisonment. "And," she adds, "they just can't seem to believe that my husband and I are still married, after eight years apart."

Bullit is a woman of explosive contrasts. She hates what the U.S. has done to her country, but fights to get a visa to go to the U.S. After our meal, as we wash dishes, I ask her about life in Camp Crame. "I made my first income as a worker in 'CC'," she says. "We made plaques. I was the varnisher. Two pesos (ten cents) a plaque, that was my income!"

I never learned why Bullit was arrested. She told me she didn't know. Her anti-authority beliefs were obvious, but many people were arrested then for no clear reasons. Probably she had a reputation for a loud mouth, and anyone saying inflammatory things was seen as a threat by Marcos during the later years of martial law. She is a woman alone, in love with and at war with her country.



ICIL TREHMAN

An ordinary activist

(Recently there has been an escalation of disappearances among urban activists. The incidents are marked by professionalism: no witnesses, no bodies recovered. One recent victim was a consultant to our office, the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace. This is her story.)

The night before Pearl Abaya disappeared, she was in our office, laughing, joking, drinking lime coolers to pass the time as she typed her sister's medical

school paper on our computer. A former employee and part-time accounting consultant, she was a veritable institution at our office, often working after midnight to get our books straight. Ironically, I would learn her age – twenty-nine – only after the search began for Pearl and her missing companions.

She was a "perfect" Filipina: kind, polite, quick to laugh, always willing to lend an ear, and hard-working. As an organizer, she was indispensable to the several organizations that used her services.

"Promise me if I ever get arrested,"

she had joked to Ani, a friend, "that you will visit me every day at Camp Crame."

"Really, Pearl," Ani remembers responding, "you know I don't have enough money to visit you there every day!" This kind of black humor comes naturally to many activists, but it is rarely appreciated by outsiders. In Pearl's case, it has now taken on a terrible significance.

On November 8, at around 4 p.m., Pearl and another woman, Lan, left a meeting at which they had been planning a rally to commemorate international human rights day (December 10). They walked out of the wooded compound of the Religious of the Virgin Mary onto a quiet back street. They have not been seen since.

During the next few days, there was a flurry of panic and activity as alarm bells began to sound. Lan's husband reported that she hadn't returned home that night. Several student activists also were reported as missing. This news was especially chilling in light of a widely-publicized statement issued the same day by General Fortunato Abat, the Philippine Undersecretary of Defense: that the military was now going to "dislodge" legal organizations that he claimed were Communist fronts. Pearl was not a member of one of the organizations named by General Abat, but Lan was public information officer of one of them, BAYAN.

Ani recalled that recently Pearl had asked her to write an epitaph "in case I should die." She had been worried about her own security ever since a former co-worker was arrested and held on charges of subversion last August.

As friends and co-workers of the missing rallied around, Pearl's family was noticeably absent. In any search, the family members are the first enlisted to help. But most of Pearl's relatives work in the government. Her older sister, a recent graduate of a prestigious officers' training program, fears for her career. "What am I going to tell my superiors?" she responded to our phone calls. "That I have a sister in a cause-oriented group who was abducted, and could you help me find her?" Like many families of the disappeared (who number ninety-eight since last January), Pearl's family is conducting a private, low-profile search. The military has advised them that it is better to keep quiet – if Pearl is still alive.

Pearl worked for the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA), a national umbrella organization for human rights groups. Her boss, Redempto Anda, also recently was "invited for questioning" one Sunday morning. At four in the morning, he and his family were awakened by ten to fifteen heavily armed men in civilian clothing. Their captain stated that they were from the Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) and accused Dempto of being a member of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Dempto and his wife proceeded to the CIS office, where he was interrogated for four hours about the nature of his organization, and was told to be careful because the CIS had uncovered a "Communist plot" to assassinate him. "I also gathered that the intelligence community was keeping track of PAHRA's internal activities," says Dempto, "and those of several other human rights organizations. They implied that their sources may have come from within our ranks." Dempto now feels that his life is in danger, not from the left, but from the military. The "warning" could be used as a cover-up should he be killed.

Dempto believes that Pearl also was a target of military intelligence, which has been responsible for several well-known abductions recently. One of them was Benjamin Lazaro, a young playwright with the Philippine Educational Theater Association. He was kidnapped as he left a play protesting U.S. military bases. As his wife watched, horrified, three men jumped from a waiting car, shouted that they were agents of the special military intelligence service, pointed a pistol at Lazaro's head, forced him into the car, and sped away. That was in October; he has been missing ever since.

Family and friends of the missing continue to search the seventeen detention centers and secret "safe houses" in the Metro Manila area. So far, they have been unsuccessful. There is little comfort for them: two weeks is generally the length of time allotted for a "tactical interrogation." Few abductees have surfaced after that two-week period has passed. Human rights activists speculate that, in order to avoid keeping political prisoners and thus tarnishing the new democratic face of the Philippines, the military's "suspects" are now vanishing without a trace.

Whenever a body surfaces, the fami-

lies of the disappeared rush to see whether it is their son, daughter, husband, or wife. The dumping-grounds for "salvaging" victims, located in the sprawling slum areas of Manila, are coming to be known as "killing fields." Family and friends of the missing often report strange vehicles circling their neighborhoods or parked across the street from their homes.

"Frankly, I'm scared," says Ani. "I am friends with so many of these people. And I have my family to think of. Imagine – my daughter has lost three godparents in the past few months. But the fear isn't enough to paralyze me, because I owe it to my missing friends to look for them. We've been through a lot together."

While the number of "salvaged" and disappeared in the Philippines does not approach the levels in Argentina, Chile, and Guatemala in the early 1980s, it is important to remember that the Philippines is a self-proclaimed democracy, and the others are not. Even the relatively small number of missing represents a much broader campaign to terrorize and silence active political dissent. The recent targeting of legal progressive organizations, most of which are centered in Manila, is justified in the name of a counterinsurgency campaign against some 25,000 armed rebels, most of whom live and fight in remote mountainous areas.

The perpetrators of most of the human rights violations have gone unpunished, so far. **B**

Julie Triedman '87 is employed as a writer by the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace in the Philippines.





Queen for a day: The 1941 May Queen, Pembroke senior Alva Pearson, center, surrounded by her court. In the front, also crowned, are her maids-of-honor, Rae Brent (left) and Jane O'Brien, also seniors. The other ladies-in-waiting were chosen from the class of 1942: second

row, left to right, Helena Smith, Mary Scothon, Catherine Ahern, and Virginia Kenney; third row, Deborah Hopkins and Doreen Perks; fourth row, Helen Reilly, Jean Howard, Virginia Thomas, and on the right, Marjorie Moore, Anne Freeman, and Virginia Bowman.

The Classes

By James Reinbold

16

Herman M. Davis is celebrating his 73rd reunion year living in Swampscott, Mass. After serving in the Army during World War I, he opened a small chemical laboratory, which grew into a chemical company in Chelsea, Mass. During his career, he was active in the Kernwood Country Club, the North Shore Brown Club, and the Brotherhood of Temple Beth-El. Now ninety-four, Herman continues to be interested in language, reading, and writing, and recently completed his autobiography. His granddaughter, **Diana Davis Nielsen** '71, sent this note. She lives in Pittsford, N.Y.

18

Wardwell Leonard and his wife, Liliás, celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary on Feb. 9 in Bath, Maine, where they are living. A year ago, after fifty-eight years in their home in Tiverton, R.I., they moved to Maine to be near their son, John, their two grandsons, and their niece. Wardie has been retired for twenty-three years.

29

By the time you read this, you will have received two letters about the 60th reunion of the women of '29. The reunion committee hopes that many of you have already sent in your registration for the events you plan to attend, particularly the class luncheon. It's not too late to say you will join us for the weekend festivities. May 1 is the deadline. If it is impossible for you to be with us, won't you send a message to one of the committee members: **Ethel Humphrey Anderson**, **Angela O'Neil Farrell**, **Elise Joslin Moulton**, **Katherine Nolan**, **Louise Gladding Rich**, or **Elizabeth Rose**. If you have any questions about the weekend, call the Alumni Office at (401) 863-3307. — *Elizabeth A. Rose*

Our 60th reunion is almost here. Your reunion committee very much hopes that all ambulatory members have already made arrangements to attend the festivities on May 26 to May 29. Some of you are coming from considerable distances: **Paul Stannard** from Sarasota, Fla.; **Ev Wood** from Black Mountain, N.C.; **James Cantor** from Long Boat Key, Fla.; **Averill Cooper** from Rochester, N.Y.; and **Douglas Davisson** from Fort Myers, Fla. Make your plans now so we can

assure them a suitable welcome and enjoy a royal reunion. — *Robert B. Perkins*

30

H. Adrian Smith, a longtime friend of the libraries at Brown, was the eighth recipient of the newly-established William Williams Award during ceremonies at last May's Commencement. Adrian's gift, the H. Adrian Smith Collection of Magic, comprises approximately 10,000 volumes and is considered an equal to the Houdini Collection at the Library of Congress. The collection complements the magic and pseudo-science of the Damon Occult Collection, the Lownes Collection of Significant Books in the History of Science, and the performance material contained in the Harris Collection of American Poetry and Plays. The Williams Award was named for the member of Brown's first graduating class in 1769 who moved the contents of the Brown Library to his home in Wrentham, Mass., for safekeeping during the Revolutionary War. A plaque honoring the eight recipients will hang in the Rockefeller Library. Adrian lives in North Attleboro, Mass.

Verna E. Follett Spaeth turned 80 on April 11. Friends and family gathered in Middletown, Conn., where she lives, to celebrate. This news was sent by her granddaughter, **Rebecca M. Zeigler** '87.

33

Women of '33: Don't forget our mini-reunion at noon on Saturday, May 27, at the Providence Marriott.

Jessie Barker, North Providence, R.I., wrote from Florida saying that she had traveled to Freeport in the Bahamas and was enjoying perfect weather.

Mary Manley Eaton reports that **Ken** is still hospitalized as of Feb. 15. Their address is 87 Cheney Ave., Peterborough, N.H. 03458.

Ada Ahearn Full and **Charlie Full** stopped during the Christmas holiday to visit **Helen Campbell** in Providence on their way to their daughter Carol's home in Connecticut. Their address is RR #1, Box 417, Yarmouth, Maine 04096.

Gladys Burt Jordan's husband, Dr. Arthur Jordan, died on Jan. 25 in Toronto. They have three children: Dr. Burt Jordan of Warwick, R.I.; Valerie of New York City; and Mrs.

Pamela MacNeill of Shrewsbury, N.J. Arthur attended every one of the Pembroke reunions and said he enjoyed them more than his own at the University of Maryland. He was always the life of the party and will be remembered for his wit, his humor, and his kindness. It was he and Bob Longenecker who went searching for a film projector last reunion, and it was he who ran off to find a Brown '33 placard for the women to carry down the Hill on Commencement day. Reunions will never be the same without him. Gladys said that a memorial service was held on Feb. 19 in the Church-by-the-Sea in Bal Harbour, Fla., where Arthur was a deacon. Gladys plans to continue teaching classes on cruise ships, which she and Arthur did for many years. Her address is 10300 West Bay Harbor Dr., Bay Harbor Island, Fla. 33154. — *Ruth Wade Cerjanec*

35

Vincent DiMase, Providence, received a plaque from the Rhode Island Society of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors for his service as chairman of the Rhode Island Registration Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors. On Dec. 8, Rhode Island Governor Edward D. DiPrete reappointed Vincent to the board for the term expiring in September 1993.

36

Gordon E. Cadwgan has resigned as class president and **Dr. M. Price Margolies**, first vice president, will serve as president until an election can be held. "I have enjoyed every minute as class president, but I feel it is time for someone else to have this honor," Gordon said. "I am delighted that Moe has accepted the role of president pro-tem." In his new official capacity, Moe has suggested that an off-year mini-reunion be held on Saturday, May 27. He will host the occasion and encourages all classmates who plan to be on campus for Commencement weekend to attend. For more information please call mini-reunion chairman **Al Owens** at (401) 942-9465.

39

Greetings and a big reminder to all '39 alumnae that our great 50th reunion is almost

A Man for All Seasons

The Winter issue of the *Colby Alumnus*, the alumni magazine of the Waterville, Maine, college, came up one short of a dozen when they described the character and achievements of **Bern Porter** in a recent profile: nuclear physicist, poet, playwright, publisher, sculptor, photographer, painter, lecturer, raconteur, curmudgeon, patron. The list goes on, the article said, but apparently the writer ran out of breath.

In the thirties, Porter lived in New York City where, involved in the avant-garde art scene, he pioneered a synthesis of sculpture, theater, and science which has come to be known as performance art. In the forties, he worked with Robert Oppenheimer on the Manhattan Project, the secret program that developed the atom bomb. But the day after the devastation of Hiroshima he turned his back on physics.

He returned to the arts in the fifties, and, provocative and controversial as ever, personally published the works of Henry Miller, whose writings had been rejected by every major U.S. publisher. In the 1960s, Porter and a colleague at Colby, Professor Richard Cary, established the Bern Porter Collection of Contemporary Letters. Comprising over 1,500 volumes,



numerous periodicals, an extensive file of Porter's correspondence with other writers, the collection of the Henry Miller circle of the 1940s, the Beat Generation of the 1950s and 1960s, and contemporary poetry and literature outside the mainstream, the Porter Collection is an invaluable source for historians of twentieth-century counter-culture.

Several times a year, Porter, who lives in Belfast, Maine, adds to the collection. He also continues, in his photography, to combine science and art, revealing, he says, "the true beauty of the natural form."

here. Your reunion committee has put together a wonderful round of activities for your enjoyment during the weekend of May 26 - 29. Please send along your reply and reservation form just as soon as you possibly can. Don't miss the greatest reunion we've ever had. We'll never have another 50th. We are looking forward to seeing you. — *Teresa Gagnon Mellone*

Just a reminder to the men of '39 that our 50th reunion will be upon us before we realize it. By now you should have received your registration form. If you haven't already completed it, please do so and mail it in as soon as possible. We want bodies and lots of them. We want numbers so we can make final plans and arrangements. Remember, we only have one 50th. Let's make it big.

44

Reply cards from the last mailing are coming in but we are anxiously waiting to hear

from many more women of '44. This is the last call for a great get-away weekend. Your reunion committee has finalized plans for all activities between May 26 - 29. When you total the cost of all the events, you'll realize that the 45th reunion is the best package deal around — bar none.

For openers, there is an elegant cocktail party, the Brown Bear Butlet, and the Campus Dance on Friday. Forums before and after a fantastic luncheon, a New England lobster or steak dinner at the Faculty Club, the Pops Concert, and "After Glo" with music highlight Saturday. An hour with the new President — Vartan Gregorian — followed by a Dixieland Jazz brunch are scheduled for Sunday. On Monday, we'll join in the pomp and pageantry of the colorful Commencement procession down the Hill. The weekend will end with a farewell collation at Buxton Hall, headquarters for the men and women of '44.

Remember. *Newsweek* magazine selected Providence as one of the nation's "hot" cities.

So, time permitting, you may also want to take advantage of "What's Going On in Providence."

Come share in a weekend you will long remember. — *Lillian Carnegie Affleck*

The scene is set. The weather promises to be the driest and mildest experienced on reunion weekends within our recall. All we need is you. Get your reservation in now and call your friends in the class to make sure that they will attend. Otherwise, all is in readiness for our 45th, the last big one before our 50th. 1994 is just around the corner, but we need 1989 for a practice run. Come and join us. — *Charles H. Collins*

Charles H. Collins, Rumford, R.I., retired last December as treasurer and tax collector for the city of East Providence, R.I.

Christy Karr, Agawam, Mass., is the president of the American Association of Industrial Management. Formerly the National Metal Trades Association of Melrose Park, Pa., and Willow Grove, Pa., the international employers association now has headquarters in Springfield, Mass.

Roger W. Sampson and Mary retired in November 1986 to Hancock, Maine, "where we do not resort to the morning alarm clock. Our refurbished and enlarged 1890 house is the destination of children and grandchildren from Vermont, Virginia, and California in the summer, fall, and during the Christmas holiday. I am a deacon and a tenor in the church choir, and Mary, also a deacon, is editor of our church newsletter." Roger is also a life member and member of the board, since 1987, of the Hancock Historical Society and a special officer of the Hancock Police Department.

45

The Rev. Dr. **Warren Herman Chelline** writes: "Sixty-five and counting five more years to retirement. I am still active in the R.L.D.S. Church, scouting, Kiwanis, Freemasonry, Shrinedom, chamber of commerce, and the Salvation Army advisory board. A highlight was a recent trip to Britain and a guest lectureship at Cambridge." Warren lives in St. Joseph, Mo.

46

Albert B.J. Novikoff, New York City, continues to enjoy teaching and learning mathematics as a professor at NYU. He spends summers with his wife, Daniele, and their sons, Alexis, 10, and Timothy, 8, in the Auvergne region of France, "sharing a large house with my French in-laws." He adds, "I'm looking forward to showing my sons the U.S.A. as well and, of course, my alma mater."

47

Bernice Bernstein Spigel, executive director of the Creative Arts Guild in Dalton, Ga., has been selected to receive the 1989 Governor's Art Award, which recognizes individuals and organizations that have made out-

standing contributions to the arts in Georgia. Bernice has been involved with the guild since it began twenty-five years ago. She moved to Dalton in 1962 from New York, where she had worked as a production assistant, copywriter, publicist, media director, and account executive for various advertising agencies. In 1963, she helped to form the Creative Arts Guild and was named executive director in 1972. The guild offers a variety of arts programs in music, dance, performing arts, concerts, and visual arts. In addition, it supports area writers, photographers, artists, and craftsmen.

48

Morton S. Grossman, president since 1980 of The Grossman Companies, Inc., of Quincy, Mass., a real estate corporation specializing in development, conversions, and management, has been named chairman of the board. His son, **Louis J. Grossman '71**, was promoted from treasurer to president. The Grossman Companies was founded by the same family that started the Grossman Lumber Company, which was the originator of the "Do-It-Yourself" building concept in the U.S. Morton lives in Chestnut Hill, Mass., and Louis lives in Needham.

Lucille Pieri Martin has a new address and telephone number: 3652 Diamond Hill Rd., Cumberland, R.I. 02864. (401) 333-2402.

49

Sumner Alpert (see **Arline Goodman Alpert '50**).

Dr. **James B. Dorsey** writes that he and his wife, Pat, are now living in Osterville, Mass., on Cape Cod. After thirty years as a surgeon and an attorney, James is now a medical-legal specialist. "Our six children are now grown and we enjoy both our new life and our children and four grandchildren."

Ralph H. Magoon writes that, after 122 years, and thirty-nine for him, the office of H.W. Peabody & Company Associates has moved from downtown Boston to Danvers, Mass. He adds that he is looking forward to the 40th reunion. Ralph lives in Marblehead, Mass.

Alden Poole, professor and former chairman of the department of communications at Simmons College, in Boston, has taken retirement six years early to start a new career as a peace and social justice activist. He recently served a ten-day sentence at the Billerica, Mass., House of Correction for passing out leaflets at Draper Nuclear Weapons Laboratory in Cambridge. Alden cooks for homeless men at Haley House, a Catholic Worker soup kitchen in Boston. He was a writer and editor on four New England newspapers for twenty-six years, resigning as executive news editor of the *Boston Herald* in 1973 to go into full-time teaching. He lives in Quincy, Mass.

50

The class of 1950 will hold its annual off-year reunion cocktail party on May 26 from

5 - 7 p.m. on the terrace of the Faculty Club. All class members, spouses, and guests are cordially invited.

Arline Goodman Alpert and Sumner Alpert '49 became grandparents for the first time when a son, Alexander James, was born to their daughter, **Sandra Alpert Pankiw '76** and her husband, Mitchell. Arline and Sumner live in Fall River, Mass.

Jim Colville, Sanford, Maine, is second vice president and financial consultant with Shearson Lehman Hutton. He is remarried after the death of his first wife and has no plans to retire. "I won two large golf tournaments in 1988 in my age group. Better late than never," he writes. "I'm looking forward to our 40th."

Paul H. Daube, Jr., and his wife, Shirlee, have moved into a new house within the last year and continue to work full-time together. "The highlight of the past year, however, was the marriage of our son, **Scott '81**, in April. He and his wife, Lynn, are living in New York City," Paul writes. "Fortunately, our business enables us to be in New York frequently, so we get to see a great deal of them. We're hoping to make the 40th reunion in 1990." Paul and Shirlee live in Glencoe, Ill.

Jim Hebden and his wife are grandparents for the second time. Jim had triple bypass surgery last April and is doing well. He is looking forward to the reunion. The Hebden's live in Carmel, Ind.

Class Treasurer **Janet Reeh Pinkham**, Pittsfield, Mass., reports that class members are responding well to the appeal for dues and information. She reports four address changes: **Raymond R. Sturdy, Jr.**, P.O. Box 489, North Attleboro, Mass. 02761; **E. John Lownes III**, Dalton Ridge Rd., P.O. Box 72, Dalton, N.H. 03598; **John Leeming**, P.O. Box 235, Frankestown, N.H. 03043; and **Gus Tavares**, Apartado 146-2, Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana.

William A. Pollard is treasurer of the Brown University Sports Foundation. He is a director of Meritor Financial Group and Presbyterian Ministerial Fund Life Insurance Company in Philadelphia. Bill, who is retired, lives in Essex, Conn.

Lombard Rice, Sacramento, Calif., completed plans for retirement and then went back to work full-time. He writes that because of some "interesting new responsibilities" he's not certain if his retirement can be resumed. Bard and his family are avid skiers and Dixieland jazz aficionados.

After thirty-four years, **Anthony A. Stanis**, Riverside, R.I., retired in 1984 as project director for the Defense Mapping Agency in Providence. He writes that his wife, Dorothy, died on Jan. 29.

Janice Synes Weissman, New York City, has recovered fully from "horrendous liver surgery in the summer of 1986" and is back at work running her husband's dental practice. "After over thirty years on East 78th Street, we've moved to a new, larger office on East 63rd. I speak to **Elly Alpern**, who recently moved to a new apartment, and keep in touch with the children of **Dodie Fine Tager**. I can't believe it's eight and a half years since

she died. I also speak to **Rita Silberberg Ulrich**, my former roommate." Janice's daughter **Nancy '80**, lives in Arlington, Va., and works in Washington, D.C., as a lawyer for Federal Home Loan Bank. Her daughter Jane (Yale '77) is halfway through a fellowship in neuroradiology in Boston. "We're proud of them," Janice writes.

51

George L. Johnston, Barrington, R.I., is in his twelfth year at Fleet National Bank in Providence. "I love being back in Rhode Island," he writes. "The sailing is almost as good as in Maine. Gail is now a first-time grandmother and that makes me a step-grandfather. It's a great experience for both of us."

Last December, **Jim Mullaney** was presented his 35th anniversary emblem by CEO Delbert C. Stahley of Nynex Corporation at an awards ceremony held at corporate headquarters in White Plains, N.Y. Jim lives in Milford, Mass.

Robert Schueler has been promoted to manager of pet-care production in the operations division of A.H. Robins Company in Richmond, Va. Bob, who has been with the company since 1980, was formerly manager of pet-care collar manufacturing and packaging. He lives in Richmond.

52

Thelma Goldberg Kantorowitz Schaffer (see **Debra Kantorowitz Leff '78**).

Richard C. Sprinthall, Springfield, Mass., has completed the third edition of *Basic Statistical Analysis*. Published by Prentice-Hall, the textbook is now used in more than 100 colleges and universities in the U.S. and Canada.

54

Joseph C. DiPalma, in his thirty-second year with the Providence public schools, has taken a leave of absence from his position as assistant superintendent for secondary education to open Trinity Stained Glass, Ltd., in Warwick, R.I. He teaches the craft of stained glass construction, as well as providing supplies and doing custom work. He lives in Cranston, R.I.

55

Derek C. Stedman, Dorset, Vt., writes: "Vermont's lifestyles are varied, demanding, rewarding, and provide ample opportunities for many of us. We look forward to a glorious Vermont spring after a 'dumb' winter. My wife, Amory, and I started Educational Services Plus, in Manchester Center, almost four years ago. We now are helping families, locally and internationally, find the appropriate school or college or both. Two partners and I created a not-for-profit educational corporation, Peer Leadership Dynamics, Inc., to bring peer leadership training to schools, colleges, and businesses. We are also working

with the state of Vermont to create a model program to clarify the transition from school to career."

57

Harry J. Smith, Brooklyn, N.Y., recently published his eighth and ninth books of poetry, *Ballads for the Possessed* and, with Menke Katz, *Two Friends II*, both with Birch Brook Press.

Arthur R. Taylor has been elected a director of American Patriots, Inc., a corporation formed to act as a holding company for an eventual subsidiary that will specialize in underwriting workers' compensation insurance, primarily in California. Arthur has been a director of The Travelers Corporation for nine years. Since 1985 he has been the dean of the graduate school of business administration and the dean of the faculty of business at Fordham University in New York. From 1972 to 1976, he was president of CBS, Inc. He lives in Mantoloking, N.J.

58

Jack Anderson (see **Ann M. Chmielewski Anderson '59**).

Connie Black Engle and her husband, Earl, have moved to a forty-acre farm halfway between Lansing and Flint, Mich. Fifteen acres are tilled by local farmers and the rest is woodland. Earl was transferred by General Motors to the Flint plant, where he is administrator of the payroll operation. Connie is network coordinator for the Michigan Library Consortium in Lansing, which has 290 member libraries. Their son Jim will graduate from Savannah College of Art and Design in May, and Doug is a junior at Ohio University. Connie's address is 7805 North Gregory Rd., Fowlerville, Mich. 48836.

59

Ann M. Chmielewski Anderson received her Ph.D. from Syracuse University in May 1987 and has a private practice in psychotherapy. Ann and **Jack '58** enjoyed his 30th reunion last May, and they are looking forward to her 30th this year. Their son, **Brian**, is class of 1990, and daughter **Kirsten** is a freshman at Syracuse. They live in Rochester, N.Y.

John F. Ballard and his wife, Joan, have been residents of Maitland, Fla., for the past twenty-two years. Jack is a partner in Devex Realty, a firm specializing in residential and commercial real estate in the metropolitan Orlando area. He adds that he is pleased to be part of the interview process for future Brown students from the central Florida area.

Dr. James T. Botwick retired from his dental practice and is living in Hilton Head, S.C. He has started a company that provides services for absentee home owners in Hilton Head.

Dr. Richard F. Judkins left the Oral Roberts School of Medicine in Tulsa, Okla., last May to accept a similar position at the Medical College of Ohio at Toledo. He is a member of the department of otolaryngology

and head and neck surgery, and participates in a surgical practice as well as teaching and doing research. His oldest daughter, Jennifer, is a first-year medical student at that college after engaging in research for four years at Cincinnati Children's Hospital and the University of Florida. Richard lives in Perrysburg, Ohio.

Marcia J. Lawton, Midlothian, Va., was awarded the 1988 Teacher of Excellence Award at Virginia Commonwealth University.

Dudley B. Morrison, Apex, N.C., writes that "the Tarheel state gets better each year. I remain active in Packard Automobile Classics, traveling in my 1941 Packard, and, after three years of practice, am somewhat proficient in royal Scottish country dancing."

John A. Ward is living in West Dennis, Mass., on Cape Cod, where he is caretaker and manager of Swamp Maple Farm in West Dennis. "Living here is still pleasant, but it is getting more congested every year," he writes.

62

Tristram D. Coffin was appointed senior vice president of marketing and sales for Peabody Office Furniture Corporation, Boston, last November. For the last eight years he was a certified management consultant specializing in marketing and sales management for Dedham Consulting Group. He lives in Dedham, Mass.

63

William C. Schnell and his wife, Linda, had "a great weekend at the 25th reunion of the class of 1963. It reminded us of those good old party days at Brown. We especially enjoyed sharing memories with former room-

mates **Bob Adams** and **Joe Sullivan**. **Nancy Scull** did a super job." Bill and Linda live in Huntington Station, N.Y.

64

The 25th reunion co-chairmen, **Chris Arnold** and **Beverly Kelley Howland**, along with the members of the committee, are busy arranging many exciting and unusual events for this once-in-a-lifetime weekend. In addition to the Brown Bear Buffet, Campus Dance, forums, and other traditional events, a Saturday evening dinner and tour of Belcourt Castle, an elegant Newport, R.I., mansion, has been planned. Our class luncheon will be held on Saturday at noon, and a chicken barbeque has been scheduled for Sunday.

The most important ingredient of the reunion, however, is your presence. Please plan to join us on May 26 to 29. Details and registration forms have been mailed. — *Beverly Kelley Howland*

Christopher B. Arnold, Providence, has started Educational Directions, Inc., a national educational consulting firm located in Newport, R.I.

George A. Davidson, a partner in the firm of Hughes Hubbard & Reed, has been reelected president of The Legal Aid Society in New York City, the nation's oldest and largest provider of legal representation for the poor. One of his fellow board members is **Laurence T. Sorkin**. George and his wife, **Annette Richter Davidson '65**, have two daughters, Emily and Charlotte, who are undergraduates at Harvard. George and Annette live in New York City.

Richard M. Hooper, Vernon, Conn., is serving as an advisor to the U.S. Department of Commerce. He is manager, exports and patents, at United Technologies Research

Mary Carlisle Schultheis '63

All-American City

Nine of the ten All-American cities for 1988, though not necessarily household names, are in the continental United States: Rochester, Minnesota; Sweetwater, Texas; and Roanoke, Virginia, to name three. But what about St. George, Alaska? Look closely, geography buffs: St. George is a town of 216 on one of the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea. The small community has successfully countered the disappearance of its traditional livelihood — the seal harvest — by developing a bottomfish industry with a new harbor, dock, processing plant, and loans to residents who bought fishing boats.

Mary Carlisle Schultheis is St.

George's town planner, and her written description of the city was a key element in winning the All-American honor. Schultheis has lived in St. George for eight years, according to an article in the *Bangor (Maine) Daily News*. (Schultheis graduated from Bangor High School and still has family there). She went to Alaska with her husband, an attorney for the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Winning the honor was easier for St. George's, it seems, than was celebrating it. On the day scheduled for a town-wide gala, the mayor, the town administrator, and perhaps most important, the champagne, all were stranded forty miles away on a neighboring island by heavy fog.

Center, the central research organization of United Technologies Corporation, in East Hartford, Conn. Richard will serve a four-year term on the department's electronic instrumentation technical advisory committee. The twenty-seven-member committee provides scientific and administrative advice to the Department of Commerce on its export regulatory policy.

G. Stephen Jizmagian, San Francisco, has been elected president of the Olympic Club, the oldest athletic club in the country. "Its top-ten-rated golf course was host of the 1987 U.S. Open," he adds.

Arthur S. Priver, Wellesley, Mass., was one of four recipients in the federal government of the Technical Excellence Award for his role in computerizing the operations of the urban mass transportation administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

65

Wendell S. Brown III is a professor of physical oceanography in the Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space and department of earth sciences at the University of New Hampshire in Durham. His research emphasizes field observation and computer simulation of the coastal oceans of New England, California, and South America. He and his wife, Leslie C. Ahern, have two sons: Dylan Stimpson, 8, and Tyler Ahern, 5. Leslie is a freelance writer and teaches writing at UNH.

Annette Richter Davidson (see **George A. Davidson** '64).

Stanley J. Schretter (see **Judith Drazen Schretter** '68).

66

Michael S. Bassis is the executive vice president and university provost of Antioch University in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Richard Guttenberg, Brookline Village, Mass., was recently appointed president of Thompson Island Outward Bound, the nation's newest Outward Bound center, located on 157 unspoiled acres of woodlands, marshes, and meadows one mile offshore in Boston harbor. Dedicated specifically to meeting the needs of urban youth, Thompson Island Outward Bound, Richard writes, "offers challenging, adventure-based educational programs that engender in participants an enterprising curiosity, an undefeatable spirit, tenacity in pursuit, readiness for sensible self-denial, and above all, compassion."

67

Irene Buchman "has again broken new records since the birth of Ethan, 2. I now certainly am the last female member of the class of '67 to have a child. My husband, Robert Cahn, and I are delighted to announce the birth of Gabriel Michael Solomon Cahn on July 16. Geriatric parenting is great fun." Irene and Robert live in New York City.

Robert G. Kotanchik, Doylestown, Pa., has been appointed general manager for the

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Asian products group of the Pacific Asia Division of Unisys in Blue Bell, Pa. Prior to his appointment, he was program manager for international requirements in the Unisys corporate program management organization. He joined the company in 1974. Robert has represented Unisys on the board of directors of X/Open Limited, an international organization dedicated to the development of portable applications for open systems. He is also a member of the Association of Computing Machinery.

68

Judith Drazen Schretter has been promoted to general counsel at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Washington, D.C. "Daughter Mindy graduates this spring from Cornell with a degree in electrical engineering (following in her father's footsteps), and daughter Robin is a sophomore in high school." Judith and Stan '65 live in Reston, Va.

69

The reunion committee for the class of

1969 is in the process of putting the finishing touches on our 20th reunion plans. Arrangements have been finalized for the cocktail party and dinner on Friday evening, the "Spring Weekend Revival" at Pembroke Field House on Saturday, which will feature a sixties band, a tour of the architectural gems of Providence on Sunday, and a farewell cocktail party on Sunday afternoon.

We have heard from many classmates and from all reports we will have a large turnout. Send in your registration early and plan to return for the best reunion ever.

Richard Cohen continues to report on Congress for the *National Journal* in Washington, D.C. "Recently I have been at the center of a widely-publicized controversy in Washington on reporters' ethics in my capacity as chairman of the Congressional Periodical Press Galleries' executive committee. With my wife, Lyn Schlitt, general counsel of the U.S. International Trade Commission, we have an always happy daughter, Lily, 2." They live in McLean, Va.

Stuart M. Flashman, Emeryville, Calif., is in the midst of a career change from science to law. "While I'm still teaching a course in biotechnology for the University of California

Extension Service, I have been reborn as a student and am now in my second year at New College of California School of Law," he writes.

Steven P. Heller is farming elephant garlic and cut flowers in Hadley, Mass. He runs a "U-Pik" operation in the summer months. He adds that he is "back into karate after learning the basics from the Brown Karate Club." Steve lives in Amherst, Mass.

Donald E. Humphrey continues to practice law under the firm name of the Law Offices of Donald E. Humphrey. He writes that the practice is expanding with new quarters for the White Plains, N.Y., office and a second office opening in Pawling, N.Y. "On the personal side, I continue to help adoptees fight to unseal their birth records, having been successful myself in unsealing my own records and locating my birth parents after a twelve-year search." Donald lives in White Plains, N.Y.

Lloyd D. Keigun, Jr., writes: "1988 was a good year. First, I had a highly successful oceanographic cruise in the northwest Pacific between the Aleutian Islands and the Kamchatka peninsula. Second, I was granted tenure at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Best of all, my wife, Rebecca, gave birth to our first child, a son, Reed Perry Keigun." Lloyd and Rebecca live in Buzzards Bay, Mass.

Richard H. Krafchin, New York City, recently merged companies. His business, now known as The Source for Packaging, provides sales promotion items to the corporate market in New York City.

Charles Lauster is a partner in Anschuetz Christides & Lauster Architects in New York City. **Susan Cowell Lauster** is a vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. They live in New York City.

Last June, **Rauer L. Meyer** joined the Los Angeles office of the San Francisco-based law firm, Thelen, Marrin, Johnson & Bridges, as a partner in the business department. He lives in Los Angeles.

R. Daniel Prentiss, Newport, R.I., completed his first year in his own small law firm, where he "struggles mightily to achieve a better world and buy new shoes for my children."

Nancy French Reiley and **Timothy C. Reiley** are living in Los Gatos, Calif. Tim works for IBM at a research laboratory near San Jose, and Nancy is employed by a small software company nearby - "what you do when you come to California. We are comfortably settled and growing fruit trees and gardens. Laura graduates this year from the University of Virginia, and Evan is a sophomore in high school."

70

James S. Bennett has been named vice president of marketing and head of national sales for The Ceimic Corporation, a Narragansett, R.I., environmental testing laboratory. James, who lives in Narragansett, was formerly a stockbroker in Providence with Kidder, Peabody and Company, Prudential

Bache Securities, and Albert, Bennett and Company.

Janet Fox Elmore and her husband, David, have moved from Rochester, N.Y., to 2200 North 600 West, West Lafayette, Ind. 47906. David, she writes, has taken a position at Purdue.

Carol Armitage Pierstorff, Dover, N.H., writes that "Bruce, Leah, and Erik are all terrific. I am vice president, sales and marketing, for IHRDC in Boston. I also play keyboards and sing with 'Betty & the Boomers,' the best in '60's garage band sound."

Since 1986, **Susan McCorkendale Super** has been the printing officer for the U.S. Forest Service at the Washington, D.C., headquarters, where her husband, Greg (Colorado State University '72, Utah State University '77 Sc.M.), is the chief recreation economist. "We are active in the Montgomery Sycamore Island Canoe Club and enjoy introducing our son, Jamie, 2, to all the wonderful things to see and do in the Washington area." They live in Arlington, Va.

71

Lynne Steffens Burkland was married on Aug. 20 to Ted Urban. They are living in Portland, Oreg., where Lynne is working as national product manager for Brim Associates, a health-care management company. Their address is 2015 SW Pendleton St., Portland 97201.

Louis J. Grossman (see **Morton S. Grossman** '48).

Beverly Jennings Kosak is still at the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn., with her husband, Jeff, and their three children, Fred, Lou, and Ali.

Diana Davis Nielsen (see **Herman M. Davis** '16).

Clement F. Shearer, deputy assistant director for engineering geology with the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston, Va., has been named to the newly created position of dean for budget and planning at Carleton College in Northfield, Minn. He will be responsible for the college's annual budget and long-range planning, as well as for overseeing some departments that provide support for the academic program. Clement was Carleton's Bernstein Geologist in Residence last fall and has been with the geological survey since 1979. He also serves as executive secretary of the subcommittee on natural disaster reduction of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology. Clement has won numerous awards for his government service, including two for his work on the Mount St. Helens' volcanic eruption and its aftermath.

72

Marc Cardwell has returned to the U.S. after three-and-a-half years in El Salvador. He is back in Washington, D.C., for the first time since 1980 and can be reached at the U.S. Department of State.

Jonathan N. Harris was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of New Jersey in

February. He had previously been a member of the Elmwood Park, N.J., law firm of Andorra, Palmisano, Harris & Romano for thirteen years, where he specialized in land use development litigation, banking law, tax appeals, chancery litigation, and appellate litigation. Jonathan and his wife, Karen, and their children, Joshua, 9, and Rachel, 4, live in Upper Saddle River, N.J.

Johnetta Reddix MacCalla and **Eric C. MacCalla** '73 write that their daughter, Ayanana, born while they were students at Brown, has been accepted into the Brown class of '93, majoring in engineering. Johnetta and Eric live in Altadena, Calif.

Yael Miller Moses is the director of the Jewish Family Service branch in Walnut Creek, Calif. The branch serves Contra Costa County. Previously, she was clinical services coordinator at Pacific Children's Center in Oakland. Her husband, **Gavriel Moses** '73 Ph.D., is an associate professor of Italian literature and film studies at UC-Berkeley. They have two children, Ronli, 15, and Itamar, 11.

73

Dr. Mark E. Haffenreffer ('77 M.D.) was inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons during ceremonies at the association's 56th annual meeting in Las Vegas in February. He was one of 520 new fellows inducted, bringing the total membership of the largest medical association for musculoskeletal specialists to 14,507. Mark lives in Needham, Mass.

Eric C. MacCalla (see **Johnetta Reddix MacCalla** '72).

Mark G. Rovzar writes that he and his wife, Judy, and their sons, Alex, 6, and Max, 5, still live on Warwick Neck, R.I. "I would like to hear from or about **Bruce G. Miller**, who was my roommate for three years. I haven't heard from him in over five years. Is it something I said?"

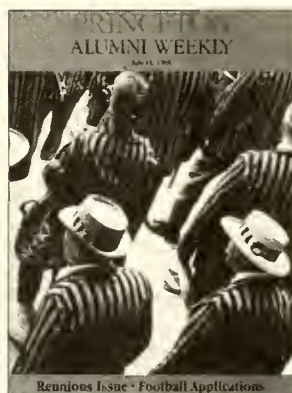
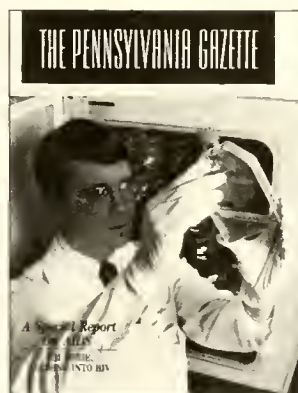
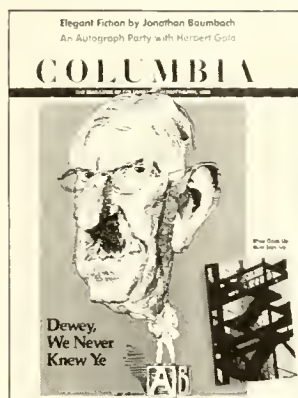
Steven Scholdt has been named supervising financial consultant of the newly expanded personal financial services practice of Coopers & Lybrand in Detroit. Steven, who joined Coopers & Lybrand in 1988, has been in the financial services industry for eight years, most recently as a trust officer with Manufacturers National Bank in Detroit. He lives in Whitmore Lake, Mich.

74

After twelve years in a rented apartment, **Michael D. Balaban** "took the leap and purchased a cooperative apartment at 243 West 70th St., #9C, New York City 10023. I was also promoted to senior vice president after moving to the international investment banking division of Shearson Lehman Hutton, where I am primarily responsible for my firm's involvement in the U.S. activities of Japanese banks and corporations." Michael has been with Lehman for nine years.

Pamela Constable was one of six journalists to receive one of journalism's most sought-after fellowships, an Alicia Patterson Foundation grant, last December. A diplo-

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matic correspondent based in Washington, D.C., for the *Boston Globe*, she will examine the impact of Pinochet's dictatorship in Chile. Pam has worked for the *Globe* since 1983, initially serving as a Latin American correspondent. She has studied at the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales and lives in Washington, D.C. The fellowships are made possible through the bequest of the late Alicia Patterson, who was editor and publisher of *Newsday* for twenty-three years before her death in 1963.

Gail E. Costa, vice president for planning for Women & Infants Hospital of Rhode Island, has been elected president of the New England Society for Healthcare Planning and Marketing, a group of 150 members affiliated with the American Hospital Association Society for Healthcare Planning and Marketing. She lives in Cranston, R.I.

John E. Hader and Dr. Aileen Watanabe were married on July 16 in San Francisco with a number of Brown alumni in attendance. John is a manager with Unisys Corporation, and Aileen practices internal medicine. They live in San Francisco.

Catherine Hoffman, Cambridge, Mass., is director of the Cambridge Peace Commission, a municipal agency dedicated to nuclear disarmament and peace education. She is an activist on Central America and gay and lesbian liberation.

Robert A. Koch has been vice president, sales and marketing, with Broadway Video in New York City, a television production and post-production company founded by Lorne Michaels, creator of "Saturday Night Live," since last October. The company provides the packaging of talent, creative services, and facilities necessary to produce television programming. Robert lives in Brooklyn.

Diane Rogers Montgomery has lived in three states since graduating and has had a child in each one: Doug in California in 1978; Nicholas in Michigan in 1980; and Samuel in Connecticut in 1987. "Although **Claude** '75 and I have a year-round escape on an island off the coast of Maine, as it's not our primary residence I think we'll skip a Maine baby. My careers have encompassed teaching, interactive video programming, co-op administration, and now boards of directors for museums and volunteer groups. Occasional grant work has kept me involved in educational outreach for our local historical society." Diane and Claude live in Stamford, Conn.

Judith Sanford-Harris and Joseph E. Harris announce the birth of Stacey L. Harris on Sept. 11. They live at 151 Blue Hill Ave., Milton, Mass. 02186.

Michel Selva is "alive and kicking" in Cambridge, Mass. He is married to Deborah Jancourtz (University of Wisconsin), a career counselor. Michel teaches people how to use computers. He welcomes mail from classmates and fellow travelers at Five Washington Ave., Cambridge 02140.

Karen Scholle Tuttle writes: "It's twins. John Peter and Thomas James were born on May 29, 1988, very prematurely. They are both doing great now and are busy catching up with the world. Mom and Dad still aren't

sure what hit them, but it's nothing eight hours of sleep wouldn't cure." They live in West Roxbury, Mass.

75
Tom Geyer was married to Anne Gardner on Oct. 4, 1986. "We have a small farm in Sturbridge, Mass., and are enjoying our horses and carriages." Tom and Anne are expecting their first child in September.

Claude Montgomery (see **Diane Rogers Montgomery** '74).

Robert D. Morford began his new position as international marketing manager for the organic intermediates division of Rhone-Poulenc Chimie in Courbevoie, France. After a busy summer of travel in Europe, Asia, and Japan, his wife and children joined him in their new home in Rocquencourt. "The assignment is three to five years and the first six months have been challenging and exciting," he writes. "We are having great fun playing tour guides for friends and family."

Dr. **Linda Semlitz**, Milwaukie, Oreg., writes that Cameron Jacob Gilbert was born on Aug. 3. Elizabeth is 2. Linda's private practice of child psychiatry is very busy, and she recently became an assistant clinical professor at Oregon Health Sciences University.

After working as project manager for *USA Today*/Gannett for their convention bureaus last summer, **Guy Tuttle** returned to the movies with an HBO picture filmed in Atlanta in January and a follow-up movie in March, currently titled "The Blue Parrot," for which he was the art director. He lives in Atlanta.

76
Doretta Katzter Goldberg moved with her husband, Joel, and their two children, Marlon, 6, and Eliza, 3, to a new home in August. "It's the classic brick Colonial with big rooms and great woodwork that we'd had our hearts set on. We're still in the same neck of the woods: 207 Clent Rd., Great Neck, N.Y. 11021."

Dr. **Richard S. Leff** ('79 M.D.) (see **Debra Kantorowitz Leff** '78).

Sandra Alpert Pankiw (see **Arline Goodman Alpert** '50).

In November, **Christina T. Schoen**, New York City, joined the corporate leveraged buyout (LBO) group at Creditanstalt, an Austrian bank. "While the hours may be long at times, it's very challenging and the people are great. My work number is (212) 856-1620."

Mark W. Whalen has been promoted to director at NCNB Investment Banking Company in Charlotte, N.C. He manages the capital markets group, which includes interest-rate protection. He has been with the bank since 1980. Mark lives in Matthews, N.C., with his wife, Pamela, and their two children.

77
David M. Lesser, who concentrates his practice in real estate and financial institu-

tions, has become a partner with the Chicago law firm of Portes, Sharp, Herbst & Kravets. He received his law degree from the University of Michigan Law School in 1980 and lives in Chicago/Lakeview.

Edward J. Stack III and his wife, Michelle, announce the birth of their second child, Brendan James, on Nov. 11. Teddy is 2. Ed has been with Pepsi for nine years and is a project manager in engineering in Somers, N.Y. They live in Danbury, Conn.

Bob Wahlberg and his wife, Pam, announce the birth of their second child, Elizabeth Doris, on Nov. 12. Bob reports that "everyone is doing fine." They live in Manchester, Conn.

Cory Zucker and his wife, Jo, write that Halle Rose was born on July 11. They also became an uncle and aunt for the first time two weeks later. Cory adds that he has had no luck tracking down "ex-hallmate, **Jon (Tink) Bell** '78. Where are you?" Cory and Jo live in Cleveland.

78
Jay Jeffry Abraham has been appointed general manager of marketing in the packaged goods division of Heinz USA, a division of the H. J. Heinz Company in Pittsburgh. In his new position, he is responsible for the marketing, development, and profit delivery of Heinz beans, barbecue sauce, vinegar, worcestershire sauce, and private label soups. Jay, who joined Heinz in 1985 as a product manager for Heinz Homestyle Gravy, was promoted to product manager for Heinz Instant Baby Food later that year. Most recently he was group product manager for Weight Watchers dairy products. Prior to joining Heinz, he was a marketing representative for IBM in Providence from 1978 to 1980 and an associate product manager in marketing for General Mills in Minneapolis from 1982 to 1985. Jay and his wife, Debra, live in Mount Lebanon, Pa.

Jon Bell (see **Cory Zucker** '77).

David W. Babson reports he is still living in Baton Rouge, La., where he is a member of the faculty in the department of geography and anthropology at LSU. He published his master's thesis this past year as a monograph.

Steven R. Banks and his wife, Jean Schneider, report the birth of their son, Harry Schneider Banks, on June 29. Steven is the coordinating attorney of the New York Legal Aid Society's homeless rights project and recently appeared on ABC's "Nightline" to debate New York City welfare officials. His wife is an attorney in Legal Aid's Chelsea office. They live in New York City.

Dr. **Dan N. Hagler** has moved from Cincinnati to 2837 Sharonview Rd., Charlotte, N.C. 28210.

Debra Kantorowitz Leff and **Richard S. Leff** '76, '79 M.D. announce the birth of their second daughter, Alexandra Leigh Kantorowitz Leff, on Dec. 30. Her sister, Sarah Elisabeth, is 17 months old. Alexandra's grandmother is **Thelma Goldberg Kantorowitz Shaffer** '52. Rich will be getting out



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of the Air Force in July and opening a private
practice in Atlanta. They are now living in
San Antonio.

Steven Miller "escaped from his trial de-
fense of a major federal antitrust prosecution
in the motion picture industry to attend the
10th reunion. The celebration must have
worked because I returned to a victorious
jury verdict and, two months later, became a
partner in my law firm, Goodman Weiss
Freedman in Cleveland."

Patricia Hallmann Sweriduk is teaching
mathematics in the upper school at Bucking-
ham Browne & Nichols School in Cambridge,
Mass. Her husband, Stephen, is a neuroradi-
ologist in Boston. They recently moved to
Needham, Mass.

79

Carolyn Hess Abraham and her husband,
Rick, announce the birth of their second son,
Edward Stephen, on Dec. 5. They moved to
Pittsburgh from London in 1987. Carolyn left
American Express to spend more time with
Geoffrey, 3, and Teddy.

Marcia Band McReynolds is the manager
for computer-aided design at Silicon Systems
in Tustin, Calif. Her husband, **Marc**, is an en-
gineering consultant "in between Joe's, 2,
diaper changes." They live in Fountain Val-
ley, Calif.

Mary Ellen Pavlovsky has been promoted
to vice president of the financial institutions
group at Financial Guaranty Insurance Com-
pany in New York City. She has been with
FGIC as an analyst in the financial institu-
tions group since 1987. Previously, she was
an international bank examiner with the

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Henry Webber has been appointed assis-
tant vice president for university human re-
sources management at the University of
Chicago. Previously, he was deputy director
of financial planning and budget. Until 1986,
Henry was a senior analyst of public and
mental health policies for the Massachusetts
Department of Administration and Finance.
He also served as a director of a community
organizing program in rural Kentucky. He
teaches financial and strategic management
courses at the School of Social Service Ad-
ministration and the School of Public Policy
Studies at the University of Chicago.

80

Nancy Weissman (see Janice Synes
Weissman '50).

81

Michael F. Audie completed law school at
Nova University in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and
passed the Florida Bar exam. He is establish-
ing a private general practice concentrating
in various areas of business law and civil liti-
gation. Michael's wife, Lynn, is completing
her second year of law school at the Univer-
sity of Miami. They can be reached at (305)
253-0148.

Scott Daube was married on April 17,
1988, to Lynn Sussman in Owings Mills, Md.,
and has "never been happier. I also left ad-
vertising behind and am now an associate
editor at *Travel Weekly*, a publication of Mur-
doch Magazines and the leading newspaper
of the travel industry. Accordingly, I travel

and write extensively, and can't think of a
better job." Scott and Lynn live in New York
City. Scott's father is **Paul H. Daube, Jr.** '50.

Thomas S. Hemmendinger and his wife,
Ellen Casey, moved to a farmhouse in Hope,
R.I. Their address is 1532 Hope Rd., Hope
02831.

Leonard A. Hockstader III, Washington,
D.C., has been named *The Washington Post's*
bureau chief for Central America and the
Caribbean. His new assignment begins in the
summer.

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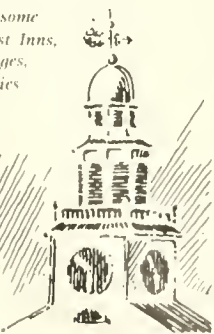
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Betsy Allen Sinnigen and her husband, Jack, announce the birth of Christine Joslin Sinnigen on Jan. 9. "Parenthood is great." They live in Sudbury, Mass., where Betsy has a veterinary practice.

David A. Tell and his wife, **J. Louise Wilson Tell '81** Sc.M., announce the birth of their second child, Naomi Lisbeth, "without complications in a planned home birth on Jan. 4. I caught her, Louise snatched her right away, and her brother, Daniel Reuven, 15 months, mercifully slept through it all," David writes. They live in Barre, Mass.

Judy Goldstein Tresotola and Gregory Tresotola (UCLA '83 M.B.A./M.P.H.) announce the birth of Amanda Rae on March 10, 1988. Judy is a development officer with Brim and Associates, Inc., developers of retirement communities and nursing homes in the U.S. and abroad. She received her master's degree in public health from Yale in 1983 and went on to complete a fellowship in health policy and planning with the American Hospital Association and Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association in Chicago. Greg was Judy's "fellow fellow that year and we decided to continue the fellowship on our own time." Greg is chief operating officer for Pentucket Medical Associates in Haverhill, Mass. They live at 17 Florence Ave., Arlington, Mass. 02174.

82

Rosemary Boghosian, Rumford, R.I., graduates from the Brown Program in Medicine in May. She will begin a surgery residency at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., in July.

Rodney R. Cone and Ivy Ho announce the birth of Courtney Anne Cone on Sept. 26. They are still living in Taipei and would like to hear from friends. Their address is 2FL, No. 5, Lane 11, We Chow St., Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.

Warren S. Demurjian graduated with his M.B.A. from the Fuqua School of Business at Duke University last May and is working for the systems division of Baxter Healthcare. He invites friends to contact him on Long Island at 460 Freestate Dr., Shirley, N.Y. 11967. (516) 924-6246.

After six-and-a-half years as a newspaper reporter in Delaware, **Eileen Gilligan** turned in her pen and pad last April, moved to Rehoboth Beach, Del., and opened Sweet Eileen's Cafe. "The cafe specializes in bigels and satisfies my sweet tooth with fancy desserts. Teas, coffees, and a wonderful local brand of ice cream round out a gourmet snacker's dreams. The decor, which combines art deco and antiques, also features rotating art exhibits. I really appreciated everyone who traveled last summer to visit me, have a snack, and even bus some tables. They made the tough first year of a new business much more fun. Since late fall, I have been back in Dover freelancing as a features writer for my old paper and writing some magazine articles. The cafe re-opens for the season on April 29 and stays open through October. I hope any alumni in the area will stop in and

say hello." Sweet Eileen's Cafe is located at 50 Wilmington Ave., Rehoboth Beach, Del. 19971. (302) 226-CAFE. Eileen lives at 24 South Bradford St., Apt. 2, Dover, Del. 19901.

Conrad B. Herrmann will graduate from Harvard Business School in June. He lives in the Boston area with **Allyson Hartzell** and **Mark Three Stars '83**. Friends may call (617) 628-5502.

Les J. Wu has been working for AT&T Bell Laboratories in Whippany, N.J., since September. Friends can reach him at 40 Mosswood Trail, Denville, N.J. 07834.

83

On Sept. 2, 1988, **Deanne L. Ayers-Howard** completed a two-year judicial clerkship in Detroit. Two days later she was married to LeRoy Howard. **Danita Ayers '85** was maid of honor, **Darryl Ayers '86** was a groomsman, and **Melanie Daniels** and **Ruthy Roman '84** were hostesses. "I traveled with the Ayers family, minus Danita, to the Olympics in Seoul from Sept. 13 to 25. What an incredible experience. We saw the U.S.A. men's basketball team three times, boxing and baseball, as well as tennis, gymnastics, and track, which was by far the most exciting. We saw the incredible, now infamous, race where Ben Johnson defeated Carl Lewis in the men's 100-meter finals. On Oct. 24, I joined the Washington, D.C., law firm of Beveridge & Diamond, P.C. as a third-year associate attorney." Deanne and LeRoy live in Arlington, Va.

Anne L. Bidner, Amherst, Mass., has been working as a radio disc jockey and newscaster and as a record store manager, specializing in underground alternative rock. "I should have an engineering degree from UMass by May, which I may or may not ever use."

After living in Basel, Switzerland, for a year, **Gary C.C. Cheng** has moved to Tokyo. His address is Espowaru #306, 4-62-3 Maenochi, Itabashi-Ku, Tokyo 174 Japan. Telephone (03) 968-4470.

Luca A. Ippolito and **Anne Sugden** were married in Pittsburgh in 1987. They moved to Baltimore, Md., last year, where their daughter, Gabriella, was born in September. Their address is 425 Stratford Rd., Baltimore 21228. (301) 744-3641.

Greg James married Susan Appleby in 1985, and Christopher James was born in 1986. Greg was a software engineer in Massachusetts for three years and is now pursuing a Ph.D. in computer science at the University of California at Irvine. Susan is in the M.B.A. program at U.C.-Irvine. "The sunshine is wonderful, but we do miss the band." They live in Irvine.

Dr. Ryne Johnson will be returning to Providence in July, after completing a two-year postdoctoral residency in prosthodontics at the New England Medical Center in Boston. He will be joining the practice of Dr. Morton Perel and Dr. Raymond Weiss, specializing in advanced dental problems and implant dentistry. "My wife, Donna, and I are anxious to move back into Providence. I hope it gives me a chance to see some classmates

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and be reunited with the Brown community. It's been so nice to get the magazine for all the years I've been away. It has kept me in touch with the school and the city I am returning to. Keep up the great work." Ryne and Donna live in Attleboro, Mass.

Mark Three Stars (see **Conrad B. Herrmann '82**).

84

R. Shaun Doherty was recently promoted to vice president of FISI-Madison Financial Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of CUC International. FISI-Madison is a bank marketing and consulting firm specializing in developing and implementing retail marketing strategies for the nation's financial institutions. He lives at 207 Cheswick Ct., Nashville, Tenn. 37215. (615) 385-4449.

Stephen Hill, Boston, writes that "all those years at WBRU paid off. I am now the program director of WILD in Boston. I would love to hear from others in the area. I can't wait for the reunion."

Brian F. Plunkett, Newton, Mass., has been named an associate at the Boston law firm of Rackemann, Sawyer & Brewster. He received his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Ruthy Roman (see **Deanne L. Ayers-Howard '83**).

Julie York and Jack Poling were married on Dec. 11 in Boca Raton, Fla. A number of Brown alumni attended the wedding. After a honeymoon in St. Martin, the couple returned to Boca Raton, where Julie is a marketing representative for IBM, and Jack owns a video production company. They can be reached at 6781 Via Regina, Boca Raton 33433. (407) 368-7719.

85

Danita Ayers (see **Deanne L. Ayers-Howard '83**).

Lucy W. Coan is living and working on Cape Cod. Friends can contact her at P.O. Box 703, Woods Hole, Mass. 02543.

86

Darryl Ayers (see **Deanne L. Ayers-Howard '83**).

Benjamin A. Compton is teaching English in Japan. He can be reached c/o Larry Wikander, 19 Masuda Apt., Naboritate 1192-5, Oyano-Machi, Amakusa-Gun, Kumamoto 869-36 Japan. "Stop by if you happen to be in the hemisphere."

Lee Dunst and **Lisbeth Diringer** are engaged and plan to marry in July. Lisbeth is a public relations manager for the capital campaign of the United Jewish Appeal-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York Inc., and Lee is an account executive at Laurence, Charles, Free & Lawson, an international advertising agency in New York.

Jennifer Johnson, a marketing major at Columbia Business School, has received a Bristol-Myers Fellowship to finance her education. She is a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army Reserves.

David L. Margulius lives in Cambridge, Mass., where he has started a high-tech editing service called The Writing Edge. "My company edits and reviews documents received via computer modem, fax, and overnight courier," he writes. "We edit everything from proposals to brochures to resumes. I would be interested in hearing from anyone who wants to help out with the editing (long-distance), anyone who needs editing done, or any of my friends from the class of '86." David's address is Box 350, Cambridge 02140. (617) 547-8731.

87

Frederic C. Mock finds Emory Law School "both stimulating and challenging. I have enjoyed seeing **Raphi Orenstein**, who is at Emory Medical School, and **Sue Weiss**, who is working in the area."

Rebecca M. Zeigler, Somerville, Mass. (see **Verna E. Follett Spaeth '30**).

88

Michelle Cummings and **Sidney Ottem** were married on Feb. 25 in New Orleans. Many Brown classmates joined in the celebration. They are living in Cambridge, Mass., where Michelle is getting her master's in ed-

ucation at Harvard. In June, they plan to move to Oregon, where Sidney will attend law school.

Vincent M. Egizi has been commissioned an ensign in the Navy after graduating from Officer Candidate School at the Naval Education Training Center in Newport, R.I.

Celeste Vega, Bronx, N.Y., is working as a research analyst for Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association. She is considering a position as an underwriter for a Wall Street marketing firm.

GS

Mary Crowley Mulvey '53 A.M. is first vice president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, Washington, D.C., and the regional program representative to monitor the senior employment program under Title V, the Older Americans Act. She is also a member of a Rhode Island commission to study matters relating to Medicare assignments. Mary lives in East Providence, R.I.

Donald E. Carlson '65 Ph.D., professor of theoretical and applied mechanics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, has been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Mechanics. He received his undergraduate and master's degrees at Illinois.

Melvin Dixon '73 A.M., '75 Ph.D., a professor of English at Queens College, CUNY, was the winner of the first Charles H. and N. Mildred Nilon Excellence in Minority Fiction Award, sponsored by the University of Colorado at Boulder. Dixon won with his first novel, *Trouble the Water*, which will be published by the Fiction Collective through CU-Boulder, the book publishing enterprise of the English department's publications center. He has taught at Columbia, Williams College, and Fordham and received a Fulbright Senior Lectureship to teach at the University of Dakar, Senegal. He joined the Queens College English faculty in 1986. Dixon has received a number of grants and awards in addition to the Fulbright for study in the U.S. and in Paris and is the author of three books on academic subjects and a book of poetry. He is at work on his second novel.

Gavriel Moses '73 Ph.D. (see **Yael Miller Moses '72**).

Harry Lawless '76 Sc.M., '78 Ph.D. has been named assistant professor of food science at Cornell after five years of consumer research with Johnson Wax. "I'm looking forward to the more flexible life offered in academia, spending more time with my boys, Patrick, 4, and Michael, 2, and the chance to follow Ivy League sports again," he writes.

Debra S. Alpert '81 M.A.T. has started her own business, Innovative Training. She teaches business people to use computers and advises them on operational procedures. She also consults and installs software. "I have not left the classroom altogether, however," she adds. "I teach computer science at a local private preparatory school." Alpert's address is P.O. Box 292, Braintree, Mass. 02184. (617) 328-8004.

J. Louise Wilson Tell '81 Sc.M. (see **David A. Tell '81**).

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Robert R. Wheelersburg '85 A.M., '88 Ph.D. has been appointed to the new position of assistant dean of the faculty at Elizabethtown College in Pennsylvania. For the past year, he had been senior anthropologist at AHC, Inc., in Centre Hall, Pa. While at Brown, he was a graduate assistant to the dean of freshmen and a teaching fellow and assistant. He also received a Fulbright Scholarship and studied at the University of Umea in Sweden. Wheelersburg's research interests are historic and modern anthropology, land use, population settlement, economic history, and Euroamerican society. He recently completed research projects on the Lehigh Canal in Pennsylvania and Amish land use in Lancaster County. He lives in Rebersburg, Pa.

Andrew Jay Hoffman '88 Ph.D. is the au-

thor of *Twain's Heroes, Twain's Worlds* (University of Pennsylvania Press). According to a press release, Hoffman reinterprets the protagonists of three of Twain's most popular books in terms of traditional ideals of heroism and concludes that they fail because the ideals they represent collapse in a realistic novel. History, actual or allegorical, is a more powerful force than the greatest hero. Hoffman works in the office of the dean of the graduate school at Brown.

MD

Mark E. Haffenreffer '77 M.D. (see '73).

Richard S. Leff '79 M.D. (see **Debra Kantorowitz Leff** '78).

Obituaries

Charles Henry Eden, Sr. '18, North Kingstown, R.I., former head of the Republican Party in Rhode Island; Dec. 5. He received his law degree from Harvard in 1922 and was a lawyer in Providence for sixty years, retiring in 1983. While serving as assistant U.S. attorney from 1930 to 1933, his most famous case was the *Black Duck* shooting, a scandal that arose when the Coast Guard captured the notorious rum-running vessel and shot all four of its crewmen, killing three. After what was termed "the longest Rhode Island grand jury hearing in six years," the panel declined to indict the Coast Guardsmen. Mr. Eden taught for a time at Northeastern University Law School and was a co-founder and director of the Fram Corporation, an automobile parts manufacturer and supplier. Called the patriarch of the Republican Party in Rhode Island, Mr. Eden was a member of the Rhode Island Republican State Central Committee from 1942 to 1960, serving as its chairman for two years, and was past president of the Young Republican Club of Providence and the Republican Club of Rhode Island. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1960. Mr. Eden served with the Rhode Island National Guard in the Mexican border conflict of 1916 and was an Army lieutenant during World War I. At the outbreak of World War II, when he was forty-eight years old, he enlisted in the Army and attained the rank of captain. He is listed in *Who's Who in America*. He is survived by a son, **Charles, Jr.** '56, and a daughter, **Harriet E. Powell**, 865 Gilbert Stuart Rd., Box 501, Saunderson, R.I. 02874.

Helen Whiting Rankin '18 A.M., Wilmington, Del.; March 20, 1988, of heart failure. She taught biology at Brown following her graduation and at Mount Holyoke until 1920. She moved to Newark, Del., in 1921 and taught biology at the University of Delaware in the mid-1920s. She was a past president of the Delaware chapter of the American Association of University Women. She is survived by two sons, including **John**, 143 Follen Rd., Lex-

ington, Mass. 02173.

Maurice Bazar '19, Charlotte, N.C.; Dec. 20. He owned A. Bazar and Son Company, a paper stock dealer in Providence, for more than fifty years. He moved to Charlotte from Palm Beach, Fla. Survivors include his wife, **Marjorie**, 5512 Carmel Rd., #101, Charlotte 28226; a daughter; and a granddaughter, **Nancy Levin Kipnis** '81.

Lois Wilbur Blackmore '21, Dunedin, Fla.; Dec. 14, suddenly, of a heart attack. She was a bacteriologist at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence and later a biology instructor at Simmons College in Boston. After receiving her master's degree from Penn in 1926, she taught biology at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh until 1943. She lived for many years on Cape Cod before moving to Florida in 1977. She is survived by a niece, **Mrs. Shirley E. Hill**, 900-5303 U.S. 41 North, Brooksville, Fla. 34601.

Stuart Abel Tinkham '23, Tolland, Conn.; Dec. 8. He was a designer for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Engines in East Hartford, Conn., for twenty-five years before retiring. From 1965 to 1972 he was the town assessor in Tolland. He was a scoutmaster from 1943 to 1953. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, **Marion**, 42 Pilgrim Dr., Tolland 06084, and a son.

Paul J. A. Weber '25, Wilmington, Del.; date of death unknown. He was retired from the Hercules Powder Company in Wilmington. Phi Beta Kappa. There is no information regarding immediate survivors.

Ruth Allendorf Breck '28, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Dec. 25. She was a research assistant at Metropolitan Life Insurance Company from 1928 to 1946. There is no information regarding immediate survivors.

Helen Lane Bush '28, Old Saybrook, Conn.; May 16. She taught English literature at

Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and was active in the community affairs of Old Saybrook. She is survived by a daughter, **Anna**, 1007 Waverly St., Framingham, Mass. 01701.

Matthew Paul Zendzian '29, Milwaukee, Wis.; Nov. 21. He was president of his own insurance agency, Zendzian Company, Inc., in Milwaukee. He is survived by his wife, **Genevieve**, 10216 West Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee 53224.

Nelson Henry Munson, Jr. '30, Walnut Creek, Calif.; Jan. 18. He was a vice president of the McGoughlin Company in Springfield, Mass., and later a vice president of Samuel Lowe Publishing Company in Kenosha, Wis. A tackle on the football team, he was known in his senior year as "60-Minute Munson." That season he averaged 58.8 minutes per game for the ten-game season. Phi Delta Theta. Among his survivors are two daughters and his wife, **George**, 2724 Ptarmigan Dr., Apt. 2, Walnut Creek 94595.

Claude Paul Viens '32, '33 A.M., '37 Ph.D., York, Maine; Dec. 6. A professor emeritus of French at the University of Illinois at Urbana, he began teaching at Illinois in 1938 and in 1953 was named assistant dean of the graduate school. During World War II, he was a lieutenant in the Navy. He is survived by his wife, **Eleanor Herbert Viens** '35 A.M., 40 Scotland Bridge Rd., York 03909.

Robert Ramsay Chase '33, Bronxville, N.Y.; Nov. 18. He began his career with the IBM corporation in 1933 as a time clock salesman in the New York City office, later transferring to the Buffalo office. He joined the Navy in 1942 and later saw duty aboard the *Fanshawe Bay* in the Pacific. After the war, he and his wife moved to Bronxville, and he became active in local civic affairs. At the time of his retirement from IBM in 1972, he was the corporation's primary area representative to the National Alliance of Businessmen, a joint government-industry partnership formed in 1968 to create jobs for inner-city unemployed. In recent years he was active in the Red Cross and served on the board of the Public Health Nursing Organization of Eastchester. He played golf, was the quarterback on the Brown football team, and was the quarterback of the north team in the first North-South game in 1932. He is a member of the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame. Among his survivors are his wife, **Olga**, 42 Woodland Ave., Bronxville 10708; two sons, including **David** '67; and a daughter-in-law, **Barbara Landis Chase** '67.

Edward Paul Triangolo '33, Vero Beach, Fla., president emeritus and chairman of the board of trustees of Johnson & Wales University, Providence; Feb. 3, from head injuries sustained in a fall while walking near his home. He went to work for Dimeo Construction Company in Providence after graduation. At the outbreak of World War II, he enlisted in the Navy and served as a lieutenant commander in the Civil Engineering Corps.

Returning to Providence after the war, he acquired Johnson & Wales Business School in 1947 from its founders. As president of the school, and later as chairman of the board of trustees, he directed the college in a progressive program of growth. By 1952, enrollment had doubled, and in 1970, the first baccalaureate degrees were awarded. Under his forty-two-year leadership, the university grew from a local business school into a leading institution in the fields of food service, hospitality management, and business education with an enrollment of more than 10,000 students and a curriculum of more than fifty associate, baccalaureate, and graduate-degree programs. He retired as president in 1970 and moved to Florida in 1972. Sigma Nu. Among his survivors are his wife, Vilma, 1180 Reef Rd., #C-9, Vero Beach 32963; two daughters; and a son, **Edward, Jr.** '64.

John H. Coogan, Jr. '36, Lawrence, Mass., a retired chemical engineer and sales representative; Jan. 22. He worked for the Imperial Chemical Industries of America for more than twenty-five years and for the Raytheon Corporation, West Andover, Mass., for twelve years before retiring. A lieutenant in the Navy during World War II, he served in the Pacific. Delta Tau Delta. Among his survivors are his wife, Eleanor, 73 Wesley Ave., Lawrence 01841; a sister, **Marie Coogan Lawrence** '39; a brother, **Richard** '45, '70 M.A.T.; and two daughters.

W. Stuart Thompson '37, Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J.; Jan. 27. Before retiring, he was executive vice president of Stoney Mueller Inc., a chemical sales firm in Lyndhurst, N.J. He was twice elected mayor of Ho-Ho-Kus, serving from 1976 to 1983, and was a borough councilman from 1968 to 1975. He was a Boy Scout leader for thirty years. Survivors include two sons, including **Charles** '67; and his wife, Rusty, Jacquelin Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus 07432.

Stuart Samuel Golding '39, Tampa, Fla., businessman and developer; Dec. 12. He also lived in Marblehead, Mass., where he owned the Marblehead Boatyards. After developing shopping centers in Hamilton, Mass., during the late 1950s, and in Georgetown, Mass., during the early 1960s, Mr. Golding turned his development plans to Florida and over the years developed twenty-five shopping centers in that state. In 1979, he began what was to become a seven-year project to restore the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C., one block from the White House. The \$120-million project was completed in 1986. He served as a Navy commander and captain of a submarine chaser in the North Atlantic during World War II. A 1946 graduate of Harvard Business School, he was a former director of New England Life Insurance Company and a member of the International Council of Shopping Centers. Survivors include two sons, **Paul** '68 and **Ken** '69; a daughter; and his wife, Roberta, 5010 Bayshore Blvd., Tampa 33611.

Robert Crawford Moore '39, Niceville, Fla.;

Jan. 27. He was a retired self-employed sales representative. He enlisted in the Navy during World War II and served as a pharmacist's mate with the Marine Air Force. Phi Gamma Delta. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, 1346 Windward Cir., Niceville 32578.

E. Stanton Adkins II '44, Salisbury, Md., president for the past twenty-five years of the E.S. Adkins Company; Jan. 20, of a heart attack. The lumber and building materials business that he headed was founded by his grandfather in 1893 and is one of the oldest businesses on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. At the time of his death, he was a member of the Salisbury advisory board of the First National Bank of Maryland, among other memberships, and was a life member of the Nature Conservancy, a national conservation organization. He made a gift to the Conservancy of 154 acres of cypress swamp and pine forest along Nassawango Creek in Worcester County and was instrumental in the gift of other tracts that now make up the Nassawango Creek Nature Preserve. In 1974, the chamber of commerce named him "Man of the Year" for his many contributions to the community. He was a lieutenant j.g. in the Navy during World War II. Sigma Xi. Delta Phi. Survivors include three children and his wife, Ellen, 1 Union Church Rd., Box 1779, Salisbury 21801.

Edmands Pevear Lingham, Jr. '49, Framingham Center, Mass.; Jan. 31. He worked for Dennison Manufacturing Company in Framingham for many years until retiring in 1985. He was an active Town Meeting member and was both a deacon and trustee of the Plymouth Church. He served with the Army in Italy during World War II and was later stationed in Germany with the CIA from 1951 to 1954. He was president of the Framingham Brown Club from 1956 to 1958. Sigma Nu. Besides his wife, **Priscilla Wright Lingham** '51, 985 Pleasant St., Framingham Center 01701, he leaves two sons, including **Bradford** '79; and two daughters, including **Laurie Lingham Cardenas** '78.

Edward Cornelius Barrett '51 A.M., Barrington, R.I.; Jan. 23. A 1939 graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., he taught at St. Andrew's School in Barrington in the late 1930s and later became a trustee of the school and served as secretary of the board. Recently, he was named an honorary member of the board and the faculty room in the school's new academic center was named in his honor. In 1985, he was chairman of the St. Andrew's Annual Fund Drive and a year later was elected to the school's Hall of Fame. After World War II, he joined the Barrington school system as a junior high school English teacher. In 1959, he became principal of the Peck School in Barrington. He retired in 1973 as principal of the former Barrington Junior High School, now Barrington Middle School, after serving in the school system for twenty-seven years. He served in the Army Air Corps in the Pacific during World War II. Sur-

vivors include a son, two daughters, and his wife, Ruth, 52 Sowams Rd., Barrington 02806.

Barry Nelson Lougee '55, Wolfeboro, N.H.; Dec. 29, after a five-year battle with cancer. He was a senior vice president of Advest Inc., a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and had been manager of its Manchester, N.H., office for many years. He was past chairman of the planning boards of both Hampton, N.H., and Wolfeboro and served as first chairman and long-term treasurer of the Stamp Act Island Nature Conservancy management committee. A former president and director of the Lake Wentworth Association, he was a trustee of the Wolfeboro Chapter of the Lakes Region Conservation Trust. Mr. Lougee was the founder of the annual Smith River Canoe Race in Wolfeboro and had won a number of whitewater racing championships in New Hampshire and New England. He was an avid mountain climber and bicyclist. He was an Army veteran of the Korean War. He played lacrosse at Brown and was captain of the soccer team in 1953. Among his survivors are five children and his wife, Glenna, R.R. #2, Box 193, Wolfeboro 03894.

David Alan Van Loan '59, Providence; Sept. 4. He is survived by his brother, Richard, 99 Maple Ave., Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

The obituary for **Donalu Edward Nodine** '76 in the February issue contained an out-of-date address for his parents. The correct address is: Mr. & Mrs. William Nodine, 565 Bay View Dr., Belleaire, Fla. 34616.

**Important Reminder to
BMAA Board Members**

**The 1989 Brown
Medical Alumni
Association Board
Meeting will be held
on Commencement
Weekend, Sunday,
May 28, at the
Faculty Club
Brown University
10:00 AM**

*Please R.S.V.P. to the Medical
Alumni Affairs Office
401-863-3232*

Finally...

Le bagage d'un professeur

By Michael Fink '59 A.M.

Thirty years ago, the Brown French department under Jacques Barchilon put on a production of Jean Anouilh's *Le Voyageur Sans Bagage*, a weird tale of an amnesiac. I got the lead. I had never done a romantic part, and this one suited me.

In the literal sense, I was a very light traveler, off anywhere in the world with just a handkerchief. I had come home to Providence and to Brown for a master's degree after a year at the Sorbonne. The role of "Gaston" fit me fine. Drafted at age eighteen into World War I, shell shocked in combat, Gaston has spent eighteen years in an asylum as the play opens. He is reclaimed at age thirty-six by his bourgeois family.

But Gaston finds he prefers the mild half-life of the institution to the clutter and cruelty of the middle class. In the end, his identity dilemma is solved by a coincidence. A small boy claims him as a guardian. He can take responsibility for lost innocence and redeem himself in the bargain.

I created Gaston, in French, on a stage in Alumnae Hall. I was still a bit young to understand the story. True, I too was rebelling, partly against my dad and his dull hopes for me. Out of the state and out of the country, I had seen "wondrous things," but now they had faded. Thayer Street was dry then; you couldn't get a glass of wine anywhere near campus.

But my revolt against home and family lacked French fervor. My mom attended the play's premiere, wearing a beige fur hat in the "coolie" style of the period. My brother Chick '52 taped the show. Mostly I responded to the bittersweet flavor of French words and the bouquet of fanta-

sy in the phrases. I grasped the three periods in Gaston's life: A youth full of unkindness. A maturity of withdrawal. The appeal of a youthful companion as an escape valve.

My own unkindnesses had amounted to childish lapses from tact; flashes of temper. My retreat came from an exaggerated sense of defeat. The corollary to Gaston's young ward may have been my search for friends, my devotion to nephews and students – or maybe nostalgia for my childhood. But unlike Gas-

ton, thirty years ago I needed actions, not more rejections.

I saw myself as beached, let down, unique, disappointed. I couldn't get along with professors or girls. My car got bent fenders, tickets, and flat tires. I behaved badly at parties. I got into fights in bars. I woke up feeling blue. Yet sometimes I would open my eyes at dawn, happy, aware of the luxury of my lot in life.

Our director, Jacques, busied himself helping English speakers to memorize French dialogue. The French rolled off my tongue; I was only a few months back from Paris. Jacques didn't deal much with me, and I felt alone among the cast. Being a "star" did nothing for me. Still, playing Gaston stood as my major triumph in graduate school.

At that time, Providence lay sunk in a slump. But our little band of misfits carved out a corner of the world for ourselves at Brown and on the East Side. Several of my misfit chums from graduate school have become my colleagues.

Looking back a third of a century, I can see how perfectly the play spoke for me then. I was projecting on that Pembroke stage my own "method" struggle with the conflicts of my inner self. Mine was a quest, like Gaston's, for an alternative to both the familiar and the detached, something to commit myself to. I have been teaching ever since. The play and my work have become one.

I was traveling through time with not much in my backpack. Now I carry a load of memories. That's my Brown *bagage*.

Michael Fink teaches English at the Rhode Island School of Design.



KEVIN JANKOWSKI

ROCKRESORTS

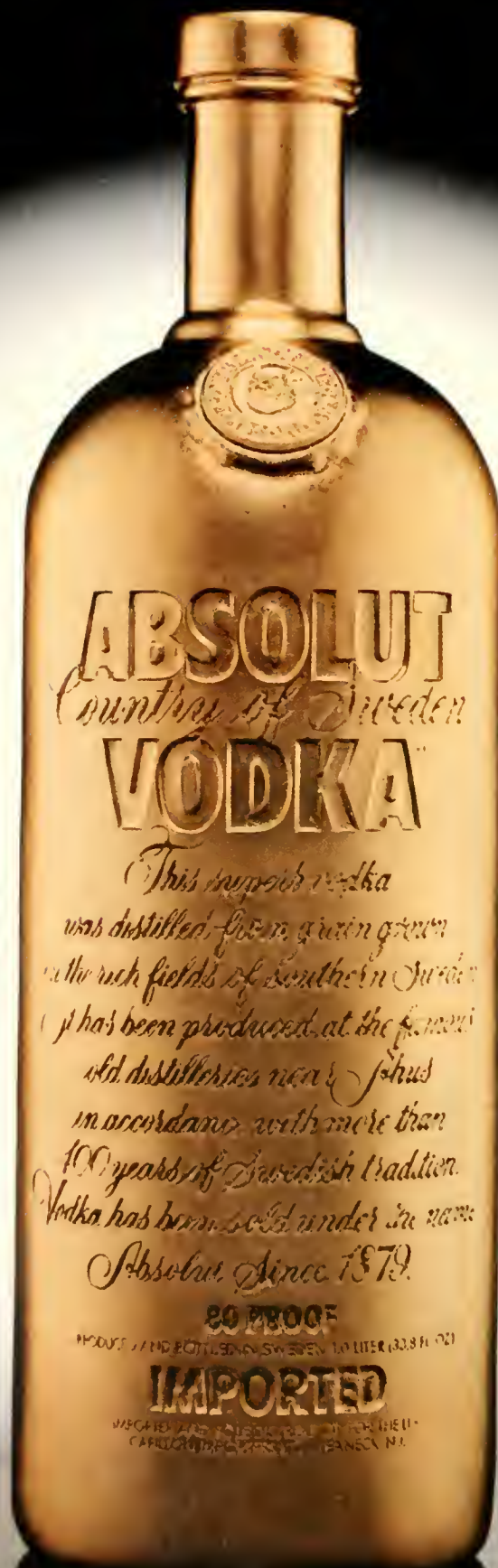


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