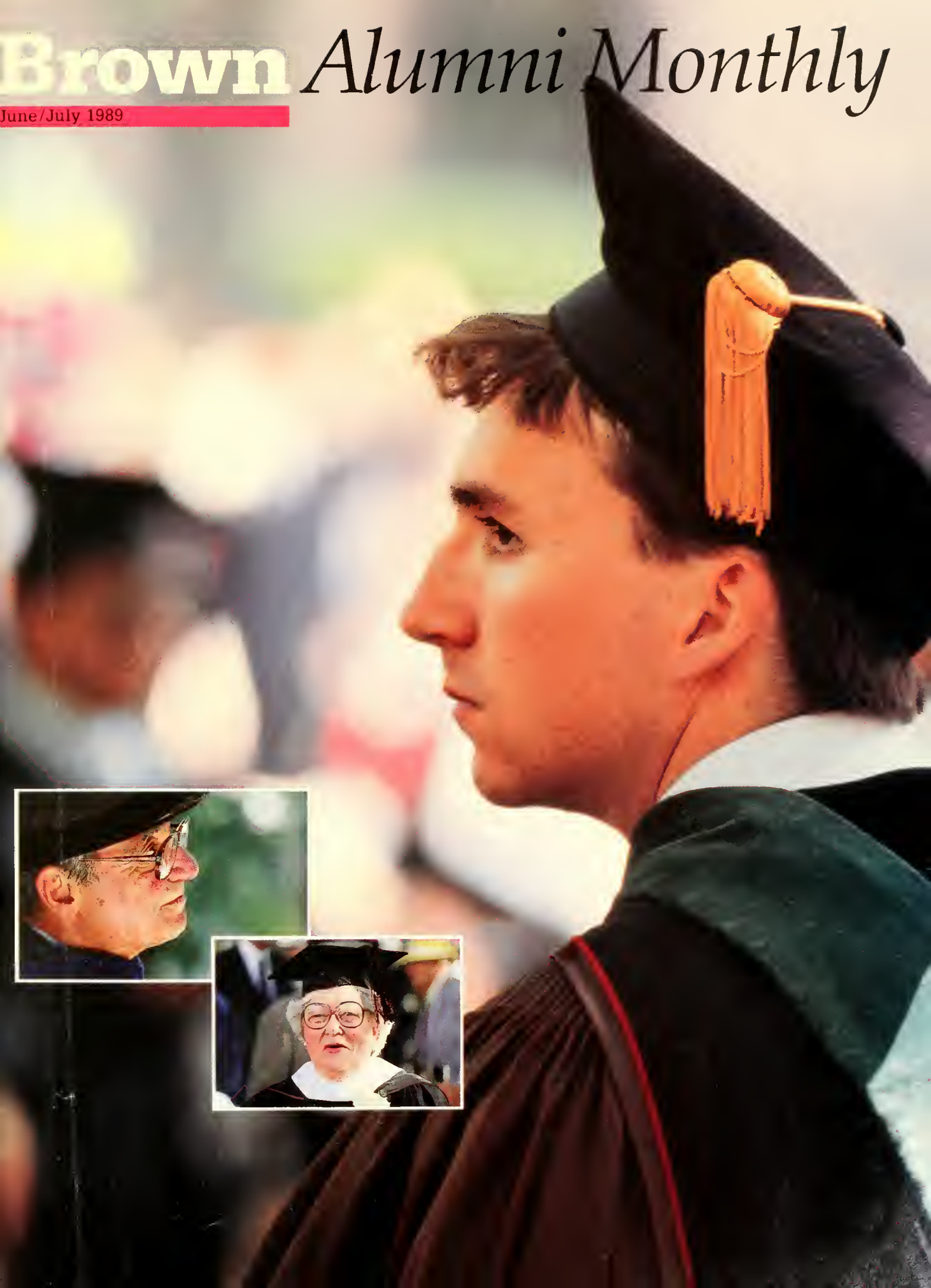


Brown Alumni Monthly

June/July 1989



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Times of Tension

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When racist graffiti appeared in a Pembroke dorm this spring, the campus took a hard look at the climate that may have fostered those acts.



Back from Beijing

34

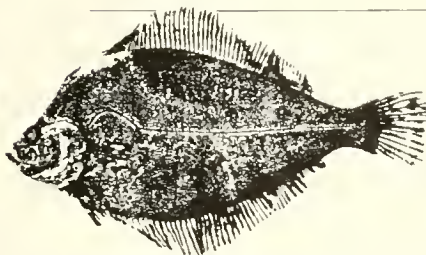
In May, Linda Mason '64 went to China with CBS News to cover Gorbachev's visit; then student protests brought millions to the streets of Beijing, and she found herself in the midst of history.

The Best

Graduating seniors Theresa Hirschauer and Greg Whiteley are two of the finest athletes Brown has ever seen.



40



Fish Don't Vote

44

The new generation of social activists combines the altruism of the sixties with the pragmatism of the seventies. A look at five recent Brown graduates who are trying to change Rhode Island for the better.

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Cover: Medical graduate Stephan Wyers '85, and (inset) Richard Salomon '32 (see page 18) and Teresa Gagnon Mellone '39. Photographs at Commencement by John Forasté.

Brown

Alumni Monthly

June/July 1989
Volume 89, No. 9

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Carrying the Mail

Don't work, just borrow

Editor: It's Morning in America, and it is reassuring to see that the Brown student body is in sync with the spirit of the times. I refer, of course, to the April BAM article describing the demise of undergraduate interest in Refectory employment. Such magnificent contempt for low-caste manual labor testifies to the spiritual and intellectual progress achieved on campus during the past three decades. In less exalted times, such employment was considered a necessary and honorable means of overcoming economic inequality in the pursuit of an education. Some liberal airheads even thought it an example of democracy in action, but thank heaven, that sort of talk doesn't cut the ice anymore. During the New Era, in Providence as in Washington, things are seen more clearly: why work at the expense of quality time, if you can borrow instead, and pay back (maybe) in depreciated dollars? Meanwhile, don't worry, be happy! Brown flatters the Bureau of the Budget by this small imitation.

But forgive me — can this be the same Brown University with the smallest endowment in the Ivy League (maybe in the Western World), with the most meagerly paid faculty, and with the most pressing need for funds to sustain the quality and diversity of its student body? Can the same institution which proffers student loans to the point of work ennui find it in its heart to repeatedly accost its alumni (ancient Refectory veterans, many of them) for contributions to support this generous undertaking? Apparently so!

I'll bet that if we put our heads together, we could figure out a way to simultaneously alleviate the angst of both the Refectory and the University Treasurer. Suppose, next year, we quietly adjust everyone's financial-aid package a

little more toward work, and less toward loans? The results? Less immediate financial-aid cost to the University, a few more young intellectuals learning (to their profit) how the other half lives, and a sense of reassurance to a few alumni that we are not graduating an army of snobs into an unsuspecting country. And Mrs. Feeney, bless her soul, can rest in peace!

John V. Russo '59

Washington, D.C.

A shameful precedent

Editor: Some members of the Brown community have not seen the classic film, *Birth of a Nation*. Now they may never be able to enter into the debate currently raging over its alleged racism; they have been disenfranchised by the self-appointed censors of the Left (see page 22).

Somehow, this is seen as tolerable, a gag rule with a cause, but there are several problems. First, there can always be posited mitigating circumstances which justify censorship: wrong time, wrong film, wrong atmosphere. Therefore, the field is wide open for abuse.

Second, an action such as this exposes our fear of controversy. Are we so afraid of what will emerge from an informed exchange that we must ban its source? Does this not simply insult our abilities, as sentient humans, to see clearly and discuss rationally?

Third, to call something racist or sexist, or any of the currently fashionable terms, is to misunderstand the fundamental complexities of art. To depict an action is not equal to condoning it; indeed, the purpose of such depiction may be condemnation. Because of the artistic conventions of point-of-view and persona, this issue is infinitely complex.



Play a part in Brown's future

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John E. Liebman '41

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Finally, as an academic institution, Brown must not falter in defending free speech and artistic integrity. Suppressing unpopular, unacceptable, and even "intolerable" viewpoints sets a dangerous and shameful precedent.

Aimée Grunberger '75
Providence

A welcome change

Editor: I was delighted to read in the May 2 issue of the *Providence Journal* that Vartan Gregorian is taking his job as moral spokesman for Brown University seriously. According to the article, President Gregorian has responded to outbreaks of racism on campus by vowing to punish the perpetrators with expulsion. "I am determined to get to the bottom of this matter, even if we have to ask the extraordinary assistance of such agencies as the FBI," Gregorian told the *Journal*.

President Gregorian's outspoken damnation of racism comes as a welcome change. For far too long, incidents of racial and sexual violence at Brown have been treated with "boys will be boys" acceptance. While overcoming racism is an educational challenge, the behavior which results from it is a disciplinary one. Gregorian's attempts to clearly define the limits of acceptable behavior are a strong step in the right direction. I congratulate him for his leadership.

Kevin Brubaker '85
Providence

Student demonstration

Editor: This is a postscript to a demonstration which took place on the steps of Alumnae Hall in the fall of 1984, at a lecture by Brent Scowcroft. The fifty or so participants wore whiteface paint, and staged a post-nuclear holocaust death scene on the stairs, and later silently surrounded the audience inside "pointing the finger of responsibility" at the man who pushed for Lockheed's Trident II missile, and for other components of the U.S.'s nuclear arsenal.

The organizers were on to more than their research at the time indicated. During financial disclosures this winter, after Scowcroft's appointment to the position of national security advisor, he had to be asked three times and he still did

not fully own up to his holdings and compensation from Kissinger Associates, the "revolving door" consulting firm to Coke, ITT, and other multinational clients. Though he served as Kissinger's vice chair for a number of years, he described his position as merely "consultant" (yearly take-home pay: nearly half a million dollars). While Scowcroft was strongly recommending the development and deployment of the Trident, he was on the payroll as consultant to Lockheed, its manufacturer. This situation was exposed on page one of the Sunday, April 30 *New York Times*.

Regarding this news, Christopher Hitchens writes in *The Nation*: "It is absurd to call this sort of thing a conflict of interest . . . It is a harmony of interest, which expresses the solidarity of a ruling class."

Progressive student protest at Brown often begins with recognition of this principle. It has gone on to oppose blurring the goals of military and commercial interests (with track records of apartheid, and exploitation of largely female Third World workforces) with the goals of our University. With (for example) the number of children living in poverty nearly doubled since 1970 (by Children's Defense Fund reckoning), it's a very small step to rethinking the wisdom of allowing certain men and manners of organization to misallocate our vast resources in their own direction!

From positions of privilege, student demonstrators over the years have taken aim at local examples, and symbols, of economic and social injustice. Five years after the Scowcroft demonstration, this classic contemporary U.S. government official has been revealed to be a more appropriate target than anyone could have known.

Jill Hamburg '88
Great Neck, N.Y.

Denial of admission

This letter was written to President Gregorian, with a copy to the BAM:

Editor: A few days ago, I learned from Eric Widmer, dean of admission and financial aid, that my daughter, Margaret Anne McCulloch, has been denied admission to Brown for the class of 1993. As a loyal alumnus, I am very hurt and angry at this development. I have always considered loyalty a two-way street, but your office of admission seems to have

overriding concerns.

Margaret, I believe, stands academically in the middle range of Brown students, and I cannot understand why she was not accepted. She and her parents had made it very clear that Brown was her first choice, and her credentials are excellent. Good enough in fact for her to be accepted at the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Virginia, Washington University in St. Louis, and the University of Wisconsin (Madison). I find it incredible that she could be accepted by these very selective universities yet be turned down by Brown, where presumably she had an advantage by being from a Brown-related family. No one will ever convince me that she could not have been readily accepted at Brown and that there was a compelling reason for the admission office's rejecting her.

Naturally, it is up to you, your staff, and the University trustees to set admission policies and handle alumni relations as you see fit. However, I do not believe that denying favored treatment to children of alumni is a wise course.

My daughter's rejection has destroyed my warm feelings towards Brown. I truly feel that an injustice has been done, and it will be a long time, I fear, before the bitterness is gone.

Robert F. McCulloch '50
Washington, D.C.

Martha Nussbaum

Editor: Contrary to objections by Carlton Lane in the April *BAM*, Martha Nussbaum was entirely proper if, as reported, she answered the question of her belief in God with an unqualified "no." Mr. Lane avers that philosophers, especially, either subscribe to or are conversant with so many possible definitions of "God" that an unqualified "no" is incautious at best, a denial of the philosophers' god of Reason or Truth at worst.

But it is clear, in our culture and perhaps in most, that the question "Do you believe in God?" presupposes the definition of the theistic god: loosely, a personal, transcendent creator god, who, constrained perhaps only by the most basic logical dictates, has ordered the world to his liking and is the source and enforcer of morality.

Lest anyone cry that a simple question does not carry such weight, I would respond that much of our ordinary discourse, to be intelligible, depends on un-

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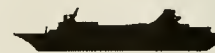
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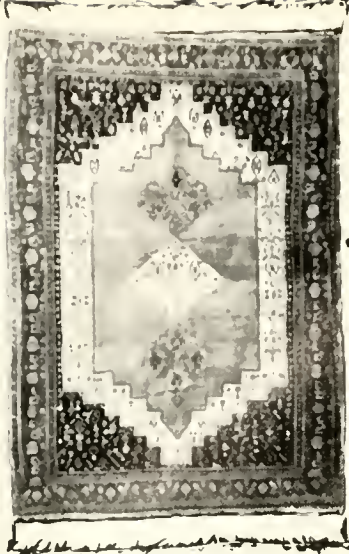
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spoken shared assumptions of comparable detail. Now, if Ms. Nussbaum had said "yes," meaning she believes in some abstract, metaphorical "philosophers' god" or perhaps in Brahman or some such, that would have constituted an equivocation on the questioner's understood intention, and for her then not to have qualified her answer would have been remiss.

Indeed, given the semantic monopoly theists in practice have on the term, it is probably best for believers in other "gods" to avoid it no matter how meritorious their conception of deity. Thus, though I subscribe to Spinoza's definition of God, I, too, unqualifiedly say "no" when asked in ordinary intercourse if I believe in God, and I consider myself an atheist, notwithstanding that I am in a sense a pantheist.

On the other hand, it can be argued that Spinoza's "God" (Nature, properly understood) is more worthy of the awe usually reserved for the God of theism, and that most of the traditional attributes of the theistic God (eternity, immutability, perfection, etc.) are more cogently predicated of Nature. Centuries of intellectual gyration (not to mention schism and worse) over foreordination, knowledge of indexical truths, and so on, are rendered frivolous by a Spinozistic definition. Such a conception of god also best resolves perennially knotty metaphysical conundrums such as the mind-body problem.

It is unclear, though, despite what Spinoza thought, whether the correct metaphysics in itself grounds an ethic, though this certainly does not mean that the fiction of theism does so. Where Martha Nussbaum is also correct, if I read and remember rightly, is in her struggle to arrive at a guide to right action, despite an ethic's perhaps not properly being able to be said to be "derived" or "discovered."

David A. Tell '81
Barre, Mass.

The Band

Editor: If the Brown band is being rude, is causing resentment and indignation, I think it should be corrected, but by University authorities, not by jerk grads who want to air it in *BAM* to impress their peers on their tremendous moral and brain talents.

The band needs objective, apprecia-

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tive support, not brickbats trying to shame it.

The fact is, it is a *very good* band, probably the envy of many colleges, excellent music and formations when it tries. I sat behind the band in Yale Bowl in the 1987 game, and they were polite, neat, and good representatives of Brown.

It is my understanding that, at the 1983 game against Penn State, the huge crowd of 85,000 would not let their own band come on the field at halftime until the Brown band did an encore. That is high recommendation and praise.

I played in the band for four years, was aware we worked hard to prepare for the halftime shows and had fun providing the entertainment despite the people in the stands sitting on their fat behinds and scratching their fat heads because they *voluntarily* came to the game and its cold instead of spending the afternoon at John Hay.

Thankfully, the band will survive despite these crackpot critics who are so superior they think they should dictate what everyone else does and thinks.

Throw away your hammer and get a drum.

E.A. LeGros '41
Stamford, Conn.

Intercollegiate athletics

Editor: A recent letter to the editor (BAM, April) castigating *all* intercollegiate athletics must not go unanswered.

Admission standards in the Ivy League are such that the graduation rate of varsity athletes is at least the equal of their class in general, and many go on to various graduate schools and other successful careers.

Thus far in 1989 Princeton's spectacular performance in the NCAA basketball championship tournament and Harvard's winning the NCAA hockey championship are perfect examples of *real* "student athletes" who are achievers in athletics as well as academics.

Warren W. Francis, M.D.
Providence

The writer is clinical associate professor of surgery and a member of the Princeton class of 1946. - Editor



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UNDER THE ELMS

Commencement 1989: Brown's 221st and Gregorian's first

Commencement 1989 was in form much like others before it: the skies kindly cleared for Campus Dance, grew drizzly for the forums Saturday, and then the sun emerged and baked the Green for a couple of hours, so those gathered to hear Roberta Peters sing with the Rhode Island Philharmonic at the Pops Concert were dry. Sunday was glorious, and Vartan Gregorian drew an extra-large crowd of the curious to his first annual "Hour with the President" that morning. In the afternoon, Notre Dame's former president, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, gave the baccalaureate address in the First Baptist Meeting House.

And Monday was clear and sunny as Chief Marshal Foster B. "Pete" Davis '39 led the procession through the Van Wickles. The class of '49 looked jaunty in their nautical caps, and the newest fashion trend

among graduates was mylar tassels (leis and red roses are still holding their own). At the very end of the procession, as they trudged barefoot, high heels in hand, back up George Street to gather on the Green, the last women in the parade moaned to one another, "I want a garden hose!"

But it was in the formal ceremonies on the Green – the most rigidly scripted act in the four-day celebration – that the events took on the distinctive personality of Brown's newest leader. As mace bearer Michael Harper emerged from the doors of University Hall beside the stage, leading the University administration to the platform, the air began to buzz. It was Vartan Gregorian's first Commencement, and as the new president mounted the platform steps, the students before him cheered wildly. "Good morning, ladies and gentlemen," he said.

"Good morning!" the crowd called back.

Gregorian began with the first of several departures from the established program – "a departure we only make every two centuries," he said, announcing that Ambassador Emman-

uel de Margerie of France had a plane to catch and that his honorary degree would be administered first, celebrating the bicentennial of the French Revolution, "in honor of Lafayette, and Rochambeau, and everyone else who stayed in these halls," Gregorian noted, pointing behind him to University Hall, which housed French allies during the American Revolution. Later the rest of the scheduled honorary degrees would be announced, as well as two surprises: a doctor of laws for former President Howard Swearer, and a doctor of fine arts for his wife, Janet.

The new president also put aside tradition momentarily to repeat for the crowd some thoughts he had shared with the seniors at a dinner Thursday night. In the 1830s, Gregorian said, Alexis de Tocqueville had been struck by the peculiarly American phenomenon he called "individualism." The French observer "was convinced that the ruling passion of democracy is equality," Gregorian said. "It tends, however, to overpower every sentiment, even that of liberty," which "requires constant effort and vigilance, for it is diffi-

cult to attain and is easily lost." Tocqueville warned that in its fervor for individualism, America must safeguard the values of community and public interest, and beware especially of pressures toward intellectual conformity. Scorning authority and tradition, Americans look to their peers for affirmation of their ideas, Tocqueville noted. "The tyranny of the majority over the minds of those who are its intellectual superiors poses a direct threat to a democracy and often leads to the advent of mediocrity," Gregorian warned.

Last, he said, Tocqueville warned of the importance of free speech. "Freedom, especially academic freedom, is necessary for thought," Gregorian said, quoting a U.S. Supreme Court decision that called the classroom "the marketplace of ideas" and Thomas Jefferson, who said of the University of Virginia: "... here we are not afraid to follow truth wherever it may lead, nor to tolerate error so long as reason is left to combat it."

After the awarding of degrees – 1,408 baccalaureates, 262 master's, eighty medical, and 145 doctorates

On the occasion of his 50th Reunion, Foster "Pete" Davis led the 1989 Commencement Procession, as hundreds of family members lined the route to the Baptist Meeting House.

– Gregorian again broke with tradition. “May I ask all the parents to stand?” he called out. “All the grandparents? All the relatives? All the friends of the graduates?” Then, with all these people standing, he looked down at the seniors: “May I ask the class to give a hand to those who made this possible?” After a long round of applause, he asked the faculty to stand and the entire audience to salute them.

The final departure from tradition occurred at the end of the proceedings. Gregorian fumbled with the sheaf of papers on the podium

honor those who have given unusual service to Brown. “The medal will be given only occasionally. It illuminates the virtues of duty, honor, University. It seeks out only those who are outstanding in their commitment and performance to Brown.”

The new award will be named the John K. McIntyre Medal, after its first recipient, whom, Gregorian said, Henry M. Wriston “had the foresight to lure . . . away from the legal profession and back to your alma mater as his assistant.” Since 1947, McIntyre has served six

years, ‘neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night’ has stayed you from your appointed task of serving directly those whose task it has been to govern this University.

“A kinder, gentler human being does not exist, one who uses humor in the place of bombast, grace as a

substitute for power and pressure, loyalty to this place as the ultimate satisfaction for a long career of service.” As the faculty stood to salute him, John McIntyre descended the stairs, looking downward and slowly shaking his head from side to side. – C.B.H.

Honorary degrees: Surprises here as well

Like many other events this Commencement Weekend, the honorary degree ceremonies had a new twist: in addition to the scheduled recipients, who included former Notre Dame President the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh and French Ambassador Emmanuel de Margerie, President Gregorian announced two surprise honorees – former President Howard Swearer and his wife, Jan – to standing ovations from the thousands gathered on the Green.

Following are the names of those honored and excerpts from the citations Gregorian read:

Edmund Wyatt Gordon, *doctor of humane letters*. Born in North Carolina and educated in segregated schools, Gordon began his career in Harlem, where he was a pioneer in street youth work. He went on to serve as research director for Project Head Start; as co-founder, with his wife, of New York’s Harriet Tubman Clinic for Children; and as professor of educational psychology at such institutions as Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Columbia’s Teachers College and medical school, and Yale,

where he now holds the John M. Musser Chair. His upcoming book, *Defiers of Negative Prediction: Success Against the Odds*, is about the career paths of successful blacks.

The Rev. **Theodore M. Hesburgh**, *doctor of humane letters*. During his thirty-five-year tenure as president of Notre Dame, Father Hesburgh earned a reputation as a social conscience and diplomat, serving on a succession of presidential and international task forces on such issues as civil rights, atomic energy, and campus unrest. Since retiring from the university’s presidency in 1987, he has focused on international peace, economic development, and the elimination of nuclear weapons, working at Notre Dame’s Institute for International Peace Studies and the Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity.

Emmanuel de Margerie, *doctor of laws*. A career diplomat who in 1983 was promoted to the first rank of the French diplomatic service and named Ambassador of France, de Margerie also has served as France’s ambassador to



BOB THAYER

John McIntyre '39 listens as President Gregorian announces the establishment of a new medal to be given for exceptional service to Brown, to be named for McIntyre, its first recipient.

and, apparently lost, peered down to the front row of the audience and asked his assistant, John K. McIntyre '39, to rescue him. McIntyre rose and ascended the steps. Gregorian grinned, and, turning back to the crowd, said triumphantly, “He did believe I had lost my papers!”

“Before we end this 221st Commencement at Brown I am pleased to perform one last act. One I do with emotion.” The Board of Fellows, he announced, had created a new medal to

Brown presidents, becoming, in 1967, secretary to the Corporation’s Advisory and Executive Committee, and, soon after that, secretary to the Board of Fellows. Seven years ago, the Corporation honored McIntyre with a scholarship fund in his name.

“There may be more eloquent ways to express your contributions,” Gregorian said, “but the Postal Service said it best. During those exciting, often turbulent, and sometimes frustrating



JOHN FORASTE

Spain and the United Kingdom and as director general of the museums of France. In conferring the degree on de Margerie – in front of University Hall, which was used as a hospital for American soldiers and their French allies during the American Revolution – Brown recognized the historical ties between the two nations.

Deborah Willen Meier, *doctor of humane letters*. Since the early 1970s Meier has started several innovative and highly successful primary and secondary schools in Harlem, becoming in the process the first in her field to earn a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Award. Her primary school, Central Park East, began in 1974, and its success quickly led to the creation of two more. By the early 1980s its graduates needed a secondary school that would continue the same educational approach, and Meier and other educators – among them Brown's education department chairman, Theodore Sizer – organized Central Park East Secondary School,

where she is now principal. It was one of the charter members of Sizer's Coalition of Essential Schools, a national group that fosters progressive approaches to education.

Gary Stewart Sasse, *doctor of laws*. As executive director of the Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council, Sasse has provided research and policy analysis that have guided the state on such crucial issues as property tax reform, modernizing state employee pension plans, reforming governance and financing of the public schools, and helping the city of Providence avoid the municipal bankruptcy many feared imminent at one time. He has earned the affection and respect of the educational community for efforts such as his Blue Ribbon Commission Study of Rhode Island Public Higher Education, which led to major improvements, among them expanded funding, increased faculty salaries, and a firmer financial structure.

Howard Robert Swearer, *doctor of laws*. During the twelve years since Swearer



BOB THAYER

left the presidency of Carleton College to become Brown's fifteenth president, the University solidified its once-shaky fiscal foundation and became one of the nation's most respected and popular institutions of higher education. A political scientist with special interest in U.S.-Soviet relations, Swearer also advocated making public service a fundamental aspect of undergraduate education. He is a co-founder of the national public service organization,

Honorary degree recipients (from left) Theodore M. Hesburgh, Kenneth V. Thimann, Edmund W. Gordon (behind President Gregorian), Emmanuel de Margerie, Deborah W. Meier, Melvin M. Swig, and Gary S. Sasse.

Howard Swearer was cited for "bringing Brown to its present financial stability and high potential for future academic enrichment." Jan Swearer's degree noted her involvement "in almost every aspect of art" and her "dedication, vitality, and integrity."



BOB THAYER

Campus Compact, which is based at Brown. After a sabbatical spent brushing up on his Russian, he returns to Providence this summer to become director of Brown's Institute for International Studies, which he helped to create.

Janet Baker Swearer, *doctor of fine arts*. A print-maker, Jan Swearer combines traditional techniques with innovative materials, creating abstract works that reflect their origins in nature – in human and animal

forms, plants, rock formations, wood, and bones. Her works on paper have been shown in individual and group exhibitions in Providence, California, and as far away as Moscow. In addition to pursuing her own art, she has taught print-making and art history, and before moving to Providence, was co-director of the Minnesota Museum of Art in St. Paul. She chairs the Rhode Island State Committee of the National Museum of Women in the Arts.

Melvin Morse Swig '39, *doctor of laws*. A Boston native, Swig has had a successful career in real estate development in San Francisco, where he is chairman of the board of Swig, Weiler & Dinner Development Company and of the Fairmont Hotel Management Corporation. But it is as a philanthropist and civic leader that he has contributed most widely, serving as a board member or trustee of such diverse and influential institutions as Brown, Brandeis, the University of San Francisco, the United Negro College Fund, B'nai Brith's Anti-Defamation League, Grace Cathedral, and the Boy Scouts of America.

Kenneth Vivian Thimann, *doctor of science*. Now professor emeritus at the University of California at Santa Cruz, Thimann pioneered the study of plant hormones; his team first identified and synthesized auxin, a hormone that regulates plant growth. Born in Ashford, Kent, England, he taught at the University of London and at Caltech before joining the Harvard faculty in 1935. He taught there for nearly thirty years and then retired early to help design the University of California at Santa Cruz, where he served as found-

ing provost and professor of biology. He is the author of hundreds of research papers and several books, two of

which are considered landmarks in modern botany. In addition to professional contacts at Brown, Thimann

has a personal tie: his daughter is Associate Dean of the College Karen Romer. — C.B.H.

Alumni, parents hear Gregorian's gospel on a crisp, sunny Sunday morning



JOHN FORASTÉ

It was a partisan audience of parents and alumni that gathered Sunday morning of reunion weekend for the "Hour with the President." But the newest star of this particular show won them over at the outset.

"Brown is the poorest of the Ivy League [schools], but also the smartest," said Vartan Gregorian, to laughter and applause. Next, he referred to Brown's reputation as a "hot" college. "My hope," the president said, "is that Brown will become a blue-chip stock, not a hot stock."

The incoming class of freshmen, Gregorian told the appreciative crowd, is

The class of 1964 set a record for a 25th reunion gift and three of its members — (from left) Matthew Mallow, Marie Langlois, and Stephen Goldberger — made the announcement at the end of the "Hour with the President."

one of the most highly-qualified in recent history. "It represents a microcosm of humanity, of America. Nobody has come in through the back door."

In a departure from Howard Swearer's practice of delivering a factual, but folksy, précis of recent events

and trends at the University, Gregorian went on to speak more generally and formally of the challenges facing higher education in this country. Urging his audience to support full access to the best colleges for all talented students, he explained, "This is not a moral issue — it is a national economic, social, and political imperative. The least of us deserves the most."

He spoke also of the need for commonality in a pluralistic society, and of the supremacy of ideas at the University. "Money is not everything," Gregorian concluded. "Ideas are everything — and this institution

has everything." Pausing before he opened the floor to questions, Gregorian apologized for delivering "such a serious speech. . . . The preacher in me overcame the administrator."

Answering a question about recent racial incidents on campus, Gregorian said firmly, "I don't expect people [at Brown] to like each other or love each other. But I do expect them to respect each other."

He also confided that he hopes to make need-blind admissions a key component of Brown's next capital campaign. "We will need \$80- to \$100 million in endowment" solely to fund

such a policy, he added.

And, in the end, Gregorian asked the audience's participation in the life of their University. "If you don't like some of my ideas, please don't turn your back on Brown," he said. "Don't confuse the church with the gatekeeper. This is one house you will never be able to get divorced from. I hope you will be a critical lover and a loving critic of this institution."

The hour ended with a special presentation by representatives of the class of 1964, whose 25th Reunion gift of \$1.8 million had shattered all previous records.

— A.D.



BOB THAYER

At the Meeting House, seniors heard class orators Charles R. McCracken and Amanda Biers take a fond glance back at four years and remind them of their future obligations.

A call for efforts to improve graduate education

Under the stoic gaze of Marcus Aurelius, the graduate school conferred 262 master's and 145 doctoral degrees on Commencement morning. For the first time in recent memory, the ceremony took place on Lincoln Field, a well-combed and airy, sun-dappled change from the constrictions of Sayles Hall, where early summer heat and humidity, or rain, often turned the hall into a crowded sauna.

The change of location was also a harbinger of changes in the program: For the first time, a graduating doctoral student gave an address; and Phillip J. Stiles, dean of the Graduate School, in addition to presiding, delivered the main address.

Carole-Anne Tyler '82 A.M., '89 Ph.D., assistant professor of English at the University of California at Riverside, spoke on the sub-

ject, "Entitled." Titles indicate specialization, she said; "not endless possibility, but a closing off" of areas of study. She told the graduates that they should remember how they are called upon by the university, not only to teach, but also to continue the tradition of scholarly discipline and learning. The task is not without difficulty, she said. The graduate teaching assistant must not just "espouse the university's party line," but, when appropriate, take the path that fulfills personal as well as academic integrity. "You are not quite untitled, but not yet entitled," she said.

"Today is special," Stiles said, as he noted the one-hundredth anniversary of the first Ph.D.'s awarded at Brown. In the 1850s, students could stay an extra year for the master's degree, and in 1889, the first two Ph.D.'s were conferred. Such

an occasion, he said, requires that the assembled — graduates, parents, and friends alike — "reflect on the moment, enjoy it, and celebrate the progress" we have made. But, he added, "we must plan for the future."

In his address, "Don't Tread on Me," Stiles reminded the audience of the earth's fragile ecosystem. He recalled a recent visit to Glacier National Park, where he and other hikers and campers were reminded of ecology's delicate balance by a park ranger. "Signs in parks admonish, 'Stay off the Grass,'" he said. "At the University, grass is the field of knowledge. Collective wisdom is the path we walk upon." But, he asked, is it not, at times, appropriate to walk on the grass? "In your dissertations, you answered fundamental questions," he said. "But the dissertation eats everything, you lose perspective."

It is your mandate, he told the graduates, to forge new paths as scholars and as teachers. "The mission of the scholar is to chart new paths," he said, but not to publish recklessly. He cited the recent controversy over the cold fusion experiments. "In this case, personal goals were served, but what has been the benefit to science or to society?" he asked.

See where your assumptions lead, he encouraged, then go ahead with your scholarly research. "There are more teachers than scholars among you," he said. "As teachers, know the paths of education. As we celebrate a century of doctorates, rededicate your efforts to improving graduate education. If ignorance is the grass, it always bears the sign, 'Do tread on me.'" — J.R.

Graduate School honors three alumni

Since its fiftieth anniversary in 1978, the Graduate School has presented Graduate Alumni Citations at Commencement in recognition of distinguished contributions to society through scholarship or professional activity. This year three citations were awarded.

After a hiatus of some twenty years, **Phyllis Rosen Brown** returned to the classroom and received her Ph.D. in chemistry in 1968. Following a postdoctoral appointment in the department of pharmacology at Brown, in 1973 she joined the chemistry department at the University of Rhode Island, where she is now a full professor.

In the relatively short time of fifteen years she has established an international

reputation for her work in analytical chemistry, particularly in the application of high performance liquid chromatography to biomedical problems. The author of three books, including the pioneering work on high performance liquid chromatography, and more than 100 research papers, she was a Fulbright scholar in Israel in 1987 and received the M.S. Tswett Chromatography Medal in 1988 and the Dal Nogare Award in Chromatography in March of this year.

Edwin S. Gaustad '48 A.M., '51 Ph.D., professor in the department of history and religious studies at the University of California at Riverside, is noted for his scholarship in American religious history. The author of eight books, including

The Great Awakening in New England (1957) and *Historical Atlas of Religion in America* (1962), both of which have been reprinted, he also edited the recently published two-volume anthology, *A Documentary History of Religion in America*. Of his writing, a reviewer said that it gave the reader "a feel for the experience of religion in America like none before or since."

Gaustad retired this year from active teaching but plans to continue his scholarly work.

Gregory K. Hartmann '39 Ph.D., a physicist with the Navy during World War II, was chief of the explosives research department of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, now called the Naval Surface Warfare Center, in White Oak, Mary-

land, from 1950 to 1952. He retired in 1973 as technical director of the laboratory, but has remained in the Washington, D.C., area as a consultant to the Navy in mine warfare.

Hartmann's career, while distinguished, has not been widely recognized because of the secret nature of most of the research and development he supervised. Technical director of an instrumentation group in the Bikini atomic bomb tests in 1946, he received the distinguished civilian service award from the Navy in 1945, a corresponding award from the defense department in 1958, and the career service award from the National Civil Service League in 1963. — J.R.

Corporation names six new trustees

The Corporation elected six new trustees at its annual spring meeting May 27; each will begin a six-year term on July 1.

The new trustees are:

James S. Cook '50, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Currently executive-in-

residence at Northeastern University's College of Business Administration, he is the former president and chief executive officer of L.G. Balfour Company in Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Charles M. Royce '61, of Greenwich, Connecticut. He is the president of Quest Advisory Corporation, an investment advisory firm, and chief executive officer of Penn Mutual Fund, both of which are in New York City. He holds an M.B.A. from Columbia.

John Sculley '61, of Woodside, California. He is the president, chief executive officer, and chairman of

New trustee
Melvin Swig '39 is embraced by President Gregorian as Swig receives an honorary degree that cited, among other things, his endowed scholarship fund, which provides aid for four Brown students.



BOB THAYER

Professor Emeritus of Engineering **Joseph Kestin** has been named a Fellow of the University of London's Imperial College. The highest honor conferred by the Imperial College, which comprises schools of engineering, science, mining, metallurgy, and medicine, the annual fellowship recognizes outstanding achievements in scientific research and scholarship. Kestin, who is a native of Poland, earned the first of two doctorates from the Imperial College in 1945; he taught at Brown for several years before earning a second doctorate at the University of London in 1966. He will receive the award next October at the Imperial College Commemoration Day ceremony in Royal Albert Hall.

Jacob Neusner, Ungerleider Distinguished Scholar of Judaic Studies, also plans to travel to Europe next year: to Paris, where in January the Collège de France will confer on him the Medal of Honor. While there he will deliver three lectures. He also plans to travel to Brasilia in August, where he has been asked to speak to the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in Brazil on "Christian Faith and the Torah of Judaism." Next year Neusner will be on leave from Brown while a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

Two Brown faculty and two graduate students were in Dakar, Senegal, in March for the fourteenth annual meeting of the African Language Association. Attending were **Michelline Rice-Maximin**, assistant professor of French studies, and **Natalie Rogers**, a graduate student in that department, who read papers; **Carol Beane**, assistant professor of Hispanic studies; and **Iona Harris**, a graduate student in English.

Professor of Hispanic Studies **Julio Ortega** has had a busy spring, and it looks as if the summer will not slow down. In March, he organized the Latin American section of the annual convention of the American Comparative Literature Association at Brandeis University. In April, he presented a paper at a Dartmouth symposium on New Directions in Literary Theory in Latin America, and another paper at Columbia. In June he will be a keynote speaker at a symposium at the University of London's Kings College. And in July he will speak at the summer seminar of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

Miriam Hospital physician **Alfred Parisi**, who is professor of medicine and chief of cardiology in the Program in Medicine,

was elected president of the American Society of Echocardiography for the upcoming year.

The National Institutes of Health has awarded a five-year, \$343,000 research grant to Parisi's colleague at Miriam, Assistant Professor of Medicine **Peter Wiest**. The grant, which is designed to help train physicians to do basic scientific research, will enable Dr. Wiest to study the cellular biology of the parasite that causes the disease schistosomiasis, which infects millions worldwide. He will work with several Brown faculty who are prominent in schistosomiasis research and related fields.

Professor of English **Mark Spilka** '49 was honored by the D.H. Lawrence Society of North America with its Harry T. Moore Distinguished Scholar Award. He is the author of two books on Lawrence and the editor of another.

Two faculty members will share a Rockefeller Foundation grant of \$89,500 to compile an overview of agricultural biotechnology currently in use around the world. Associate Research Professor **Ellen Messer** of the World Hunger Program and Professor of Biology **Peter Heywood**, who is also a fellow of the World Hunger Program, will travel to agricultural research sites in the U.S., Europe, Latin America, and Asia. Their study will assess the potential for new methods to alleviate hunger in less-developed countries.

Members of the **English department** presented forty-one papers at the annual convention of the Modern Language Association in December. Brown ranked seventh of 578 colleges and universities represented at the convention in the number of papers delivered, after Berkeley, Rutgers, Yale, Princeton, Wisconsin, and Columbia.

The new chief of medicine at Rhode Island Hospital is Dr. **Albert Most**, professor of medicine. He succeeds Dr. **Milton Hamolsky**.

Dr. **Pierre Galletti**, vice president and professor in the Division of Biology and Medicine, is one of two Americans and six scientists altogether who were awarded honorary degrees in medicine by the Rijksuniversiteit Gent in Gentofte, Denmark.

Apple Computer, Inc. Sculley earned his M.B.A. at Penn's Wharton School of Business in 1963 and started his career as an account executive at Marschalk Company in New York City. He went to PepsiCo in 1967, serving as president and CEO from 1974 until he joined Apple in 1983.

Melvin M. Swig '39, of San Francisco. He is the chairman of Swig, Weiler and

Dinner Development Corporation, a real estate development group, and chairman of the board of Fairmont Hotel Management Group. A trustee or director of many educational and charitable organizations, he served as a Brown trustee from 1981 until 1987. He also received an honorary degree at Commencement this spring.

Phyllis Van Horn Tillinghast '51, of New York City.

Now retired, she worked in advertising sales and development for such magazines as *Holiday*, *Travel and Leisure*, *Saturday Review*, and *Cosmopolitan*. In recognition of her volunteer service to the University, she received the Brown Bear Award in 1987.

Stephen F. Weil '49, of Washington, D.C. Since 1974 he has been deputy director of the Smithsonian's

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. A 1956 Columbia Law School graduate, he is co-author of *Art Law: Rights and Liabilities of Creators and Collectors*, which won the SCRIBES award for the best legal textbook of 1986. He is past president of the American Association of Museums.

Cook, Tillinghast, and Weil were nominated by the Associated Alumni. — C.B.H.

Brown dedicates its new Salomon Center for Teaching:

A sleek, spacious classroom facility that was worth a three-year wait

For nearly three years, Rogers Hall on the main Green was closed for renovations and new construction. Finally, in ceremonies honoring the two principal benefactors of the renovation, the much-enlarged building – newly christened the Richard and Edna Salomon Center for Teaching – was opened and dedicated on Saturday, May 6. Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in his keynote speech praised the facility's purpose, saying that "excellence in education means excellence in teaching."

The building will be used primarily as classroom space, a commodity that has been in short supply on campus in recent years. Particularly welcome are the center's two large auditoriums. The main auditorium on the first level seats 576 and, according to Director of Physical Planning Carol Wooten, it "will especially help meet the need for large classrooms, those [seating] around 400." Previously, only Sayles and Alumnae Halls could accommodate classes of that size.

Another auditorium, on the basement level, seats 220, a popular size for classroom teaching. The Salomon Center also contains four smaller classrooms, an office, and storage rooms for Media Services. The old Rogers Hall space now

comprises a large entrance lobby and gathering area, with a staircase connecting the old and new areas and leading to the lower-level hall and classrooms.

The entire project was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Goody, Clancy & Associates in a style reminiscent of Victorian Gothic, to be consistent with the façade of Rogers Hall, which was retained. Rogers Hall was built in 1862 for the study of chemistry and was the campus's sixth building.

"The heart of the Brown experience," said President Vartan Gregorian in opening the dedication ceremony, "is teaching. This building underscores Brown's commitment to that premise, and it reinforces Dick and Edna Salomon's long-

standing support of teaching at Brown."

Ernest Boyer added his praise for the project, before launching into his address on "Teaching in America." "The brilliant renovation of this building," he said, "reaffirms Brown's deep commitment to undergraduate education, and most especially reaffirms the dignity of teaching. The Salomon Center not only brings excitement and new vitality to this campus, it also sends a powerful signal to the nation: it declares that scholarship and great teaching are inextricably intertwined and that undergraduate education must be reaffirmed as a priority for the nation."

Drawing on the recommendations of a recent Carnegie Foundation report on undergraduate education, Boyer outlined four priorities for American colleges. The first was an emphasis on language, particularly on writing. "Too many students come to college linguistically unempowered," Boyer said. "They cannot deal confidently with words."

Noting that colleges should "not be endlessly remedial institutions," Boyer recommended that they work closely with area secondary-school teachers to improve pre-college language proficiency, require a freshman-year course in expository writing, make writing a part of every class, and institute a comprehen-

sive paper to be written by all seniors before they graduate.

Second, Boyer urged that all students be enabled to put their new knowledge in a broader perspective. Even students who have a core of required courses, he said, often "fail to see . . . connections that would give them a more coherent view of knowledge and a more authentic, more integrated view of life."

An emphasis on global concerns, he added, is essential in this era. "Today's students will live in a world that is politically, economically, and especially ecologically connected. Yet I happen to worry that education in this country is becoming increasingly parochial. . . . Our fragile, interdependent world requires that students move beyond the isolated facts and put their learning in perspective."

Third, Boyer urged colleges to recognize and reward good teachers. "A college can have a curriculum with coherence, but in the end, it's the teacher in the classroom who integrates ideas and inspires students to be creative, self-directed learners. . . . We must reward both great scholarship and great teaching, not in an abstract sense, but remembering those [teachers] who consequentially changed our lives."

"If colleges do not recognize good teaching, if they



JOHN FORBASTE

Ernest Boyer outlined four priorities for American colleges.



The large auditorium in the Salomon Center was the scene for the dedicatory program.

As Edna Salomon listens, her husband thanks the University for honoring them.

do not reward those who spend time with students, then scholarship surely will decline, and all the talk about excellence in education will be simply a diversion." Boyer expressed his admiration for the priorities at Brown, where renowned scholars teach freshman courses and meet informally with students to engage in "lively discourse."

Last, Boyer proposed that a college education is enhanced by "a sense of community on campus." To increase that sense, he called for more common experiences: college convocations, orientation sessions that focus on the particular academic traditions of each institution, and participation in community service for the entire student body.

In closing, Boyer saluted the Salomons: "I'd like to thank you for being such an inspiration to the nation. In the building of this center, you have . . . reaffirmed our faith in the sacredness of teaching, whose influence, like ripples in a pond, will never end." — A.D.



JOHN FORASTE

Richard Salomon and his University: A labor of love and loyalty

Once I give my loyalty and my love," says Richard B. Salomon '32, "I keep it that way. That has been so with most of the important things in my life."

Among those important things (and people) are his family, especially his wife of fifty years, Edna; his company (from 1926 until his retirement as chairman of the board and CEO in 1972), Lanvin-Charles of the Ritz; the New York Public Library, whose board he chaired from 1977 to 1988;

and Brown, which Salomon has served as trustee, fellow, and chancellor.

For more than twenty years, Salomon has been one of the University's principal benefactors and one of its Corporation's most influential members. He has been a consistent presence on campus, befriending students, faculty, and administrators over the years. He and his wife have given millions of dollars to a long list of Brown causes, and each gift, friends and colleagues say,

has been inspired by fondness and devotion, not obligation. "Much of what he has done for Brown," remarked Salomon's successor, current Chancellor A.O. Way '51, at a May 5 testimonial dinner, "he has done anonymously."

His most recent major benefaction, the \$5-million Richard and Edna Salomon Center for Teaching, might also have remained anonymous had it not been for the strenuous efforts of former President Howard R. Swear-

er. "It took me two years to persuade the Salomons to put their names on the building," Swearer recalled at the May 6 dedication ceremony. Smiling, he added, "It was the hardest negotiation I had as president of Brown."

After receiving his bachelor of philosophy in French in 1932, Salomon says that he was a relatively inactive alumnus for more than thirty years, with the exception of regular attendance at football games. But in the mid-1960s, following a chance reunion with future Chancellor Charles Tillinghast '32 on a Paris-to-New York flight, Salomon was invited to a Brown dinner in New York and met then-President Barnaby Keeney. "I talked with Barney and found him fascinating," Salomon recalls. "He got me curious about Brown." His ties to his alma mater thus

renewed, Salomon embarked on an enduring relationship with the University through alumni and development activities. In 1967, he was named to Brown's Board of Trustees, and he has been a Corporation member ever since.

Salomon was Brown's chancellor from 1979 to 1988, years in which the University completed a \$182-million capital campaign, grew in prestige and popularity, and increased its international visibility and prominence. Those years coincided with Howard Swearer's presidency, and today Swearer insists on referring to that period not as "the Swearer Era," as some have dubbed it, but as "the Swearer/Salomon Era," citing Salomon's invaluable advice and work during that time. "We were so closely intertwined, it's hard to know where one began and

the other left off," Swearer commented.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Salomon served as national chairman of Brown's "Program for the Seventies," a \$30-million fund-raising drive. In 1974, his challenge gift of \$500,000 provided the stimulus when the University decided to go all out in building up the Brown Fund as a source of annual operating funds. In 1980, the Salomons' gift enabled Brown to establish the Francis Wayland Collegium for Liberal Learning. The couple also has taken a special interest in supporting scholarship aid and international studies at the University. "You name it," Salomon says, "and I've been involved in it." But in particular, he says, he has made gifts that support undergraduate education — an area that the spacious new Salomon Center addresses directly.

Richard Salomon was born in New York City in 1912, the son of a Belgian father who was raised in France. The family spoke French at home, inspiring Richard's life-long interest in the language. He spent his junior year studying at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the University of Nancy, France — a relatively unusual arrangement for a college student at that time. Later Salomon attributed part of his enormous success in business to the fluency in French he gained during that year abroad. "It was far easier getting along with Lanvin," he says, "and almost indispensable for dealing with Yves Saint-Laurent, who had no English." He encourages the Brown students he meets to learn second languages and to experience other cultures, and helps them find summer jobs overseas.



During the weekend, Edna and Dick Salomon (fifth and sixth from the left, standing) posed in front of the Salomon Center with members of their family.



JOHN FORASTE

"Much of what Dick Salomon has done for Brown," says Chancellor A.O. Way '51, "has been done anonymously."

After starting his career in the stockroom of his uncle's cosmetics and perfume firm, Charles of the Ritz, Inc., Salomon was named its president at the age of twenty-four. Twenty years later he was elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Lanvin-Charles of the Ritz, by then a \$60-million concern that distributed Lanvin, Hermes, and Dior perfumes; Jean Naté bath preparations; Bain de Soleil tanning products; and Yves Saint-Laurent perfumes and cosmetics. When Salomon retired in 1972, the company was worth nearly \$100 million.

From 1942 to 1946, Salomon served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps, beginning as an enlisted man and attaining the rank of first lieutenant, and earning a bronze star. "That is the way with Dick Salomon's every major involvement," remarked Vartan Gregorian last June, citing his friend's

World War II record. "He has always entered as an enlisted man and he has earned everything the old-fashioned way: through commitment, love, dedication, and selflessness."

In addition to his leadership and support of Brown, and his much-praised work on behalf of the New York Public Library, Salomon's philanthropic activities have included service on the boards of the Lincoln Center, public television station Channel 13, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, the French Hospital of New York, the Stamford (Connecticut) Hospital, the Fashion Institute of Technology, and the French American Cultural Society of Educational Aid. He was appointed to Connecticut's Ethics Commission in 1977.

On the fortieth anniversary of his graduation, Brown awarded Salomon an honorary doctor of laws degree. Ten years later the faculty

voted to give him its highest accolade, the Susan Colver Rosenberger Medal of Honor. He became the first Brown chancellor to wear the newly-made Chancellor's Chain, destined to become a traditional trapping of the office.

When he stepped down as chancellor in 1988, Salomon was given Brown's Elwood E. Leonard '51 Distinguished Achievement Award for his outstanding accomplishments in fundraising. "What he has given to Brown," President Swearer commented, "has not just been money. It has been his love and concern."

Joking that he has "long been a believer in lost causes," Salomon turns serious when he says of his commitment, "Brown is particularly dear to me because it has had such an uphill fight to attain the eminence it has achieved. It has been thrilling to see this happen. Brown has changed over the years, but those changes have made me fonder of it."

"When I was a student here, the entire University was housed between Prospect, Thayer, George, and Waterman Streets, except for Pembroke. Physically, the University has changed a great deal. But in other ways it is the same; for instance, it was always more liberal than any of its peers. In my case, this was noticeable because Brown had no quotas on Jewish students, as did most of the Ivies at that time."

"I believe the surge of acclaim for Brown in the last two decades in large part has been belated recognition. [President] Wriston made Brown a university/college, with a university-caliber faculty who are employed to teach undergraduates. That has made Brown unique. I think people have

recently caught on to Brown's being something quite special."

Brown Fellow Willard C. Butcher '48 recently recalled getting to know Salomon after Butcher was named a Brown trustee in 1974, and the two Connecticut residents drove back and forth to Providence together. "That was when I learned of his great love for Brown," Butcher said. "It was the deep and committed love of a husband."

"Dick Salomon is 'Mr. Brown'," Vartan Gregorian said during a Commencement Forum last year. "He gets up with Brown; he goes to bed with Brown; he breathes Brown. He has given generosity a good name."

Richard Salomon's steadfast partner in supporting Brown is his wife, the former Edna Barnes. Born in 1914 in Jersey City, New Jersey, she attended Syracuse University. She serves on the boards of the New York Philharmonic and the Film Society of Lincoln Center, and she is co-director of the Richard and Edna Salomon Foundation.

"Edna is the quiet one of this dynamic duo," commented Howard Swearer at the May 5 testimonial dinner. "She is Dick's chief confidante. She has also sat through dozens of football games, usually in a cold rain, watching Dick suffer apoplexy at the unusual brand of football played by this University!"

"Mrs. Salomon inspired Mr. Salomon," added Gregorian a few minutes later. "And Mr. Salomon inspired me."

The Salomons, who live in Stamford, Connecticut, have three sons and twelve grandchildren, including grandson David Salomon '90. — A.D.

Cancellation of a racist film raises questions about free speech

The end of classes in May and the departure of most students from campus before Commencement coincided with a lull in the furor over racist and homophobic incidents in late April (Under the Elms, May). But minority students vowed not to let the issue die, and continuing discussion of racism at Brown next fall is all but inevitable. (See "Times of Tension," page 24, for an in-depth examination of interracial relations at the University.)

But before the semester ended, another incident with a racial component raised specific questions about the relationship between censorship and academic freedom.

As part of a Bell Gallery exhibit of American art from the World War I era, the Department of the History of Art and Architecture had scheduled an afternoon of historic films for May 14. Featured on the program was D.W. Griffith's 1915 epic, *The Birth of a Nation*, which depicts events during the Civil War. The film glorifies the Ku Klux Klan and includes bigoted portrayals of blacks during the Reconstruction. The books editor of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin* described those aspects of the film as "repulsive," but noted that the classic work also is "technically innovative, visually imaginative, and dramatically compelling."

When the local chapter of the NAACP protested the upcoming showing of *The Birth of a Nation* because of its racist content, Professor

Kermit S. Champa decided to cancel the film, believing that the focus of the presentation had shifted from art to politics. His decision brought a reprimand from the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, which warned that Brown may have "opened the door to numerous pressure groups who may wish to ban from the campus other films that they too deem 'offensive'." It also left University officials walking a political tightrope, attempting to reaffirm the principle of free speech while simultaneously supporting the principle of academic freedom, and Champa's prerogative to choose what to teach and what materials to use.

"It would be a mistake to use this incident to misunderstand or misinterpret one of the University's basic commitments: that freedom of expression is fundamental to teaching and research," said Robert A. Reichley, vice president for university relations.

President Gregorian, while expressing his support for Champa's right to cancel the film, told graduating seniors at a dinner on May 24 that universities must "remain a sanctuary for ideas—even unpopular ideas. . . . The university is not about orthodoxy; the university is about exploration. . . . [and] about intellectual honesty." Universities, Gregorian said, "cannot abide censorship in any form."

A number of local letter-writers to the *Providence*

Journal ignored administrators' insistence upon the inviolability of academic freedom as well as the principle of free speech. They condemned the cancellation as a threat to the latter; one writer blasted Brown for "caving in to pressure" and suggested that the university "change its name from Brown to Yellow."

Another writer may have had the last word on the

controversy. His letter to the *Journal* said, "*The Birth of a Nation* is indeed racist in content, and for this precise reason should be presented as an example of the appalling bigotry commonly accepted by mainstream society in the early part of this century as art and entertainment." Which may be one reason the film is shown regularly in two University courses. — A.D.

Sports

By James Reinbold

Sail away

Brown won its second consecutive women's intercollegiate dinghy sailing championship and its third in five years on May 31 after three days of competition at the Chicago Yacht Club's Belmont Station.

Led by its winning A division team of Hannah Swett '91, Virginia Verney '91, and Susan Lawser '92, Brown had the low score of 143 points and a 16-point margin of victory over Tufts. Navy placed third. The B division of Nicky Ullrich '90, Julia Waters '91, and Amy Lawser '92 finished fourth.

Coach Brad Dellenbaugh praised his team, calling their effort "the best I've ever seen them sail. The secret of it was positioning, playing the fleet, boat

speed, and conservative tactics." The women had been ranked first in the collegiate polls since winning a women's intersectional regatta at the U.S. Naval Academy in late March, and they never finished lower than third in any regatta. "I feel if we'd been able to have two teams here, we could have finished first and second," Dellenbaugh said.

Grand effort

Men's crew entered five races—three eight-oared events, freshman fours, and varsity pairs without coxswain—at the Intercollegiate Rowing Association (IRA) Championships on Onondaga Lake outside Syracuse, New York, on June 1. The three-day regatta drew a record ninety-four entries from twenty-



seven schools.

None of the Brown entries won its heat on the first day of the IRA's, but all got a second chance in repechage heats on day two of racing. The second varsity finished second to Wisconsin, and the varsity finished fourth. To reach the grand finals, the varsity had to beat UCLA, which they defeated at the Redwood Shores Classic in April, as well as Temple and MIT.

Brown qualified three boats for the grand finals, but UCLA nipped the Bears by four-tenths of a second and eliminated them from the finals.

Brown's three grand finalists – the freshman four, the freshman eight, and the second-varsity eight – did not win any medals. But David Stubbs '90 and Joe Edmonds '92 took second place in the petite finals for pairs without coxswain, and the varsity eight won its petite final, beating Syracuse in a time that would have put the boat well up in the grand finals.

Brown head coach Steve Gladstone said the race his varsity rowed in the repechage and the petite final were two of their best all year. "They raced like our crew of the last two years," he said. "I told them I was proud of their race even though they hadn't won." In 1987, the varsity eight won the Sprints and the IRA's, and narrowly missed a national championship, losing to Harvard at the Nationals in Cincinnati.

The victory in the petite final was particularly satisfying to the three seniors in the crew: Craig Pohlman, Rob Ramsdell, and Paul Cooke. "I really wanted to do that [win the race] for ourselves and for the guys who are coming back next year," Cooke said.

The Bears amassed 186.35 points to place fifth in the competition for the James A. Ten Eyck Trophy, awarded for the most points in team competition.

Two weeks before the IRA's, the Brown varsity placed third in the petite finals at the Eastern Sprint championships at Worcester, Massachusetts. In that same regatta, the second varsity finished second to Penn in the grand finals.

Spring wrap-up

Cornell built up an early lead and then held off a late surge by **men's lacrosse** for a 9-8 win at Stevenson Field. Cornell and Brown finished the season in a second-place tie in the Ivy League, each at 5-2. Rich Tuohey '90 led the Bears with three goals, and Darren Lowe '92 had two goals and an assist. The loss, which dropped Brown's record to 9-6, knocked the Bears out of contention for a NCAA play-off spot.

Dartmouth pulled away from **women's lacrosse** in the second half and went on to an 18-11 victory in a semi-final-round match of the ECAC Division I lacrosse championship played in Hanover, N.H. Chelsey Remington '89 scored four goals, Suzanne Bailey '91, three, and Siri Lindley '91, two. Brown ended the season with a 10-5 record.

Men's tennis coach Bob Woods was selected Eastern Region tennis coach of the year. Brown had a 10-2 record this season and a 7-2 mark in the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association (EITA).

Tim Donovan '89 was named Eastern Region player of the year and sportsman of the year by the EITA coaches. He won both

awards last year as well. Donovan, who had a career record at Brown of 48-8, competed in his third consecutive NCAA tournament this year in Athens, Georgia, in May and was defeated in the opening round by Clinton Ferreira of the University of Alabama, 2-6, 7-5, 7-5. Donovan and teammate Mirea Morairu '90 then lost in the first round of the doubles competition to Jeff Tarango and Alex O'Brien of Stanford, winners of the doubles championships.

Women's tennis freshman standout Anna Sloan lost her opening-round match to Caryn Moss of the University of Georgia, 6-1, 6-4, and was eliminated from the NCAA women's tennis tournament in Gainesville, Florida.

Men's and women's track came up with best-ever performances in the 55th annual Heptagonal Track and Field Championships held in May at Columbia.

Led by Greg Whiteley '89 (see page 40) and Mark Thompson '89, the men tied Navy for third place. Princeton took the team title from defending champion Dartmouth. Teri Smith '91 paced the Brown women to fifth place; Princeton finished first.

Whiteley won the 10,000 meters on the first day of competition in a Heptagonal record time of 29:14.45. The next day, he won the 5,000 meters (13:57.42), becoming the meet's only double winner. Thompson won the 100-meter hurdles in 14.38 and finished third in both the triple jump (49 feet, 3 1/2 inches) and the 400-meter intermediate hurdles (52.36). Smith, who won the 200 meters last year in record time (24.13), retained her title with another record, 24.02. In the 400 me-

ters, she was second to Harvard's Meredith Rainey.

At the IC4As two weeks later, Thompson qualified for the finals in the 400-meter intermediate hurdles with a time of 51.09, a Brown record. Mark Murphy '89 finished fifth in the pole vault, Eric Grossman '90 was seventh in the 10,000 meters, and Ron Pulie '92 was eighth in the long jump.

Smith, Whiteley, and Thompson traveled to Provo, Utah, in June for the NCAA Division I Outdoor Championships. Thompson and Smith qualified for the meet with their performances at the Pittsburgh Invitational on May 26. Thompson, who was a heptagonal champion as a freshman, rebounded from a series of injuries and had his finest season this year. At Pittsburgh, he ran the 400-meter intermediate hurdles in 50.6, nearly a second faster than his Brown record (51.09) set at the Heps.

In addition to holding the Brown record in the 400 meters, Smith, next year's women's team co-captain, holds Brown records in the 55-meter and 200-meter events. Whiteley, who ran the 5,000-meter race, became Brown's first NCAA champion in March when he won the 3,000 meters at the indoor championships in Indianapolis. He qualified for Provo with his second-place finish (13:48.79) in the 5,000 meters at the Penn Relays.

Smith finished seventh in her heat in the 400 meters and failed to qualify for the finals. Whiteley, whose fifth-place finish in his heat of the 5,000 meters put him in the finals, finished third with a time of 14:09.91. His performance earned him All-America honors for the second time this year.

Times of Tension

Some ugly words this spring are reminders that racial differences and stereotyping are deeply rooted in American culture

By David Temkin

Photographs by
John Forasté

On the Saturday of Spring Weekend, just hours before the concert on the Green, the central event of the pre-finals celebration, students in the West Andrews dormitory were holding a meeting that was anything but joyous. Over the previous three nights, racist slogans had been scrawled on the doors of several first-year students; flyers promoting a purported Brown chapter of the Ku Klux Klan had appeared in a bathroom; and posters promoting racial awareness had been defaced and torn down.

The words were ugly. "Niggers go home," read letters written in marking pen on the elevator door. "This room for coloreds only" was scribbled on the door of a room housing two minority freshmen. The flyer, perhaps, was the most disturbing of all: "Once upon a time, Brown was a place where a man could go to class without having to look at little black faces, or little yellow faces, or little brown faces, except when he went to take his meals. Things have been going downhill since the kitchen help moved into the classroom. Keep white supremacy [sic] alive!!! Join the Brown chapter of the KKK today."

The meeting in Andrews, attended by more than 100 students, deans, and reporters took on a

greater significance when Vartan Gregorian, Brown's newly inaugurated president, made a surprise appearance. Flanked by other university officials, an obviously outraged Gregorian told students that he'd just heard about the incidents a half-hour before. "On behalf of the University community," he said, "I apologize to our students . . . for the dastardly act of those who would poison our University. . . . It is my intention to prosecute vigorously, and to expel immediately, such individual or individuals for any attempt to inject and promote racism and thus insult the dignity of our students as citizens of Brown."

"Super-Vartan to the rescue!" a student yelled hopefully as the meeting came to an end, but the situation was anything but resolved. Within a few days, the events in Andrews had taken on mammoth proportions, as meeting after meeting, forum after forum, grievance after grievance, made clear. The graffiti in Andrews had struck a nerve in Brown's collective conscience, and the vague unease that has long existed between students of different races erupted in a round of accusation, self-incrimination, and self-righteousness.

The debate came to a head on Monday, May 1 (BAM, May), when a private meeting between Gregorian and students at the Third World Center

**Fifteen hundred gathered to hear
President Gregorian denounce racism**



was opened to the community and moved to Carmichael Auditorium. Overcrowding prompted the meeting's relocation to the front Green in front of University Hall, where approximately 1,500 people came to hear Gregorian and students speak about racism and homophobia at Brown.

That week, two special issues of the *Brown Daily Herald* were printed, and the campus was covered with posters condemning racism and heterosexism. Subsequent speculation that there might have been a connection between the racist posters and members of the Ku Klux Klan kept the situation on local television for a few more days. (No evidence of a connection was found.)

The message of all the forums, speak-outs, and letters-to-the-editor was unmistakable: Whether or not the Andrews incidents were isolated, the problem of race relations at Brown was not limited to some racist scrawlings in a freshman dorm just before Spring Weekend. The vehemence of students' reactions suggested that the problem was neither superficial nor transient.

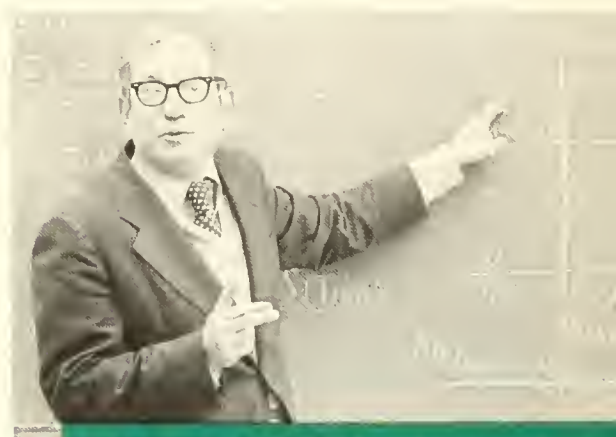
Over the past twenty years – as long as Brown has accepted non-white students in substantial numbers – minority students have on several dramatic occasions expressed their alienation and frustration. The latest incidents served to show the larger community that Brown was not “over” racism, but rather that racial differentiation and stereotyping were deeply rooted in American culture. And it would take much more than a strong statement from the president to “fix” the problem.

The issue of race is central to the moral landscape that Brown students inhabit, a world in which human equality is the single overwhelming social concern. Other real-world issues – politics, nuclear war, U.S.-Soviet relations, industrial competitiveness, terrorism, the decay of inner cities – have less of a hold on the minds of today's Brown students. But issues of sexism, racism, and classism are the subjects of innumerable forums, lectures, and academic papers. These issues are as personal as they are political, and they are played out not only in the classroom and in the newspaper, but in students' day-to-day social lives.

The question of race has a particularly powerful hold on students' consciousness because the campus divides itself along racial lines. “We have mainly a segregated campus in terms of personal friendships,” says sociology professor Martin Martel. A quick glance at the dining halls or almost any social event confirms Martel's assessment. A number of extracurricular activities are segregated, and except on the playing field or at Funk Nite, a weekly dance held at the Underground in Faunce House, there is little mingling among the races. “There's a lot of ignorance,” says Martel, “a sense of awkwardness in personal encounters. On a daily basis, this is a very frustrating campus.”

While all minorities, racial and sexual, feel the sting of bigotry, it is in the context of black-white relations that the situation is most obvious and

perhaps most poignant. Ferdinand Jones, director of psychological services at Brown, points to the problematic relationships throughout history between black Africans and white Europeans as one root of the unease. Western societies, he says, have always stereotyped and dehumanized blacks. But while the content of the stereotyping may differ, he says, “the principles, process, and structure of prejudice against blacks and against Asians [and other minorities] are the same.”



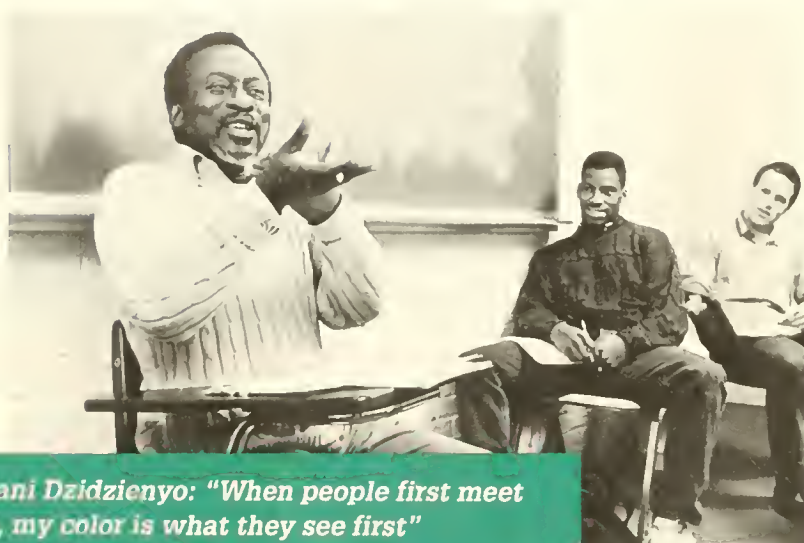
Martin Martel: “In race relations we're still in the first generation”

The latest incidents at Brown come at a time when bigotry on college campuses across the country is on the increase. At the University of Mississippi, arsonists set fire to the first black fraternity house. At Temple University, 130 students established a “White Students Union” to “promote white pride” and fight affirmative action. At the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, black students were beat up in a racial brawl. At Smith College, an anonymous, harassing four-page letter was sent to black freshmen. Flyers at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor declared “White Pride Month” and “open hunting season” against all “niggers, fags, and spic-lovers.” Some blame this apparent resurgence of bigotry on former President Ronald Reagan's seeming apathy toward civil rights. “Not once did Reagan meet with black leaders,” says Gil Griffin '90, describing the former President's handling of race relations as callous and spiteful.

In the late sixties and seventies, at Brown as elsewhere, campus race wars were fought over numbers: students demanded that schools increase the numbers of minority students and faculty. Then, when it became apparent that mere numbers would not make blacks and other minorities feel at home on historically white campuses, students fought for programs, for counselors, and for places to congregate with others who shared their backgrounds and identity.

Now the battleground has shifted again. In the late 1980s Brown has a more diverse student body than ever. Black, Hispanic, Asian-American, and Native American applicants get a special preview of Brown during Third World Weekend (TWW) in the spring. If they matriculate, they may come to school early for the Third World Transition Program (TWTP), designed to introduce them to their peers and to ease their move from home to University. There are Minority Peer Counselors in the residence halls, and the Third World Center has moved from cramped offices in the basement of Churchill House to larger and more central quarters in the former Partridge Hall, across Waterman Street from Faunce House.

Despite such evidence of progress, however, Brown is no racial utopia. The battle rages on, but



Anani Dzidzienyo: "When people first meet me, my color is what they see first"

often less visibly, taking place in the conscience of each member of the University community. There is much talk on campus of "subtle racism." Physical violence and the blatant bigotry of the West Andrews graffiti are rare; minority students describe a more elusive and more pernicious form of racism that is often built into whites' attitudes and assumptions.

Complicating the campus debate is the conviction – widespread among whites – that Brown is more enlightened than the rest of the world, and hence, it can't have a race problem. Minority students and administrators find this laughable, pointing out that Brown is not isolated from American society as a whole. Nevertheless, it may be argued that there are differences between Brown and the "outside world": Here, issues of race are discussed more frequently, and a number of student groups and organizations make a concerted effort to raise awareness of the issue. These efforts, however, cannot change overnight how people think.

"What bothers me is the idea that there is a rarified atmosphere here at Brown," says Afro-

American studies professor Anani Dzidzienyo, pointing out that society's stereotypes about black males are not magically removed at the Van Wick-le Gates. "I have no control over how society views black males. As a black person I don't have the luxury of changing my name [to establish a new identity]. When people first meet me, [my color] is what they see first."

John Churchville '90, who is black, put it bluntly in a recent letter in the *Herald*: "There aren't any good race relations at Brown, so let's stop this farce. People are just a little more polite about it these days, but their basic prejudices haven't changed."

This is a fundamental point of disagreement between white and minority students. Brought up on "Sesame Street" and *Free to be You and Me*, the current generation has no memory of the pre-civil rights era. As far as most whites are concerned, the days of prejudice are past. This is why politically active minority students spend so much time trying to convince white students that racism still exists at Brown.

While today's students may have no personal memory of legal discrimination, in historical time the change occurred just a moment ago, and the old patterns are still deeply ingrained in the habits of many Americans. "Desegregation is very recent," says Martel, who teaches Sociology 13, *The American Heritage: Racism and Democracy*. "This all happened after students' parents reached adulthood. It's very difficult for people to deal with things their parents didn't."

Some say a lack of historical awareness leads inevitably to insensitivity and racism: "Ignorance of history, especially of disenfranchised people, is one of the most insidious forms of oppression imaginable," says Willie Acevedo '89, a Latino student.

In an incident earlier this year, a black student was hit on the back of his head at a fraternity party by a white student who allegedly said, "Let's get that little nigger." Spurgeon Robinson '89 explains that the word "nigger" carries meanings bound specifically to history. "It's saying, 'You are subordinate; things should be like they were back when you were slaves; we should be able to own you and sell you.'" Racial insults are thus perceived to be more damaging than other kinds of insults: they bring into question the very humanity of the insult's recipient.

At Brown, the notion of a color-blind society has been indefinitely postponed and has been replaced by one of a pluralistic society in which groups maintain their differences. There is some talk of color-blind equality, but for the most part today's dominant ideal among minority students embraces ethnic difference, and emphasizes the importance of ethnicity in defining who you



Karen Young: "After incidents like this, who wants to sit with whites?"

are. "It's the difference between integration and assimilation," says Gil Griffin. "We're not asking for acceptance – we're demanding respect."

In the 1960s, "everyone thought, partly from the civil rights movement, that [minorities and whites on college campuses] would just get along," says Preston Smith, director of the Third World Center and an associate dean of the College. But racially-defined programs such as TWTP have been the source of substantial friction. Smith explains that exclusive programs for racial minorities go against what many students were taught before coming to Brown – that people are essentially alike and that the ideal society is color-blind. "We tell students who have been told that they're no different that they *are* different," Smith says. Many non-white students resent subsequent suggestions from whites that they ought to "stop separating themselves."

Accusations of separatism are not taken seriously by black students, who say the perception is as much a white as a black problem, if it is a problem at all. The common complaint from whites – "Why do blacks separate themselves in the Ratty? Why don't they come and sit with us?" – begs the complementary question of why white students sit by themselves and why white students don't take it upon themselves to sit with blacks. The fact of the matter is that the races are socially separated, but that division is not the consequence of a simple unilateral action.

"When an incident like this [racial graffiti] occurs, why would you want to sit at a table of white people?" asks Karen Young '92, who lives in Andrews.

The charge of separatism is often directed at the black fraternities, whose pledges can be seen marching around campus in line. "They call us separatist and militant, but those are misconceptions based on very few facts," says Spurgeon Robinson, president of the Pan-Hellenic Council, the umbrella organization for Brown's predominantly black fraternities.

"The unspoken assumption is the chocolate-chip theory of integration," says Dean of Student Life John Robinson '67, referring to the expectation that minority students will distribute themselves evenly throughout the white population. But within the minority community, social pressure acts against would-be chocolate chips or so-called "spots."

Black students who socialize primarily with whites are stigmatized by others in the black community for allegedly ignoring or demeaning their heritage. "When you call someone an Oreo, it's like saying they don't have any perspective, they've lost their culture," says Griffin. "I have to admit that I don't understand the rationale for why [blacks living on mostly-white Wriston Quad] feel they can identify more with those groups."

Griffin says the social consequences of being an "Oreo" or "incognegro" at Brown can be extremely serious. He recalls the discomfort of a black student whose white roommates made it clear that it would be inappropriate for him to date a white woman. After all but ignoring the minority community up to that point, "he looked for support in the black community but he could not find acceptance."

Autumn Latimore '89 says the Third World Transition Program changed her outlook on integration and separation. "I'd always known I was black, but I came to Brown thinking I was color-blind. In a TWTP forum one of the questions was, 'Do black people have a culture?' I thought the answer was no. Then I started to dissect what culture was. I had always noticed different things, but I had never thought of them as distinctly black. That was the most empowering experience of the program.

"Without TWTP, I would have acted differently freshman year. It would have been harder for me personally, but easier for everyone else." Last year, Latimore helped plan the program for the class of '92.

Students often undergo a similar transition when they arrive at college, even if they don't attend TWTP. "Before I came to school I really didn't think too much about racial issues," says Sarah Bradley '91, whose mother is Korean. "I became friends with people who were really involved with the Third World Center and their circle of friends. I began to look at things from a different perspective. As I reflected on my own experience, I got angry at things I had to go through because of my race.

"I just kept getting angrier – at movies, at TV, at pop songs. I looked at them in a new light – I saw the submissive sex kitten image for Asian women," she says.

For Bradley, the eye-opener was her white freshman roommate. "Someone would say, 'What

are you studying?" and she'd answer, 'spic,'" Bradley says. Tension increased throughout the semester, until one night her roommate got drunk, came back from a party, and announced "My boyfriend's [having sex with] a goddamned chink."

"I thought I could take it," says Bradley, "but I told her I would prefer that she not use the word." Soon after these events, Bradley began spending more time with minority students, restricting her circle of friends.

Not all students agree that TWTP is primarily productive or enlightening. Maria Acevedo '89, whose parents are from Puerto Rico and Argentina, had a very different experience at TWTP because her skin is white. Acevedo had spoken Spanish at home until the age of five, when her kindergarten teacher threatened to hold her back a year because of her poor command of English.



Autumn Latimore: "I came to Brown thinking I was color-blind"

"I thought it would be a great idea to come early," Acevedo says of TWTP. "I thought I'd meet other people who spoke Spanish. I got the impression it was a celebration of culture." But it turned out that most of the Hispanic students at TWTP didn't speak Spanish. "I left TWTP with a really bad feeling. Part of me started to question who I was. I never had that problem in high school.

"I was in an awkward position there. I was white, and I felt as though people looked at me as though I didn't belong. I started to question whether I did belong." When the time came for the racism workshop, when racial stereotyping was discussed, Acevedo felt especially uncomfortable. "I think the most disturbing event was the racism workshop. I found the whole thing offensive. . . . There was so much anger and resentment, and the crowd encouraged it," she says. "I don't think [TWTP] helped anything. It was very separatist. I can see a need to address issues of race, but I don't think people should be immediately set apart."

Acevedo says the students who attended the

program generally stuck together, not bothering to talk to the non-minority freshmen who arrived a few days afterward. "It's an 'us against them' attitude that's ingrained from day one," she says. "It goes against the notion of community at Brown."

James Williams '89, who is black, says he was "completely uninterested" in TWW and TWTP before coming to Brown. "I thought those programs were useless. I thought you should de-emphasize color differences in order to have smoother race relations," he says.

Williams says he got in a lot of arguments about TWTP during his freshman year, and even ran for the Undergraduate Council of Students arguing that programs like these were unnecessary. Now he sees things in a different light. "I've altered my views to the extent that I realize that these programs are necessary because of the simple fact that our society is not color-blind."

But Williams still objects to one premise of the programs. "Philosophically, people seem to think that race defines you. Certainly I've had experiences unique to being black, but it's not as if those experiences, the black experience, makes me who I am," he says.

This, however, is an extraordinarily unusual position at Brown. Griffin takes quite the opposite, more common, view: "Race is definitely the foremost characteristic of myself. It's imposed by society — as long as I'm American, I'm Afro-American — I'm black. I can't just be Gil Griffin."

Dan Greenberg '88, a former editor of the conservative *Brown Spectator*, says the fundamental problem with TWTP and similar programs is that they reinforce society's divisions. "Part of a university education is enabling you to see beyond your prejudices. TWTP eliminates some prejudices but reinforces others," he says.

"I think if you're interested in having good race relations, the last thing you want to do is talk about how all the white people are racist or create a climate in which people are constantly scrutinizing their own actions to make sure that they cannot be interpreted as racist. It's simply impossible to form friendships in an atmosphere completely permeated with unease or the fear of doing something wrong.

"I think at Brown there's a tremendous chasm between pink people and brown people. The difference between me and [those who support TWTP] is that they think they're improving it and I think they're worsening it," Greenberg says.

Administrators say the objections to TWTP arise primarily from white resentment. According to Dean Robinson, who is black, "The whites here believe that they are the most prized and beautiful people in the world. They've been invited to every party. They feel a certain kinship with those in power. But one of the first things that happens when they get here is TWTP. If they've got a black roommate, it's the first time in their life that there's been a party given that they weren't invited to. It's

the first time in their life that they feel even a little bit disenfranchised."

Dean Robinson says white resentment feeds on many factors, some new. "Racial intolerance may not diminish as economic mobility increases," says Robinson. "You may come to Brown having already been preached to that cultural pluralism is a good thing. You may feel that ethnic diversity works. If you go through the Brown experience and apply to law school, and get waitlisted by Harvard and Yale, and meanwhile Leroy down the hall gets accepted there – all of a sudden your liberalism starts to wear real thin."

Programs like TWTP, supported by the ideals of ethnic identification and pride, help build Brown's strong minority communities, so often cited by minority students as the reason they chose to attend Brown. They say that with this support there is little pressure for minority students to fit into white groups. These groups are what make Brown's "diversity" more than just a word – they enable students to overcome the isolation and insecurity felt by minority students at predominantly white colleges that do not have the solid communities that Brown has.

When Spurgeon Robinson decided to attend Brown, he was less than enthusiastic. "I came up here and I didn't know what to expect. I had no intention of staying. I told my parents I'd be at Texas A&M by December." But Brown's supportive black community changed his mind.

Brown's black students comprise a community in a more significant sense than does the Brown community at large. It is small enough that most of its members know or know of most others, and it is more cohesive than other groups because its members share an important bond. Blacks greet each other on the street even when they are not close friends; upperclass students are accorded considerable respect by freshmen. "I have really extended myself to black freshmen. It is imperative that they have role models," says Griffin.

Dean Robinson recalls organizing the first group of politically active black students when he was one of only thirty black students at Brown. "We were expected to fit in as best we could," he said. One February night in the Rockefeller Library, he and two other black students took a break from their studying and began to discuss common concerns. The talks eventually resulted in the formation of the Afro-American Society of Brown, the direct antecedent of today's Organization of United African Peoples, the black student organization formed in 1971.

Robinson says the current emphasis on ethnicity at Brown works in the best interests of the students. "The proof is that Brown has graduated more than 2,000 minority students," he says. "We are turning out people who are self-confident and able. I really do feel that among colleges in the top rank, this is the best place for black students."

Continued support from the deans for success-

ful minority programs has increased the trust between minority students and the administration. But politically active minority students still protest what they see as the administration's unresponsiveness to their concerns. During the rally on the front Green on May 1, many complained that the deans initially ignored the problems in Andrews.

However, students are enthusiastic about President Gregorian's handling of the recent incidents. While most are waiting to see what is actually done, they say they appreciated his support and felt that there was substance behind his words. Students especially liked Gregorian's use of the word "expel" when describing what actions would be taken against racists and felt that this was the kind of policy necessary to keep racism at bay. "Whoever uses the word 'nigger' shouldn't be at Brown," said John Churchville.

When, during the meeting in Carmichael, Gregorian said, "I love [due] process, but I like justice as well," he received an ovation. Later, Gregorian had to backtrack and reiterate his commitment to due process and fair trial, but his point seemed clear: racist acts are serious offenses. The writing on the doors was not just graffiti or even harassment. These acts were somehow more insidious, and indicative of problems whose solution is crucially important.

Eric McDonald '89, a member of a black fraternity, worries that visible, blatant racist incidents may poison race relations at Brown. The Andrews incidents as well as others that have occurred this year have involved freshmen. With the graduation of 1989's seniors, who spent the better part of four years at Brown without any major racial outbreaks, there is the danger that this year's atmosphere will set the tone for years to come.

Wriston Quadrangle, the home of Brown's predominantly white fraternities and sororities, is often cited as a center of intolerance and racism. Very few minority students – black, Asian, or Latino – live on the quad, most often preferring to live at Pembroke or off-campus. Many minority students won't even walk through the quad, mostly because of a history of harassment there, including bottle-throwings and verbal attacks, as well as the recent attack on a black student in a fraternity.

Following the fraternity incident, Karen Young, who lives down the hall from the student accused of the assault, approached him. "I told him I was appalled. He put on the act that he was sorry, that he didn't understand the full extent of what he'd done. He still parties on the weekend, still plays his music way too loud," she says.

Last winter, at a forum on racism, Al-Yasha Williams '90, speaking for the Organization of United African Peoples, made the point that Wriston is not the sole source of racism at Brown. But



Spurgeon Robinson: "Calling us separatist is a misconception"

she also criticized fraternity "theme parties" for parodying other cultures, a process she called "cultural commodification."

In response to Williams's remark, a Phi Kappa Psi member created a party invitation urging students "to join us in acknowledging subtle racism at Brown. Come help us commodify both Hispanic and Caribbean cultures in the course of one fun-filled night. We thank Al-Yasha Williams for bringing to our attention the racial insensitivity of 'Fiesta Night.' Please refrain from doing your Speedy Gonzalez imitations, but enjoy the tequila." The invitation included a definition of cultural commodification: "the use of other cultures for entertainment without understanding or respecting them."

Fraternity members recognized that the invitation would be considered offensive and decided not to distribute it. But some copies were circulated anyway, provoking further outrage on campus. Subsequently, Phi Kappa Psi sent a letter of apology to the entire campus through student mail.

Despite such incidents, the bias against Wriston Quad is not universal among minorities. "I feel perfectly safe on Wriston," said Spurgeon Robinson. Rodney Vincent '91, who is also black, spent Spring Weekend on Wriston. There were only a few blacks there, he said, but he ran into no racial problems whatsoever. But Robinson and Vincent are athletes. Most minority non-athletes lack familiarity with Wriston residents and are much less comfortable in the quad.

There appears to be a consensus that what occurred in Andrews Hall was extremely serious, even if there was no evidence of an organized campaign behind the flyers or the graffiti. Nearly all minority students and many white students believe that there is no such thing as an isolated racist incident, that racist incidents are fundamentally related to the structure of American society,

and that any and all incidents of racism demonstrate the persistence of racist power relations. Thus, the question of racism at Brown becomes highly political.

Prevailing liberal wisdom at Brown holds that all whites are fundamentally racist because they grew up as beneficiaries of a society founded upon racist principles. Conversely, it is said that you can't be racist if you are not a member of an empowered group. Thus, Gregorian's statement on the Green that he "will not tolerate anti-white racism either" was greeted with both cheers and hissing. Stating publicly that the racial climate has improved is to invite reproach for encouraging apathy and complacency. And to say that the events in Andrews were isolated or even surprising is similarly frowned upon by minorities and many other students.

During a faculty meeting at which professors voted to support Gregorian's response to the racist incidents, political science professor Edward Beiser took issue with this premise. He suggested that until evidence proves otherwise, what happened in Andrews doesn't necessarily signify a widespread pattern of intolerance at Brown. "Three jackasses with a magic marker do not a crisis make," he said, eliciting frowns from some students attending the meeting.

Erika Gilbert '92, a resident of West Andrews, says the incidents demonstrated for her that there is a definite pattern of racism at Brown. "We had blinders on. We used to think, 'Oh, it's okay, there's not this overwhelming racism here.'"

"I'm tired of having to prove myself, having to justify why I'm black," says Gilbert. "I'm disappointed that it took Brown 225 years to find a president who is willing to take a strong position on race."

"During Third World Weekend, I told my [prospective] student basically that there was a time bomb waiting to explode – the subtle racism goes on all the time. I encounter it every day, but this person [the graffitist] went a step further," says Gilbert.

Gilbert says blacks' level of trust of white students was low before the incidents and has worsened. "If you bring up race relations they tell you you're being hypersensitive," she says. "The white students on this floor [in Andrews] are fake. They'll go to the meetings and cry – but then they'll go to a party and leave their minority roommates alone."

Others suggest that the amount of perceived racism is strongly affected by the considerable effort spent in finding, identifying, and publicizing racism. Sarah Bradley says, "I saw that there are a lot of people looking for racism. My conclusion was that I couldn't find enough without digging under rocks." Still, she believes it's crucial to fight subtle forms of racism.

In private conversations among friends, white students are more likely to question the pervasive-

ness of racism at Brown. One senior challenged the very basis of the recent uproar: "Who benefits from putting up this graffiti? One beneficiary is the people who make a career of going to speakouts and writing letters and making speeches against this huge devil of racism. It is ultimately comfortable if there's any sort of major failure in your life – something you're not proud of – to blame it on racism. But it is logically impossible for racism to be a major player on this campus when every major power is militating for its demise."

Many whites are offended and alienated by accusations of racism. "There's a tendency on the part of white males to see themselves as persecuted," says Preston Smith. "They think they're assumed to be racist. Somehow they feel that Brown has gone too far."

"Nobody likes being called a racist," says Dan Greenberg. "If you speculate, for instance, that people are attaching an odd sort of importance to ethnicity, or if you suggest that it would be best to deemphasize skin color in the interest of racial harmony, then you know quite well that important people will call you a racist."

Even students much closer to the campus political mainstream say the accusations of racism occur too frequently. "This is still a white man's world," says Spurgeon Robinson. "But you cannot label everybody a racist. If you want to go to class on Martin Luther King's birthday, are you a racist? You have to be very specific when you use that word. People who are willing to learn but don't know – these people can't be called racist. People who are not sensitive to everything aren't always racist."

Campus discussion on the subject of racism is subject to the dictates of "political correctness," a

fashionable left-wing, anti-establishment outlook that incorporates approved jargon to project sensitivity to members of underprivileged or "disempowered" groups.

In Yasha Williams's view, political correctness does not provide true understanding, merely some key phrases that suggest understanding. "If you push a little bit below the surface, you'll find out that racial awareness is low. People have just enough understanding to be able to accuse others of not knowing the lingo as well as they do."

At Hampshire College, she says, students hand out the "Hampshire Whistle," meant to be blown whenever an "insensitive" comment is heard, in the classroom or in a social situation. "Here at Brown we have our own version – the 'PC' [politically correct] whistle. People get judgmental – if they're white, they'll say that person over there is 'not very enlightened.' Or if they're black, they'll say 'that person doesn't hang.'"

Williams says such insistence on political correctness leads to dishonesty. At a forum on homosexuality, she recalls, a student got up and said that he would continue to use the word "faggot." "I would be happy if there could be a race forum in which people were that honest," she says. Most race forums now consist of preaching to the converted, she adds.

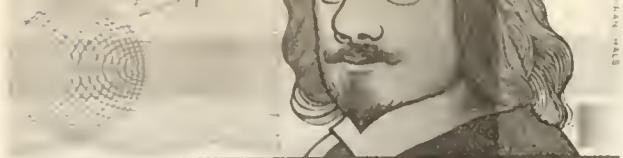
"To be a white anti-racist means to feel that you've cleansed yourself. You've taken the right seminars and used the right shampoo," says James Williams. "The PC thought police dominate here. People active in [racial awareness] organizations haven't displayed a real commitment. There's more of a concern with being PC and seeming PC."

Given the turbulent history of relations between blacks and whites, Brown's racial impasse may only be surmounted with the passage of time – much more time than four years of college, which is historically a mere eye-blink, but an eternity to a twenty-year-old.

Some might say the signs are not good: debate is constricted by political orthodoxy, tensions are high, interracial friendships appear to be fragile and few. But at the same time, it is important to remember that racial gains at Brown are not merely numerical ones. In the past twenty years, the University has made progress towards becoming a place where all races are comfortable living and talking to one another. The future configuration of race relations at Brown and other universities can only be guessed.

"We're still in the first generation, still fumbling to figure out race relations," says Martin Martel. "People may some day look back at us as unbelievably as we now look at the pre-civil rights era." **B**





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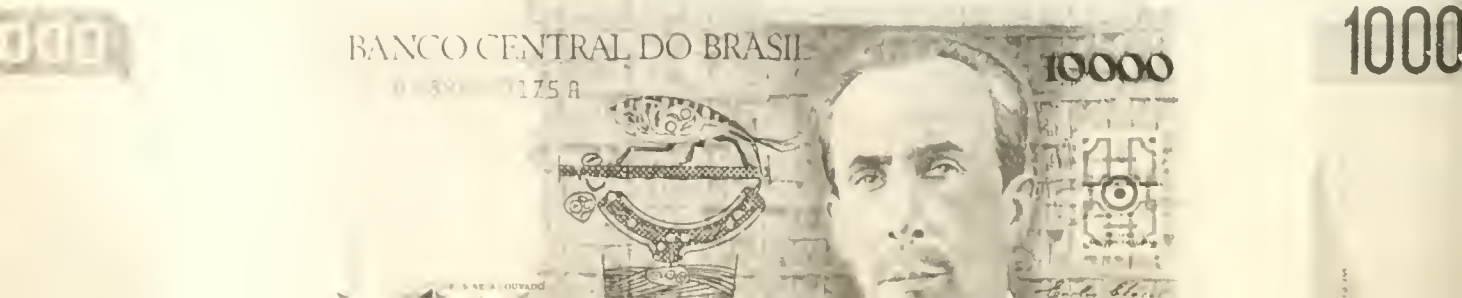
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Back from BEIJING

Linda Mason '64 was in Beijing with CBS News when the Chinese shut down foreign broadcasts in May. Back in New York, she reflects on the push for freedom she witnessed and China's efforts to crush it

By Charlotte Bruce Harvey

This spring, when Mikhail Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping announced that they would break the forty-year freeze between the communist superpowers with a summit conference in Beijing, Linda Mason '64 decided to take her show on the road. She is executive producer of CBS's "Weekend News," including Charles Kuralt's "Sunday Morning," and when the network asked Kuralt to join Dan Rather in anchoring broadcasts from China during the summit, Mason reasoned that her viewers would benefit from a deeper understanding of China's history and culture. The focus, she says, "was to be communism in difficulty." What she didn't know—what no one knew—was just how much difficulty.

The significance of the Sino-Soviet summit would pale as student protests, which had begun in February following the death of deposed minister Hu Yaobang, gained momentum from Gorbachev's visit. Hunger strikers demanding freedom and an end to official corruption moved into Beijing's Tiananmen Square, and the streets swarmed with students and workers supporting the protesters. Demonstrators, Mason says, carried banners and signs reading "Gorbachev for democracy" and "Why can't we be like Gorbachev?"

When the Soviet leader arrived on May 15, the crowd had grown so large that the government moved welcoming ceremonies to the airport and he was spirited to the Great Hall of the People on Tiananmen Square by a back route. "This," Mason says, "was the first sign that something untoward might be happening."

Gorbachev came on a Monday, and as the week unfolded, the protesters' numbers swelled, and there were reports of similar demonstrations in Shanghai and other Chinese cities. "It was like freedom in the streets," Mason recalls. "The longer it went on, the more people felt they could become part of it, because it was safe, because there was no retribution." Even when the army was sent in Friday evening, the will of the people seemed triumphant, she says: "The troops were met at the outskirts of the city by citizens who gave them flowers and food and urged them not to go in. Clumps of people—that was their strength, people power—would block the intersections; they were prepared to use their bodies to prevent the army from coming in. We have some incredible footage of people beseeching the troops and pleading with them—and the troops listened. Well, these troops were Beijing soldiers . . . they weren't going to



ANSNER FOR CBS NEWS

Linda Mason with anchors Dan Rather (left) and Charles Kuralt filming stand-ups at the Forbidden City.

shoot down their own people. . . . So the troops were stopped, and that was very heady. On the faces of the Chinese who worked for us, you could see the joy, the excitement, the sense that history was really happening, that China would never be the same."

But that night the government cancelled its regular evening news broadcast. At midnight a special broadcast announced the imposition of martial law. And the morning of Saturday, May 20, helicopters began to buzz Tiananmen Square, circling and diving at the crowd still gathered there. As CBS staff fed footage back to New York from the control room they had set up in a Beijing hotel, they were told to shut down their satellite dish. The Chinese had just pulled the plug on CNN, the only other American network broadcasting from China, so, after stalling to get last-minute footage out, Mason and her colleagues obeyed. The demand, she says, did not seem frightening at the time: "You see, everything had been so effusive and so exciting and so wonderful that even this wasn't ominous."

That afternoon, the CBS news staff regrouped and worked out a system for reporting on the protests in China via Tokyo, and Mason departed

for New York the next morning, May 21. "When we were leaving on Sunday," she says, "there were crowds all over the streets; people knew we were Western, and they were making V-signs to us. Despite the fact that there were tanks and soldiers, there was still this feeling of hope."

It was almost two weeks later – Saturday, June 3 – at home in New York, that she received a call at 7:30 in the morning from her office: things were getting worse in Beijing. "I came in," she says, "and we ran special reports all day." At midnight Beijing time (11 a.m. in New York), the army opened fire on crowds of protesters and onlookers alike. Tanks, rolling toward Tiananmen Square, simply crushed the bodies of citizens in their path.

A week after the massacre, Mason spoke to the BAM about what she had seen in Beijing. When first asked for an interview, she hesitated; the upcoming week was terrible, she said. Then she thought for a minute and said, "This is just too important. How about Wednesday afternoon?" We met in New York, in one of the CBS control rooms, with photographer

John Forasté climbing on the desks around us, attaching strobe lights and snapping her photograph. "This is sort of unnerving," Mason said at the start. "I'm used to being on the other side of the camera." But as she began to relate the events that took place in China that week and her perceptions of them from the vantage point of time, she seemed immediately to lose self-consciousness, speaking rapidly in short declarative sentences, her reporter's "just the facts, ma'am" bare precision spun with hope, a reluctance to believe that a mere government could squelch "man's struggle for freedom."

The decision to bring "Sunday Morning" to China, she said, stemmed from a visit earlier this year, after CBS had broadcast from Japan during Emperor Hirohito's funeral. Dan Rather was to anchor the news, and Kuralt was asked to serve as co-anchor, supplementing the hard news with the more subtle historical and cultural reporting that has become his trademark. At that time Mason felt bringing "Sunday Morning" along might allow him to go into more depth than would the "Evening News" format. After the funeral, George Bush went on to China, and Mason and the other hard news reporters followed him there. "I was struck by how Third-World Beijing felt for a major power," Mason says.

When CBS planned to broadcast from Beijing during the Deng-Gorbachev summit, she says, "Charles was asked to go along and give the same sort of insights into the Forbidden City and Chinese history that he had done for Japan. I thought 'Sunday Morning's' audience would enjoy seeing a different side of China. This was only to be on communism in difficulty, because Russia was experiencing all these problems, and Gorbachev was sort of on the run, and here he was meeting with Deng for the first time in forty years. . . .

"So we went to China. Charles's contribution was to be a piece on ancient art from the Forbidden City which was on exhibit in the United States. . . . We talked with a Chinese curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and he made a couple of points which turned out to be kind of prophetic." Many of the court-appointed artists, he said, resented the restrictions on their work and worked on the side, as well. "Even in those days, the seeds of rebellion resided," Mason says. "And [the curator] pointed out with a great deal of pride that in the first march after Hu Yaobang died [April 15], it had been the art students who had been in the forefront of this demonstration—that their posters had been the most elaborate. I remember saying to Charles, 'Isn't it fascinating that this ancient art has a relevance to today in that the students, the artists, are still those who are leading the battle?'"

After arriving in China, she and the "Sunday Morning" crew headed for the Forbidden City, where they did some final filming for a piece on its art. Mason had commissioned several other, relat-

ed pieces, and when they had finished filming, they began to look for locations from which they could shoot Kuralt's introductions to each of these. "We went to Tiananmen Square and did some filming with the Mao posters in the background. It was just us," she says, "—us and 300 or 400 people who had collected to watch what we were doing!"

"On Sunday, Dan Rather arrived, and we went to the Wall to do stand-ups for the 'Evening News,' as well as for 'Sunday Morning.'" It was there, she says, that they began to hear reports that the hunger strikers, who had been very low-key until then, were moving into Tiananmen Square in advance of Gorbachev's arrival the following morning. When the welcoming ceremonies were moved and Gorbachev was routed around the crowd of demonstrators who by then were packing the square, Mason says all kinds of rumors were spreading; some theorized that Deng was using the demonstrations to divert attention from Gorbachev, whose popularity was rumored to worry the Chinese leader. "No one really knew what was happening," she says.

The only thing clear was that *something* was happening. "On Tuesday," Mason says, "when Charles and I were out doing our filming for the 'Evening News,' you could see people in the streets, carrying banners and riding bicycles with banners and carrying the red flags we'd come to see all over. The city felt really exciting; there were traffic jams all over, and it was hard to get where we were going. We worked on walkie-talkies and—in this otherwise undeveloped country—on cellular telephones. It was unbelievable. We'd heard that there were various demonstrations and people were collecting around the city; you could just feel it in the air. And when we came back from filming, the streets were literally flooded with people streaming toward the square. Outside the schools there were school kids applauding. People were coming out of factories and little shops with hard hats, workers, cheering them on. People kept coming, bringing food, bringing messages. They had a messenger service running from block to block like the old telegraph messenger service. The excitement was growing."

Particularly striking, Mason says, was the kindness people showed one another. "It was arranged so that 3,000 people at a time were on hunger strike," she says, "so that they could maintain good care of them. Doctors came in, and volunteers set up a medical station." The government ran an ambulance service, and emergency thoroughfares were assiduously guarded.

"It was symbolic," she explains: the Chinese believe that if you die in another's house, your death is forever on that person's conscience. The protests were being held at Tiananmen Square, at the Hall of the People, and if the demonstrators



While filming at the Great Wall, Mason learned that the hunger strikers had moved to Tiananmen Square.

were to die there, it would be a curse on Beijing. That belief may explain some of the Chinese government's initial reluctance to use force against the protesters, she says, as well as the ease with which the citizens of Beijing were able to turn back the first troops that came to the city. Later troops, Mason emphasizes, were from other parts of China, from the south and from Mongolia, where there is little sentimental attachment to Beijing.

The belief in a curse could also explain the Chinese government's insistence that no massacre took place in Tiananmen Square itself. Mason says foreign journalists reporting the massacre concurred that there had been machine-gun fire and much bloodshed in the avenues immediately outside the square, but she says the reports of violence in the square itself are unclear. As this article went to press, it appeared that the army might have flushed protesters out of the square only to open fire once the crowd was in the streets.

By Wednesday or Thursday of that week, Mason says it began to dawn on her just how vast were the implications of what she was witnessing. "I had once seen the movie *Ten Days That Shook the World*," she says; "I felt like I was living through that. All of us who were there have a great sense of having participated in history, in something that should have been wonderful, if I can say this without sounding trite: in the overthrowing of various bonds and the search for some sort of freedom – I'm hesitant to call it democracy, but man's constant quest for freedom. . . ."

Up until Thursday, the weather in Beijing had been beautiful, and, Mason says, "it felt like everything was working." But about 3 o'clock that afternoon, the skies blackened and torrents poured down on the crowd still gathered in Tiananmen Square. "It was a monsoon," Mason says. "I've never seen anything like it. There were people all over the square; they were sleeping in ramshackle tents, yet they stayed. That made you wonder."

On Friday, the weather cleared. The crowd, she says, had been thinned out by the troops, and as it grew hotter, the lack of sanitation facilities and garbage removal made conditions in the square more difficult. That night, martial law was de-

clared, and the following morning helicopters began buzzing over the square. Journalists were banned from the streets, but Mason says the CBS crew out in Tiananmen Square Saturday morning was applauded. Shortly after, as CBS sent footage into New York for the Friday night news, which was thirteen hours behind Beijing time, two representatives of the Chinese television authority came to tell them to stop broadcasting. "They came to the control room and talked with Rather," Mason says, "and then we went down and looked at the satellite dish . . . I thought they seemed nice; they were very apologetic." While the "Evening News" team hustled to feed their material to New York, Mason talked with the authorities, stalling for time.

Most Western news reports of the uprising in China describe it as a "pro-democracy" movement. Linda Mason does not. Rather, she speaks of freedom, of a "tremendous surge for freedom," of "man's constant quest for freedom."

"Democracy, she says, "is a convenient word, but it means a lot of different things [to people]: it means freedom of thought; it means economic betterment; it means that there are more opportunities. The students were complaining that you go to the universities and you are assigned an area to work in for the rest of your life. You might be told that you have an aptitude for physics, and then you are assigned to a work unit somewhere in China to do physics for the rest of your life. There didn't seem to be much choice." To these young Chinese, frustrated by the limitations they saw bounding their futures, "Gorbachev stood for freedom," she says, "*glasnost*. They already had *perestroika*; ten years ago Deng had allowed free enterprise. But they didn't have this freedom – freedom to change, to open up." Ultimately, she says, the Chinese have neither "the individual freedoms nor the individual benefits of their economic system. You're told what to study; you're told where to work; then you're paid substandard wages. There is a great deal of discontent."



Back in New York, Mason talks of having witnessed "history, something that should have been wonderful."

The other complaint she heard throughout China was of corruption. "In order to get something, you have to know someone or pay someone," she was told. "This was a universal complaint – it didn't matter whether it was a student or a worker, rich or poor, speaking."

Despite the fact that the movement she witnessed seemed to be largely *for* individual freedoms – for the right to choose one's own future and speak one's own mind – it was not, Mason stresses, a movement of individuals. Unlike Western demonstrations, where leaders seek the lime-light and seem to thrive on preaching to the crowds, the Chinese work together anonymously. "They have a Chinese way," she says. "And the Chinese way is very important." She was struck by the absence of visible student leaders, by the wholeness of the movement.

Similarly, she says, there was no single rallying point; rather the movement seemed to grow subtly, coalescing a general dissatisfaction around Hu Yaobang's death, then a student anniversary celebration in early May, then Gorbachev's visit.

She contrasts the demonstrations with a freedom ride she participated in, in the South during the civil rights movement. "On the freedom ride, there was opposition; there were people who didn't want integration, period. There were always U.S. marshals or state police or somebody to maintain order. And there were all these demonstrators who thought they were doing the work of the Lord, coming to make things right. So there was this tremendous antagonism, and there were always martyrs: Martin Luther King and Rev. Abernathy and various people we could coalesce around. Here, there wasn't that kind of [opposition]. It was entire. There were no individuals as such." In China, she says, the spirits of Martin Luther King and Gandhi were evoked, and after a while one of the students emerged as a leader, appearing in a televised debate with Prime Minister

Li Peng. But that, she says, "was late in the game, and [the student] was hardly a Gandhi. The feeling was different in that for so long there was no opposition: the demonstration just grew and grew and grew."

And it was stopped. Since the massacre, support for the movement that took hold in Tiananmen Square has dried up. While Mason was in China, she says, "the press was never so popular." Eager to get word out to the world beyond, Chinese students and their supporters gladly spoke with foreign journalists before the crackdown. Now, things are different. The Chinese government broadcast pirated footage of an ABC man-on-the-street interview; within an hour the subject was turned in and beaten up. Since then, Mason says, all the networks have disguised the identity of those they interview, but in China people run from cameramen and reporters, hiding their faces.

For now, Mason says, the Chinese government seems intent on regaining control of the country, spreading the "official" story – that the army successfully overthrew a counter-revolution – and fermenting out and publicly executing the movement's leaders. "They're going to restore order," she says, "because they have the power. And how long they can keep it restored, I don't know. These people are in their eighties; they aren't going to live forever. Man has always sought freedom. I don't think that you can still it. I think now there are things for the Chinese students and the discontented workers to unite around – there's a cause that had not been there before. So I think it won't die. It will just build, and who knows how long they can keep it under wraps?"

Ultimately, she says, "they can't put this genie back in the bottle." **B**

Fighting by fax

For Chinese graduate students at Brown,
the massacre touched off an information war

Before the Tiananmen Square massacre, Wei Cai '87 Sc.M. had no doubt that he would return to China two years from now. He expects to finish his doctorate in applied mathematics at Brown this fall; then in the time that his visa allows for "practical training," he plans to teach and do research for a year and a half at the University of North Carolina in Charlotte. Then, until June 4, he planned to return to China. "I have job offers at Beijing University," he says. But he fears that if the current regime is still in power, returning will not be safe for him. Like many Chinese students in this country, he hopes Congress will pass legislation allowing them to remain after they have finished their education.

Since the Chinese government declared martial law May 20, Wei has vigorously and outspokenly protested the actions of his government. He was among those who demonstrated at the Chinese Embassy in Washington, and he helped organize a similar protest at the statehouse in Providence on June 11. He and other Chinese students at Brown have created a non-profit organization, the Chinese Student Democratic Movement Fund, which since June 5 has raised more than \$15,000 to pay medical expenses for those injured and to help the families of those killed in the massacre, as well as to disseminate information about what is really happening in China.

"Power does not come only from the barrels of the guns," says Xiang Quain-Chang. "It comes from the news media also." A third-year doctoral student in mathematics, Xiang stresses the importance of combating the Chinese govern-

ment's efforts to distort the truth about the student movement and the massacre in Beijing. "If they can control everyone's opinion, they will not need guns."

With the use of fax machines loaned by local businesses, Chinese students in the U.S. are sending copies of photographs, newspaper articles, and letters directly to factories and businesses in China. They worry that the government may be intercepting their barrage of information, but they continue to send it, trusting that the word will get through.

"We are not worrying about ourselves; we are safe here," says Jichuan Yang, a graduate student in applied mathematics, who, like Xiang, came to Brown after doing undergraduate work at Beijing University; with Wei, Jichuan founded the fund to help victims of the massacre. "We want to help our friends back in China."

They have not been able to locate one of those friends since the June 4 massacre. This worries them since "he was very active in the student movement, and he was involved with the top student leaders," Xiang says. Another friend in China told them that he had searched the corpses in the hospitals of Beijing, to see if he could find their friend's body; he counted more than 300 bodies in his search, but not their friend's.

"We're now starting to get the names of the victims, and we are sending money to their families," says Wei. "People are going through the hospitals, taking down the names of those who've been killed."

"The Chinese students here feel helpless," Jichuan says, "so desperately despondent. We don't know what to

do." The students are applying for broadcasting licenses in hopes of establishing a radio station in Hawaii or California, from which their broadcasts could be picked up in China. They are eager to talk to Western journalists, to share their perceptions of what is happening in China. They fear the media will lose interest in China, and that the world will forget as atrocities slip by unremarked.

But, despite their worries, they seem hopeful. "Before this," says Xiang, "I thought China was too old to change. After this, I have changed my mind. If the nation has 3,000 young people who are willing to go on hunger strikes, who are willing to sacrifice their own lives for their country, and if so many millions are willing to support them, this nation will never die."

Jichuan and Xiang, at least for now, talk of going home to China to teach when they have finished their degrees, but an entire regime could pass before they must return.

For Wei, the ramifications of his political involvement seem much clearer. He cannot direct-dial his parents, who live in Hunan, and he worries that if he did, he might endanger them: "You do not have to protest to be in danger," he says. "If you have some knowledge of truth, you are in trouble."

And the prospect of having to stay in the United States seems more real, more immediate, more painful. "I want to go back," Wei says. "The hope of China is still on our shoulders. Although I can have lots of things here, I cannot enjoy them. This is not my home. This is not my land." — C.B.H.



Athlete of the Year

Athlete of the Year

The Best

By James Reinbold

Women's soccer and softball coach Phil Pincince carries a photograph album inside his head. The pages hold images of Brown women's soccer and softball, snapshots of his thirteen seasons stopped in action, indelible moments of victory and defeat frozen by memory's magic. Not surprisingly, most of the soccer photos from the last four years feature one player – Theresa Hirschauer '89. If you were watching a slide show in Pincince's living room, he would be saying: "Here is Theresa scoring against St. Mary's [click]; here she is scoring on a breakaway against Harvard [click]; with nine seconds left, Theresa scores the winning goal [click]."

Not too long ago, after a Brown track meet, someone came up to Dan Challener, assistant coach of men's cross country and track, and said, "You know, don't you, that Greg Whiteley ['89] is a twenty-five-year runner?" Challener did not reply but waited for the answer to the riddle. "If you coach for twenty-five years," the observer said, "you get one Greg Whiteley."

Theresa Hirschauer and Greg Whiteley dominated their sports as have no other two athletes in Brown's history. Their accomplishments against Ivy and NCAA (Whiteley is Brown's first NCAA track and field champion) opponents testify that no competition was out of their league. Of Hirschauer, her coach says simply, "She was the

best athlete I've coached in thirteen years." Director of Track Bob Rothenberg '65 says, "In the modern era at Brown, there's been no one like Greg Whiteley."

Playing on a team that won the Ivy League title eight times in the last ten years, Theresa Hirschauer set the single-season scoring record in 1988 (twenty-three), the career-goal record (sixty-two – the previous record was forty), and the Brown and Ivy League records for game-winning goals. Four-time All-Ivy, three-time Brown MVP, she was the 1988 Ivy League MVP, a two-time All-American, two-time Academic All-American, the outstanding female athlete at Brown (the Marjorie Smith Award) twice, the recipient of a 1989 Brown University Distinguished Athlete Award – one of six given by the Brown University Sports Foundation in April, and for the third consecutive year, the *Brown Daily Herald* Athlete of the Year.

Co-captain of the team in her junior and senior years, Hirschauer was recognized for her achievements outside of the Brown and the Ivy League communities. Words Unlimited, a Rhode Island association of sports journalists, voted her female athlete of the year in 1988, and *Soccer America* picked her among their top twenty-two female players in America. She made *Sports Illustrated's* "Faces in the Crowd" page.

Hirschauer also played softball at Brown. A

Theresa Hirschauer and Greg Whiteley dominated their sports as have no other two athletes in Brown history

shortstop, she was MVP in 1988 and won the Golden Glove Award three times. Three-time All-Ivy, she was the first Brown softball player to end a four-year career with a batting average above .300, and she recorded the best defensive and offensive statistics three of her four playing years.

Phil Pincince heard about Hirschauer when she was a sophomore in high school, but NCAA regulations prohibited any contact that early. Instead, he watched the high school All-American lead Turpin High in Cincinnati to a state championship. In her junior year, when contact was permitted, Pincince missed the opportunity to speak with her when she abruptly left the high school All-America banquet in Philadelphia to catch a flight back home. When she was a senior, he finally spoke to her, this time at the All-America banquet in Washington, D.C. Hirschauer had been offered a full scholarship to the University of Central Florida, but Pincince was holding a trump card.

"If you come to Brown," he told her, "you can play not only soccer but softball as well." As Hirschauer recalls, the prospect of playing two sports excited her. "I had never played fast-pitch softball," she says. "In Cincinnati, we only played slow-pitch." After a visit to Brown and watching a softball game and seeing the soccer team play on videotape, she was sold. A postal snafu delayed her application by a month, but in September 1985 she walked through the Van Winkle Gates with the class of 1989.

In an interview on the steps of the John Carter Brown Library a few days before Commencement, Hirschauer recalled one of her first conversations with her new coach. She wanted the same number she wore in high school – number 5. "Phil said, 'No,'" she remembered. "He said, 'I'm going to make you twice as good. I'm going to give you number 10.'"

In her freshman year against arch-rival Connecticut, the right-footed midfielder tied the score with a left-footed, thirty-five-foot kick. Pincince recalls, "I told her, 'O.K., you're one-for-one.'" In overtime, Hirschauer took three more shots, made one, and Brown won, 2-1.

After that game, Pincince re-evaluated Hirschauer's offensive role. She is not simply a midfielder, he thought; she is a striker. In her sophomore year, Pincince built a new system around her: a posting striker with a sweeper. "She wasn't fast," Pincince says. "But she wasn't slow either. All we had to do was get the ball to her. She was good one-on-one, and she headed the ball well, too."

With Hirschauer, Pincince's tactic was summarized by his paraphrase of Tennyson's lines from *In Memoriam*. He told her, "It's better to have shot and missed, than never to have shot at all." And shoot she did. After three seasons, she was only

one goal shy of the Brown all-time scoring record of forty set by Debbie Ching '83 from 1979 to 1982. In the first game of the 1988 season, Hirschauer scored four times against Providence College and became Brown's scoring leader. She went on to score twenty-three goals in her senior season – a new Brown record – and finished her career with sixty-two goals.

"Anyone can score when the score is 10-0," Pincince points out. "Hirschauer epitomized the word 'pressure.' Over and over again, she demonstrated flair under pressure." Pincince pages through his mental photograph album and begins reciting examples of Hirschauer's clutch play. Against Cornell this year, Brown was down, 1-0. (In the past six years, Cornell is the only Ivy team to have beaten Brown, a 1-0 win in 1987.) With nine minutes remaining, Hirschauer, injured, came off the bench and scored. Then, with two minutes left in the game, she scored again, giving Brown a 2-1 victory. Against St. Mary's and Colorado College, her goals forced the games into overtime.

Indeed, her twenty-three-goal output in her senior year represented just under two-thirds of the team's thirty-nine-goal total. "I always wanted the ball in tight situations," Hirschauer said. "I always wanted it to be on my shoulders. I wanted to win it or lose it myself." That, they say, is what makes the great ones great: wanting the ball in the pressure situation when the game is on the line; controlling the outcome of the game, win or lose.

That was pressure Hirschauer could deal with. In fact, she demonstrated time after time, in game after game, that she thrived on it. But there was pressure she did not thrive on. "I think it got to be a little too much being co-captain of the soccer team and the softball team for two years." Ironically, she was better able to deal with on-the-field pressure than she was with the pressure of being team captain, of being accountable for the team's success or failure. "When the team won," she says, "people's attitude was that the school had won. But when you lost, the school didn't lose, you lost. That was hard to deal with."

Brown won the Ivy League championship in each of Hirschauer's four years, but the team was never able to get by the first round in post-season ECAC or NCAA tournament play. This year, the Bears were denied an NCAA play-off spot; they finished the season ranked thirteenth in the nation, with the top twelve teams going to the tournament. The twelfth, and final, team selected was St. Mary's College, California, to whom they lost, 2-1, in Colorado.

One of Pincince's goals is to win an NCAA championship. His team would be the only non-scholarship school to do so. Now that Hirschauer is gone, he will have to test a new formula for that elusive championship.

It may be that another of Pincince's images of Hirschauer, this one in a softball uniform, best answers the question, What made her so good? It

shows Hirschauer, the shortstop, diving to get a ball that is clearly out of her reach. "That was her," Pincince says. "She never gave up. She never quit. In the eighty-ninth minute of the game, you have to play from the heart. That is what she did."

Such hard, competitive play resulted in numerous injuries, from head – nose broken twice – to knees and ankles. A bruised kidney sent her to the emergency ward in Colorado. "I've never seen a player take so much physical abuse," Pincince says.

The risk-all style of play, the striker with the ball in the closing seconds led to an interesting lesson for Hirschauer this spring. The softball team had as much talent, if not more, than any previous team, but, because of injuries, the team had a very disappointing year. Both pitchers, Nikki Pliner '91 and Lisa Gawlak '89, suffered arm injuries. "Imagine the Boston Red Sox without Roger Clemens," Pincince says. For Hirschauer, the frustration was intense and personal. "In soccer, she had been able to play a major role in the outcome of things," Pincince observes. "Now, she had no control. Plus, Lisa was her roommate." So Hirschauer – the golden glove, two-time MVP, career .300 hitter, and offensive and defensive statistic leader – had to accept defeat. It was a hard lesson. "But you know," she says, "I had the best time playing softball this year. It was fun. There was no pressure."

In June, the soccer team went off on a fifteen-day tour of Europe, playing five games in Iceland, Germany, Sweden, and Norway. Those were the last soccer games Hirschauer played for Brown. And, speaking before the trip and a few days before Commencement, Hirschauer said that she felt no regret calling an end to her career. She was looking forward, she said, to returning to Cincinnati in the summer and working with children in a city-sponsored playground program. In September, she will teach mathematics and be assistant soccer coach at Turpin High School, where her soccer number has been retired.

Brown women's soccer has a void to fill, as Pincince knows all too well. But he is philosophical about Hirschauer's departure: "She has no more to give to Brown and no more to get from Brown."

While Hirschauer was dazzling opponents inside the white lines of soccer and baseball fields, Greg Whiteley was running into the record books on cross-country courses and on 400-meter tracks, indoor and out. A freshman with enormous potential when he came to Brown, Whiteley still surprised all who watched him with his tireless training, dedication, and his rapid improvement.

He leaves his college career behind with his name in the Brown, Ivy League, Heptagonal, IC4A, and NCAA record books in distances from

1,500 to 10,000 meters and cross country as well. As Whiteley's coach for the past four years, Dan Challener says, "To dominate in such a range is unheard of. He didn't lose to an Ivy League runner after his freshman year. He was out of our league."

Challener recalls Whiteley as a freshman. "You could see what a high caliber of athlete he was, but he had no endurance." But three things soon became obvious: he trained hard, he learned from his mistakes, and he left no challenge unaccepted. After coaching him for four years, Challener adds, "In the technical aspects of running, he has savvy. He is a genius, absolutely brilliant."

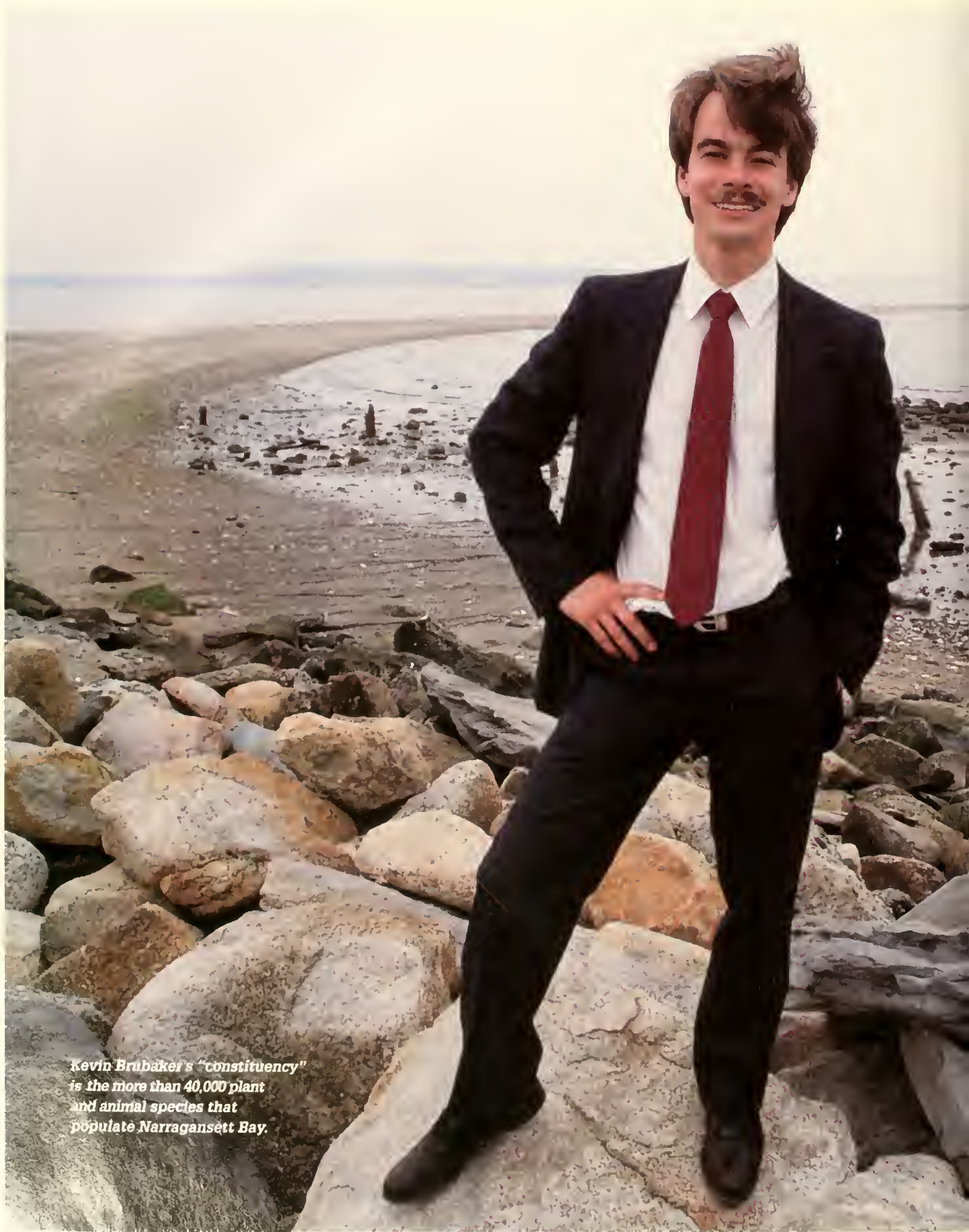
But for all his individual successes, Whiteley was always cognizant of his responsibilities to the team. He was captain of the 1988 cross-country team. Says Bob Rothenberg, "I always expected Greg to run well for Brown, in Heptagonal meets and in Ivy League competition. He was always a part of the program and always honored his team responsibility."

While leading the team, Whiteley was also excelling individually: winning races, setting new marks, and pushing himself on to new territory. At the Heptagonals at Columbia this past May, he won the 5,000 and 10,000 meters in record time. It was the first time in the fifty-five-year history of the Heps that one runner had won both those events. His victories helped Brown to its best-ever Heptagonal finish – a third-place tie with Navy behind Princeton and Dartmouth. At the Heptagonals the previous February, he set a new record in the indoor mile and a Cornell track record in the 3,000 meters in winning those events. In addition, he ran the anchor leg on the distance relay team and was named outstanding runner of the meet.

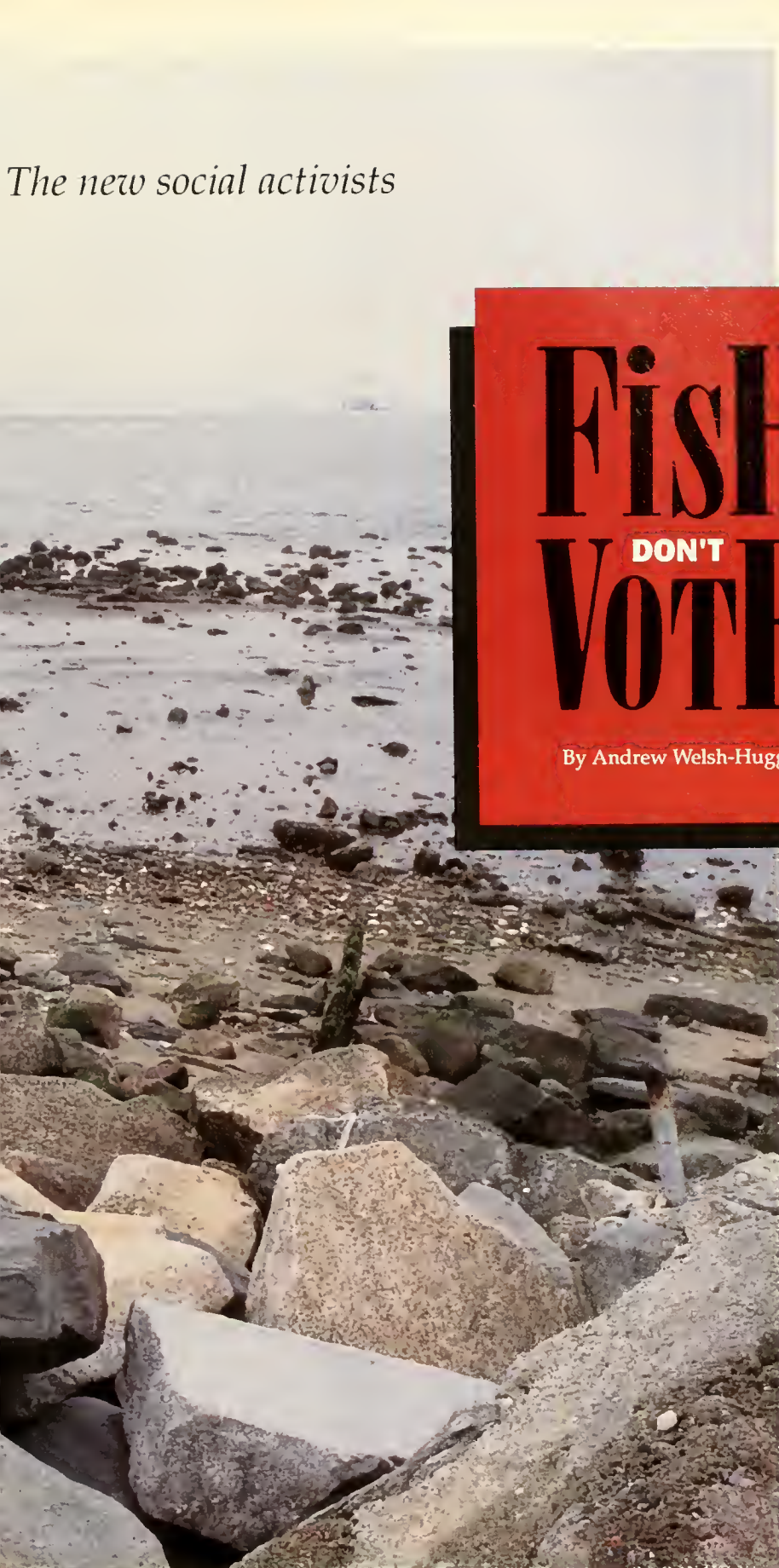
It is appropriate, perhaps, that Whiteley does not allow himself to glory in a victory or a record-setting performance. He is always looking ahead to the next challenge, the next race. "My goals keep changing," he says. "I'm always one step ahead after a victory."

Goals may keep changing as Whiteley continues to up the ante of competition, but there was one goal he had in mind since he came to Brown. "My goal was to win a national championship," he says. In March, Whiteley realized that goal. At the NCAA championships in Indianapolis he became Brown's first NCAA champion when he won the 3,000 meters. That championship was added to an already-lengthy list that includes five times All-American, Heptagonal cross-country champion in 1988, and six Heptagonal titles. In 1988, Whiteley became the first Brown runner in thirty years to win the IC4A cross-country championship. Also in 1988, Whiteley's *anno mirabilis*, he ran the fastest 5,000 meters by a college student (13:37.53) at the U.S. Olympic Trials. In June of this year, he finished third in the 5,000 meters at the NCAA championships in Provo, Utah, his last meet as a collegiate runner.

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Kevin Brubaker's "constituency" is the more than 40,000 plant and animal species that populate Narragansett Bay.



The new social activists

FISH DON'T VOTE

By Andrew Welsh-Huggins

Which is more important – working in a soup kitchen, or asking why soup kitchens exist? Is charity the answer, or is change?

As concerns deepen about the government's ability to assist Americans below the poverty line – the homeless, the poor, the mentally ill – and the debate over mandatory or voluntary national service heats up, the role of social activists has been pushed to new levels.

"New Activists" is one name given to the growing numbers of young people who combine the altruism of the sixties with the pragmatism of the seventies in order to work both with and against the status quo. They are people, says Susan Stroud, director of Brown's Center for Public Service, who have bridged the gap between preaching politics with no grounding in reality, and volunteering without considering the social and political context of their service. "Neither extreme is useful," says Stroud.

Student strikes, walkouts, and shut-downs are uncommon in the eighties. But recent years nevertheless have been active ones for Brown students interested in effecting social change. "We complain about a lack of diversity at Brown," says Claudia Yellin '87, director of Brown's Resource Center and a member of the Rhode Island Coalition to Preserve Choice. "But we're fortunate to be in an environment where diversity is actively questioned."

Those questions have led many recent graduates to choose activism as a career – sometimes initially, sometimes for life – and more than a few of these have stayed in Rhode Island. In 1985, the *BAM* profiled Jim Tull '78, director of Amos House, a soup kitchen and shelter for the homeless in South Providence. He has been joined by a number of younger alumni who chose to remain in Rhode Island to work for social change.

As interviews with five alumni reveal, the issues may have changed with the decades, but the concern for making things better – a concern often nurtured during the undergraduate years – has not.

Photographs by John Forasté

Fish don't vote," says Kevin Brubaker '85, and that's part of the problem. As water quality coordinator for the Rhode Island environmental group, Save the Bay, he is trying to build a human constituency that can speak for the more than 40,000 plant and animal species that make Narragansett Bay one of the world's most ecologically diverse areas. And while Brubaker believes that ultimately the aesthetic value of nature moves people to save it, he knows it doesn't hurt to point out that the Bay pumps more than \$1 billion into the Rhode Island economy each year in

the form of tourism, entertainment, and food.

"A thorn in the side of the State House" is how Brubaker describes Save the Bay's role. When he's not writing policy papers on environmental issues relating to the Bay, he pressures politicians and business leaders "to do the right thing, environmentally," and gives "fire and brimstone" speeches to a variety of organizations.

"I have to make people think about things they don't want to," he says. "Take sewage treatment plants – traditionally they've been out of sight, out of mind. I have to convince Mr. Mayor that not only should the sewage treatment plant be the most important thing on his mind, but we're going to judge his term as mayor on that."



Brubaker says that the opportunity at Brown to link his interest in the outdoors with several academic interests – ethics, political science, and biochemistry – was instrumental in his becoming an environmentalist. It's a background he finds helpful today for his dual role as activist and policy-maker. His work often comes down to reminding people – loudly – of the facts. The 1972 Clean Water Act is an example: if it were enforced, Brubaker says, the Bay would be fine. "So when I push an institution to make changes, I'm usually just asking that they follow the law."

Rhode Island, which was the first state in the country to legislate mandatory trash recycling, is often viewed as a model for national environmental policy. Though Brubaker is reluctant to place himself or Save the Bay directly in the center of the environmentalist spectrum – ultra-activist Greenpeace on one side, "establishment" Audubon Society on the other – it's clear that one reason for his organization's continued effectiveness is its ability to don a variety of hats. "We work with business leaders," says Brubaker, "and we sue business leaders. We recognize it's going to take different attitudes to accomplish the same goal."

For a woman whose three trips to Nicaragua have left her convinced that most of that country's problems were caused by U.S. government policy, Pam Kane '86 offers some less-than-revolutionary thoughts about activism's role in society.

In between organizing a conference on the problems of undocumented aliens and fielding phone calls in fluent Spanish, Kane says that in her opinion, the measure of a good activist is how close she is to "normal, everyday people" who are not necessarily political. "Being progressive means you respect what people believe, even as you encourage them to consider an alternative viewpoint," she says.

As coordinator of legal education outreach at the International Institute of Rhode Island, a member of the Rhode Island Immigration Reform Steering Committee, an active participant in Providence's Niquinohomo Sister City Project, and a part-time teacher of Spanish, Kane said she feels her various interests come together over the question of people's rights. "I'm here to let people know what services they're eligible for, things which the law provides as well as basic human rights that might





Pam Kane (left) works with Central and South Americans in the Providence area; Mark Toney (below) heads a South Providence community organization that worked with the city to renovate the Taylor Street Tot Lot (the park behind him).

Mark Toney '82 doesn't believe in wasting time. This is a man who started a full-time job the day after graduation. A man who, when he had a meeting scheduled with the governor of Rhode Island, refused to discuss anything with aides who were politely stalling because the governor was late. Who says, "I don't do symbolic actions anymore. If I'm going to take part in a protest, it's because I expect somebody to start changing things the next day."

Toney is head of Direct Action for Rights and Equality (DARE), a community organizing group in South Providence. In the January issue of *Mother Jones* magazine, Toney and nine other activists from across the country were

recognized for their service. The article's title says a lot about Toney, a tireless worker for causes he believes in: "Ten New Heroes, Just When You Need Them Most."

The Vallejo, California, native came East in the fall of 1978 to attend Brown. He carried a full course load – his major was political science – worked two campus jobs, and helped found *The Rake*, an alternative student newspaper. In 1981, Toney was an organizer of the "Jabberwocky Thirteen" protest against guest speaker and then-CIA director William Casey.

Having decided to stay in Providence after graduation, Toney first took a job with the Workers Association to Guarantee Employment (WAGE), which

not be codified in Rhode Island law," she says.

In this regard, Kane says she thinks her most important role is as a facilitator for the many Central and South Americans she comes in contact with – whether at work, at a party, or just dropping by her house – in organizing themselves better.

Kane graduated from Brown after taking a two-year leave of absence, during which she twice traveled to Nicaragua. One of several students disciplined in the spring of 1985 for attempting to make a citizen's arrest of CIA recruiters, Kane says her participation arose out of a deep concern for Central America. Visiting and lobbying for this region has been crucial in forming her ideas about activism.

"If I had just gone down to Nicaragua and sweated like a pig building the [health] clinic," Kane says, "that wouldn't have been enough. Being there helped remind me about problems here." In addition, Kane says, such projects emphasize how important goals are when one is working for societal reform. "It helps to remind you that you're not going to change the world in twenty-five years," she says, "even if that's really what you want to do."



is no longer in existence. Toney says he founded DARE in 1986 because "it was clear that with WAGE gone we still needed an organization that would benefit low-income people."

Since then, DARE has helped minority and low-income families improve neighborhoods, press for city services, and lobby for better schools. DARE practices what Toney calls "traditional organizing," such as door-to-door canvassing, and he insists that each issue be thoroughly researched. On one project, for example, DARE was able to persuade a reluctant city official to clean up an abandoned lot after they discovered the name on the deed: City of Providence.

The achievements of which Toney is proudest characterize DARE's goals:

getting the city to renovate the Taylor Street Tot Lot, a South Providence park; and helping to coordinate the Percentage of Income Plan (PIP), a proposal that would mean lower gas and electricity bills for families receiving federal heating assistance.

One reason he works so hard for his clients, Toney says, is that for most of them, DARE is the end of the road. "If we can't get their gas and lights turned back on, no one can." By asking those DARE helps to join the organization – including paying dues – Toney hopes to foster an awareness about the power of working together. "The best thing about DARE," he says, "is that we show people that they *can* be part of changing things. We help empower them, and that's what it's all about."

three-and-a-half acres of community gardens worked by more than 150 people each summer.

According to Schimberg, the development of the Land Trust's various components over the years has been as haphazard as it has been intentional. After buying the twenty-four-room house by arrangement with SWAP (Stop Wasting Abandoned Properties), Schimberg decided it was important to become involved with the neighborhood, which is in the heart of South Providence. "We wanted to do more than represent the first wave of gentrification," she says.

At the same time, hundreds of Southeast Asian refugees were pouring into Providence, nearly all of them coming from a background of subsistence farming. The chance to combine issues of alternative land use with the cultural traditions of these new immigrants was the catalyst for the Land Trust's diversification.

These days the Land Trust is a busy place year-round. Grants from the city, the state, and various foundations have enabled Schimberg to hire a staff, including education coordinator Anneta Argyes '87 and community garden coordinator Jacob Olander '87. The organization's work encompasses many areas, including the community gardens, an education program in Providence public schools, a horticultural training program at the Rhode Island Training School for adolescents in Cranston, and a research project on the feasibility of establishing a municipal compost center.

The Land Trust also grows organic produce that is purchased by upscale local restaurants such as the Bluepoint Oyster Bar and In Prov. "I keep wondering why I stay at it," says Schimberg, contemplating the never-ending workload. "But it's easy to get involved in a few acres of earth."

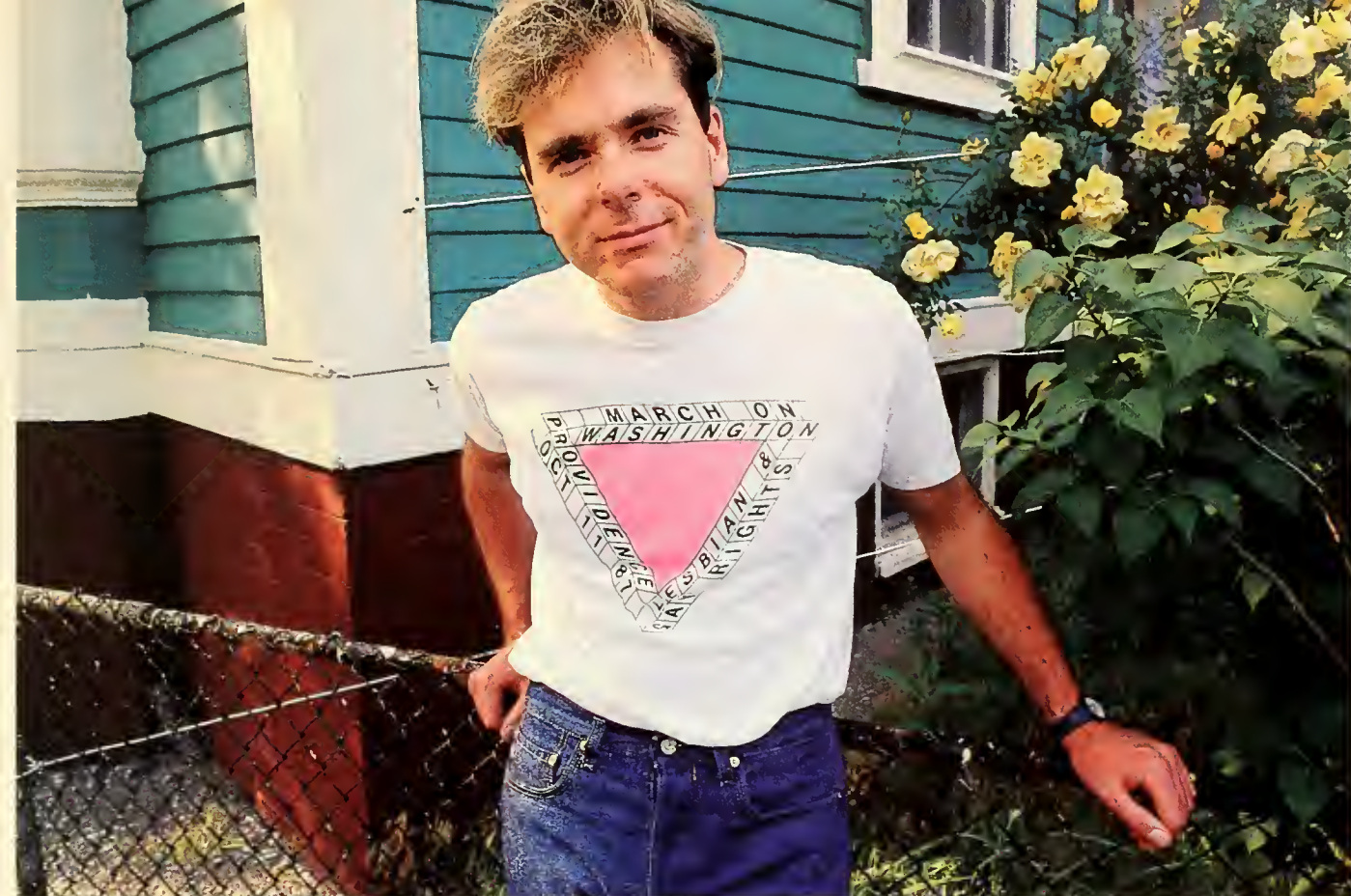
Since earning a Harvard master's degree in education in 1987, Schimberg also has become more involved with land-use policy. In 1987 she began working with the State Land Use Commission, which helps towns develop comprehensive plans for future growth.

On the streets around Schimberg's City Farm, construction is booming; new houses are everywhere. In Schimberg's opinion, the quality of life is dependent on having open spaces. "Yet of course people need houses," she says. "I'd like to think we have enough resources for both."



Debbie Schimberg's Community Land Trust transformed twelve city lots into urban farms.

Having a farm in the inner city is hard," says Debbie Schimberg '80, director of the Southside Community Land Trust. Especially, she might have added, if all you started out with was an abandoned house purchased for \$1,000 and a degree in comparative literature. Mountains have been moved with less, however, and since June 1980, when she and two partners decided to make a go of urban farming, Schimberg has helped transform twelve city lots into



Charles Alsdorf works for the Rhode Island Community Food Bank and is active in gay rights movements.

Four years ago, some eighty people participated in Rhode Island's annual gay pride march. The event was "quaint," says Charles Alsdorf '83, "but it was too small to be effective."

In 1988, more than 1,000 attended, including a handful of local politicians marching to show their support. As an organizer of the event, Alsdorf won't take credit for the larger turnout – he credits the AIDS epidemic with pulling together the gay community – but there is no questioning his role as one of the state's leading gay activists.

Although Alsdorf attended LGSA (Lesbian and Gay Students' Association) meetings regularly as an undergraduate, he found Brown – like many universities – to be a difficult place to be gay. On the other hand, because of the insulated nature of the campus, it was also a good place to organize. For example, Alsdorf says it was relatively easy to wear buttons decorated with pink triangles on Thayer Street. (Used in Nazi Germany to designate homosexuals, the triangles are now a symbol of gay rights.) Wearing one to a mainstream

job downtown is something else, and the difference has given him a perspective on how far the gay pride movement still has to go.

After graduation, Alsdorf stayed in Providence to run a food program for senior citizens. When the program's funding ran out, he went to work for the Rhode Island Community Food Bank, where he's been for the past five years. "Politically," Alsdorf says, "I lean more toward social change than social service. But I also recognize that people are hungry *now*. And I find the atmosphere of social services very rewarding."

In addition to his work with the gay pride march, Alsdorf is a contributor to *Options*, Rhode Island's gay and lesbian newspaper, and an active member in the New Alliance Party (he was the party's state coordinator for the 1988 elections). One of the things that attracts him to the New Alliance Party, he says, is its commitment to minority viewpoints, including those of gays.

Alsdorf is starting to think about this year's march, which has special historical significance. The summer of 1989

marks the twentieth anniversary of the gay liberation movement, which supporters date from a 1969 riot between gays and police outside the Stonewall, a gay bar in Greenwich Village. To many gays, it's an event as significant as the day Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a Birmingham bus. But Alsdorf worries that the theme of this year's Rhode Island march, Stonewall 20, may remain a mystery both in and out of gay circles.

"Unfortunately, a lot of gays don't know their own history," he says. "Roots have been lost. That's why one of my goals is organizing the gay community. As we unite, people will begin to see how much we have to offer to society." **B**

Andrew Welsh-Huggins '88 A.M. is a freelance writer in Providence.



Procession scenes: Elizabeth Jefferson Winsor '24 was a marshal for the 65th reunion class; members of the class of 1965 hold the banner they carried in the procession; Stanley Mason '19 is applauded by seniors as he passes between them.



JOHN FORASTE



JOHN FORASTE

The Classes

By James Reinbold

24

Earle V. Johnson married Lucille Schmidt on Oct. 28. Earle's wife of fifty-five years died in February 1986, and Lucille lost her husband of forty-seven years in 1986 as well. "Lucille and her husband had been friends of my wife and mine for many years, and both of us wanted companionship, which we now have," Earle writes. They live in Naples, Fla.

29

Jesse Gold Ossen moved to a "beautiful" retirement development, The Arbors, in Manchester, Conn., last November. She has four grandchildren. Her grandson is a podiatrist in New Haven, one granddaughter is a student at the University of Connecticut, another is a senior at Berkshire School in Sheffield, Mass., and a third is a junior at Loomis-Chaffee School in Windsor, Conn. "And I am a great-grandmother with a 6-month-old great-grandson," she adds.

31

The class officers met at the Faculty Club on April 7 to plan the 58th mini-reunion held during Commencement Weekend.

Gene Gerry reported on the program for a widow/widowers auxiliary. It was decided to seek a consensus of the class in the annual letter to the membership this summer.

The acceptance by **Joseph Galkin** as head class agent and by **Eleanor McAndrews Retallick** as associate class agent was greeted enthusiastically by the officers.

It was voted to solicit class dues of \$15 for the three-year period in preparation for the funding for our 60th reunion to be held in 1991. The request will be made in the annual letter to the class this summer. — *James W. Hindley*

34

York A. King, Jr. (see **Caroline King Hall** '60).

John M. Sayward, a chemist retired since 1980, writes that his concerns are with the environment, conservation, and world relations. He has woodlots managed for timber production and serves on the local conservation commission and recycling committee. He lives in Randolph, Vt.

W. Selden Steiger, president of the Mercedes Benz Club, South Florida, received the Officer of the Year Award for having enrolled

more members in the Mercedes Benz Club of America than anyone in the club's history. He and his wife, Clara Louise, enjoyed "the inaugural program at Brown but found the early April Providence snow squalls and high wind factor a chilling experience in contrast to Miami's 40-degrees-warmer weather." They live in Coconut Grove, Fla.

Mary Ettling Summer enjoyed a trip to Russia with Brown alumni in September. On her return, she stopped off in England to visit her son, Bob, who is an assistant treasurer at Chase Manhattan Bank. Her daughter, Penny Wilkinson, is selling commercial real estate in Cincinnati, and her other daughter, Linda Stahl, is doing volunteer work in Cincinnati high schools. Mary lives in Huntington, W. Va.

35

Alfred E. Kessler, Salt Lake City, and three colleagues toured Australia and New Zealand for six weeks in February and March.

37

Erika Schnurmann was elected president of the Lincoln Park, N.J., public library board of trustees in January. Beginning her fourth year on the board, she notes that "it is one of the most satisfying things that ever happened to me. After forty years as a professional library administrator, in the employ of a library board, it is a pleasure during my retirement to be on the other side of the fence, and a pleasure, also, to give back in experience and leadership to the library what was given to me in years past." Erika lives in Lincoln Park.

38

Kay Phelps Bancroft spent January and February in Hawaii. Her eighteenth-floor condo overlooked Waikiki Beach and Diamond Head. On the way home, Kay visited her son, Ted '67, in San Francisco. She lives in Milford, N.H.

James B. McGuire (see **Breffni McGuire Kress** '76).

Art Newell, Newport, R.I., also known as "Captain Tick Tock," is looking for someone to take over his thriving antique clock repair business. Although there is an abundance of work, he and Oddy have taken time out to

travel. In November, they visited family in England and then went on to Turkey, where Art discovered he remembered some of the language he had learned in the summer of 1938 when he was there as an archaeological assistant.

39

Norman T. Woodberry was the 1988 recipient of the Citizen of the Year Award given by the city of Stamford, Conn. The dinner, which was held in April, was attended by 400 people. Active in many organizations, Norm received the Community Leader of the Year Award in 1984 and the Lower Fairfield County Council of Churches and Synagogues' 50th Anniversary Award for interfaith dialogue and community service.

40

Phyllis Riley Murray sent all but one of the items in this month's report:

A luncheon meeting was held on April 27 at the Faculty Club to discuss plans for the 50th reunion in 1990. **Anne Keenan McCaffrey** chaired the meeting, and **Jean Bruce Cummings**, chair of merged activities, brought news of classmates. **Margaret Butterfield Hyde**, **Irma Leviss Perlman**, **Evelyn Jacobs Reisman**, **Priscilla Phillips Smith**, **Ruth Mann Sumberg**, and **Penelope Hartland-Thunberg** sent regrets, but are happy plans are progressing for the 50th and hope to be there to celebrate.

Harold D. Buck retired as vice president for institutional advancement for the California College of Arts and Crafts, in Oakland. His varied career also included serving as a Unitarian Universalist minister in the East and the Midwest, and guiding denominational fund-raising in the western U.S. and Canada. He is enjoying "active retirement" as a volunteer advisor to non-profit groups and traveling extensively. He will be pleased to hear from friends at 365 Warwick Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94611.

Jean Bruce Cummings and her husband, **Stanley**, left on Jan. 26 for a camel safari in the Sahara Desert in Algeria. They also went on their second Earthwatch Expedition. Jean writes: "This one was to study lizards and booby-birds on the tiny guano-covered rock-pile of an island in the Sea of Cortez — San Pedro Matir. No fresh water, no trees, just thousands of Cordon cacti and birds. What a fas-

cinating experience. After a busy day of carefully threading our way between booby-bird nests, gently coaxing them to their feet to let us count eggs and chicks, watching hundreds of them bullet into the sea together after a school of fish, flocks of pelicans skimming the water so closely that their wing tips seemed to touch it, barnacle-encrusted gray whales and fin backs cruising and spouting below our cliff, and unbelievably beautiful sunsets, we would retire, tired enough to sleep in spite of our tent flapping in the wind, sea lions barking, and assorted birds squawking. Later we spent some time in Italy, again with the 10th Mountain Division alumni, who return every few years for recollections. We flew to Rome, bussed down to Sorrento, and then up to Florence and Venice. From there we went up into the mountain towns in the Appenines, where the 10th Mountain Division action took place. The natives well remembered being rescued from the hated Tedeschi and regaled us with parades, feasts, dances, monument unveiling, and speeches in each town we visited. Both of us, for the tenth time, participated in the once-every-four-years Hospital Follies. At our age, no Charleston or jitterbug, just an old smoothy waltz. Although Stan, in a do-or-die frenzy, did manage to hoist me into his arms and twirl around twice before we 1-2--3-ed into the wings." Jean and Stan live in Greenfield, Mass., where they are both involved in community service. Stan claims he is still trying to cut down on his law practice.

Gladys Chernack Kapstein was recently honored at the Rhode Island State House as the first woman agent for a professional athlete. The ceremony recognized women in their role as "firsts." Gladys lives in Providence.

Lib Ibell Medbury and her husband, **Sawyer**, traveled 18,000 miles around the U.S. and Canada in their motor home two years ago. This past year, Sawyer again went with his son and two grandchildren to tour the interior of Alaska. Lib stayed home to take charge of her bookstore. "We are fairly healthy and feel we have the best of two worlds, dividing our time between Maine and Homestead, Fla. We are hoping to attend our 50th."

Phyllis Riley Murray, Bristol, R.I., received a citation from the Rhode Island House of Representatives in recognition of her "innumerable hours of dedicated service to abused and neglected children through the Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA)" at the 10th anniversary ceremonies on Jan. 29. Phyllis, who is serving as a member of the advisory council for children and families, was first appointed to fill an unexpired term. Governor Edward DiPrete then reappointed her for a term expiring in December 1990.

Lydia Briggs Smith writes: "I am enjoying summer weather here in Pensacola, Fla., but frankly I'm ready for some sweater weather. I keep busy, playing bridge, traveling, giving book reviews, and having loads of fun driving my little firebird instead of the usual Florida limo. I had never owned a cute

car, so Irvin gave me one for my 70th birthday."

41

Ruth Harris Wolf, Celeste Griffin, Sophie Schaffer Blistein, Nancy Maher Galligan, Irene Lally, Electra Fogliano Gallagher, and Grace Hundt Viall met for lunch at the Faculty Club twice during the academic year with the 1941 Scholarship recipient, **Carole Mah '92**, of Fort Collins, Colo. - *Grace Hundt Viall*

43

Marion Jagolinzer Goldsmith and her husband returned from a "very exciting tour" of the Soviet Union last August. Marion has opened a new real estate firm, Jacob Hill Realty, and writes, "It is an adventure to be enjoying a new career at this stage, and with my Massachusetts and Rhode Island broker's licenses, I'm off to a good start. My children say I don't retire, I just recycle myself. Our 45th class reunion last May was a joyous experience and ended my five-year term as class president on a high note. We look forward now to the 50th." Marion lives in Seekonk, Mass.

44

Donald Parker, Indianapolis, continues to operate a consulting and machinery sales business, but "at a reduced pace the past year or so. I can't say that I miss the long overseas air travel all that much, but it has been fun to see the world. Unfortunately, I wasn't able to attend the 45th. For about twenty years, we have hosted out-of-town friends here for the Indy 500 race weekend, which occurs at the time of the reunion."

Leonard S. Rogers and his wife, **Barbara Orkin Rogers**, expected to attend the reunion. Their daughter, **Jane Rogers Black '69**, is celebrating her 20th reunion, "so it is a big celebration for us." Leonard writes that he is semi-retired, working half-time in the office and half-time at home. "I find that a good way to disengage." Leonard and Barbara live in Belvedere, Calif.

46

The Rev. **Donald G. Lester** has returned to the pastorate after thirteen years as an executive for the Detroit Presbytery. "An unusual farewell gift made it possible for me to be guest conductor of the Harrisburg Symphony at a pops concert. In 1984, my presbytery endorsed me as a candidate for moderator of the newly reunited Presbyterian Church. I came in second. I am now rebuilding a historic downtown church in Harrisburg, Pa. I may never retire. There are too many things yet to do."

Joseph J. Vasta, North Wales, Pa., writes that he is enjoying semi-retirement

47

Rena Benson Burstein (see **Joanna Burstein Mitro '71**).

John W. Mayhew (see **Nancy J. Chalal '73**).

48

Shirley Walling Mayhew (see **Nancy J. Chalal '73**).

49

Mary Foxall Day, Pacific Palisades, Calif., is senior librarian in the children's literature department of the Los Angeles Public Library central branch, which reopened in May three years after a devastating fire.

Anne Boyce Mackie, Andover, Mass., writes that she is looking forward to early retirement in July.

At the national conference of the Church and Synagogue Library Association in Oberlin, Ohio, in June 1988, **Ruth Anderson Turney** received the annual award for outstanding contribution to congregational libraries. With the help of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut, she founded the Connecticut chapter of CSLA and will be the exhibits chair for the 1989 national conference to be held at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn., in July. Ruth is a support group leader for the National Alopecia Areata Foundation in Fairfield County, Conn. She lives in Bethel, Conn.

50

Joseph W. Adams, Niceville, Fla., had open heart surgery (six bypasses) on Oct. 10. "It was a piece of cake," he writes. "I played golf in a month. I feel like a kid again. The only problem was that the surgeon was from Dartmouth. I'm still working; still going to graduate school."

LeRoy F. Anderson says that the welcome mat is out for all Brunonians at Anderson Acres, lodging and breakfast, Cummaquid, Maine. He and his wife, Claire, will continue to maintain an apartment in Gardner, Mass., until Roy retires from Safety Fund Bank in 1993.

Larry Levenson retired from the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley with emeritus status and moved to Minnesota to be close to his children and grandchildren. He writes that he may do some part-time teaching or consulting after he adjusts to his new environment.

Hardy Payor (see **Robert D. Hewins '51**).

51

Robert D. Hewins took early retirement in December 1987 from J.P. Morgan's Bermuda subsidiary. After a one-year consulting assignment for a Bermuda bank in Luxembourg, he is now settled in Clearwater, Fla., near Sigma Chi fraternity brothers **Hardy Payor '50** and **William Perez**.

Gabriel Kojoian, professor of physics and astronomy at the University of Wisconsin,

Eau Claire, has received a grant from Cray Research to help support research into non-linear optical phenomena. He will spend his 1989-90 sabbatical as a visiting scholar in Tucson at the University of Arizona's optical sciences center, where some forty-five scientists are involved in optical science research. An internationally known scientist, he joined UW-Eau Claire in 1976.

Mordecai Rosenfeld's book, *The Lament of the Single Practitioner, Essays on the Law*, with a forward by Louis Auchincloss, published by the University of Georgia Press, has been favorably reviewed or mentioned in several newspapers and journals, including *The Times Literary Supplement* (London), the *Bend* (Oregon) *Bulletin*, the *ABA Journal*, the *Journal of the Delaware State Bar Association*, the *Wilmington News Journal*, *Trial*, and *New York Newsday*. An attorney in New York City, Mordecai was the guest speaker at the Law Day Luncheon sponsored by the Delaware State Bar Association on April 28. His topic was "Access to Justice."

52
After a second tour as executive assistant to the chairman of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, **Dwight Ambach** has retired from the Foreign Service. He is working part-time as a consultant to the Department of State, enjoying more time for local politics and planning a retirement home in Tidewater, Va., with his wife, Betsy.

53
Lincoln Ekstrom, Princeton, N.J., is senior staff scientist with Aguilar Associates, an environmental services and consulting company in Morganville, N.J.
Dr. Walfred S. Saari (see **Claudia S. Saari** '84).

54
Barbara Patton Sciarra, Winnetka, Ill., writes that her husband, John, is chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Northwestern University. Daughter Vanessa (Yale '84, '88 J.D.) is a law clerk in Montgomery, Ala.; son John (Columbia '86) is a second-year medical student at Northwestern; and Leonard (Colby '88) is a first-year architecture student at the Graduate School of Design at Harvard.

Carol Kilbourne Wagner received a service award from the New Jersey Department of Higher Education in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the equal-opportunity-fund program. "There were only five given to faculty in the state and none other from the Rutgers, New Brunswick campus. I was thrilled." Carol, who teaches chemistry at Rutgers, lives in New Brunswick.

Roger Wilks, formerly vice president of marketing at La Touraine Coffee Company, Inc., has been named manager of the Food-service Division of Bertolli USA, the nation's largest marketer of Italian olive oil. The division serves the restaurant industry. Roger has

also held management positions at Standard Brands/Nabisco and Wechsler Coffee Corporation, among others. He works at Bertolli's U.S. headquarters in Secaucus, N.J.

55
Gordon E. Perry, Westport, Conn., has been promoted to vice chairman of insurance operations for MONY Financial Services in New York City. He was formerly executive vice president in charge of MONY's group and pension operations in Purchase, N.Y. He will continue as a member of the board of trustees.

Michael J. Drabb, Chatham, N.J., has been promoted to executive vice president of the investment management sector of MONY Financial Services. He had been president of MONY capital management.

56
Barry Blank, **J. Caleb Boggs**, **William D. Pringle**, **Richard Sackett**, and **John J. Hines** had a mini-DKE convention in Washington, D.C., to celebrate "the inauguration of two members of the same fraternity who were recently elected to high national office. Barry is the vice chairman and chief operating officer of Metropolitan Bank in Washington. Caleb, who resides in Wilmington, Del., is a captain

with Pan American. Dick splits his time between Naples, Fla., and Wilmington, Vt., where he builds luxury homes, and Bill is senior vice president at Frank B. Hall, Inc., New York." John, who sent this note, is a lawyer in Jacksonville, Fla.

Robert L. Sterling, Jr., has been appointed vice president, investment management, for the United States Private Banking Group (USPB) of the Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. He previously held positions with Shearson Lehman Hutton, Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette, and Merrill Lynch/White Weld. He is a trustee of the Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City and serves on the advisory board of the hospital's Nicholas Institute of Sports Medicine, and is a member of the advisory board of the Museum of Modern Art, Oxford, England. He lives with his family in Greenwich, Conn.

57
Sandra Sundquist Durfee is chairman of the English department at St. Paul's School for Girls in Baltimore.

The 13th World Maccabiah Games will be held this summer in Israel. For the first time, Jewish athletes from the Soviet Union will compete. The games are a cultural, as well as athletic, experience for Jews from around the world. Among the 500 members of the U.S.

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MIVL

delegation are **Tom Epstein**, of Cranston, R.I., rifle and pistol shooting coach, **Nancy Fuld Neff** '76, of New York City, masters tennis; and **Darren Rosenberg** '92, of Long Beach, Calif., yachting.

Claire Hokenson Finnegan (see **Kim Finnegan Drexler** '82).

Donald L. Saunders received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Pine Manor College (Chestnut Hill, Mass.) during the Founder's Day Convocation in April. He is president and chief executive officer of Saunders and Associates, an investment real estate development and management company, specializing in managing and leasing commercial and residential property throughout the Northeast. A trustee emeritus of Brown, Don lives in Boston with his wife, Liv Ullmann, who also received an honorary degree. His daughter is a 1978 graduate of Pine Manor.

58

E. Robert Finnegan (see **Kim Finnegan Drexler** '82).

Arlene Gibson Snyder, Christiansburg, Va., is assistant grower/supervisor at Riverbend Nursery, Riner, Va.

60

Ronald J. DiPanni is assistant director of the Bel Canto Opera Company, which made its debut on May 27 with a performance of Puccini's one-act opera, *Suor Angelica*. Proceeds benefited the Annamaria Saritelli-DiPanni Bel Canto Scholarship Fund. Ronald lives in Cranston, R.I.

Caroline King Hall ('73 Ph.D.), New Orleans, has been awarded a Fulbright Senior Professorship to teach modern American literature and women's studies at The Free University of West Berlin, Germany. Her husband, John Reynolds Hall, is taking a leave of absence from the New Orleans Symphony and plans to perform in Europe. Caroline's father is **York A. King, Jr.** '34.

Mary Frances McGrann Myers hosted a reunion of Andrews hallmates **Kate Guthrie Bergen**, **Dottie Vischi Kelly**, **Peggy Loring Hinds**, **Rosemary Smith Kostmayer**, **Claire Callaghan Zimmer**, and, participating by telephone, **Mimi Sherman Stearns**, at Stone Harbor, N.J., on March 31 and April 1.

61

Robert D. Chapin has been selected for inclusion in *The Best Lawyers in America*, a book compiled by Steven Naitch and Gregory White Smith of Harvard Law School and published by Woodward/White, Inc., of New York. A partner in the law firm of Chapin & Armstrong, Robert is one of three Palm Beach County attorneys to be included in the book's section on trusts and estates. Certified by the Florida Bar in estate planning and administration, he has practiced in Delray Beach since 1970.

Donald E. English, formerly supervisor of a management information section for

Columbia Gas System Service Corporation, has been transferred to Wilmington, Ohio, and promoted to manager, consolidation processing and systems control. He joined Columbia Gas in 1962 as a budget analyst for Ohio Fuel Gas Company in Columbus. He had been head of the management information section for the service corporation since 1970.

John F. Huntsman II, Rockport, Mass., writes that his daughter, **Elizabeth A. Huntsman**, is a member of the class of 1992. John sat for the Massachusetts Bar exam in February. He plans to open an office for general practice in Gloucester, Mass.

62

Ronald DiPippo ('64 Sc.M., '66 Ph.D.), professor of mechanical engineering at Southeastern Massachusetts University in North Dartmouth, Mass., received an AT&T Foundation award for the New England section of the American Society for Engineering Education. He has taught at SMU since 1967 and is chairman of the mechanical engineering department and faculty advisor to the university's chapter of the Society of Women Engineers. An international consultant on geothermal energy, he is involved in energy projects in Guatemala and Costa Rica. The award, for excellence in engineering education, includes an honorarium, which Ronald will use to establish a scholarship, through the SMU Foundation, for a junior mechanical engineering student studying thermodynamics.

Samuel G. Friedman has been named 1989 chapter president of the Atlanta chapter of the International Association of Corporate Real Estate Executives (NACORE). A specialist in office leasing, he is founder and president of AFCO Realty Associates and a former chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority. He received his M.B.A. in 1969 from Georgia State University, where he has served as adjunct professor of real estate and urban affairs.

63

William R. Caroselli, Pittsburgh, has been elected a fellow of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers and has been listed in the 1989 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America* in the area of personal injury litigation.

Lewis M. Feldstein, president of the New Hampshire Charitable Fund, received an honorary doctor of humane letters degree during the 24th commencement ceremonies at Franklin Pierce College in Rindge, N.H. The twenty-five-year-old statewide community foundation has assets of over \$36 million and is considered one of the country's fastest growing community foundations. Lewis, who lives in Hancock, N.H., is a trustee of The Edward Hazen Foundation in New York City, a director of the Monadnock United Way, a trustee of the Trust for New Hampshire Lands, and one of two public members of the New England Association of Schools and Colleges' Commission on Institutions of

Higher Education. From 1965 to 1966 he was director of The Institute at Tougaloo College, involved in programs that engaged students in community-based Mississippi projects such as voter registration, union organizing, development of Head Start centers, and employment.

Michael E. Starzak, professor at SUNY-Binghamton, is the author of several chemistry and physics textbooks, including *Mathematical Methods in Chemistry and Physics* and *The Physical Chemistry of Membranes*, which are used at a number of universities.

64

A. Thomas Levin is counsel to the law firm of Meyer, Suozzi, English & Klein, P.C., in Mineola, N.Y. His daughter **Amy** is class of 1990, and Karen has been accepted to the Brown Summer Academy.

Carl Snyder (see **Mary Ellen Walker Snyder** '67).

65

Cynthia Burdick-Brill Patterson, Providence, is director of development of the Audubon Society of Rhode Island. She also serves as a vice chairman of the board of trustees at Women & Infants Hospital in Providence.

66

Robert T. Souers has been named vice president, corporate information, for Marriott Corporation. He is responsible for the company's national and financial media relations programs, crisis communications, and the public relations programs of several divisions. He also directs Marriott's corporate identity program and annual report photography. He joined Marriott in 1981 as director of corporate relations. Previously, he spent five years at Sperry Corporation, where he was manager of corporate news services. He lives with his wife and two children in Gaithersburg, Md.

Robert S. Welch has been named associate dean of Goucher College in Baltimore. He previously served as dean of administration for the Homewood campus of The Johns Hopkins University. Before coming to Baltimore in 1985, he was assistant vice chancellor for student affairs at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. As associate dean, he is responsible for academic advising, faculty development concerns, and other aspects of the academic program.

67

Ted Bancroft (see **Kay Phelps Bancroft** '38).

Mary Ellen Walker Snyder and **Carl Snyder** '64 announce the birth of a daughter, Sonya, on Feb. 6. They have two sons: Matthew, 19, and Solomon, 17. Carl has been a full-time blues musician since 1977, and Mary Ellen works at AT&T's data systems

group. They live at 3N036 Chatham Ave., Addison, Ill. 60101.

68

Thomas R. Park has been appointed branch manager of Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc., investment offices in Tallahassee, Fla.

Gwyneth Walker's composition for brass quintet, "Raise the Roof," was chosen by Vermont Governor Madeleine Kunin for her Jan. 3 inauguration. The piece was commissioned by the Chandler Cultural Foundation and was given its world premiere as part of a Christmas program in Randolph, Vt., in 1987. Gwyneth recently completed a commission offered by the Vermont Agriculture and Arts Association for a composition honoring the Vermont family farm. The work sets to music lyrics by a farmhand from East Montpelier and was performed by the Vermont Symphony. The entire body of her work was accepted for publication by E.C. Shirmer Music Company, Inc., of Boston. More than 100 composers applied to be included in the small roster of contemporary American composers published by Shirmer and she was the only one chosen. Gwyneth lives in Braintree, Vt.

69

Jane Rogers Black (see **Leonard S. Rogers** '44).

Terry Katzman-Rosenblum, Nashville, Tenn., is working part-time as vice president for educational programs at Dade Wallace Health Care Systems, Inc., and spending more time enjoying her daughter, Jodie, 4.

Timothy Ord is senior vice president of Provident Investment Counsel, an investment management firm based in Pasadena, Calif.

After ten years in Ottawa doing public relations for the Canadian government, **Jill Stainforth** moved to New York in 1984 to work at the United Nations. She married David, a management consultant, in 1986, and they moved to Milan, Italy, where Jill published *A Survival Guide to Milan* and is president of the Professional Women's Association. "The pasta is sensational, but, oh, the chaos!"

Janet Bronson Swift, Ridgefield, Conn., sang in the Brooklyn Philharmonic's 35th anniversary concert at Carnegie Hall on March 12 as a member of the World Stage Chorus. "Quite a thrill!"

After graduating from law school in 1986, **Eleanor Warnock** clerked for the Minnesota Supreme Court. She is now a legal editor for West Publishing Company, a large publisher of legal books, and lives in St. Paul, Minn.

70

Martha Cutler writes that she has finally gotten the job she has wanted for some time: a half-time position as reference librarian at Appalachian State University in Boone, N.C. "I'm hoping this will allow me to be a professional, a parent (my husband, Douglas, and I have two children: Henry, 6, and Lucy, 3),

and a private individual with time for my vegetable garden, reading, swimming, sailing, dancing, and sleeping." Martha and her family live in Todd, N.C.

Eric Johnson, a professor of history at Central Michigan University since 1976, received a Fulbright Senior Scholar award. He has been invited to spend the 1989-90 academic year as a visiting scholar at the University of Cologne, where he will research German criminal justice during the Weimar Republic and Nazi regime. A leading scholar in German criminal justice, he was an exchange scholar at the University of Strathclyde in Scotland in the spring.

Dr. Elizabeth Liao is working as a child psychiatrist in an adolescent inpatient unit in Lexington, Mass.

Marjorie Kaufman Lomenzo, Los Angeles, was recently promoted to director of operations and financial planning at A&M Records in Hollywood. Her daughter, Meg, is a freshman at the University of California at Santa Barbara, and her son, Peter, is a high school junior considering Brown.

71

Dr. Alan Birnbaum continues in his private practice of neurology with an emphasis on forensic evaluation in a new office in Fresno, Calif. He and his wife, Julie (Michigan '76), have three children: Nathan, 5, Carly, 3, and Lauren, 1. Alan writes that they are involved in the fund-raising drive to build a new Temple Beth Israel in Fresno.

Mark Danner, Anheuser-Busch regional sales vice president responsible for the North Central states, has been named vice president of national accounts. He will assume his new duties at the corporate headquarters in St. Louis. Mark began his career with the company in 1976 in the corporate planning office.

Linda Hankins Dukes and her husband, Frank, announce the birth of their first child, Lenore Hankins Dukes, in June 1988. Frank's 12-year-old son, Jesse, also lives with them. Linda teaches adult basic education for the Charlottesville, Va., schools and is active in literacy work. Frank cares for Lenore while Linda works and pursues a doctorate in conflict analysis and resolution at George Mason University. They live in Charlottesville.

Joanna Burstein Mitro and **Gary Mitro** announce the birth of twins, Graham Benson and Susanna Decker, on Feb. 14. Joanna is associate professor of mathematics at the University of Cincinnati, and Gary is a CPA with the firm of Ernst & Rabe. The twins' maternal grandmother is **Rena Benson Burstein** '47. The Mitros live in Cincinnati.

72

Thomas C. Junker, Arlington, Va., has joined the litigation section of the law firm of Hazel, Thomas, Fiske, Beckhorn & Hanes, P.C., in the Alexandria, Va., office. He received his law degree in 1975 from Cornell Law School.

Rhea Hurwitz, a volunteer at the Judeo-Christian Health Clinic in Tampa, Fla., had

lunch with President Bush in April when she went to Washington, D.C., to accept one of the eighteen 1989 President's Volunteer Action Awards on behalf of the clinic, which provides free medical help for indigent people who do not qualify for public assistance. More than 2,000 individuals and organizations across the country were nominated for the award. President Bush handpicked the winners from thirty finalists. Rhea, a pediatric nurse at the University of South Florida's outpatient clinic, has been volunteering at the clinic for six years. She was chosen to accept the award because she has put in the most hours of any of the clinic's 378 volunteers.

73

Nancy J. Chalat and Tom Noaker were married last August at the Snowed Inn in Park City, Utah. "There was no question when it came to selecting my main woman," Nancy writes. "Matched as roommates by the Pembroke computer in 1969, **Deborah Mayhew** and I have been close friends ever since. Together we survived the last party-raid of the 1960s, coed dorms, and post-graduation career crises and successes. It was wonderful to have Deborah by my side at another milestone. **Shirley Walling Mayhew** '48 and **John W. Mayhew** '47 celebrated with us. After all the hospitality they showed me during college, it was wonderful to welcome them to Utah." Nancy and Tom live in Oakley, Utah.

William E. Cooper ('73 A.M.), formerly associate dean for research and development and a professor of psychology at the University of Iowa, has been named dean of Tulane University's College of Arts and Sciences. In addition to his administrative duties, he will continue to teach. His research combines linguistics, cognitive psychology, neuropsychology, and physical acoustics, and focuses on speech perception and production by persons who suffer from aphasia. The author, co-author, and editor of six books, he has written more than 100 articles on psycholinguistics and related subjects.

Felipe M. Floresca, New York City, is vice president of the Remic Corporation, a public benefits corporation dealing with mortgage insurance. He is treasurer of the National Hispanic Business Group Political Action Committee and trustee of the Museum of Contemporary Hispanic Art. Felipe is engaged to Providence Rodriguez, an administrator at HBO, and plans to be married in June.

Mark G. Hanson has been working as an assistant county attorney for Monroe County, Fla., since last July. He lives in Key West.

74

Michael J. Busko is regional claim manager for HCM Claim Management, Park Ridge, N.J. He lives in Newburgh, N.Y., with his wife, Mary, and their two sons: Nikolai, 7, and Alexei, 4.

Carry Cooper-Eneroth, Göteborg, Swe-

den, writes that she is still "working in the field of addiction, mostly with early detection and women. Occasionally, I do private crisis counseling for English-speaking refugees. I have just ended a three-year term as district chairman of Amnesty International. My husband is now greatly recovered after a severe neurological illness five years ago, which left him partially paralyzed. That illness changed our lives. We welcome any visiting alumni. Our number is in the book."

John E. Jzyk and Linda Zonfrillo Jzyk announce the birth of Peter Joseph on June 29, 1988. He joins Nicholas, 6, and Alexander, 3. John and Linda have moved from the East Side of Providence to 9 Red Chimney Dr., Lincoln, R.I. 02865. (401) 725-1007. They would love to hear from friends.

75

Bill Birnbaum and Evelyn Christoph-Birnbaum live in Exeter, N.H., where they serve as dormitory advisors at Phillips-Exeter Academy. Evelyn is a tenured member of the French department. Their daughter, Laurence Aimee, is 1, and Bill and Evelyn were expecting in May. Bill is in marketing for Nynex.

Dr. **Jeffrey P. Gilbard** headed a team of researchers in the cornea research unit of the Eye Research Institute in Boston that developed a new artificial tear solution for use in the treatment of dry eye disease, a condition that affects about 10 million Americans. He began studying dry eye disorders in 1976 and was the first scientist to link eye surface damage to elevated tear film osmolarity. He developed the first solutions to lower tear osmolarity in the late 1970s but remained dissatisfied with their therapeutic effect. The new artificial tear solution lowers abnormally elevated tear osmolarity without the toxicity that is present in all current tear solutions.

James G. Kress (see **Breffni McGuire** Kress '76).

Hilary Walker Miller and her husband, **George J. Miller** '78 A.M., '81 Ph.D., announce the birth of their first child, Caroline Ashworth Miller, last June. "After eleven years of marriage and watching all our friends succumb one by one to parenthood, we decided that if you can't beat them, join them. Now we're wondering why we waited so long," Hilary writes. "We're still living in Lexington, Ky. I'm working four days a week as manager of technical communications at Jerrico, Inc. I'm also chairing a task force to establish an on-site day-care center at our headquarters. George is a senior associate with the law firm of Wyatt, Tarrant and Combs. Next year, he will also be an adjunct professor at the University of Kentucky teaching courses in the philosophy of law. Life is hectic, but enjoyable."

Matthew R. Silverman has been appointed staff geologist at Gustavson Associates, Inc., a Boulder, Colo.-based international consulting firm. His responsibilities include geologic and hydrocarbon-resource appraisals, primarily of international petroleum provinces. He joined the firm from his recent position as senior geologist at TOTAL Min-

tome Corporation, the U.S. affiliate of Paris-based TOTAL. Compagnie Francaise des Petroles. Matthew has more than thirteen years experience in oil and gas exploration. He lives in Boulder.

76

Breffni McGuire Kress and James G.

Kress '75 had a son, Eamonn James Kress, on July 10, 1988, just one day before Breffni's father's (**James B. McGuire** '38) birthday. Eamonn joins his sister, Ailish McGuire Kress, who was 3 on March 25. Breffni is a director at Chase Access Services in Lexington, Mass., and Jim is at Bolt, Beranek and Newman Communications in Cambridge. They live in Somerville, Mass.

Lauren Lapin was married to Leonard Solomon on Nov. 27 in Sudbury, Mass. Len is a musician and variety entertainer, and Lauren is a graphic designer. Friends may write them at 498 Old Bedford Rd., Concord, Mass. 01742.

Nancy Fuld Neff (see **Tom Epstein** '57).

Joel D. Scheraga ('79 A.M., '81 Ph.D.) was recently "detailed" from his permanent position at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C., to the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) in the executive office of the president. He is assisting with the preparation of NAPAP's 1990 Report to Congress on acid precipitation. Joel lives in Silver Spring, Md.

James Stigler was one of three faculty members at the University of Chicago named a Guggenheim Fellow this year. An associate professor of psychology, he will receive support from the foundation to study mathematics learning in Japan, China, and the U.S. He has written numerous articles on mathematics learning in East Asia and is co-editor of *Cultural Psychology: Essays on Comparative Human Development*. Formerly a lecturer in child development at the National Taiwan University Medical College, he joined the faculty at the University of Chicago in 1983.

Leslie Perham Strauss and Jonathan Strauss announce the birth of Rebecca Lynn on March 6. She joins Benjamin Jay, who was 3 on March 19. They live in Chicago.

John F. Wartman, Jr., and his wife, Anne, announce the birth of Katie Elizabeth on March 6. She joins John Patrick, 18 months, and Courtney, 3, "on the homestead in Blue Bell, Pa."

77

Karen S. Misler and Barry Feigenbaum announce the birth of Jeremy Michael on March 20. "Parenting is a twenty-four-hour job with no vacations, but we're wild about Jeremy and wouldn't trade our new family status for anything in the world." They live in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ava Seave and her husband, Bruce Greenwald, announce the birth of their daughter, Diana Seave Greenwald, on March 14. Their address is 229 West 97th St., #7E, New York, N.Y. 10025.

Susan Greenhaus Silverman has been

promoted to senior associate actuary in the group benefit services department of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. She lives in Needham, Mass.

John W. Silbersack and Ellenora Silbersack announce the birth of Nichols Clay Silbersack last June. John is an executive editor of New American Library/Penguin. They live in Port Washington, N.Y.

78

Abby Cohen is living in Berkeley and working in San Francisco, where she has been since leaving Brown. For the past six years she has been the managing attorney of the Child Care Law Center, a legal services organization that has been working to support a child-care system in this country. "Having visited Sweden last year through a grant from the Swedish government, I can only say that my work is cut out for me here," she writes. "We are eons behind in devoting adequate resources to ensure quality care for most of America's kids. I will be marrying Jeff Sandler, a psychiatrist and wonderful person, probably in September in the Bay Area. Hello to all my friends who also haven't written anything since they graduated."

Dr. **Julia Gray** ('81 M.D.) and Dr. **Paul Marantz** ('81 M.D.) announce the birth of their son, Eric Gray Marantz, on April 8, 1988. Their older son, Andrew, was 4 last September. They live in Stamford, Conn., where Julia is an obstetrician and gynecologist in private (solo) practice, and Paul is an internist and clinical epidemiologist, doing teaching and research at Montefiore Medical Center, and an assistant professor at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx. Paul received an M.P.H. from Columbia in 1987.

Thomas E. Hassan, a consultant on educational projects to the Rocketteller Brothers Fund in New York City, has been appointed director of college counseling at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. Tom began his career in the admission office at Brown, later becoming director of NASP. He enrolled in Harvard's Graduate School of Education in 1982, ultimately receiving both a master's degree and a doctorate in education. During that time, he also served as assistant dean of freshmen and later as a financial-aid and admissions officer at Harvard. In 1987, he became special assistant to Wesleyan University's president Colin Campbell, moving to the Rocketteller Brothers Fund when Campbell assumed the fund's presidency. He and his wife, **Margaret Wood Hassan** '80, a lawyer with the Boston firm of Palmer & Dodge, and their son, Ben, are moving to Exeter from Milton, Mass., this summer.

Benjamin Levine (see **Myrna Sherman Levine** '81).

Dr. **Fortunato Procopio** has been named chief of pediatrics for the Rhode Island Group Health Association (RIGHA) care center in Warwick, R.I. Prior to becoming a RIGHA physician last year, he was a pediatrician in South Burlington, Vt., and a clinical

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Her 'dream job' is at the South Pole

By Billy Goodman

Wearing dark sunglasses and carrying a five-liter flask, Lt. (j.g.) Betsy Crozer '84 of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Commissioned Corps opened a door of the Clean Air Facility and stepped out into the vast emptiness of the South Pole. She walked fifty meters, then stopped and raised the flask overhead. Taking a deep breath, Crozer opened the stopcock. Air rushed into the container with a hiss.

When it was filled, she brought her prize – a flask full of the cleanest air on Earth – back to the Clean Air Facility, the South Pole outpost of a NOAA division called Geophysical Monitoring for Climatic Change (GMCC). Crozer is station chief of the facility, which is located 200 meters from the U.S.'s South Pole base, the Amundsen-Scott Station.

After packing the flask in a crate for shipment to a research laboratory at the Scripps Oceanographic Institute in California, Crozer headed back out to collect two more samples. "Today is a good day," she noted.

Hers was a scientific, rather than a hedonistic, assessment of the weather. With a temperature of -31 degrees F and the wind blowing at fifteen knots (wind chill -77 degrees F), conditions were ideal only for obtaining air samples, something that isn't so easy on windless days. The breeze was coming out of the Clean Air Sector, a pie-shaped no-man's-land over which air remains uncontaminated by polar station emissions.

The South Pole Clean Air Facility is one of four GMCC observatories dedicated to testing the atmosphere. GMCC research attempts to understand climate changes by determining how concentrations of "greenhouse" gases, aerosols, and airborne particles are changing. The data may help climate modelers to predict large-scale weather and climate pat-



KEAY DAVIDSON / SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

Betsy Crozer in an icicle-covered dome.

terns. The observatory locations were chosen, explains GMCC Deputy Director Bernard Mendonca, "to be as far as possible from the population and industrial centers of the world. We want to determine how far pollutants travel and how long they stay in the atmosphere. Even at the Pole, pollution is increasing."

Being as far as can be imagined from an industrial center is just fine with Betsy Crozer. A mechanical engineering major at Brown, she requested the South Pole assignment after tiring of an office job – processing data for nautical charts – in Seattle. "I wasn't happy behind a desk," she says. "I've always been a thrill-seeker." Her current assignment is her dream job: "I couldn't have asked for anything better – except outer space."

Her first post for NOAA Corps, perhaps the least-known of the U.S.'s seven uniformed service branches, was as a surveyor off the coast of Alaska. She spent two years diving down ninety feet in the ocean off Kodiak, charting undersea peaks to provide valuable information for Alaska fishermen.

Crozer's one-year South Pole assignment began last November. Right now, she is one of two women among twenty staff members "wintering over" at the Pole. The long polar night means a lighter workload, but it also means that, from Valentine's Day until October, the only contact with the outside world besides radio communication is one mail drop in July.

Not surprisingly, the South Pole Clean Air Facility keeps an eye on the ozone hole that develops seasonally over the Antarctic. Crozer monitors instruments that measure ozone at ground level and higher. She and a colleague, Mark Winey, send up balloons regularly to measure ozone in the atmosphere.

In addition to her outdoor forays, Crozer has to put in some time behind a desk. As station chief, she compiles monthly reports for NOAA, checks computers, and reads a variety of instruments that measure atmospheric conditions. Inside the station, climate control allows her to work comfortably in wool socks, jeans, and tee-shirt, saving her parka and "bunny boots" for outdoor tasks. She and the others also eat well: the station cook was trained as a chef at the Culinary Institute of America.

Her working vocabulary is heavy on such words as ozone, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, and solar radiation. "My job," says Crozer proudly, "is to keep the data flowing. We don't do the analyses here, but it's a lot of work to keep up with the experiments."

Her boss, Mendonca, agrees, adding that the NOAA relies on people like Crozer in outposts like the South Pole "to keep us informed, so we can react quickly enough to measure unusual changes in the atmosphere. They are the front line."

Billy Goodman is a Brooklyn-based freelance writer.

instructor in pediatrics at the University of Vermont College of Medicine. He is a fellow in the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Eliot B. Schreiber has been appointed vice president of Lipson-Alport-Glass & Associates, a leading national package design and marketing firm with offices in Northbrook, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He will be responsible for account management, marketing, and public relations. Before joining the company, he was vice president and director of marketing for International Beverages. Previously, he was an associate with the law firm of Sonnenschein Carlin Nath & Rosenthal.

79

Jewelnel Davis, Carleton College chaplain and lecturer in religion, has been elected vice president of the National Association of College and University Chaplains. She has served on the executive committee since 1987. As vice president, she will be responsible for planning and coordinating the organization's annual conference for 1990. She earned her divinity degree from Yale in a joint program with the University of Connecticut School of Social Work, which awarded her the M.S.W. degree as well. She came to Carleton, in Northfield, Minn., in 1986 after serving as assistant university chaplain and instructor in philosophy and religion at Colgate. She served as associate pastor of the Black Church at Yale from 1979 to 1983.

Timothy S. Hearn and his wife, Carol, had their second child, Maryellen Christine Hearn, on Feb. 14. "She looked remarkably like her older sister, Jessica, who is now almost 2 and, so far, thrilled with her new little sister." They live in Robbinsdale, Minn.

Kenneth D. Karpay and his wife, Jeannette, announce the birth of David Lucian and Robert Anderson. They have a son, Caleb, 3. Kenny is a lawyer, media affairs consultant, and publisher, and Jeannette is a legal services lawyer. "Let me respond to two questions we're often asked about our identical twins: no, twins don't run in our families; no, we weren't taking fertility drugs. It was just a pleasant surprise. We're not doing much traveling these days, but would love to hear from old friends at 4425 Wickford Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21210."

Thomas G. Richmond, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Utah, has been selected as a recipient of a 1989 Presidential Young Investigator Award by the National Science Foundation, one of only three inorganic chemists in the nation to receive the honor. His research is focused on the study of chemical compounds containing metals, the interactions of metal-based drugs with biological systems, and the synthesis of novel polymeric materials containing metal ions. He joined the faculty at Utah in 1985 after postdoctoral study at Caltech. He received the Camille & Henry Dreyfus Distinguished New Faculty Award that year and the Department of Chemistry's Undergraduate Teaching Award in 1988.

Susannah Ryan, New York City, illustrated *What's Silly*, a children's book published

in March by Clarion Books.

For the past eight years, **Ellen Silverman** "has been working for others – for a housing development company and as a commercial real estate construction lender for the First National Bank of Chicago. I have now decided to branch out on my own. I am buying, renovating, and managing apartment buildings in the nice city neighborhoods of Chicago. These investments have been in partnership with high-tax-bracket individuals. While pursuing this (and to pay the bills), I am also selling real estate for Baird & Warner, which is one of the largest independently owned real estate brokerage companies in the country. I would love to hear from Brown friends as well as Chicago-area Brown alumni who want to swap real estate stories. The best place to catch me is at work (312) 463-6396."

80

Michael A. Flower ('86 Ph.D.), Steinman Assistant Professor of Classics and History at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pa., will be on leave in spring 1990 to complete a book on history and rhetoric of the fourth century B.C. He joined the F&M faculty in 1986.

Margaret Wood Hassan (see **Thomas E. Hassan** '78).

Barry Jacobs, a doctoral student in the clinical psychology program at the Hahnemann University Graduate School, Philadelphia, has been named to the 1989 edition of *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges*.

Dr. **Daniel Mines** moved into his first house, an old row house in the Mount Airy section of Philadelphia, this spring. As of July 1, he began taking care of patients, teaching, and doing clinical research as an attending physician in the emergency department at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

81

Dr. **Eyal Barzel** (see **Hannah Lee** '82).

Myrna Sherman Levine and Dr. **Daniel J. Levine** announce the birth of Samuel Charles on Feb. 16. Among Sam's first visitors, Myrna writes, were his uncles, Dr. **Benjamin Levine** '78 and **Arthur Levine** '84, cousins **Eric Shube** and **Gail Tarkan Shube**, and friends Dr. **Daniel Mines** '80, **Ellen Yavner**, and Dr. **Laurel Shader**. Myrna is associated with the New York City law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges, and Dan is a resident in medicine at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. They live in Teaneck, N.J.

Sabina Magliocco was married on May 21, 1988, to Uli Schamiloglu (Columbia '79, '86 Ph.D.). They are living in Bloomington, Ind., where Uli teaches Uralic and Altaic studies at Indiana University, and Sabina teaches anthropology at IUPUI (Indiana-Purdue at Indianapolis). She received her Ph.D. in folklore from Indiana in the fall of 1988.

Brian W. Mason and his wife, Lisa, announce the birth of their first child, Cody Tyler, on Jan. 6. Brian is senior associate with

the law firm of Appet, Appet, Lorber, Nuzzi, Vichness & Bilinkas in Fairfield, N.J. They live in Newark.

82

Dr. **Lori Bellini Cannistra** and Dr. **Tony Cannistra** are living in Waltham, Mass., and in June celebrated their second wedding anniversary. They are completing the second year of their internal medicine residencies and are both applying for cardiology fellow-

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ships. During their interviewing, they visited **Jennifer Hock Brod** and her husband, Bruce, in Pittsburgh, and **Mark Weir** and his wife, Holly, in Burlington, Vt. Lori and Tony are the godparents of the Weirs' son, Nicholas.

James Diana (see **K. Tracy Barnes '83**).

Dr. Theresa Diaz is working as a epidemic intelligence service officer for the Centers for Disease Control after finishing her internal medicine residency at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx, N.Y., in June. She is stationed in Puerto Rico, working for two years with the epidemiologist in the health department in Rio Piedras.

Kim Finnegan Drexler and her husband, Larry, announce the birth of their first child, Zachary Charles Drexler, on Feb. 10. His grandparents are **E. Robert Finnegan '58** and **Claire Hokenson Finnegan '57**. Kim and Larry can be reached at 119 Winchester Pl., Wilmington, Del. 19801.

Hannah Lee and **Dr. Eyal Barzel '81** announce the birth of their daughter, Talia, on Jan. 29. Eyal is in a residency program in radiology at Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, N.Y. Hannah completed her master's degree in epidemiology last May from Columbia and is on leave from New York University's Ph.D. program in environmental epidemiology. Their phone number is (718) 434-1802.

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Lisa Rothstein left Young & Rubicam, Inc., last July to become a senior copywriter for Lintas: New York, where her work helped the agency win a large portion of the IBM account last August. While at Young & Rubicam, she came to Brown as an interviewer for the agency's copywriters' training program, which is how she was recruited in 1982. "Last January was spent touring Australia and visiting **Karen Cavanagh**, who has been living in Sydney for two years. She is an account supervisor with MOJO/MDA, a top Australian ad agency, which merged with Chiat/Day. Her main client is the Australian Tourism Board, which is responsible for those 'G'day' commercials with Paul Hogan. I didn't exactly ask, but I'm sure she'd slip another shrimp on the barby for any alumni who contact her at 3 Ida Ave., Mosman, NSW 2088 Australia. As for me, I can be reached at work at (212) 605-8767. Any alumni interested in the advertising business, please feel free to get in touch."

83

K. Tracy Barnes and **James Diana '82** announce the birth of Dylan Barnes-Diana on Feb. 8. "Many, and deeply-felt, thanks to our friends from Brown who have helped the two of us cement our relationship over the years, and who have helped us form a wonderful, caring community of people that we look forward to Dylan getting to know." They live in Providence.

84

Joy Banach, Cheshire, Conn., is engaged to Devin G. Buckley (Yale '84). They plan to live in Rock Hill, Conn., after the wedding.

Paul R. Bernard, a Ph.D. candidate in American culture at the University of Michigan, has been awarded a Spencer Dissertation Year Fellowship from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation to complete his dissertation, "The Making of the Marginal Mind: The Philosophic Foundation of the Professionalization of Academic Economics in the U.S., 1860-1910."

Susan E. Danielson has joined the Princeton, N.J., office of the law firm of Fox, Rothschild, O'Brien & Frankel as an associate in the litigation department. She received her law degree from the University of Maryland School of Law in 1987. She lives in Princeton.

Richard Gollis and **Marci Glassman** (Syracuse and Buffalo '84) were married on Oct. 8 in Buffalo, N.Y., joined by a contingent of Brown classmates and alumni. Richard is director of consulting for the Atlanta office of Robert Charles Lesser & Company, and Marci is editor of the Southeast regional newspaper for B'nai B'rith. They would welcome a call from those passing through Atlanta.

Arthur Levine (see **Myrna Sherman Levine '81**).

Dr. Janice Ryden graduated from Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, N.C., in May. She will train in internal medicine at Hahnemann University Hospital in Philadelphia.

Claudia S. Saari and **Jeffrey H. Boatright** were married in Lansdale, Pa., on April 9, 1988. A number of Brown alumni joined in the celebration, including Claudia's father, **Dr. Walfred S. Saari '53**, and groomsman **J. David Vance**. Claudia received her J.D. from Emory University in 1987 and has been working as an attorney for the Dekalb County Public Defender's Office in Atlanta. Jeff is in his third year of a Ph.D. program in neuropharmacology at Emory. They live in Atlanta.

Paul Sagan is halfway through a four-year joint J.D./M.B.A. program at UCLA. He is living in Los Angeles.

Jim Slayton was elected president of the American Medical Student Association (AMSA) at the annual convention held in Las Vegas in March. A fourth-year medical student at Stanford, he will take a year off from his medical training to serve in the national offices in Reston, Va. Jim will also serve on the AMSA Foundation board of directors. AMSA is a student-governed, national organization representing the interests of 30,000 medical students, interns, and residents from approximately 150 medical schools.

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Nancy J. Kim has been living in Washington, D.C., since graduation, and for the past two years has been working as an analyst at Lewin/ICE, a health-care policy consulting firm. She is applying to graduate programs in public policy. She adds that there are quite a few '85 alumni in Washington, including **Matt Littlejohn**, **Eric Stetzler**, **Charles Hewlett**, **John Gagliana**, **Frankie Haan**, **Stephanie Gilliam**, and **Bruce Good**.

Robert G. McDonald and **Denise Kimbler** were married in December 1986 and live in Minneapolis. They are expecting their first child in September. Robert is a financial planner for IDS/American Express.

Dr. Jennifer L. O'Sullivan graduated from the Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in May. She was a member of the American Medical Women's Association and the American Medical Student Association and received honors in surgery. She will begin her surgical residency at Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital, Cooperstown, N.Y., in July.

Karen Smith and **Tim Catlin '86** were married on Oct. 30 at the Watch Hill Chapel in Watch Hill, R.I. "We would like to thank all the Brown alumni who were able to attend the wedding and appreciate those who had to travel great distances to make it. Neither of us have been able to break ties with Brown; we are working as software engineers at Brown's Institute for Research in Information and Scholarship (IRIS). We have, however, moved off College Hill to 511 Child St., Unit 209, Warren, R.I. 02885."

Vince Tompkins (see **Alison B. Carnduff '86**).

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Lisa A. Bishop is working in New York City as a security analyst for Spears Benzak Salomon & Farrell, an investment advisory firm. She has decided to pursue the chartered financial analyst (CFA) designation rather than "B" school. Lisa is coaching a girls' ice hockey team at the Greenwich Skating Club and living at 72 Hoyt St., New Canaan, Conn. 06840.

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

Alison B. Carnduff has been working as a project manager for a real estate development firm in Cambridge, Mass., for the last year and a half. "My focus is managing the development of a \$27-million hotel and conference center planned for New Haven, Conn. I've also had the opportunity to work on some affordable housing projects and was recently appointed to my town's affordable housing development committee. I'm living in an eccentric Victorian house with my orange cat and **Vince Tompkins '85**, who is in his fourth year of the Ph.D. program in American history at Harvard. We'd love to hear from any Brown friends at 832 Belmont St., Watertown, Mass. 02172. (617) 924-4877."

Tim Catlin (see **Karen Smith '85**).

Mardie Corcoran has been named tennis professional for 1989 at the International Tennis Hall of Fame, Newport Casino. She was tennis director for the Newport, R.I., recreation department for four years and has held teaching and coaching positions at Middletown (R.I.) High School, Rogers High School in Newport, and Lawrence Academy in Groton, Mass. She was the Newport Women's Singles Tennis Champion from 1980 to 1985. The Newport Casino, recently designated a National Historic Landmark, has the only grass courts open for play to the public in the U.S., and will host three major professional tennis tournaments during 1989.

Tamara Glumicich and **Rahul Kushwaha** were married on Dec. 28 at The Inn on the Library Lawn in Westport, N.Y. A formal reception was held by the Kushwaha family on Jan. 2 at The Meredien Hotel in New Delhi, India. Tamara works for the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority Real Estate Division specializing in acquisitions, leasing, and air rights development. Rahul is completing his degree in international finance at New York University's Stern School of Business and plans to work in the field of U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade. They live in Astoria, N.Y.

Richard A. Huffman is working in the sales department of Orkin Lawn Care in Dallas.

Jacqueline Valmont announces her engagement to Evan Wayne of Toronto. The wedding will be in Montreal next March. "Imagine two Canadians meeting while doing their M.B.A.'s at the University of Michigan."

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David Bickford received his M.L.S. degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in May and began a new position involving research assistance, collection development, and marketing at the Phoenix Public Library. He can be reached at 302 East Monte Vista Rd., #D10, Phoenix, Ariz. 85004.

David Estin, New York City, writes to correct an error in the February classnotes. **Mindy Wiser** does not live in New York City, as reported, but in New Haven, Conn.

Alexandra S. Handago is an international credit analyst at Fidelity Bank, N.A. She is a member of the Savoy Company, a theater troupe that produces Gilbert and Sullivan. Alexandra can be reached at 2008 Spruce St., Apt. 3M, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

88

Andrew Coon is working for Austus Properties International as the coordinator in the construction of a resort in Sydney. He is also training with the Australian Olympic water polo team, the reason he originally came "down under." Friends can contact him at Fernleigh Castle, 5 Fernleigh Gardens, Rose Bay 2029, Sydney, Australia.

Pamela Mary Dudzik is teaching English as a second language and working in garment-making in Zimbabwe through the Steve Katz Foundation. She writes that her students are mostly adults, many handicapped, and most ex-combatants from Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Angola. "We are looking forward to the election in Namibia in November. Anyone is welcome to visit as long as you bring chocolate and a current newspaper (even the *Providence Journal*). I'm here for a year, so please write c/o Danhike School, P.O. Box AY 179, Amby Harare, Zimbabwe."

Peter J. Eliopoulos is in the commercial credit training phase of the management associate program at Citicorp/Citibank. He says he is enjoying New York immensely, going to lots of concerts, and generally living the urban lifestyle.

Sue Metcalfe is the educational programs coordinator for the Rhode Island Philharmonic. She and **Andy Speno** are living at 168 Williams St., Providence 02906.

John Schmittlein is working for the law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius and attending the night division of Georgetown Law School. He lives in Washington, D.C.

Cara A. Walinsky is living in Washington, D.C., and working for the Comptroller of the Currency.

GS

Theodore J. Neubert '42 Ph.D. is professor emeritus at Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. In January he moved to Rochester, N.Y., to enjoy his retirement.

Ronald DiPippo '64 Sc.M., '66 Ph.D. (see '62).

Eric Godfrey '70 A.M., '78 Ph.D. has been promoted to full professor at Ripon College in Wisconsin, where he teaches sociology.

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Susan Finkbeiner Myers '71 M.A.T. has been named head of the mathematics department at Germantown Friends School in Philadelphia. A mathematics teacher at the school since 1983, she led a workshop on "Gender Issues in Mathematics and Science" for the Council of Women in Independent Schools in 1988 and a workshop on "Writing to Learn Mathematics" for the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in Philadelphia in 1987.

William E. Cooper '73 A.M. (see '73).

Caroline King Hall '73 Ph.D. (see '60).

Ezzat Khalifa '75 Ph.D., a principal research engineer, was honored by United Technologies Research Center for designing, integrating, demonstrating, and transferring high-speed centrifugal compressor/motor drive and related systems technologies to UTC's Carrier unit. Carrier will use the technologies to design advanced centrifugal machines for their product line. UTC's research center is headquartered in East Hartford, Conn.

George J. Miller '78 A.M., '81 Ph.D. (see **Hilary Walker Miller** '75).

Joel D. Scheraga '79 A.M., '81 Ph.D. (see '76).

Michelle Ann Oppenheimer '80 A.M. and her husband, Art Friedman, are living in the Bay Area, enjoying raising and home-schooling their daughters: Emily, 5 1/2, Megan, 3, and newborn Katy Hannah.

Howard A. Winston '80 Sc.M., '84 Ph.D. married Patrice Gans in October 1988. He joined United Technologies Research Center as a senior project analyst in March. Howard and Patrice live in Woodbury, Conn.

W. Neil Gallagher '81 Ph.D., an investment broker with A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc., qualified for Crest Club, one of the top three sales honors given by the firm. He has been an investment broker in the Fort Worth, Texas, office for two years. Neil lives in Fort Worth with his wife, Gail, and their three children.

Michael A. Flower '86 Ph.D. (see '80).

Scott Sutherland '86 M.A.T. is studying the community of Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories, Canada, as part of his work towards a Ph.D. in arctic anthropology at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. In December 1988, he received the Kleppner-Schmidt Award for Excellence in Arctic Inquiry from the Royal Canadian Arctic Society, a prize awarded annually to scholars who exhibit outstanding promise in the field of arctic research. Along with his wife, Alexandra Marks, Sutherland co-directed *Bobbing in the Beaufort Sea*, a film depicting a year in the life of a Tuktoyaktuk seal hunter and his family that won top honors in the documentary category at the Fairbanks Film Festival held in February at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Sutherland expects to complete his field studies in late November and then return to Edmonton.

Christian Thomsen '86 Ph.D., now at the Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research in Stuttgart, West Germany, and **M. Claudia Benassi** '88 Ph.D. announce the birth of their son, Jan Philipp, in Stuttgart on Sept. 26.

Attending the baptism on Dec. 4 were his godparents, **Joan A. Sereno** '88 Ph.D. and **Matthew M. Moelter** '89 Ph.D. Other guests included **Allard Jongman** '86 Ph.D., **Holger T. Grahm** '88 Ph.D., and Manuel Cardona, former professor of physics at Brown, and his wife, Inge. Thomsen and Benassi live at Alte Weinsteige 37, 7000 Stuttgart 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

Michael S. Weaver '87 A.M., East Orange, N.J., gave a public reading at the Library of Congress on Feb. 13 for the Whittall Fund. The reading was recorded for National Public Radio.

Holger T. Grahm '88 Ph.D. is a postdoctoral research associate at the Max Planck Institute in Stuttgart. In addition to the Brown reunion celebrating the birth of Jan Philipp Thomsen (noted above), he reports another reunion of former graduate students that took place on New Year's Eve 1988 at the home of **Joan A. Sereno** '88 Ph.D. and **Allard Jongman** '86 Ph.D. in Nijmegen, The Netherlands. Present were **Aditi Lahiri** '82 Ph.D., **Christian Thomsen** '86 Ph.D., and **M. Claudia Benassi** '88 Ph.D. Grahm's address is Rosentalstr. 6, 7000 Stuttgart 80, Federal Republic of Germany.

MD

Julia Gray '81 M.D. (see '78).

Paul Marantz '81 M.D. (see **Julia Gray** '78).

Obituaries

Bruce Mouat Jeffris '17, Janesville, Wis.; April 20. He became associated with the Parker Pen Company in 1919 and served as president and chairman of the board before retiring in 1960. He was president of the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association, a former chairman of the Bank of Wisconsin board of directors, and a trustee of Brown from 1953 to 1955. He was a Navy veteran of World War I. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include two sons, **George S. Parker II** '51, Caxambas Associates Inc., P.O. Box 876, Janesville 53547, and **Thomas M. Jeffris** '66; a daughter-in-law, **Nancy Bauhan Parker** '51; and a grandson, **George III** '76.

Dr. Rowland Thompson Bellows '25, Charlotte, N.C.; March 13. He received his M.D. from Cornell Medical School in 1930 and moved to Charlotte in 1940, where he established the first private neurosurgical practice in the Carolinas. He was a member of the Harvey Cushing Society, the American Medical Association, and the Mecklenburg County Medical Association. He retired in 1963, spending his time enjoying a variety of outdoor activities and caring for more than fifty varieties of pecan, chestnut, and persimmon trees on his property. Sigma Xi. Survivors include his wife, Emily, 3529 Park Rd., Charlotte 28209; and two sons.

Jacob Goodman '26, '28 A.M., Pawtucket, R.I., a partner in the Providence law firm of Licht & Semonoff; April 4. He received his master's degree in mathematics and was an instructor at Rutgers from 1928 to 1932. In 1934, he received a law degree from Fordham University Law School and began practicing in Rhode Island that same year. He was co-chairman of the Pawtucket Charter Commission and a member of its revised commission and a past president of the Pawtucket Bar Association. He is survived by two sons and his wife, Frieda, 20 Waltham St., Pawtucket 02860.

Dr. Leo Vincent Hand '28, Westwood, Mass., chief of anesthesiology at New England Deaconess Hospital from 1952 until his retirement in 1975; March 29. He joined the Deaconess staff in 1936, the year he also became affiliated with Lahey Clinic and New England Baptist Hospital. Later in his career, he had staff privileges at the Lemuel Shattuck and Pondville Hospitals and was a consultant to the former Chelsea Naval Hospital. Dr. Hand was president of the American Society of Anesthesiology in 1960, the New England Society of Anesthesiology in 1955, and the Massachusetts Society of Anesthesiology in 1950. He graduated from Temple University Medical School in 1933. Survivors include three children and two sisters, **Rose Hand Horn** '30 and **Dorothy Hand Neves** '38, both of 13250 Ridge Rd., #4B7, Largo, Fla. 34638.

Percy Kingsley '28, Westerly, R.I.; Jan. 7. He began his career in the Shelton, Conn., schools as a teacher in 1929. He was promoted to principal of the high school in 1936 and became superintendent in 1943, retiring in 1975. During his thirty-two years as head of the schools, he oversaw the construction of seven new schools in Shelton, including Shelton High School, which was completed in 1974. In addition, he supervised six major school expansion projects and the renovation of every school building in the district. He established kindergarten and special education programs before state laws required them and, with the help of parent and teacher volunteers, introduced a school lunch program. In 1954, he helped introduce a new curriculum in the high school that included laboratory science courses, industrial arts, and home economics. He served as chairman of the rations board during World War II. He is survived by a sister, **E. Gertrude Kingsley** '30, 47 Spruce St., Westerly 02891.

The obituary of **Stuart Samuel Golding** '39, which appeared in the April issue, did not mention his participation in Brown activities over the years. A Brown fund worker for forty years, he served as treasurer of his class, vice president and regional director of the Associated Alumni, and area chairman of NASP in the Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla., area. He was a past president of the Florida West Coast Brown Club and in 1979 received a Brown Bear Award.

The Best

continued from page 43

For Whiteley, college was a stepping stone to another level of competition. On June 10 he ran in the Joyner-Kersee Invitational Meet in Los Angeles. Then he traveled to Europe, where he competed in meets in Scandinavia, including the Karelia Games in Lap-
peenranta, Finland and the Mobil Bislett Games in Oslo, Norway, where he was the "rabbit" in the 5,000 meters – the designated runner who sets a world-record pace, in this case for about the first mile, and then drops back. Whiteley has selected as postgraduate work the amateur racing circuit, the world of shoe contracts, a different city and track each day, and the opportunity to test himself against the best runners in the world.

After four weeks of racing in Europe, Whiteley, a business economics major, will make a semester's detour for academic study, beginning in Denmark in the fall at the University of Copenhagen. The decision pleases his coach. "Greg came to Brown as a runner, not a student," Challenger says. "He didn't push as a student. His freshman year was a bust. But in his sophomore year, he wiped out a failed course, finished an incomplete, and took four additional courses as well. He takes pride in his academic achievement. He graduated with a B average and got A's in his upper-level courses his senior year."

For Challenger, an All-American runner and 1981 graduate of Princeton, it is important that Brown helped Whiteley realize his potential not only as a runner but as a student. Challenger, who is taking a leave from his Ph.D. work at Brown, is working at the University of Rhode Island, where he is assistant director of a City of Providence and Ford Foundation-sponsored study of the high dropout rate in Providence schools.

He confesses to being apprehensive about Whiteley's running in Europe. "I feel a little like a parent whose child is going off to college," he says. Distance runners, perhaps more so than other athletes, depend on coaches for emotional support. Challenger won't be able to counsel Whiteley on a day-to-day basis the way he did at Brown. Rothenberg, too, is cautious. "It's ambitious, to

go from being a college runner to an international runner. There's no real support system, emotionally and psychologically."

But both agree that Whiteley is entering the international racing scene prudently: the B circuit as opposed to the A circuit; and for only half of the summer European season.

After running in Europe and studying in Copenhagen, Whiteley plans to return to Providence to live with Chris Schille '88 and Peter Loomis '88, two All-Americans who are training and running competitively. "It's important to be back in Providence," Whiteley explains. "To have Chris and Peter to train with, and to have Dan close by to coach."

Rothenberg, though very supportive of Whiteley's efforts, warns that things will not be the same. "It will be hard. The support system won't operate in the same way it did when he was a runner at Brown." But Rothenberg also believes that the qualities Whiteley exhib-

ited while at Brown will help him as he continues his running career.

"Greg always seemed to know intuitively what to do. He has enormous desire. He loves to compete," Rothenberg says. "Each time Greg entered a new level of competition he made mistakes, but he learned from them. He turned the negative into the positive. Many athletes do well in training, but are scared of competition. Greg has always performed at a higher level than practices would indicate."

At the IC4A cross-country championship last fall, Whiteley made his move to take the lead in front of the largest group of spectators. It was as if he were saying, "I'm going to succeed or fail in front of as many people as possible."

He will need that bold, aggressive style more than ever now that he has decided to test his talent beyond the challenges of collegiate runners and the Ivy League. **B**

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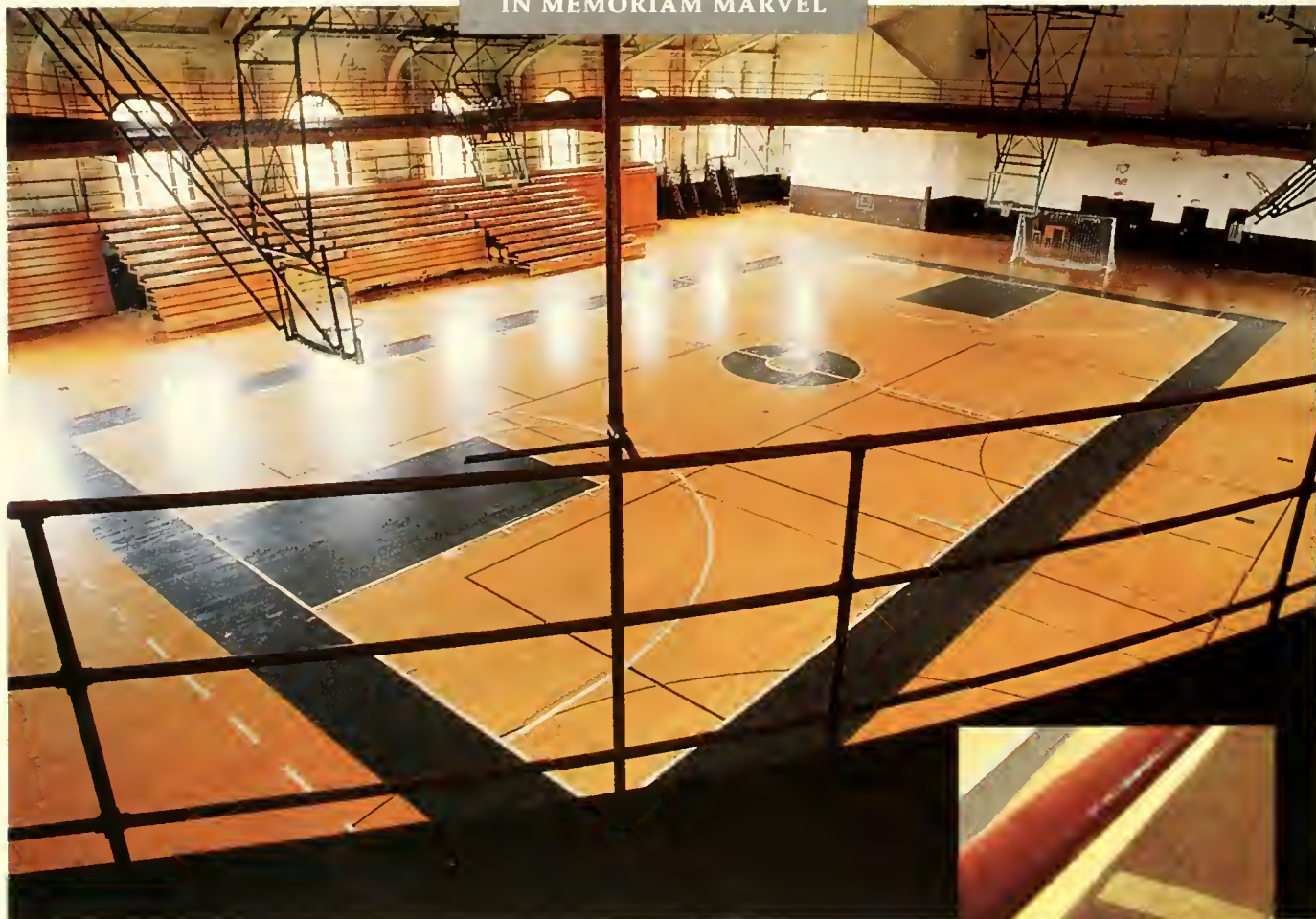
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For information on the specific requirements of these and other fellowships, write to: *Office of the Dean, Box 1939, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912.*

Finally...

By James Reinbold

IN MEMORIAM MARVEL



Marvel Gymnasium

December 17, 1927 – March 4, 1989

(The last basketball games were played at Marvel Gyn in February and March. The offices and staff relocated to the Paul Bailey Pizzitola Memorial Sports Center in May.)



Photographs by John Forasté

There are ghosts in the empty cavernous gym: spectral sneaker squeaks on the hardwood floor; a referee's shrill whistle; the clatter of a Remington pecking out a press release; a telephone ringing in the ticket office; muted cheers on a snowy night.

Bruno now stands watch over a brick shell emptied of life.

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Years ago, a bumper sticker read, "Brown Basketball Marvel-us!" Now, Brown sports are Marvel-less.

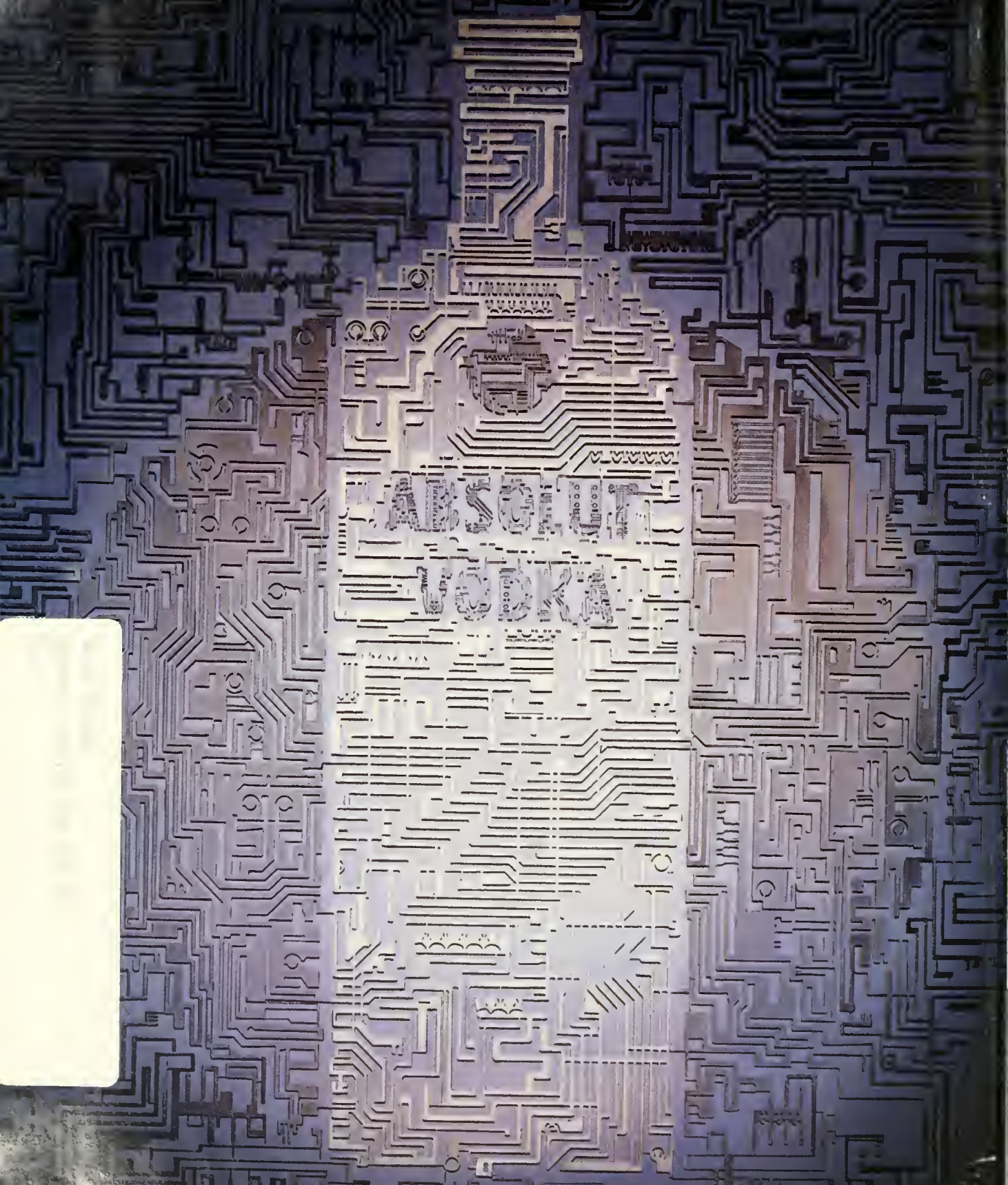
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