

Brown *Alumni Monthly*



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Why I Play Rugby

Her first week at Brown, freshman Julie Taitsman decided to take on a new sport. Knowing nothing of the game, she joined women's rugby. A semester later, unscathed, she's still playing.



Tomorrow's Professors Are Here Today

22

In the sixties, philosophy Ph.D.'s drove taxis, but as the millennium draws to a close, the demand for faculty is expected to outstrip the supply. The task of producing the next generation of Ph.D.'s falls to today's graduate schools.

Ah, Glasnost!

33

It's called APTART in Russia, where artists show their works in friends' apartments. Alumnus Paul Judelson has brought the tradition to New York, exhibiting recent Soviet art in his apartment.



Five of the Toughest

As widely admired as they are feared, these five courses are for students who want to think. Hard.



We Need a Modern History of Brown

42

Professor of History Stephen Graubard argues that the years following the two world wars have radically changed higher education, that the Brown of 1989 is nothing like the Brown of 1914. But no history of those changes has been written, and, Graubard argues that the University, without an understanding of its origins, cannot be understood.



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Cover: Brown's doctoral robe is dark brown with the three black velvet bars that indicate the Ph.D. trimmed in red. The length of the hood – four feet – and the five-inch velveteen border also symbolize the Ph.D. The color of the border signifies the field in which the degree is earned: in this case, dark blue for a doctor of philosophy. (The other doctoral degree Brown awards is the M.D., which has a green border.) The hood is lined in the colors of the institution granting it, Brown's being red and brown. Photograph by John Forasté.

Brown

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Address Correction Requested

Carrying the Mail

'We old fogeys'

Editor: When Everett J. Daniels in his letter (*BAM*, September) refers to the members of the class of '41 as "we old fogeys," it makes me wonder what we of the class of '29 are. Brontosauri, perhaps? Or, more accurately, Apatosauri?

Winthrop Richardson '29

Peace Dale, R.I.

'Not-so-modest contribution'

Editor: In reading your synopsis (*BAM*, September) of Professor Feldman's report on Brown's \$190-million yearly contribution to the Rhode Island economy, it occurred to me that he overlooked my not-so-modest contribution.

When I returned to Brown this past spring to attend my twentieth-year class reunion ('69 Ph.D.), I had my automobile stolen from an off-street parking spot on Meeting Street. The theft took place sometime during the Pops Concert on Saturday the 28th. The weather that evening, you may recall, was wet and cool. I remember because my Burberry raincoat and Knirps (automatic) umbrella were likewise stolen from Sharpe Refectory as I had dinner with former classmates! Thus, I figure I contributed \$37,109.88 to the Rhode Island economy as a Brown alumnus, to wit: \$36,843.61 for the car, \$240.16 for the raincoat, and \$26.11 for the umbrella. Not having done the research I can only advance it as a hypothesis, but my suspicion is that theft from students, employees, alumni, visitors to the Brown campus, etc., would significantly enhance the dollar figure of Brown's contribution to the Rhode Island economy and "ameliorate concerns about 'lost' taxes versus the cost of city services."

P.S. I have received your COME BACK TO BROWN! invitation for the

Alumni Leadership Weekend and Homecoming. Since I "contributed" so substantially to my alma mater this spring, I hope you will appreciate my reluctance to come back to Brown so soon. Try me again in the year 2009.

George A. Levesque '69 Ph.D.

Albany, N.Y.

Menial jobs

Editor: I was not at all surprised to read in the *BAM* a few months ago that Brown is having trouble finding students for menial jobs on campus, but I was surprised to read the letters from older alumni in response to this news. They complained how these kids today don't know the value of money; students should *work* their way through college like in the good old days, etc. (The letters smacked strongly of Communist practices of sending troublesome intellectuals to peel potatoes until they have done their penance and recognize the nobility of the proletariat.)

These ill-thought-out ideas need a little updating. In the 1950s, it was possible to work your way through college. In the 1980s, at a private university like Brown, it is not. A menial job, say, at Food Services, pays about \$4 an hour, which could gross a person working full-time \$8,000 a year. Students are expected to work at their jobs no more than ten hours a week, however, which over thirty weeks or so grosses \$1,200. Tuition and other expenses currently amount to around \$18,000 a year.

Can you seriously expect someone who is intelligent enough to get into Brown to waste ten hours a week, for four crucial years, scrubbing pots when they could be studying? Is there something immoral about counting on one's expected income to vastly surpass one's present income?

I, for one, worked in the dining halls

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at Brown. If I had it to do over again, I would have taken out more loans to cover it, and done more studying and sleeping.

Sharon Lubkin '86
Ithaca, N.Y.

Racism

Editor: Recent articles in the *BAM* suggest that the atmosphere of tolerance for which Brown has long been known is dangerously close to dissipating. It is distressing enough, although perhaps not surprising that racism remains a problem at Brown. More distressing is that some of those who profess to fight racism raise remarkably intolerant voices. Is not the statement "all whites are fundamentally racist" itself racist? Even worse is the currently fashionable concept of "political correctness."

While political freedoms increase in the communist world, ironically Brown students are becoming orthodox "good-thinkers." It is lucky that the current Brown administration so far has refused to provide the thought police necessary to enforce this Orwellian discipline.

Roy M. Poses '73, '78 MD
Richmond, Va.

Affirmative action

Editor: Affirmative action revisited. Peter A. Lynn of New York City articulates the dilemma of many when he observes "... that affirmative action is patently and grossly unfair, but that it is necessary" (*BAM*, September).

Perhaps his anguish can be assuaged by the following: First, affirmative action is unconstitutional. In a government of laws such as ours, there are many things which may be socially desirable, but which are not constitutionally permissible. Euphemisms notwithstanding, "affirmative action," "ameliorative racial preference," giving a preference on nothing more substantial than an accident of birth, forces the untenable conclusion that there is such a thing as "good discrimination."

Secondly, affirmative action, as a means of making up for past (historical) discrimination forces one to make an unwarranted "speculative leap": that is, white candidate "A" is being sacrificed to less qualified candidate "B" who is black, because person "C" - who is un-

known, but of the same race as "B" - would presumably have been more qualified for admission than white candidate "A" if it had not been for pervasive past societal discrimination.

Thirdly, a great deal of evidence is at hand which suggests that preference (based on race) is significantly responsible for the (apparent) increase in black/-white polarization, the so-called rise of racism, which has captured the attention of the media in recent months. Thus a strategy employed to bring about better relations between the races appears to be having the opposite effect. If good ends never justify bad means, then *why* the means of affirmative action, which has the drawbacks of being constitutionally frail, logically suspect, and counter-productive?

George A. Levesque '69 Ph.D.
Albany, N.Y.

Fears confirmed

Editor: Eric Widmer's comments (*BAM*, September) about the scarcity of financial aid confirmed my fears.

I know that the financial-aid crunch is due to many factors, including great cutbacks in federal support of higher education. But Brown could certainly do a better job in some areas. For example, I did not share the Brown faculty's joy when President Gregorian magnanimously recommended higher salary increases than they had asked for. Prestigious private colleges are like hospitals when it comes to belt tightening, I think. Third-party payers can always be found, be they parents or Blue Cross. Folks on the outside of these institutions feel the pinch of disproportionately rising costs, but those on the inside are insulated. And so, surprise, these costs just keep on rising.

What's there to lose? Kids willing to work in the dining hall, in the short run. In the long run, who knows where the loss of a middle ground between the haves and have-nots will lead? I do recall that France didn't fare so well after she turned her back on her bourgeoisie.

Personally, I don't look forward to another season of interviewing Brown hopefuls, knowing that when they ask, "Will I get in?", the honest response should be, "Can you pay?" So I'm sending in my resignation as a NASP interviewer. My heart just ain't in it anymore.



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P.S. Grammatical correction to the heading of the article on page 13: Brown University is *expensive*; those who are able and affluent enough to attend are "diverse, talented . . . and rich."

Betsy Ramage-Healey '68
Hallowell, Maine

The adjective "expensive" in the headline referred to the fact that 38 percent of this year's freshmen received financial aid, and therefore the class will cost Brown more than most do, over four years. For a thorough discussion of why Brown's tuition continues to rise, see the October 1987 issue of the BAM. — Editor

Editor: Oh, dearie me! My September issue of BAM says that:

1. Brown now has a nicely balanced student body with 38 percent of the students on scholarship.
2. A family with no debts "making" \$60,000 a year would receive *no* financial help.
3. Brown is trying to persuade such families that a Brown education is affordable and well worth the cost.

Now let's see. This family is to spend at least 33 percent of their *gross* income this year on one family member. Suppose they decide to do this. What assurance do they have that Brown's fees won't be hiked 12 percent each year while their incomes rise at 4 percent?

What's the cost of earning that money — taxes, transportation, home labor saving aids, postponed expenditures?

We'll assemble a table based on these assumptions, plus: Both parents are self-employed and work at home. Now their work expenses can be deducted from their earnings before it becomes income. (Sorry, but I didn't make up the rules.)

Their taxes are:

Social Security	13 percent
Federal Income	25 percent
State Income	8 percent
Total income tax	46 percent

The table looks like this:

	Parents' Gross Income	Brown's Fees	Taxes	Family's Money
Freshman Yr.	\$60,000	\$20,000	\$27,600	\$12,400
Sophomore Yr.	\$62,400	\$22,400	\$28,700	\$11,300
Junior Yr.	\$64,900	\$25,100	\$29,850	\$10,000
Senior Yr.	\$67,500	\$28,500	\$31,050	\$8,000

My prized Brown education has opened many doors for me, but none of

our four daughters have even considered a Brown education; it was completely unattainable.

Irene L. Pretzer Pigman '45
Edgewater, Md.

'Unrelated comments'

Editor: For what they're worth, here are a couple of unrelated comments.

First, I'd like to associate myself completely with the views so well expressed by my classmate, Everett J. Daniels (BAM, September). Neither Brown, nor any other university, should either favor or appear to favor one particular political ideology over another. Unfortunately, a number of institutions have enacted measures that could be interpreted as doing just that. I hope that the next few years witness a return to real toleration of diverse opinion, without any particular point of view appearing to enjoy institutional sanction.

Now, as I promised, something totally unrelated. In the sports pages of last Sunday's *Los Angeles Times*, I note the following scores: Rhode Island 18, Brown 13; Connecticut 31, Yale 20; Northeastern 20, Cornell 0; Bucknell 36, Dartmouth 20; Holy Cross 46, Princeton 0; Lafayette 52, Columbia 14; Army 56, Harvard 28. Now I know we Ivy Leaguers pride ourselves on amateurism, and I know Holy Cross and Army have improved greatly in recent years, but this is ridiculous.

Allan S. Nanes '41

Thousand Oaks, Calif.

DARE

Editor: On behalf of the families of Direct Action for Rights and Equality (DARE), I wish to thank you for your story about our organization in the June/July issue of the BAM. It is important for us to be recognized by publications such as yours for the work we have done. Coverage such as yours helps us in educating the public about the struggles that DARE has to wrestle with on a daily basis. Your efforts are much appreciated.

DARE brings together a multi-racial group of young and old people, and working and unemployed families, who take collective action to respond to the every-day problems threatening their children, their neighborhoods, and their

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"While working on my 50th Reunion," Helen said, "I learned the various ways of making a significant gift to Brown. Pooled Income Fund interest checks are like receiving dividends from a corporation, but I get a warm feeling knowing they come from Brown."

Bob celebrates his 50th Reunion this year and is following in Helen's footsteps.

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Contributors of \$100 or more will be recognized in our quarterly newsletter, *DARE To Win!*, and will be included on our mailing list (unless you instruct otherwise). For tax deduction purposes, checks should be made to The Human Rights Organizing Project.

Thank you again for your support.
Mark Toney '82
Providence

'Back from Beijing'

Editor: I read with interest the article "Back from Beijing" (*BAM*, June/July 1989), in which Linda Mason discusses her experiences in China during the movement of students and workers for democracy, or more accurately, as she suggests, freedom.

There are several points made in the article, however, which I think deserve clarification. I speak as a specialist writer on China who has visited the place frequently – sometimes for extended periods of time – over the last twelve

years, and was in Peking for most of the time from before Hu Yaobang's death to June 7, three days after the Peking massacre. I know a number of people who were deeply involved in the movement (several of whom are now in prison).

Ms. Mason says that if anyone were to die in Tiananmen, there would be a curse on Peking, which partly explains some of the Chinese government's "initial reluctance" to use force against the protesters. This seems a bit fanciful; the delay, according to most evidence, had mostly to do with a raging power struggle within the party leadership. The government insists no one died in the square itself (despite independent evidence to the contrary) mainly, I think, because the square was the students' base camp, and they need to claim that few students were killed – as opposed to the "counter-revolutionary thugs and hooligans" (otherwise known as the good citizens of Peking), who were blocking and attacking army vehicles all around the square.

Ms. Mason unwittingly perpetuates an old stereotype of the Chinese people when she is indirectly quoted as saying that the movement was not one "of individuals," that it was "unlike Western demonstrations, where leaders seek the limelight and seem to thrive on preaching to the crowds, the Chinese work together anonymously." In fact, from the beginning it was a movement which was led by charismatic – and sometimes mutually hostile – leaders: the theatrical, crowd-haranguing Wu'er Kaixi, now in exile; the intense Chai Ling, dubbed by journalists from *The Independent* the La Pasionara of the movement; and others. There were also backstage advisors, middle-aged personnel from government think tanks who fed the students confidential party documents, and mavericks like the Taiwan pop singer Hou Dejian and the nihilistic critic Liu Xiaobo.

I believe that in order to be able to sympathize and understand what the Chinese people have and are going through, that it's important to understand that the movement was a mass movement but also a movement of individuals; that China, no less than America or other Western countries, is a nation of individuals. That was part of the point the students and their allies were making after all: that they deserve human rights *as individuals* no less than anyone else in the world.

A final point: since the massacre, support for the movement has not, as Ms. Mason claims, "dried up." The fact that American television crews can no longer get people on the street to talk about it is irrelevant. Reports by better-informed journalists there, information from diplomats, and the smuggled-out letters of Chinese friends convince me that all the government has achieved by the massacre is to have strengthened the will to resist.

Linda Jaivin '77

Canberra, Australia

Remembering Pembroke

Editor: I was delighted to find myself mentioned in "The Memory of Pembroke Was Lost" (*BAM*, October), which detailed the accomplishments of archivist Karen Lamoree in preserving the history of Pembroke and Brown women. Two minor errors appeared in the article: I have been writing romance novels since 1983, not 1984, and to date have sold not twenty-eight but thirty-six novels, all of which will eventually take their place, from first draft manuscripts to foreign editions, in the Christine Dunlap Farnham Archives.

A number of people have questioned me as to why I've donated my papers to Brown University instead of to the college where I did my undergraduate work. My answer is, simply: because Karen asked me. She sought me out, she found me, and she asked me before anyone else did. Call it foresight or insight, vision or moxie, a good archivist needs it, and Karen Lamoree's got it.

Barbara Keiler '76 A.M.

Sudbury, Mass.

'The Death of Charity'

Editor: The letter from Jean-Roland Coste (*BAM*, September) on the article, "The Death of Charity" (*BAM*, April), deserves a clarifying comment. It is true that the English physician Jenner "discovered" vaccination against smallpox in the late eighteenth century, from observing the relative resistance of young women who milked and worked with cows to the disease, and reasoning it might be because they were exposed to a similar disease that occurs in cattle. It is also true that traditional Africans practiced a form of vaccination or vario-

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lation. This fact was largely unknown until the nineteenth century when explorers, missionaries, and colonizers opened the continent and they and subsequent travelers and social scientists recorded the traditional behaviors they observed. This is another case of coincident independent discoveries, which the article may not have mentioned (I passed my copy on to an epidemiologist-medical anthropologist colleague). African medicine men practiced magic, but were also pragmatic and practical (and effective) in treating a number of medical problems still recognized by cosmopolitan (western) physicians. So was Jenner.

The article on obesity research by Thomas Wadden (*BAM*, September) should have interested a fellow Brown graduate and nutritionist colleague, George Bray [53] (as it did me), who has made substantial contributions to knowledge of this problem. Perhaps he will have time to comment.

Christine S. Wilson '50
Annapolis, Md.

BAM's goal?

Editor: What is the goal of the *Brown Alumni Monthly*? I propose, simply put, that goal is to present alumni with news of the Brown community. In his letter (*BAM*, October) William H. Dibble '51 indicated that he finds some of this news so offensive that he does not want to hear from *BAM* any more. Well, the world – and even Brown University – is made up of a diverse range of people; as an alumnus who happens to be gay, I have found the *BAM* often a bit *too* conventional when it comes to portraying the Brown community, which is one of the reasons I have declined to support the magazine in the past.

Mr. Dibble's letter reminded me how difficult it is to please all of the people all of the time. What he calls "controversial articles" I consider news. (And he probably has no idea how offensive – or "controversial" – I found his letter.)

So put my name in place of Mr. Dibble's on your mailing list. And keep in mind that I'm a reader who judges your magazine according to my proposition that all of the Brown community – diverse and controversial as we are – be served.

Daniel A. Stern '79
Quinque, Va.

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Books

By James Reinbold

Three Thousand Dollars

A not-so-funny thing happened at Brown shortly after reviews of **David Lipsky's** ('87) short-story collection, *Three Thousand Dollars* (Summit Books, 1989), appeared.

It all started on November 3, when a letter in the *Brown Daily Herald* condemned the book. The student writer called one of Lipsky's stories "a sick portrait of Brown, a parody that is very unfunny. Everything good about Brown – diversity, women's studies, Brown divests, sensitive approaches to literature – comes under attack. It's racist and sexist. I walked over to the Brown Bookstore to see if they had the book. They did. They shouldn't."

The would-be censor was referring to "Relativity," a first-person tale of a young, proper absolutist who comes to Brown, via Manhattan's Dalton School and as a transfer from a Midwestern college, only to find that life at an Ivy university is not as he had imagined.

Lipsky describes a campus where no one gets along with anyone else. Factions battle factions. Groups battle groups. Ross, the hero of "Relativity," goes to the Bell Gallery in the List Art Building intent on viewing an exhibition of abstract art. Instead, he encounters a student-mounted show in the lobby, "Beauty is in the Eye of the Eurocentric Beholder." As much as he wants to escape political issues, he cannot. Semiotics is an easy target for the satirist's pen, and Lipsky takes full aim with his description: female semioticians were "thin, exquisitely unhappy-looking women with prematurely drawn faces, as if the rigors of their discipline – having been exposed, at such a young age, to the evil clockwork levers and gears behind the seemingly benevolent face of the world – had sucked all the life out of them."

"Relativity" portrays a campus paralyzed by compromise. It is also the story of Ross Tifton, who, terrorized by a student on his hall, finds he is unable to get the administration to restrain his tormentor. Ross says to his friend, who also has been terrorized, "Don't you see? This is

the whole problem. Everyone thinks there are two sides to everything. That you can explain anything. That if you have explanations, everything is better. But if that's true, then it doesn't matter who behaves best; it only matters who explains their actions best." He concludes, "We have to go back into that [dean's] office and say this isn't just relative values, that someone did the wrong thing, and we can show it." But in the meeting with the dean, an uneasy compromise is reached. No one is found guilty or innocent; neither justice nor injustice is served. Ross leaves the meeting convinced that all campus activity – the classroom, student organizations, the administration – has been made powerless by a malaise of indecision, or compromise, which he sees as denying the existence of right and wrong.

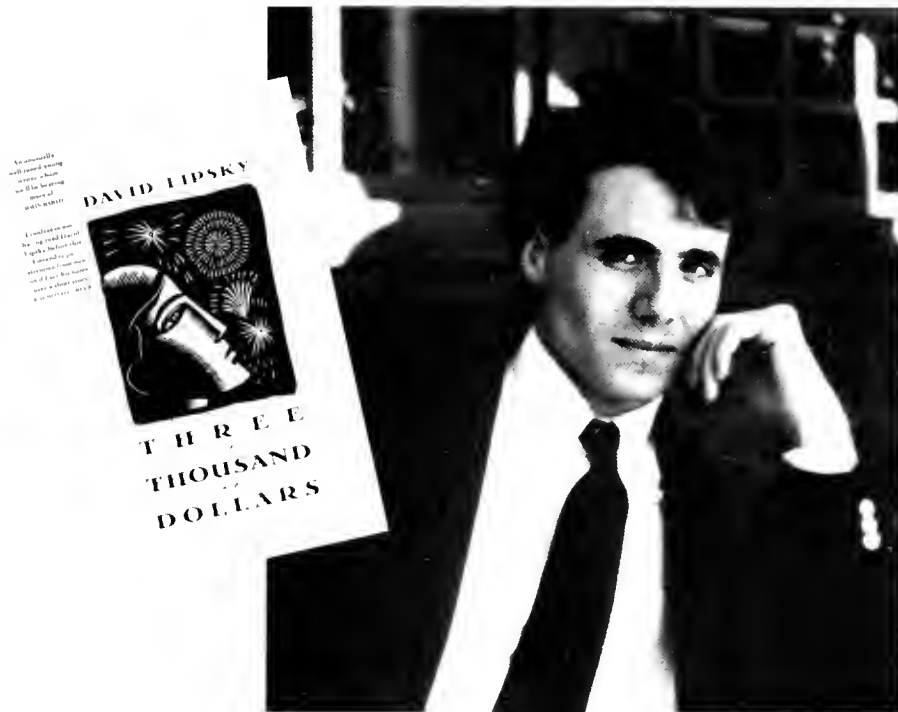
Some publicity about the book and about Lipsky had appeared before the campus controversy erupted: a short profile in *Interview* (September, 1989) and a brief article in *New York* magazine (October 16) revealed that Lipsky's fiction, particularly the controversial Brown story, was very autobiographical. The *New York* piece related that Lipsky's mother ran from the room when the author spoke of his novel-in-progress. When it was revealed in *Issues* magazine, a Brown student monthly publication, that Lipsky was scheduled to read his fiction

at Brown, banning his book did not seem enough. Ban him from campus, his critics cried. What was going on here? Was David Lipsky to become Brown's Salman Rushdie?

Lipsky's November 16 reading was attended by more than eighty students who crowded into a classroom in Wilson Hall late in the afternoon. While the audience didn't seem prepared to shout down the author, the atmosphere was tense. But though gale-force wind blew outside, there was little fury within the crowded, warm room where Lipsky read "Relativity." For many, it was perhaps the first time they had heard the controversial story. He read the story quickly, in a high-pitched, nervous voice, pausing only to catch his breath and to drink from a soft-drink container. Once he paused to request that windows be opened. "Is it hot in here, or is it just me?" he asked, perhaps expecting a response to lighten the atmosphere. No one spoke.

Yet the audience seemed to accept his story. Lipsky was judged not on his writing talent, but on how well he portrayed Brown, and his satirical portrait seemed to please his listeners. After the story, someone asked, "How autobiographical is the story?" The author replied, "I went to Brown."

A dictum often pounded into the heads of prospective Prousts is "write



JONATHAN LIPSKY

about what you know." But as any reader of fiction well knows, realism is a tricky business. Autobiography and journalism often attempt to masquerade as fiction. And that is the problem with this collection. While the narrator of the stories is often witty and insightful, all too often he is the same character: the son of a divorced couple (the mother is an artist) who struggles in his relationship with his mother and his distant father. Additionally, when stories are told in the third person, they still seem like first-person narrations, failing to achieve the necessary omniscience.

The narrators of many of these stories are not very likable. They are deceitful. In the title story, for example, the narrator attempts to keep from his mother the fact that he has squandered the tuition money his father sent; he is obsessed by appearances – it is important that women be "pretty"; and his one-line observations are often cruel, insensitive, or arrogant. In "Lights," the character Judy is summed this way: "Like most intelligent women, Judy had at one time in her life had an eating disorder." Another woman "had an attractively long nose – forward and then down, like a flattened VW beetle." In "Shh," the son of an artist-mother attends an opening, where he satisfies his sense of justice by attacking all those who he feels have hurt his mother's career.

"Colonists" is a wonderful send-up of artists' colonies, but the ending, where writer's block is cured by sex, seems a bit trite. "Garden" is right on the mark: all the characters find life impossible to deal with after graduation from college. One is convinced he is dying of AIDS. Because we sense that Leonard really does not have AIDS, this story succeeds, unlike "Lights," where an attempt to joke about bulimia fails.

Lipsky, who received his A.M. from Johns Hopkins, lives in New York City. The title story, "Three Thousand Dollars," appeared in the *New Yorker* in 1986 and was anthologized in *Best American Short Stories of 1986*. He has received a Henry Hoyns Fellowship, a MacDowell Fellowship, and the Henfield/*Transatlantic Review* Award.

Noted

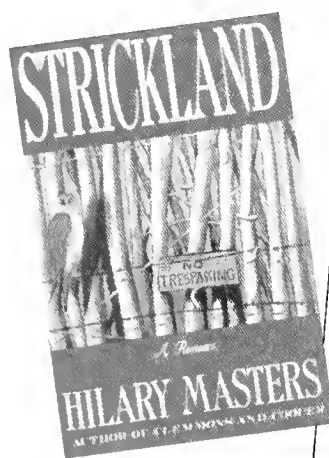
With *Strickland* (St. Martin's Press, 1989), **Hilary Masters** '52 completes the Harlem Valley Trio, a group of novels portraying three different men as they deal with var-

ious kinds of collapse in America.

Carrol Strickland, a radio and television announcer, sees himself surrounded by menace. His wooded acres in rural New York have been invaded by hunters with automatic rifles; his wife, Nancy, has been killed in a plane crash; and his daughter, Leslie, is growing away from him, into a life he cannot understand.

When Strickland begins researching a minor figure in the Kennedy Administration, and in so doing opens old doubts about his role in the Vietnam War, he meets a young woman, Robin Endicott, with whom he has an affair. Their romance parallels the country's history and its own tragic romance with conquest.

Clemmons and *Cooper* preceded



Strickland. *Masters*, the author of six novels, a collection of short stories, and a memoir, teaches at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

"The Gillette Syndrome" is a sociologist's term for extremely rapid change that brings big-city problems to the country. **David Breskin** '82 observed the phenomenon as a young journalist writing for *Rolling Stone*, *Esquire*, *The Village Voice*, and *The American West*.

He then spent several years talking, listening, and living with the people of Gillette, Wyoming. The result, *The Real Life Diary of a Boomtown Girl* (Viking, 1989), is a novel that tells the picaresque adventures of a spirited young woman struggling to find fulfillment in a male-dominated world of boom-and-bust.

A Chicago native, Breskin is the author of *We Are the World*, the book about

the recording of the song of the same name and the African famine that inspired it. He lives in New York, where he also produces records for a number of jazz musicians.

Clifford Odets is known for his plays *Awake and Sing!*, *Paradise Lost*, *Golden Boy*, *The Big Knife*, and *Waiting for Lefty*. He's also known as a revolutionary playwright, a Marxist writer, and a serious artist who sold out to Hollywood.

In *Clifford Odets* (Continuum, New York, 1989), **Gabriel Miller** '75 Ph.D. illustrates the variety of Odets's accomplishments. In the 1930s, he was considered America's premier dramatist; in subsequent decades he was misunderstood.

Following a biographical chapter, Miller outlines the playwright's work and his professional association with the

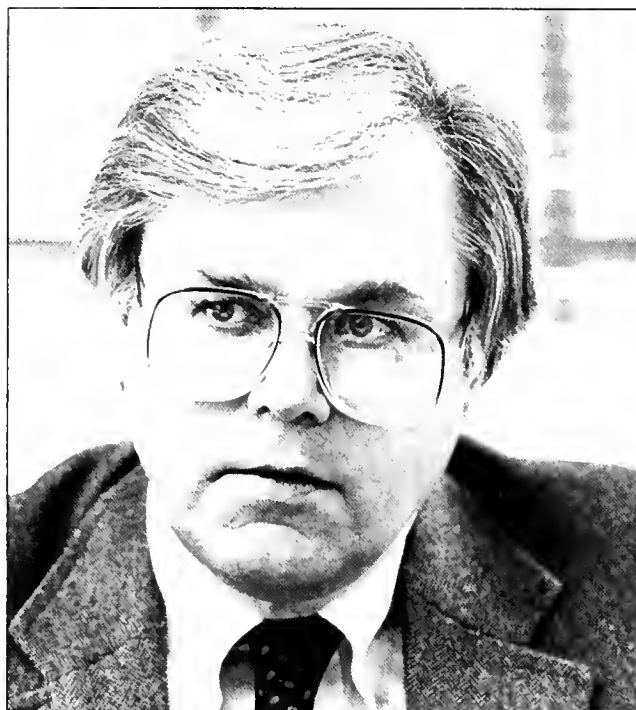
Group Theatre and with Hollywood. There are lengthy discussions of his published plays, his film and television work, his unpublished and unproduced full-length labor play, *The Silent Partner*, and the recently published *The Time is Ripe: The 1940 Journal of Clifford Odets*.

Miller is the author of several books, including *John Irving* and *Screening the Novel: Rediscovered American Fiction in Film*, as well as articles on Edward Albee, Alfred Hitchcock, and Woody Allen, among others. He teaches English at Rutgers. **B**

UNDER THE ELMS

Thomas J. Anton, the A. Alfred Taubman Professor of American Institutions and professor of political science, will become dean of the faculty, effective January 1. As such he will manage the University's academic operations: setting instructional budgets, overseeing the recruitment and remuneration of faculty, mediating between faculty and administration, and managing the University's international academic programs. His appointment was announced jointly by the president and the provost.

A political scientist by training, Anton came to Brown from the University of Michigan in 1983. In addition to teaching courses in public policy, he is director of the Taubman Center, which he plans to continue to head until a successor is found. A graduate of Clark University, Anton received his master's and doctorate at Princeton and has held both Fulbright and Guggenheim fellowships. His most recent book, *American Federalism and Public Policy: How the System Works*, won the 1989 Gladys M. Kammerer Award for the best political science book published on U.S. national policy. Professor of History Gordon Wood, who chaired the search committee, predicted that Anton would "make a formidable dean of the faculty," noting that he "combines a great



JOHN FORAYTE

New Dean of the Faculty Tom Anton:
"We have courses with 300 students and others with only three. Neither extreme makes sense."

Tom Anton named dean of the faculty

scholarly reputation with a nuts-and-bolts knowledge of how things work."

Those are the qualities Anton will need, for he assumes the role of dean of the faculty at the start of what promises to be a difficult period for American universities. Nationwide, waves of faculty hired in the post-war years are nearing retirement, and insufficient numbers of

young scholars have been trained to replace them. As a result, maintaining the quality of Brown's faculty will be tough, especially given the comparatively small size of the University's endowment.

But Anton seems to revel in the prospect of a good challenge. Discussing his plans, he leans back in his desk chair, repeatedly tossing a

wooden paperweight in the air; rather than wait for it to fall into his hand each time, he vigorously snatches it out of the air. "We're entering a fantastically competitive marketplace at a time when a lot of our faculty are going to be retiring," he says. "We're going to have to run fast just to stand still."

He plans to look closely at the way Brown uses its faculty, he says: "We have some courses here with upwards of 300 students; we also have courses with three students. Neither extreme makes much sense." Faculty are Brown's greatest resource, he says, as well as "the largest piece of the budget. So if you want to think about how we allocate our resources, you have to start thinking about where and how we are utilizing this enormous, incredibly talented wealth that we have in our faculty."

One thing he is unlikely to do is argue that large lecture courses use faculty time more efficiently; in the past year or two, he says, he has perceived an increase in large course enrollments at Brown, a trend that worries him. "In my senior seminar," he says, "I have a young lady who has been at Brown for two years, and this is the first time she has been in a class that small."

This fall, while participating in a recruiting program run by the Office of Admission, Anton joined prospec-

tive students and their parents, watching a film that shows various Brown faculty teaching and talking. "What we are selling," Anton says, "is contact with the faculty. There's [Professor of Political Science] Ed Beiser in a classroom having these wonderful discussions, and there's [University Professor of Classics and Philosophy] Martha Nussbaum being absolutely scintillating in front of 150 people. . . .

"Now I happen to know – because [the Taubman Center has] done surveys for the alumni association – that the thing that alums remember most and regard most highly about Brown is the faculty: people who really reached out to them and made an impact on them. Well, you don't get much contact with the faculty in a course with 150 students. If we can't find a way to break out of this cycle

of ever-increasing course sizes, I'm concerned that the best part of what we sell – this close contact with the faculty – will begin to be eroded, and the word will get around, and we will suddenly find that we are no longer a very desirable university. If there's a main problem on my mind, it's that problem."

Part of the problem has been an increase in undergraduate enrollment in recent years; this year 5,691 undergraduates are enrolled. However, the University is committed to reducing enrollment to 5,450 over the next several years and freezing it at that. Another factor is undoubtedly the sheer popularity of certain professors and the cult-like appeal of some courses.

But large course sizes, Anton says, have another cost as well: they make

Brown less attractive, not only to students, but to the kind of faculty he wants to attract. One of Brown's assets is the teaching environment, but if large courses become the norm, he warns, "teachers who like to teach will gradually find themselves losing some of the joy of teaching, which is interacting with students."

Another edge Brown brings to the competition for faculty, he says, is the "level of ease and congeniality that is very much part of the Brown culture. What makes this a really snazzy place, and I say this from a comparative background, because I've been other places, is this sense of being among a group of people who know and like one another and push hard for intellectual achievement, but [not] in a way that's divisive or defensive or de-

structive. It's a very supportive environment."

News of Anton's appointment was not uncontroversial on campus. He is known as a booster of interdisciplinary work and international approaches, as one who is open to new ways of doing things. But there are those who worry about a social scientist who runs an interdisciplinary "center" – a word that to some scholars is emblematic of all that is faddish in academia. To his critics – he initially professes to be unaware of their existence, then laughs, saying, "No, I'm not so innocent!" – he offers this promise: "The real issue is intellectual excellence, not how we package it. That's one of the things the dean of the faculty has to worry about: to make sure that there is intellectual quality happening." – C.B.H.

Graduate convocation celebrates 100 years of Brown Ph.D.'s with a look at the future of knowledge



"America is suffering from an education deficit," warned U.S. Secretary of Education Lanto Cavazos. Leadership, he said, "must come from those atop the education ladder. If our children fail at the lower levels, we all fail."

JOHN FORASTE

Nothing is more deserving of awe than new knowledge," wrote Dean of the Graduate School Phillip J. Stiles in his welcoming remarks printed in the program for a three-day convocation, "On the Future of Knowledge," held on October 29-31 in honor of 100 years of Brown doctorates. The convocation, he wrote, aims to "explore humanity's most fundamental source of hope."

Toward that end, Stiles and President Vartan Gregorian brought to Brown some of the preeminent

scholars and educators in the U.S. for a series of talks, panel discussions, and debates. The event began with an address on graduate education by U.S. Secretary of Education Lauro Cavazos and included such varied intellectual fare as a demonstration of computer graphics, a reading of new fiction and poetry by Brown faculty, a sober consideration of "The Academy of the Future" by a panel of national university leaders, a near-pyrotechnic display of intellectual and scientific virtuosity by a Nobel Prize-winning neuroscientist, and the awarding of four honorary degrees to colleges and universities, represented by their presidents.

Those who attended the events were treated to a mind-stretching, invigorating exercise in envisioning the future of scholarship and higher education. Unfortunately, all too few enjoyed that experience. Attendance was spotty, from the Cavazos address on a balmy Sunday afternoon when only one-quarter of the seats in Alumnae Hall were occupied, to the even more sparsely-attended honorary degree ceremony that closed the convocation. In the minutes before one evening event, Gregorian was spotted roaming the Pembroke sidewalks in his presidential robe and urging student passersby to come in for the address. "Who could resist *that* invitation?" joked an undergraduate as he settled into a chair.

For the uninvited and the otherwise engaged, we offer the following highlights:

- Secretary Cavazos, who had recently completed his first year in office, is by training a physiologist, and he began his remarks

by mentioning an old mentor, Professor George Erickson of Brown's biology faculty. He then said that while American higher education is the envy of the world, its continued success will depend upon rehabilitation of a now-inadequate system of elementary and secondary education. University leaders may need to keep the pressure on politicians for school reform, and become involved with local school systems to address their problems. Cavazos spoke at length of the need to attract more minority students and ensure that they are prepared to take advantage of higher education opportunities.

- After an academic procession by torchlight from Sayles Hall to Alumnae Hall, Dean Stiles and President Gregorian officially opened the graduate convocation Sunday night by introducing featured speaker Hanna Gray, president of the University of Chicago. A historian, Gray traced the history of graduate education before looking to the 1990s and beyond. "By 1980," she noted, "one in three students was a graduate student." This represented "a revolution for universities and for our assumptions about teaching and scholarship." She pointed out that a "stream of retirements" and some "upward drift in enrollment" will put pressure on graduate education to produce more teachers, especially in the arts and sciences. (See feature, "The Professors of Tomorrow Are Here Today," page 22.)

Since graduate education "has an especially long planning span," she urged institutions to begin framing realistic goals (not "simple solutions for growth") now for the 1990s and the next century. Bear in mind,



JOHN FORASTE

The question, said University of Chicago President Hanna Gray, should not be "Why does higher education cost so much?" but rather, "Why does knowledge cost so much?"

she cautioned, that "the cost of knowledge keeps going up. When people ask, 'Why does higher education cost so much?', they should be asking, 'Why does *knowledge* cost so much?' We all assume the advancement of knowledge is a good." In light of increased costs, therefore, "we have to be careful and selective in the graduate programs we mount" to ensure the excellence of each.

Unfortunately, "public views [about funding] are not supportive," Gray said; this is particularly true of graduate education, where the lengthy time to earn a Ph.D. makes it appear that "people are taking forever. Graduate education is seen as highly intensive and not very productive. People forget that all education depends on graduate education." Graduate education, she reminded the audience, is "the sustenance of learning itself." Through improved training of teachers, the encouragement of collaboration among scholars

and graduate students, and selective pruning (which "is also a form of building if what grows is vital), Gray urged the development of a new scholarly synthesis that will provide the basis for graduate education in the twenty-first century.

- Scientific research is becoming increasingly internationalized, said two speakers who should know. H. Guyford Stever was science advisor to former President Gerald Ford, former director of the National Science Foundation, and former president of Carnegie-Mellon University. John Moore is deputy director of the National Science Foundation. Borders and boundaries between countries are collapsing, for all practical purposes, said Stever, citing migration, economic alliances, the internationalization of business, and electronic networks that facilitate the near-instantaneous flow of new information.

"The sharing of ideas," said Moore, "will always contribute to the general

pool of knowledge." An economist, he noted that world trade had increased by a factor of seven since 1970, and that the shift to an information- and knowledge-based world economy has made business "increasingly dependent on science and technology." The U.S., he suggested, will need to join those countries that put international considerations high on their list of priorities, and develop a constructive policy for exchanging information while retaining a competitive edge in the world market.

■ David Saxon, former president of the University of California and now president of the MIT Corporation, began a panel discussion of "The Academy of the Future" by pointing out that "our higher education system is second to none"; it will be able, he said, "to accommodate great demographic changes." Yet, he said, we have cause to feel a little uneasy because "our patron, the federal government, is becoming careless." If the present low level of federal funding persists, college presidents, he said, "will spend much more time worrying about bricks and mortar and much less time worrying about what goes on in the classroom."

Chancellor Joseph Duffey of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst noted that higher education and industry face similar challenges. The present "cost-

plus" method by which higher education balances its books, he warned, "does not hold up well in times of consumer dissatisfaction. Our ability to sustain yesterday's programs on today's resources is questionable," he said. "Our ability to sustain them on tomorrow's resources is even less assured." Self-discipline by responsible cost accounting will be preferable to externally-imposed controls on college costs, he suggested.

President Carol Guardo of Rhode Island College spoke of the special needs and contributions of public comprehensive colleges and community colleges. She suggested that higher education needs to "overcome barriers of categorizing institutions" in order to increase exchanges between them and ensure the flow of students from public colleges into the best graduate schools – a necessity if schools are to maintain the size and quality of the professoriate.

Former Brown Dean of the College Walter Massey,

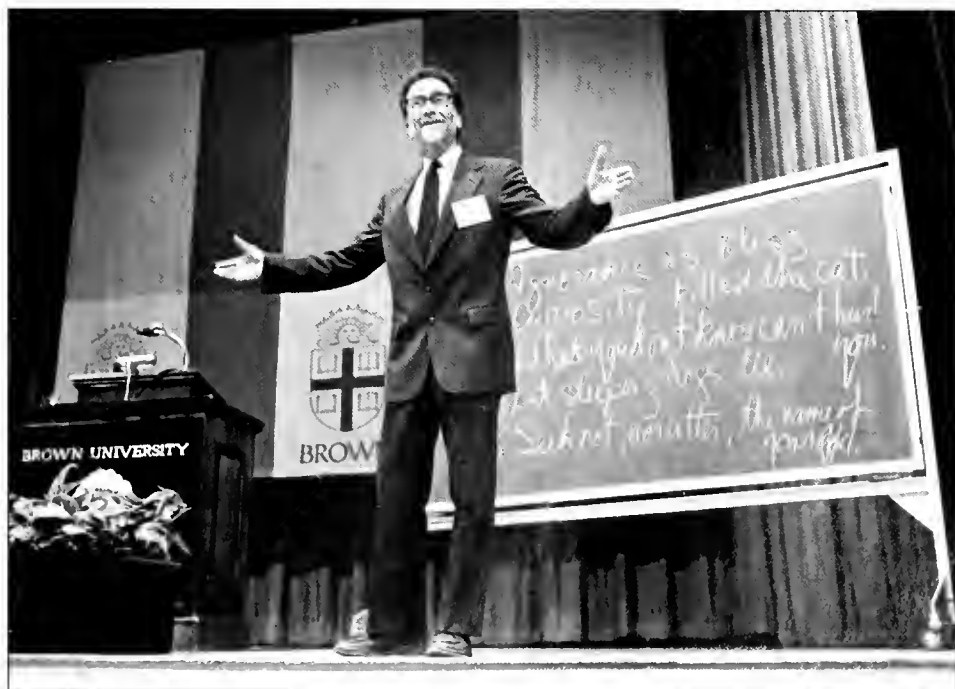
now vice president of the University of Chicago, urged universities to choose their missions carefully. "Universities are now expected to contribute much more to society as a whole than they did in the past," he said. Citing public perception that universities can solve social issues, public-education problems, and political issues (such as investment in firms doing business in South Africa), Massey said that universities "are expected to do all this while operating in a fiscally responsible and frugal manner." We must, he said, "withstand the temptation to have every institution meet every public expectation, or we will overextend ourselves."

■ In a special address entitled "Human Thought, Human Brain," Professor Gerald Edelman of Rocketteller University dazzled a rapt audience in Alumnae Hall with a look at his pioneering research on how the brain works. Quoting Emily Dickinson and Marianne Moore, tossing off references to

Descartes and Galileo, the latter-day Renaissance man (who holds both an M.D. and a Ph.D.) posed some of the critical questions being asked by mind researchers today: If it's not a computer, what is it? How does the brain learn to categorize? He showed film footage of "Darwin 3," a computer model of the learning process that takes place in the brain. "In the last ten years," Edelman said, "we have learned more about the human brain than in all the years before. We do not have yet a fully robust theory of the brain. That is of the greatest moment." The individuality of our minds, he concluded, is our heritage; "adapting that to a culture is what a university is all about."

■ Knowledge and scholarship are "exploding," said University of Pennsylvania Professor of Physiological Psychology Eliot Stellar '47 Ph.D. at a forum on "Tomorrow's Knowledge." To avoid what Vartan Gregorian has dubbed "intellectual gridlock," Stellar proposed

From Adam and Eve onward our attitudes toward knowledge have wavered, said B.U. Professor Roger Shattuck. He urged universities to embrace the autodidact, the individual scholar, the dedicated amateur.



JOHN FORASIE

the continuing development of new interdisciplinary fields and of technology aids (computer databases, for example) to make knowledge more manageable for scholars.

MIT Professor of Philosophy Thomas Kuhn argued that the boundaries between disciplines impose artificial barriers to the furthering of knowledge. "The old goal of

unified knowledge," he said, "may be in principle impossible" for us to attain now and in the future.

David Black, director of the Lunar and Planetary Institute, described the two phases of the expansion of knowledge: discovery and understanding. "The outposts of new knowledge will be interdisciplinary," he said, and they will be best served by "interaction and cross-fertilization."

■ At the final session on "Graduate Education in the 1990's" panelists stressed the necessity of immediately addressing the impending faculty shortage and other problems.

Mary Maples Dunn, president of Smith College, said that we must "work hard to entice young people into the profession," by expanding opportunities for undergraduate research, by offering stimulating summer programs in the academic disciplines, and by utilizing student input into

curriculum design and teaching.

Carlton Alexis, acting president of Howard University, which is one of the three major producers of black Ph.D.'s in this country, spoke of the continuing decline of participation in higher education by minorities. Nationwide, blacks comprise only about 1 percent of all Ph.D. recipients. This is a situation that "cries out for intervention," he said, equating the need with that which inspired the enormous flow of federal money into higher education after the Soviets launched Sputnik. Corporate America also must become involved in minority education, which "is fast becoming a national tragedy," he said, and historically-white universities must work harder to recruit black students by creating "non-hostile, supportive environment(s)."

Johns Hopkins University President Steven Muller

conceded that he had "no prescription" for graduate education in the next decade, and said he could only be sure that substantial changes would occur. He also joked, "I welcome the notion that there will be too few Ph.D.'s in the humanities in the next decade; this will compel us to pay them more." In a time when university resources are increasingly stretched to cover the costs of new knowledge, he suggested that more sharing among institutions will become necessary.

Finding the faculties of the future, said President David Gardner of the University of California, will be a "daunting task." The federal government, as well as corporate America, foundations, and the universities, must address the problem of fellowship support for graduate students; no one party can solve the shortage alone, he said. — A.D.

In a salute to graduate education, President Gregorian, at the podium, awarded honorary degrees to four institutions, each represented by its president: Steven Muller (seated, at left) of Johns Hopkins University, Mary Maples Dunn (seated) of Smith College, David Gardner (center) of the University of California, and Carlton Alexis (seated, wearing cap), acting president of Howard University.



JOHN FORASTE



UPDATE:

The Justice Department inquiry

Since August, when the Justice Department asked a handful of elite private colleges and universities to explain the processes by which they set their tuition, financial aid awards, and salaries, the list of schools involved in the inquiry has grown to about sixty. Brown, which was asked for information on September 12, arranged for an extension to comply with the request and is still submitting documents "as they become available," says Vice President and General Counsel Beverly E. Ledbetter.

"We are now nearing completion of the documents related to financial aid and tuition," Ledbetter said in early November; still to be compiled was information on faculty and staff salaries. "There may also be requests for follow-up information that could take us through the end of the year," she said.

Ledbetter speculated that Brown may submit "as many as 100,000 documents" to the Justice Department. Declining to estimate the cost to the University, she said "the biggest expense is in producing the documents and having them read by attorneys . . . We have had to hire outside legal help and inside paralegal and legal assistant help" to supplement the University's in-house legal staff who are managing Brown's response.

The Justice Department inquiry is presumed to focus on possible violations of

anti-trust laws, which the department has said do apply to universities. In an interview published in the *George Street Journal*, the bi-weekly newspaper published by the Brown News Bureau, Ledbetter stressed the difference between non-profit higher education and for-profit industry: "In higher education we share information unless there is a reason *not* to," she said. "In industry people may not share information unless there is a reason *to* do so."

She said that she had no idea how long the Justice Department's inquiry may take, but she doubted it would be completed by the end of the academic year.

Further adding to her office's load is the lawsuit brought against Brown and eleven other schools by Wesleyan student Roger Kingsepp, who is suing the schools to which he applied for admission. Filed on the heels of the Justice Department inquiry, the Kingsepp case alleges that the schools conspired to fix tuition prices, improperly overcharging students. The Kingsepp case, said Ledbetter, is a private lawsuit, but a motion has been filed to turn it into a class action. "Depending on the motions filed, I expect that the court will be hearing jurisdictional arguments for the next several months," she said. "Whatever happens, it's going to take quite a long time." — C.B.H.

Gregorian chant

Each month the Book of the Month Club's bulletin includes a "Contest Corner" with a challenge for clever bibliophiles.

Perusing a recent bulletin, Associate Professor of Portuguese and Brazilian Studies Onésimo Almeida noticed a familiar name in a winning entry by Annette H. Landau of New York City.

The challenge: write a limerick referring to the author and/or title of any club offering. Landau's reference: *A World of Ideas*, a collection of interviews conducted by Bill Moyers with distinguished people. The winning limerick:

Said Bill Moyers to Vartan Gregorian,
"Is it true you were once a historian?"

Said Vartan, "Oh, please,
In the world of ID's
I am just a retiring Librarian."

Endowed professorship and memorial honor Andrea Rosenthal '88

In memory of Andrea Rosenthal '88, one of five young Brown students and alumni among the 259 victims of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 in December 1988, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rosenthal, and nearly 350 friends have contributed \$1.25 million to endow the Andrea V. Rosenthal Professorship of the History of Art at Brown. The Corporation approved the chair's establishment at its October 7 meeting, and President Vartan Gregorian and Provost Maurice Glicksman are setting up a mechanism to select a senior art historian to fill the position.

Said Gregorian: "It is inspiring that out of this terrible tragedy comes this positive act, which will continue

to perpetuate Andrea Rosenthal's name and her memory in the area of her principal interest and activity while she was a Brown student." An art history concentrator whom art history professor Kermit Champa has described as "one of the best students I've had," Rosenthal had planned to do graduate work in the field.

At the instigation of Roger Waltzman, a classmate of Rosenthal's who is now a Brown medical student, a landscape memorial has been built outside List Art Center in Rosenthal's honor. The memorial consists of three Japanese maples and five stone blocks, one inscribed. It was built with funds donated by Rosenthal's friends and classmates. — C.B.H.

Cognitive therapist Aaron Beck receives William Rogers Award

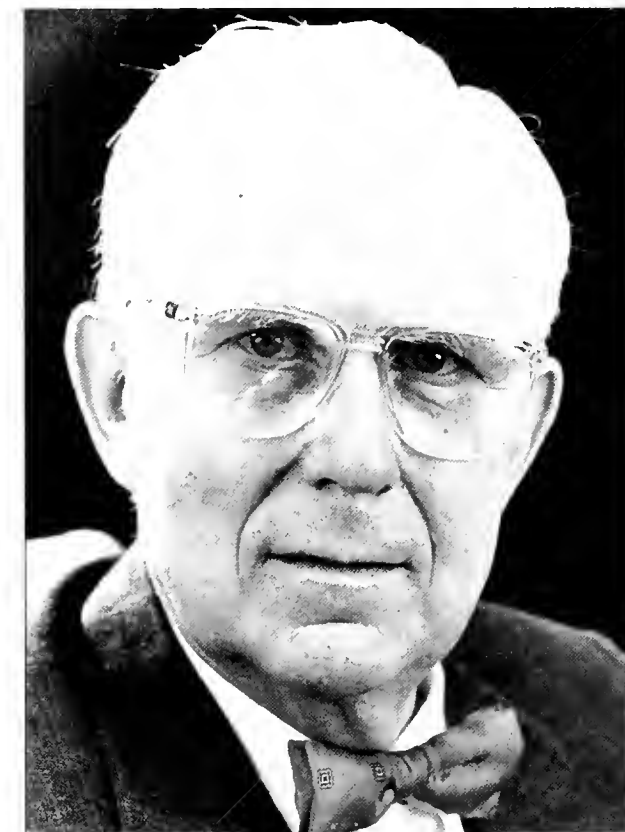
Brown Bear and Alumni Service awards announced

The founder of cognitive therapy, Dr. Aaron T. Beck '42, University Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania and director of the Center for Cognitive Therapy, has joined five other distinguished Brown alumni as a recipient of the William Rogers Award, the highest honor bestowed by the Associated Alumni. The William Rogers Award is named for Brown's first student and honors an alumnus or alumna for outstanding professional achievement and extraordinary service to society.

The Rogers award, three Brown Bear Awards, and nine Alumni Service Awards were presented in November at the annual Alumni Recognition Ceremony, held this year in Alumnae Hall.

Dr. Beck, a graduate of Yale Medical School, joined the Penn medical faculty in 1954. Until cognitive therapy began to be recognized, he was best known for his studies of depression (he is the author of three books on depression and suicide) and his "Beck Depression Inventory," a widely-used diagnostic tool for assessing the severity of depression.

Cognitive therapy, as developed by Dr. Beck, is a common-sense system of treatment stressing that thoughts dictate feelings and that psychological disorders may arise from faulty thoughts, not mysterious forces. His theory broke with the Freudian mainstream that emphasizes the patient's unconscious and childhood traumas. In the 1970s, Dr. Beck published his own journal because he could not get his



Psychiatrist Aaron Beck '42, known as the "father of cognitive therapy," received the William Rogers Award.

theories published in professional journals.

Despite the peer indifference and skepticism, cognitive therapy eventually became so popular and respected that, by the early 1980s, Dr. Beck was hailed as one of the most influential psychotherapists of the day. His 1988 book, *Love is Never Enough*, made national best-seller lists for non-fiction books. In this book, he applies cognitive theory to the arena of interpersonal relationships. (An article about Dr. Beck, written by Managing Editor Anne Diffily, appeared in the December 1982 issue of the *BAM*.)

Brown Bear Awards

The Brown Bear Awards recognize "outstanding personal service rendered to the University over a period of years." This year two alumnae and one alumnus were honored:

Lyman G. Bloomingdale '35, New York City. Bill Bloomingdale, a retired vice president of Bloomingdale Properties, could be called "Mr. Books" for his support of Brown's libraries. He is also a trustee emeritus, co-chairman of the 55th reunion gift committee, former head class agent, and a member of the National Alumni Schools Program.

Ruth Bert Ekstrom '53, Princeton, New Jersey. Senior research scientist at the Educational Testing Service, Ruth Ekstrom is a trustee emerita, former secretary of the Corporation, former member of the executive committee of the Corporation Committee on Development, member of the Pembroke Center Associates Council, former member of the Brown Fund executive committee, and chairman of the 35th reunion gift committee.

Marie J. Langlois '64, Providence. An investment broker (Phoenix Investment Management), Marie Langlois is a trustee and treasurer of the University, chairman of the Corporation Committee on Proxy Issues, former national chairman of the Brown Annual Fund, chairman of the Pembroke Center Campaign, former member of the executive committee of the Association of Class Officers, co-chairman of the 25th reunion gift committee, and a former head class agent.

Alumni Service Awards

The Alumni Service Awards were established in 1984 to recognize distinguished, continuing volunteer service to Brown in any field of alumni activity. This year's winners:

Joseph L. Dowling, Jr. '47, Providence. An ophthalmologist, Joe Dowling is a trustee emeritus, chairman of the Corporation Committee on Athletics, chairman of the physicians' division of the Campaign for the New Medical Building, member of the executive committee of the Brown Annual Fund,

This year's Brown Bear awards went to: (along the rail, from the left) Marie Langlois '64, Ruth Burt Ekstrom '53, and Lyman Bloomingdale '33.

Alumni Service Award recipients are: (from the left) Fraser Lang '67, John Monaghan, Jr. '55, Joseph Dowling, Jr. '47, Javette Pinkney Laremont '80, Jack Lubrano '24, Diane Scola '59, and Margery Goddard Whiteman '62. (Elie Hirschfeld '71 was unable to be present, and Paul Stannard '29 is deceased.)



JOHN FORASTE

and a member of the Capital Campaign Leadership.

Elie Hirschfeld '71, New York City. A partner in Hirschfeld Realty, Elie Hirschfeld is a member of the executive committee of the Corporation Committee on Development, chairman of the 5th, 10th, and 15th reunion gift committees, class president, former head class agent, and secretary of the Brown Club in New York.

Fraser A. Lang '67, Providence. President of the Manisses Communications Group, Fraser Lang is a member of the board of governors of the Associated Alumni and chairman of its communications committee, former president of the Brown Club of Washington, D.C., and former head class agent.

Javette Pinkney Laremont '80, Northville, Michigan. A project manager for IBM, Javette Laremont is a former member of the Associated Alumni Board of Governors, former chairman of the Third World Alumni Activities Committee, class treasurer, a member of the Committee for 100 Years of Women at Brown, and a

member of the NASP Committee.

Jack A. Lubrano '24, Providence. A retired technical assistant in the Brown physics department, Jack Lubrano is head class agent, former class president, former class secretary, and a recipient of the Outstanding Service Award from Brown's track and field offices.

John J. Monaghan '55, Cumberland, R.I. Managing editor/administration of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, Jack Monaghan is current vice chairman of the Board of Editors of the *Brown Alumni Monthly*, having also served a three-year term earlier as chairman, a member of the public relations advisory committee to the Division of University Relations, and a member of the Student Alumni Network.

Diane E. Scola '59, Barrington, R.I. Vice president of Scola Enterprises, Diane Scola is a former member of the Associated Alumni Board of Governors, former class president and vice president, former president of the Association of Class Officers, former head class agent, and

a member of the Pembroke Center Associates Council.

Paul L. Stannard '29, Sarasota, Fla. Now deceased, Paul Stannard was executive director of the United Way of Sarasota County. He was a former president of the Brown Club of Sarasota, chairman of the 55th reunion gift committee, former head class agent, and former area chairman of the Major Gifts Committee.

Marjorie Goddard Whiteman '62, Albany, New York. The director of development at the Emma Willard School, Marjorie Whiteman is a former national chairman of NASP, chairman of the program committee of 100 Years of Women at Brown, former vice president of the Brown Club in New York, former head class agent, and chairman of the Major Gifts Committee.

The baby boom has graduated!

Chris Love, the new director of alumni relations, did a little number crunching this fall and came up with an interesting statistic: about half of alumni holding bachelor's degrees from Brown graduated after 1970. Her tally, which is of living alumni who have current addresses listed on the University's computer files, turned up two members of the classes from 1900-1909, 118 from the teens, 1,134 from the twenties, 2,709 from the thirties, 5,060 from the forties, 7,895 from the fifties, 7,846 from the sixties, 10,738 from the seventies, and 14,348 since 1980.

Being a member of the class of 1970, Love noted, "puts me right at the median." — C.B.H.

Sports

By James Reinbold

Field hockey wins Ivy and ECAC championships

Field hockey proved it could win the big games – not only on Warner Roof, but on foreign turf as well. After beating Harvard, 2-1 in overtime, for its first Ivy Championship since 1984, the team traveled to Cambridge, where they beat top-seeded Ursinus, 1-0, and Princeton, 2-1 in sudden death overtime, to win the ECAC title.

For seniors Wendy Hughes, Suzanne Donovan, Laura Sullivan, and Nat Monteiro, the two titles were a particularly gratifying conclusion to their four-year careers. Tough competitors all, they had experienced their share of disappointment in seasons past. But the eleven wins is a team season record.

Before a large crowd on The Roof, Harvard battled Brown to a 1-1 tie at the end of regulation time, with Chris Monteiro '93 scoring for the Bears. Then, in the first overtime period Pat Beatini '92 scored the winner, assisted by Chris Monteiro.

In Cambridge, Monteiro continued the play that earned her Ivy League Rookie-of-the-Year honors, scoring the only goal necessary to beat Ursinus, and then both goals in the ECAC championship game against

Princeton. In that game, her first goal was assisted by her sister, Nat, and the winner, in sudden-death overtime, was set up by Dawn Sitler '92.

Chris Monteiro also was named to the All-Ivy second team. In her remarkable freshman season, she scored eleven goals and had three assists. Named to the All-Ivy first team were Nat Monteiro, Wendy Hughes, and goalie Sarah Lamont '91. Laura Sullivan made second-team All-Ivy, and Suzanne Donovan was honorable mention.

Water polo wins Ivy, New England titles again

Brown has never lost an Ivy League championship in water polo under Coach Ed Reed, and this year the Bears won their fifteenth, defeating Yale and Harvard in the finals. Andy Gramley '90 was named the tournament's MVP and later was named to the All-Ivy first team, along with Neil McGaraghan '91, Josh Newell '91, and Dan Tapiero '90. Sophomore Chris D'Arcy was named to the second team.

Brown then prepped for the Eastern Championships, at Annapolis, by winning the New England Championship. Again, it was Harvard that fell to the Bears in the finals.

But Brown was unable to win "the triple crown." At the Easterns, the Bears overcame Washington & Lee by a score of 11-8, but then faced Navy, winners of the Easterns the last two years. Strong defense shut down the Middle offense, and Brown won 6-5. The victory over Navy was the team's thirteenth consecutive win. But the hard-fought win took a bit too much starch out of the team, and they were defeated in the championship game by Arkansas-Little Rock, 10-8.

The 1989 Easterns were a bittersweet experience. Brown defeated arch-nemesis Navy but failed to win the championship. Still, it was a season of triumph. "It was great," Reed said. "We didn't win, but we did what we wanted to do." At season's end, Brown was ranked thirteenth in the nation.

Men's hockey off to auspicious start

Bob Gaudet's team won its first hockey game since the opening game of the 1988 season when it blanked Vermont, 3-0. The victory, Brown's first in twenty-seven games, came the week after season-opening ties with Dartmouth (5-5) and Harvard (3-3).

Goalie Chris Harvey '90 turned away 41 shots as he recorded his first career shutout and Brown's first on the road since 1980. The Bears scored single goals in each period, and came up with superior defensive play to keep Vermont at bay when

shorthanded for twelve minutes in the final period.

Scott Hanley, a freshman, scored in the first period, and Mike Brewer '92 and Joe Verderber '92 scored in the second and third periods, respectively. Brown had only three shots on goal in the third period; Harvey's net play saved the day.

The Bears then traveled to RPI, where they lost 5-3. Still, the split on the road against ECAC opponents was satisfying to Gaudet and the team.

Women's soccer gains eighth straight Ivy title

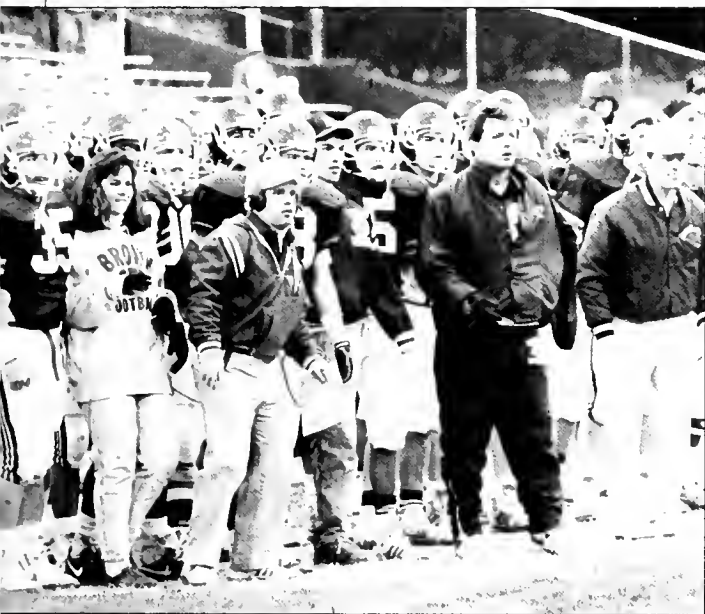
With nine championships (eight straight) in the decade, women's soccer is, no doubt, the Ivy team of the '80s. This year's championship was clinched with a decisive 4-0 win over Columbia. The team was undefeated in Ivy play, the only blemish a scoreless tie early in the season.

Sophomore Tori Cook scored the first two goals of her career in the first half against Columbia. Amy Cubbage '91 scored her first, and co-captain Karin Alderton '90 scored her sixth of the season, finishing her fine career with 24 goals and 11 assists.

Kathy Tarnoff '91 had seven shutouts over the season. Her 0.66 goals-against average and .927 save percentage are Brown records. Freshman goalie Anna Dodd allowed only one goal in 280 minutes of playing time and had a shutout against Princeton.

Coach Phil Pincince will say good-bye to five seniors. But all indications are that Brown, the Ivy team to beat in the 1980s, will be the team to beat in the '90s.

(October 24 - November 18)



Coach John Rosenberg (wearing headphones) on the sidelines at his final Brown game: a 41-28 win against Columbia.

Rosenberg resigns

At a hastily-prepared press conference in the Hall of Fame Room at Olney-Margolis on December 4, John Rosenberg put an end to the speculation and rumor: he announced his resignation as head coach of the Brown football Bears. "[Director of Athletics] John Parry and I talked," he said, "and we agreed that I should come to a decision by December 1." Saying that it was his decision to step down, and that he was not pressured by the athletic department to resign, Rosenberg stressed that it was important to him that he control his fate.

"I don't believe this season's record was a factor in my decision," he said. "In fact, if we had been 8-2, instead of the reverse, my intention to resign would have been just as strong." To succeed in the 1990s, Rosenberg said, he felt that the team needed new direction. "I am doing this in the best interests of the team," he said. The outgoing coach added that he had scheduled a team meeting in the afternoon.

"I've been coaching for twenty years," he said, and it's time to "sit back and take a look ahead." Citing the pressures of recruiting rather than the sideline agonies of winning and losing, Rosenberg said he "didn't want to be responsible for recruiting the teams for the mid-1990s."

Rosenberg led the Bears to three straight winning seasons from 1985 to 1987, capped by a 7-3 record and a second-place finish in the Ivy League in 1987. The sixteenth head coach in Brown's football history, he has a six-year record of 23-33-3. Nineteen-eighty-nine was a pallid improvement over the previous winless season.

Regarding his future, Rosenberg said he was considering a number of options, among them broadcasting and coaching in the NFL.

Athletic Director Parry indicated that a search was underway for Rosenberg's successor

Football (2-8)

Holy Cross 49, Brown 13
Harvard 27, Brown 14
Dartmouth 12, Brown 6
Brown 41, Columbia 28

Field Hockey (11-5-1)

Connecticut 2, Brown 0
Brown 2, Vermont 0
Boston College 1, Brown 0
Brown 2, Harvard 1
Brown 1, Ursinus 0*
Brown 2, Princeton 1*

*ECAC Championship at Harvard

Men's Soccer (3-11-1)

Connecticut 6, Brown 0
Columbia 2, Brown 1
Dartmouth 10, Brown 1
Harvard 3, Brown 2

Women's Soccer (11-3-1)

Boston College 1, Brown 0
Brown 4, Columbia 0
Massachusetts 3, Brown 0

Women's Tennis (5-1)

Brown 6, Princeton 3
Brown 5, Boston College 4
William & Mary 6, Brown 3
1st, ECACs at Brown

Men's Cross Country (8-1)

4th at Heps, Van Cortlandt Park, N.Y.
10th at IC4As, New Caanan, Conn.

Women's Cross Country (3-1)

8th at Heps, Van Cortlandt Park, N.Y.
2nd at ECACs, New Caanan, Conn.

Water Polo (18-9)

Brown 13, Yale 3*
Brown 10, Harvard 5*
Brown 13, Yale 3**
Brown 16, Harvard 6**
Brown 12, Harvard 7**
Brown 11, Washington & Lee 8***
Brown 6, Navy 5***
Arkansas-Little Rock 10, Brown 8***

*Ivy Championship at Brown

**New England Championship at Brown

***Easterns at Navy

Volleyball (8-16)

Harvard 3, Brown 1
Drexel 3, Brown 1
Delaware 3, Brown 0
Northeastern 3, Brown 1
Villanova 3, Brown 0
Brown 3, Massachusetts 0*
Brown 3, Boston College 0*
Hartford 3, Brown 2*
Fairleigh Dickinson 3, Brown 2*
Yale 3, Brown 2*
4th at Ivy Championship at Penn

*Harvard Invitational

Men's Hockey (1-1-2)

Brown 5, Dartmouth 5
Brown 3, Harvard 3
Brown 3, Vermont 0
RPI 5, Brown 3

Women's Swimming (1-0)

Brown 85, Boston University 55

Women's tennis ECAC champs

Women's tennis, which had a very satisfying 5-1 fall season record, won its first-ever ECAC championship. The victory followed wins over Princeton and Boston College at the ITCA Regional Championship the previous weekend.

"We thought we should win the ECAC tournament," Coach Norma Taylor said, "but you never know how the team will play until the matches start. I think we surpassed our expectations.

The depth on our team is amazing."

In singles competition, Anne Fitzpatrick '91 battled the flu and opponents from Syracuse and Penn State to the finals bracket. In the "B" doubles, Anna Sloan '92 and Fitzpatrick beat the top-seeded pair from Boston University, 6-1, 6-3. Samantha Shea '91 and Courtney Spitz '93 won the "C" doubles. In winning the ECAC title, Brown prevailed over ten teams in the three-day event.

Tomorrow's Professors Are Here Today

By Anne Diffily

Educators are predicting a serious shortage of college faculty in the next decade. What's a graduate school to do?

When Katharine O'Connell was finishing her bachelor's degree in journalism at the University of New Hampshire in 1983, two of her English professors took her aside and made a rare (for them) suggestion. "We almost never encourage anyone to get a Ph.D. anymore, given the tight market for academic jobs," they told her, "but we think you have the potential to go to graduate school."

She already had become disenchanted with the idea of a journalism career, and more than anything she loved the study of English and American literature. So O'Connell applied to a half-dozen good graduate schools, and in the fall of 1984 she arrived at Brown. She hopes to get her Ph.D. in 1991, and then to teach in a college or university.

O'Connell's timing for such a career may be somewhat more auspicious than her UNH advisors anticipated, in light of a much-discussed recent study by Mellon Foundation President William G. Bowen, the economist and former Princeton president. His exhaustive statistical analyses suggest that in the 1990s and beyond, higher education in the U.S. will face an acute shortage of prospective faculty in the arts and sciences. In many fields, including English, the glut of Ph.D.'s that characterized the 1970s and 1980s will end abruptly during the next decade, Bowen says in his book, *Prospects for Faculty in the Arts & Sciences* (1989, Princeton University Press). "We . . . predict some significant increase in demand [for Ph.D.'s] relative to supply as early as 1992-97 - and then far more dramatic changes beginning in 1997-2002," Bowen and co-author Julie Ann Sosa write. "All of our models project demand to exceed supply by *substantial* amounts from that point on. . . . [T]he projected imbalances are partic-

ularly severe for the humanities and social sciences."

Contributing to the predicted Ph.D. crunch are a large number of impending retirements among an increasingly "gray" faculty appointed in the halcyon days of the fifties and sixties; a steady-state or increased undergraduate enrollment in the arts and sciences nationwide; and a tendency on the part of today's college graduates to take lucrative jobs that require no further education, to choose medicine or law over graduate school, or, if they do make it to graduate school, to pursue programs in areas such as education, engineering, business, and agriculture.

Many university faculty and advisors have been all too aware of the recent Ph.D. glut and the high tenured-faculty percentages that have shut out talented young scholars from academic careers in the past fifteen years; like Katharine O'Connell's professors at UNH, they have been loathe to steer all but the most academically-inclined undergraduates to graduate school. The result is the current "down" cycle, as compared to the peak period for Ph.D. production in the mid-1970s.

The statistics cited in Bowen's book tell the story. The total number of Ph.D.'s awarded in the arts and sciences in the U.S. has dropped from a high of 19,000 in 1972 to about 17,000 in 1987, according to Bowen. Certain humanities areas, such as foreign languages and English, have seen more pronounced drop-offs. In O'Connell's field, literature, the 1972 and 1987 Ph.D. totals are 1,885 and 1,146, respectively. Bowen predicts that, if present graduate-school enrollment trends persist into the next decade, there will be a serious shortage of Ph.D.'s in the arts and sciences. "[T]here will be roughly four candidates for every five positions" in the period 1997-



The transition to the teacher's side of the desk is hard work, says Katharine O'Connell, a doctoral candidate in English: "People who apply to graduate school in order to 'prolong college' are in for a shock. This is not just going to school; it's a job; it's a profession."

Photographs by John Forasté



2002, he writes; noticeable effects of the shortage may be felt as early as 1992, when "some appreciable tightening of academic labor markets" is expected to occur.

Bowen's research has been criticized by some educators, including Lynne Cheney, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The critics' objections are similar to Mark Twain's comment that "reports of my death are greatly exaggerated." Frank Newman '46, president of the Education Commission of the States, says, "It's not clear to me that there are going to be significant faculty shortages. The production of Ph.D.'s remains about the same as it's been for the last decade."

In a November talk at Brown sponsored by the Graduate School, Bowen defended his statistics and his predictions. Having done a similar study in 1980, Bowen said, "I was skeptical of the claims

that tough times were ahead. I was prepared to prove there was nothing to them." Instead, no matter how he analyzed the numbers, he found that the picture looked bleak. "My message is that the kinds of normal market adjustments you might expect to occur will modify these [supply/demand] ratios, but they will not fundamentally change the shape of the future. It is not a cheerful picture. We must increase the flow of people through the graduate education process, and increase the quality of Ph.D. candidates."

Interestingly, Brown's applications for graduate admission last year were up 31 percent, with a net increase in graduate-school enrollment this year of thirty-seven students. Perhaps, Dean of the Graduate School Phillip Stiles said by way of explanation, "the message has gotten out that there are jobs in academia."



"This is a lifestyle that I like; I'm willing to make the economic sacrifice," says physiology graduate student Joe Szewczak. He expects his starting salary in academia to be \$40,000-\$50,000 less than that he earned as an engineer. With him in the lab are his wife, Susan, a 1987 physiology Ph.D., and their eleven-month-old son, Nicholas.

Who will teach the next generation of college students? Who will help to cultivate this country's brain trust? Who will be the thinkers, the scholars, the intellectual explorers charged not only with creating new knowledge, but also with passing on a blend of the old and the new? The professoriate of the millennium will be people such as Katharine O'Connell and others currently enrolled in Brown's Graduate School, and their successors. Last year, on the 100th anniversary of the awarding of Brown's first Ph.D., the University bestowed 150 Ph.D.'s. Will that be a large enough contribution to the country's pool of qualified faculty in another decade? And will tomorrow's Ph.D.'s want to teach at the college level, assuming that the esteem (and remuneration) accorded by our society to the professoriate continue to lag well behind those of a generation ago?

Brown's Graduate School does not maintain records of the post-degree employment of its alumni, so it is difficult to estimate the percentage that chooses an academic career. "In some areas," says Dean Stiles, a physicist, "such as the humanities and social sciences, about the only place you *can* get a job is in academia. So there, the percentage is probably very high. Universities today don't pay their junior faculty very well, but I believe there are still a significant number of our graduates going into the academic world."

O'Connell hopes to be among them. She loves teaching. Unlike some graduate students who suffer teaching assistantships as a necessary evil, she is genuinely enthusiastic. "After a year here, I wanted badly to teach," she says. She began as a teaching assistant for introductory composition courses and most recently has been teaching her own section of English 15 (fiction), an assignment she describes as "a plum. You can enjoy teaching your own field."

Graduate teaching assistants at Brown receive a minimum annual stipend of \$7,600 from the University. This is the base sum that many of Brown's graduate students live on, although even Stiles concedes it is a "subsistence-level" wage. Many graduate students in the "hard" sciences receive stipend supplements from their departments. This is a func-

tion of market forces – Brown must compete for good students, and just as science faculty make more than their humanities and social-sciences counterparts, so do graduate students in physics and engineering relative to their peers in English and anthropology.

Most graduate students have to supplement their stipends with income from other part-time jobs and full-time summer employment. O'Connell spends her summers, and one day a week during the academic year, working as a legal secretary to help meet her expenses. She is philosophical about this aspect of pursuing her dream; "there are sacrifices you make for any career," she points out. "You just *do* it."

She admits, however, that hers is not a career choice for the marginally motivated. "If you're not 100 percent behind it, you're not going to make it," she says. "People who apply to graduate school in order to 'prolong college' are in for a shock. They don't know what this entails. This is not just going to school; it's a *job*; it's a profession. I am a professional student/teacher."

The job is a demanding one. In addition to teaching or supervising a laboratory section most years, graduate students must complete their own graduate course requirements, study for written and oral examinations, in some cases do field work away from campus, develop a dissertation proposal, do original research, write a lengthy dissertation (equivalent, in most cases, to producing a book), prepare to "defend" their work before a faculty committee . . . and only then, after four to ten years, depending on the discipline and its requirements, may the graduate student receive the coveted doctoral hood and the Ph.D. diploma.

Even among those students who are attracted to the task, the attrition rate is significant. (Of those who entered Brown's Graduate School between 1975 and 1980 with the goal of obtaining a Ph.D., 61 percent have received that degree.) "You really have to desire to do this," says Joseph Szewczak, who expects to get his Ph.D. in physiology in May. "A lot of people get into it and then begin to think it's pointless. They begin to wonder what they'll produce in return for their investment. So they bag it."

Ken Anderson, a fifth-year anthropology graduate student, still wants very much to pursue a teaching and research career. But the realities of his discipline, which nationally has lost some tenure-track positions in the 1980s due to a temporary fall-off of undergraduate interest, can discourage even the most bright-eyed aspiring professor. "Everyone coming in [as a graduate student] thinks he'll get a job," Anderson says. "But by their third or fourth year, they've seen enough people before them go

The Graduate School at a glance

A brief chronology

- 1850: Provision was made for the awarding of the master's degree. This system was discontinued in 1857.
- 1887: The faculty and the Fellows established and published rules for the awarding of both the master's and the Ph.D. degrees.
- 1889: The first Ph.D.'s were awarded to Austin D. Kennedy in philosophy and George Grafton Wilson in political science.
- 1892: Women were admitted to graduate study.
- 1903: A Graduate Department was established with its own dean, Carl Barus, Hazard Professor of Physics.
- 1927: The Graduate Department became the Graduate School. Its first dean was R.G.D. Richardson, professor of mathematics. He served from 1926 to 1948, when he was succeeded by Barnaby Keeney, who later was named president of Brown. The current dean is Phillip Stiles, who is also dean of research and professor of physics.

Degrees awarded

Master of Arts, Master of Fine Arts (creative writing), Master of Science, Master of Arts in Teaching, Master of Medical Science, and Doctor of Philosophy. In conjunction with the Program in Medicine, the Graduate School offers a joint M.D.-Ph.D. program. The Ph.D. is offered in thirty-four disciplines.

1989-90

Total enrollment: 1,374
 Number of foreign students: 389 (28 percent)
 Incoming students: 416
 Number of Brown-funded fellowships: 87
 Tuition: \$14,375

through the trauma of job-hunting to realize they might not be going on in the academic world. By then, though, you're far enough along that you feel you might as well complete the degree [an eight- to ten-year process in anthropology, as a rule, owing partly to off-campus field-work requirements]."

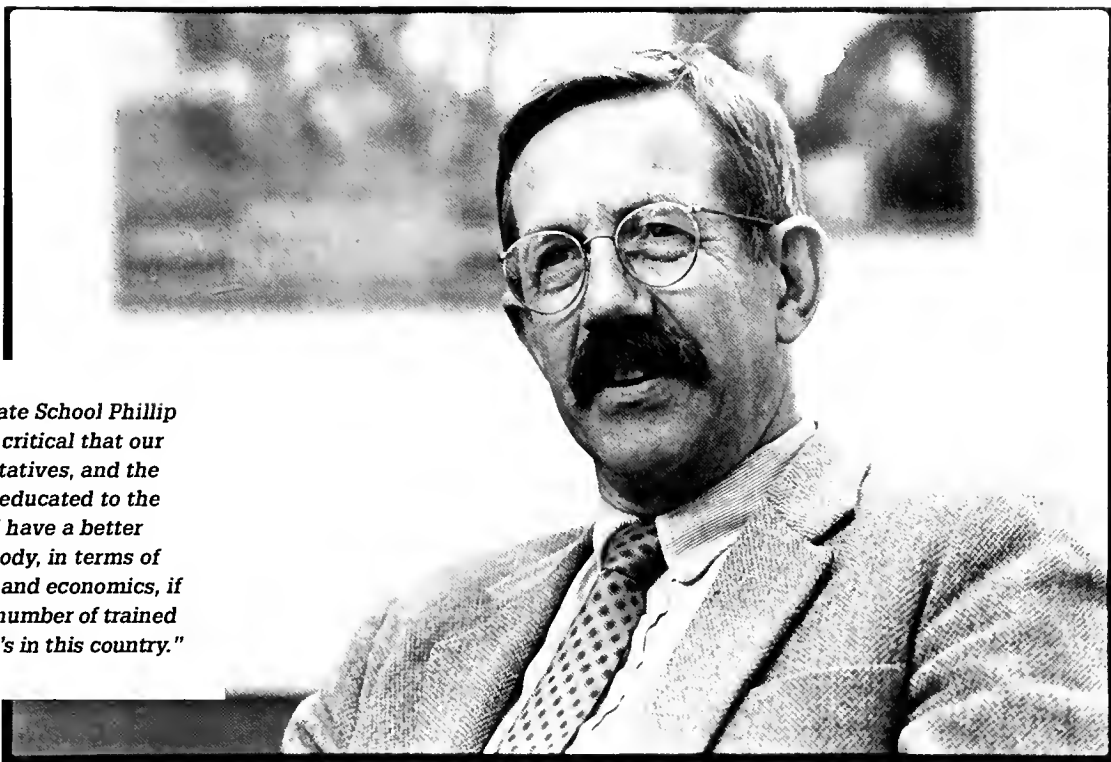
In spite of the discouraging employment outlook that has prevailed in some disciplines during the past decade, and the strain of a near-subsistence lifestyle, there remains at Brown's graduate school (and presumably at others) a relatively optimistic cohort of students that is unswerving in its desire to build careers as teachers and scholars in academia.

"I like teaching a lot," says Daniel Lieman, a third-year mathematics graduate student whose undergraduate degree is from Berkeley. He admits that even with his relatively high stipend of about \$9,000, life as a graduate student is on the ascetic side — "you have no money; [often] you can't go to a play or a concert." But there are other compensations, both now and once an academic career is launched, says Lieman: "The faculty and graduate students in my department spend hours thinking and talking about problems. Unlike a structured, non-academic job, here you can follow a problem through. It's hard to find an environment like this outside of academia."

"I get a lot of satisfaction out of expressing my excitement about the field to other people," says geology graduate student John Farrell. After getting his degree in May, he will pursue a two-year postdoctoral fellowship at Brown; then he hopes to find a faculty appointment somewhere that will allow him to do research and teach. "I would like to remain in academia," he adds, "despite the low pay compared to what oil companies [a principal employer of geologists] often pay."

"I'm in graduate school and in academics because I want to be," agrees biologist Szewczak, who left a high-paying job as an engineer to come to Brown. He estimates his starting salary, post-Ph.D., will be \$40,000 to \$50,000 less than what he was making before graduate school. But money isn't everything: "This is a lifestyle that I like; I'm willing to make the economic sacrifice to do something I enjoy. My biggest complaint" about graduate education, he adds, "is that I don't feel you should *have* to make that sacrifice."

As Dean Stiles points out, the sacrifices are less painful in some fields than in others. "In the physical and life sciences [as opposed to the humanities and social sciences]," he says, "one essentially can go through graduate school without incurring extra debt." That's because outside fellowships, research assistantships, and other non-University funding is more readily available to students in the sciences. (Or as anthropologist Anderson wistfully says, "It's like perks for football players. The scientists draw more research money to the University; and the University has to pay more money to scientists and mathematicians to keep them here.")



Dean of the Graduate School Phillip

Stiles: *"I think it's critical that our senators, representatives, and the President become educated to the crass reality: We'll have a better country for everybody, in terms of lifestyle, freedom, and economics, if we have the right number of trained and educated Ph.D's in this country."*

Stiles believes graduate schools aren't doing enough to capitalize on areas where federal graduate-student support is relatively generous; students, he says, often don't know that they can pursue a science doctorate virtually debt-free, in many cases. "One of the reasons given by a number of engineering undergraduates as to why they weren't going on to graduate school was that it costs too much," he points out. "In their case, that just isn't true." With an eye to ensuring a healthy flow of science talent into academic and research careers, Stiles adds, "we need to make sure our undergraduates know the facts about graduate education in plenty of time to consider it before they make a career decision."

Outside of the hard sciences, Stiles and others at Brown are looking to ameliorate a problem shared by most graduate students in the humanities and social sciences: A dearth of fellowships makes them dependent on teaching assistantships for income; this, in turn, slows their progress towards their Ph.D. by diminishing their available time for research and, most dramatically, for writing their dissertations. "Almost everybody needs an assistantship," says history graduate student John Landry. "And I think every graduate student *should* teach at some point. But it becomes a problem if we have to teach *every* year."

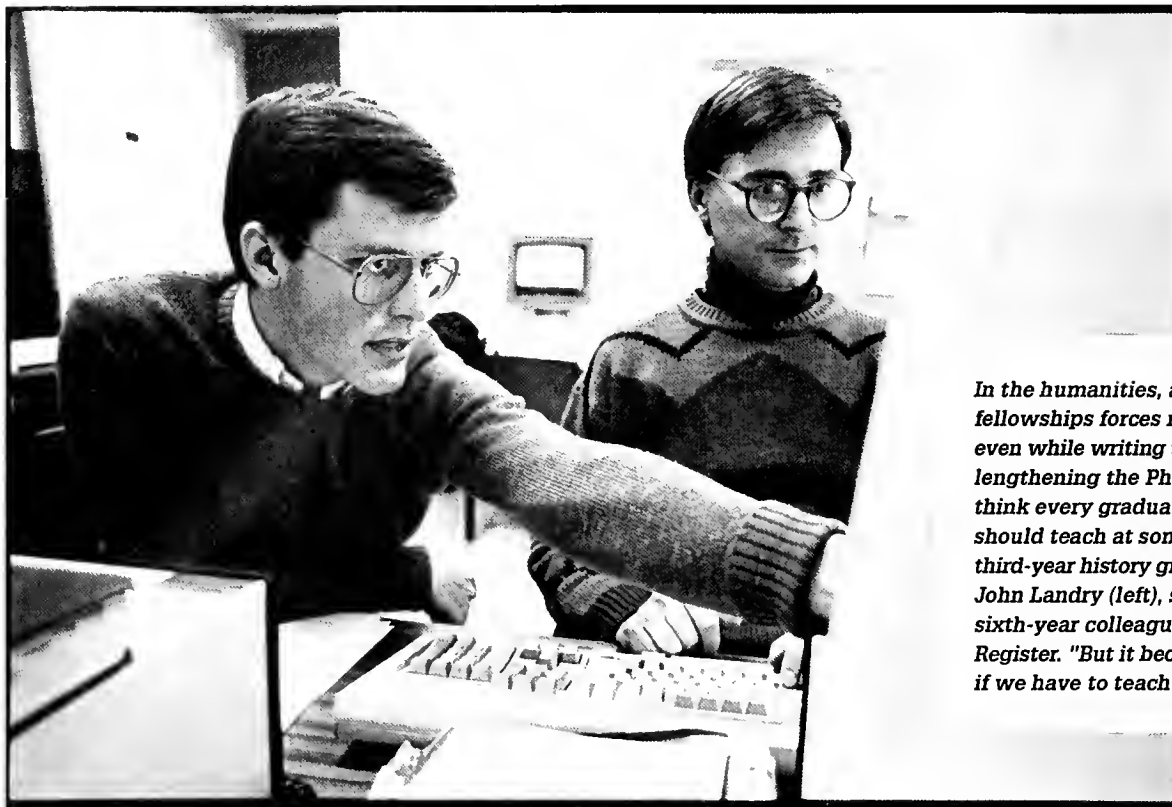
Many graduate teaching assistants simply help professors by grading papers or leading a section of a larger course. Others have full responsibility for an entire course, a rewarding but time-consuming assignment. "My priority is always my teach-

ing," says Katharine O'Connell. "I feel that I am teaching students who are paying a tremendous amount of money to attend Brown; I want to give them a good course. The problem is, where will the support come from that will free us from teaching while we write our dissertations? The English department has some fellowships that cover the dissertation stage, but not many, and outside fellowships are very competitive."

Raising funds for dissertation fellowships, something that both Phillip Stiles and President Vartan Gregorian intend the University to do, is not only a gesture to ease the lives of graduate students; it makes good business sense in view of the impending shortage of scholars. "If we could get people finishing their Ph.D.'s faster [by reducing their years of teaching and supporting them while they write their dissertations]," says Stiles, "then for the same amount of support money we could produce more Ph.D.'s." The time when graduate students really need no-strings funding, he adds, is when they have finished their research and are preparing to write. "You need uninterrupted time to think, to synthesize many facts and to make more than just facts out of them," he says.

"To be a teaching assistant and at the same time to work on a dissertation is very hard," agrees Gregorian. "We need to assure each department of a fixed number of fellowships. This will allow them to reduce the load on teaching assistants and to make assistantships not just a wage-earning necessity but a true experience in teaching."

Graduate teaching loads, said William Bowen



In the humanities, a dearth of fellowships forces many to teach even while writing the dissertation, lengthening the Ph.D. process. "I think every graduate student should teach at some point," says third-year history graduate student John Landry (left), seen with his sixth-year colleague, Woody Register. "But it becomes a problem if we have to teach every year."

in his talk at Brown, "are a big part of the problem and the solution. The whole organization of graduate study in the arts and sciences, particularly in the humanities, needs to be re-thought," he says. "We have to end the abuse of our teaching assistants." (To which President Gregorian, sitting in the audience, quietly asserted, "Amen.")

Brown's support for graduate students, says Associate Dean of the Graduate School Bernard Bruce, who coordinates financial aid, "is a very lean budget, and it hasn't changed much in a long time. In 1987, we asked for four more fellowships [for first-year students] and we were given enough money for one more. Right now I could use another 100 fellowships, but I have only asked for four. And to make this program really work, we need a hell of a lot more than 100 fellowships. We *have* to relieve these [graduate students] from teaching. Teach, teach, teach." Fully aware of Brown's financial limitations, Bruce directs his ire at the federal government. "I think we're a ridiculous nation," he fumes. "Education is our richest resource. I can't believe we've seen such cutbacks [in federal support for research, teaching, and graduate study]."

Stiles, too, blames many of the financial obstacles to academic careers on a society that hasn't made the connection between cultivating the nation's mind-power and a healthier social and economic climate. "I don't think that individuals or corporations will perceive, in the near future, the enlightened self-interest of supporting gradu-

ate education at the level it needs to be for this country," he comments. "So, the only kind of collective that exists for redirecting resources towards postgraduate education is the federal government. I think it's critical that our senators, representatives, and the President become educated to the crass reality: We'll have a better country for everybody, in terms of lifestyle, freedom, and economics, if we have the right number of trained and educated Ph.D.'s in this country." There needs to be, Stiles feels, at least a partial restoration of the kind of federal support that enabled unprecedented hundreds of thousands of students to seek postgraduate degrees in the 1960s. Government fellowships paid the entire costs of many graduate students' education in those years, but in the late 1960s, most of those programs were phased out. "There had been \$1- to \$2 million a year in federal funding coming in," recalls Provost Maurice Glicksman, dean of the Graduate School in 1974-76, "that suddenly [the University] had to pick up in the budget."

The University continues to support its graduate students to the tune of approximately \$2.5 million for fellowships (outright grants typically given to first-year graduate students) and \$850,000 in tuition scholarships. This year Brown's instructional budget also provides total support for graduate teaching assistants and fellows in the amount of \$6.7 million, of which \$3.1 million is stipends for living expenses and the rest subsidizes students' tuition and health fees.

This year, out of 416 entering first-year graduate students, eighty-seven received Brown-funded fellowships in amounts ranging from \$7,300 to \$9,500. "We offer many more than that," Stiles explains, "but it's like admissions: you offer more than you can give, knowing that many won't accept your offer." Most of the institutions with which Brown competes for graduate students, Stiles adds, award multiple-year fellowships; Brown's are for one year only. "Princeton gives out four-year support."

How does Brown even begin to compete, then? "On the merits of our academic programs," Stiles says. "What we can say is that if you're a good student, you'll be supported somehow, but it won't be by fellowships. All I want," he adds, "is not necessarily for Brown to match another institution's financial offer, but to offer enough so that the good students can say, 'I like Brown's program better, and I won't starve; so I'm coming to Brown.'"

"The problem is that we lose people because they feel the stipend is so far below an acceptable level, or their anxiety about sources of support in the second year is such that they'd rather go somewhere else." Stiles has asked ACUP (the Advisory Committee on University Planning, which makes recommendations about the budget to the Corporation) for \$117,000 in additional fellowship funds for 1990-91, to bring the current number of fellowships from eighty-seven to 100. But in a year when, according to Donald Reaves, the University's budget director, ACUP will have only \$37,000 (not including funds generated if Brown raises its tuition) to apportion among some \$7.7 million in requests for additional funding across all University departments, the chances for a significantly larger fellowship allocation next year are in doubt.

With its smallest-in-the-Ivies endowment, Brown just is not built to invest as heavily as administrators and faculty might wish in graduate-student support. Both Stiles and Gregorian say that endowment for fellowships will be a target of an upcoming capital campaign, to be announced next year, but neither feels even a successful fund-raising effort can effectively address what they believe is a problem of national vision. For Brown's Graduate School to regain the relative glory of the 1960s, when its enrollment was more than 200 higher than the current level of 1,374 students, will depend, says Gregorian, "on what happens on the national level."

"There seems to be a cultural perception that graduate students must *struggle*," Gregorian adds, "that they have to earn and to learn the hard way. A certain amount of struggle is all right as long as we allow them to learn, but there shouldn't be too many obstacles. It's too bad that a nation's investment is not in its mind-power. My hope is that increased federal support for graduate education will not only be tied to the job market, but instead that we will also say, 'There is no such thing as an overeducated person.' This is the only country that describes people as overeducated."

While improved funding unquestionably would help to attract some of the nation's brightest young people to graduate school and a life in academia, Dean Stiles feels there are less tangible measures that can be taken now. "I don't think we get across as often as we'd like just how much joy there is in teaching," he says. "We [faculty] tend to look tired when exams are rolling around, when we have to read 150 papers. But overall, this is a lifestyle that is very rewarding and exciting. Yes, we have to spend a lot of time writing grant proposals and teaching large classes and keeping track of our funding. But in reality, that's a small price we pay for the freedom to work on the things we want, rather than what a company wants us to do."

Engineering graduate student Les Niles, now in his fourth (and probably last) year of the Ph.D. program, worked for four years in industry before returning to complete his degree. "I decided that kind of life wasn't for me," he says. "I worked for both a very large and a very small company, and in both there was constant political battling at all levels of management. An academic career will give me the freedom to work on things I want to, rather than being told to do things that can get pretty dull. And teaching is fun. It challenges you to think about your field in a new way, and to explain it to students."

"Going into an academic career is not something you do for the money," he says, noting that starting salaries for engineering Ph.D.'s are in the \$30,000-\$40,000 range; bachelor's-degree engineers do that well, and better, going to work right out of college for private industry. But, Niles adds, "maybe it works out just as well. You don't want to pay people to do something they don't *want* to do. And you wouldn't want to take a course from people like that, either."

John Farrell of geology agrees. "The people who go into academic careers in geology do it because they love it and because it's what they want to do. There are no ulterior motives," he says. "Whereas many people in medicine and law may not really love their field, but they are attracted to the prestige and the money."

"After the Bowen lecture, some of us were confused. What did his predictions mean for us? There didn't seem to be shortages coming in our field as there are in the humanities. But then I said to myself, 'We're good at what we do and we will get jobs. If there's only one job open, I'll apply for it; if there are 100, I'll apply for them. Regardless of the forecasts, I'm going to do what I like.' And what he likes has everything to do with academia as a vibrant and viable career: "that adventure of intellectual pursuit, the excitement of discovery."

In its one-hundredth year, Brown's Graduate School continues to provide a home and a training-ground to the intellectual adventurers upon whose research and teaching skills the nation, and the world, will increasingly rely. ■





Why I Play Rugby

By Julie Taitsman '93

Many people find it difficult to accept the notion of women playing contact sports. Personally, I find it difficult to accept the idea of *anyone* playing contact sports. So, now comes the unavoidable question: "How did a 'nice' girl like me get involved with a sport like rugby?"

It started early one Saturday evening, at the time of year that is either the tail end of summer or the very beginning of autumn. Freshman orientation was drawing to a close, and a thousand new students dashed around the crowded floor of Meehan Auditorium at activities night. I was there with a few of my freshman-unit buddies. Representatives from more than 100 clubs sat at their assigned tables or ventured into the aisles, recruiting new students for their ranks.

I had put my name on some twenty mailing lists, but I felt something was missing. In high school I had played on an athletic team every season – every sport from crew to cross-country to tennis to lacrosse. I was accustomed to participating in athletics every afternoon, and I wanted to continue that at Brown.

"I want to sign up for a sport," I told

Julie Taitsman, a freshman from Lawrenceville, New Jersey, made it through her first rugby season unscathed.



Photographs by John Forasté

Rugby is an entire philosophy about life. It is one of the few athletic pursuits that actually reconcile die-hard competition in a contact game with sportsmanship and hospitality

my friends. "Something for fun – but it's got to be different." I considered the ski team. Naah – I ski on my own during vacations. Soccer was a possibility. Naah – too generic. Just then a new friend walked over and asked me to sign up for rugby with her. Perfect! It was the only sport I could think of that I had neither played, nor watched.

"What is rugby, anyway?" I asked. Her reply (which I later found to be untrue): "It's like soccer, but with your hands." At first we stumbled into the men's rugby club; they gave us directions to the women's table across the room. "You mean it's not co-ed?" I asked, disappointed. Any single-sex activity at Brown comes as a shock to the freshman who has just learned to take for granted sharing a bathroom with the boy next door.

We found the women's rugby table, and the enthusiastic team co-captain convinced us to sign up. She assured us that none of the other new people had ever played before, either.

The first few practices went well. We learned how to throw and catch the odd-shaped ball, and the team couldn't have been a greater bunch of people. We had no coach per se, but the veterans taught us on a need-to-know basis, explaining that most of the rules wouldn't make sense out of context and really had to be seen, not described.

When I told my parents that I had decided to stick with rugby, they seemed concerned. My mom asked, hesitantly, "Don't people get hurt playing rugby?" Confidently, I replied, "No, Mom, that's only in guys' rugby. Remember how in high school, guys' lacrosse was different

from girls' lacrosse? Well, it's the same with rugby."

"Don't they tackle in rugby?" asked Dad, who knew more about the game than I did.

"Well, I don't know all the rules yet," I said, "but if they do tackle, I'm sure the women do it very carefully." I had no idea how wrong I was to be proven.

One afternoon at practice the captains accepted orders for mouth guards. This worried me a little, but then I remembered that we had needed mouth guards in high school for field hockey, too, so I relaxed. But when the mouth guards arrived, we began the tackling drill.

To perform a proper tackle, one of the captains explained, one must throw her arms around the legs of the ball carrier and pull her down; both players ended on the ground. My mind began to race. "All right, no problem," I thought to myself while awaiting my turn, "this is Brown. I can just ask what the alternate activity is."

We stood in a circle. Three players in the middle ran around, allowing each of us to tackle them. The first of the players was approaching me, and I was thinking, "Are you sure you want to do this?" But when the player next to me noticed my discomfort, I jokingly brushed it off. The first ball carrier was three people away from me, then two, then one. . . then we were both on the ground, and she moved on for the next tackle.

After I managed to tackle the second and third ball carriers in similar fashion, my anxiety disappeared, and I became more concerned with brushing the dust from my hands. "All right, no big deal," I thought. "I can get used to this. But the question is, do I want to?"

I have heard rugby described as "football, but violent," and "football without helmets or pads," but this is a gross injustice. Rugby is not a game; it's an obsession. Rugby is an entire philosophy about life. It is one of the few athletic pursuits that actually reconciles die-hard competition in a contact game with sportsmanship and hospitality.

On the field, the play is no-holds-barred; yet after every match the home team hosts a party (replete with rounds of rugby spirits and spirituals) in honor of the opponents. Teamwork is crucial, and there is little room in the game for those seeking personal glory. Players are characterized by a laissez-faire disposition and a sense of humor. Ruggers soon learn not to take a hard tackle personally, or to fail to support their teammates.

Women's rugby is a fairly new addition to the Brown athletic community, and one of the few female contact sports that is widely accepted. (Men's rugby at Brown goes back to 1960; it fields three squads and enjoys the services of an experienced volunteer coach.) At one time, women's rugby employed a volunteer coach, but later the students decided that they preferred to run the team on their own, learning new techniques from clinics and books. It is a club, not a varsity, sport and as such receives a small allocation from the student activities budget. Most of its funding comes from direct donations by players and proceeds from tee-shirt sales.

I was still deciding whether or not I wanted to stick with rugby when we played our first game of the season. That convinced me: it was absolutely exhilarating.

Friends often ask me to explain why I enjoy playing rugby. I find it difficult to describe what makes it so much fun. Sometimes I dodge the question, advising them to try it themselves if they want to understand. It's a fast-paced sport, and there is never a lull in the action. When I signed up for rugby, I anticipated something closer to soccer than to football; I now know I had the wrong idea. Probably I would never have gone out for rugby had I known what it was like from the beginning. Now I'm glad I didn't have that foresight. **B**

AH, GLASNOST!

Paul Judelson '81 champions the works of young Soviet artists

By Charlotte Bruce Harvey

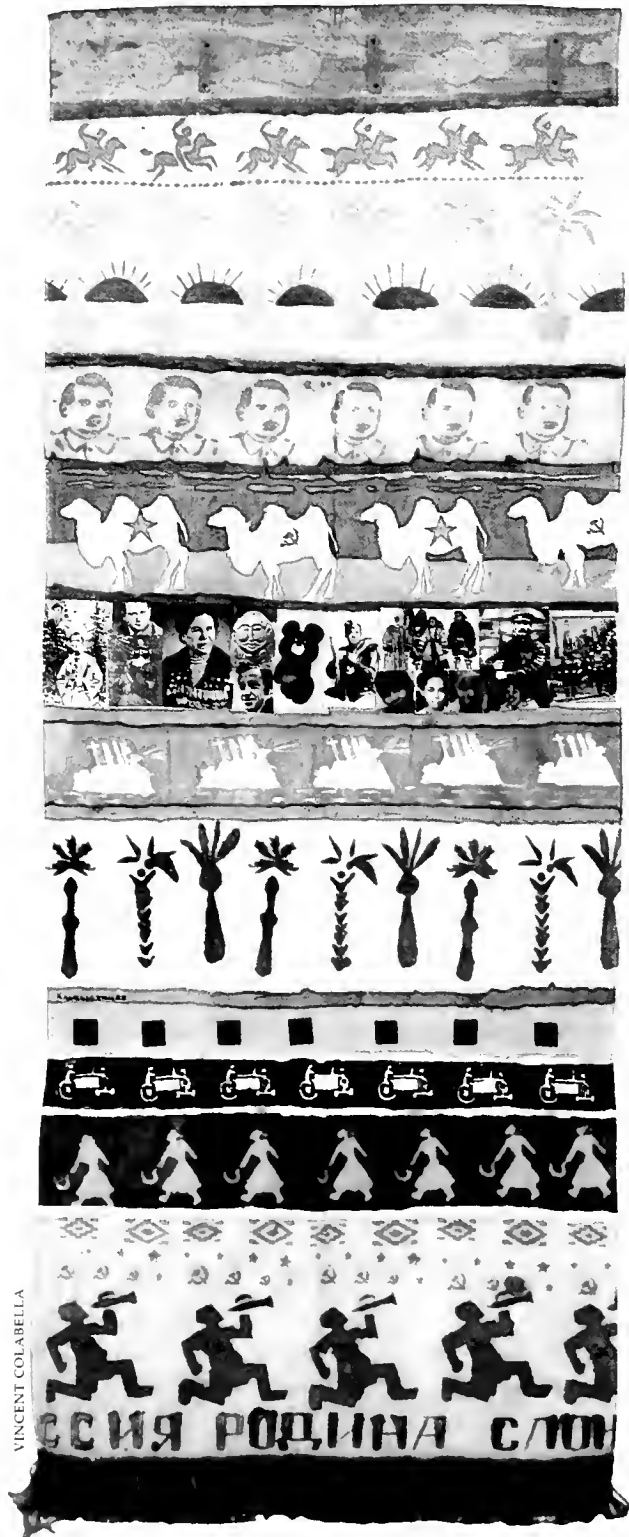
Last June, the BAM received an impassioned call from Paul Judelson '81, '83 A.M. He and a young Soviet artist, Sergei Bugaev, who goes by the name Afrika, had installed in Judelson's New York apartment an exhibition of paintings by a group of contemporary Leningrad artists. The paintings were coming down that week, Judelson said urgently: if the BAM were to cover the show, we would have to move quickly.

"These artists are not members of the Soviet artists' union," he said. "This is not the officially sanctioned art." He had met Afrika a couple of months previously in Los Angeles, he said, "at a trendy opening" of recent Soviet art. "We hit it off, and Afrika wanted to bring the art to New York. It is traditional to show non-official art in apartments in Leningrad and Moscow, and he thought my apartment would be perfect, so we decided to do it here." They put the show together in short order, planning it on a Friday, issuing invitations over the phone, and frantically racing around to get things ready for an opening the following Monday night. "There was a big crowd at the opening," Judelson said. "John Cage came and Tama Janowitz and the Swiss art dealer Bruno Bischofberger. People are really excited about the paintings. Of the fifty that are for sale, we've sold forty-five already. One of the paintings is on the cover of the June issue of *Art and Antiques*. . . . Edward Albee's coming over this week."

Not to be scooped by Albee *et al.*, we decided a visit might be in order.

Judelson lives behind one of those proper, European-scaled façades that civilize Manhattan's east fifties. By his door is a pretty little cut-leaf birch tree, and the sidewalk is improbably tidy. When we rang, he buzzed us in, and we climbed several flights of staid, grasscloth-lined stairs, until arriving at a series of brightly colored paintings and stenciled textiles hanging casually on one of the landings. A well-dressed young man with strikingly dark eyes and an intense, almost messianic manner appeared and introduced himself as Paul Judelson.

The first floor of his apartment was bare of furniture, but the walls were covered with immense canvases and lengths of inexpensive Russian fab-



VINCENT COLABELLA

Self Portrait in Childhood, by Andrei Khlobistin.
Acrylic stencil and collage on textile, 1988



JOHN FORASTE

Paul Judelson showed recent Soviet art in his New York apartment last summer. To see the paintings on the walls, you had to walk on the face of Leonid Brezhnev, as painted by a group of artists in a parody of the official art sanctioned by the U.S.S.R. in pre-glasnost days.

rics dotted with vivid stencils and collages and toy soldiers. "Canvas is extremely expensive in the U.S.S.R.," Judelson says, "so the artists use whatever materials they can get." Pure, saturated color vibrated everywhere. Paintings were hung or propped against every imaginable surface: on the shower curtain, above the refrigerator. Stretched between kitchen cabinets was a yard-long string dangling small totemic objects: plastic children's toys and corkscrews and baubles; "the artist, Vadim Ovchinnikov, calls them 'poems,'" Judelson says. The floor of one room was covered with a gigantesque mural of Brezhnev's head; you had to walk on his face to see the paintings on the walls.

With the exception of the Brezhnev mural, which was done by a group of artists as a parody, the works bear little resemblance to the propagandistic and institutional art sponsored and sanctioned by the Soviet government for most of the past seventy years. The works seem to careen back and forth from stark, bold homages to constructivists such as Malevich; to Warhol-esque pop art; to quirky, sometimes lyrical, sometimes ironic folk images often dotted with cheery stencils of palm trees and pineapples ("symbols of the exotic life," says Judelson) and tanks and Cossacks. Some seem poetic, others angry. Some seem political; others whimsical. There is something at once naive and knowing about them: open and cagey.

"You don't sense anything of the commercial in these paintings," says Vivian Bullaudy, director of the Gerold Wunderlich Gallery in New York. "There is a great sense of wonderment that really hits those of us in the trade who are so used to seeing things that are jaded, mechanical, derivative. These artists have taken whatever they can and just created with it."

The Friends of Mayakovsky Club, as the group calls itself, numbers thirteen Leningrad artists; the oldest is thirty-eight. Afrika, fast becoming a pop star, is twenty-three. The name, Judelson explains,

reflects the artists' shared admiration for the Russian artists of the twenties, many of them friends of the poet Mayakovsky. "They believed a real artist should be involved in all the arts," Judelson says. The young painters, he says, "are trying to recreate that; they're also interested in music, in writing. One, Victor Tsoi, is a rock vocalist, and Afrika is in an upcoming movie about Napoleon with DeNiro." Afrika also performs with the musical group, Popular Mechanics.

"We are interested in picking mushrooms," Afrika explained when he was visiting Judelson in New York this fall. "The mushrooms are all different kinds of art grown by other people. We pick them up and see which ones we can use. You have to learn which ones you can eat and which will hurt you."

Judelson is no art collector by training – he concentrated in American history at Brown and completed his master's, focusing on the history of the American South. He describes himself as an entrepreneur ("I import fresh sea bass," he said when he first called us. "I used to sell to the Four Seasons and other New York restaurants, but now I'm just selling in New Orleans") and a writer ("I'm writing a novel about Mardi Gras in New Orleans"). But a few years ago, he began collecting Southern art, and since last spring he has latched onto the Mayakovsky Club with a zeal that seems to be eclipsing his other interests – indeed, the rest of his life. Last summer and fall he has traveled back and forth to the Soviet Union, buying more works and planning a second exhibition, which he and Afrika hope to hang next spring, as well as a catalogue.

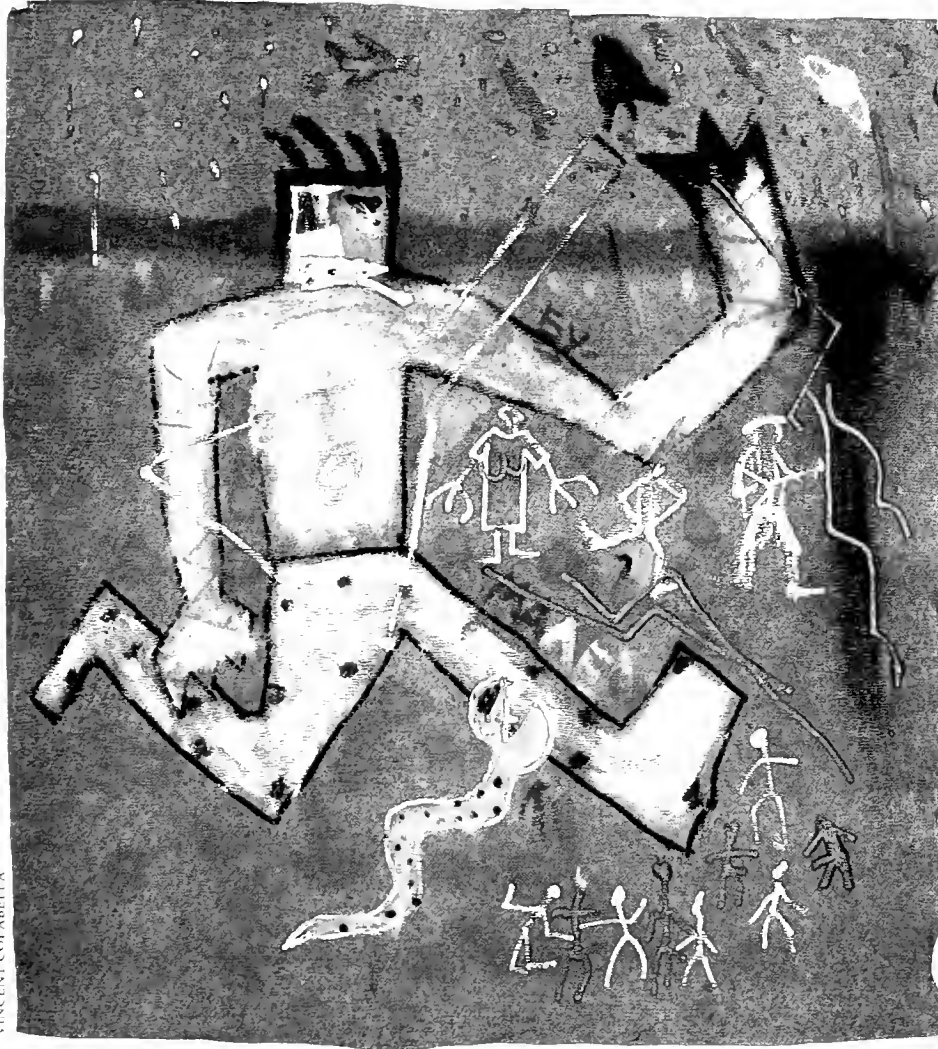
Bullaudy believes that Judelson's devotion to this recent Soviet art, however spontaneous its origin, is born of a real sense of mission. "He's a crusader," she says; "he's a contained hurricane. . . . It's not just crass commercial interest that is motivating him. He is not one of those collectors who sit back saying, 'I can make millions with this.'" Judelson says he took "much less" than the usual dealer's 50-percent cut on sales, and he and Afrika used the proceeds to set up a fund for Soviet artists traveling and working abroad. They are talking, too, about establishing a shared studio space in Leningrad for the group.

Judelson worries that things may be moving too fast. "I'm not showing the paintings for a while," he said this fall. "I'm not selling anything. I think the artists need to slow down right now."

Then he launched into a breakneck account of his next trip to Russia, his plans for a second show, the catalogue that is in the works. He talked incessantly, imperceptibly pausing to breathe. Vivian Bullaudy's words came to mind: "a contained hurricane."

Barely. **B**

VINCENT COLABELLA



Untitled, by Afrika
(Sergei Bugaev).
1983

VINCENT COLABELLA



Stalin Dancing, by Andrei Khlobistin.
Acrylic on a dinner jacket, 1988

VINCENT COLABELLA



Okhrana (Suburbs), by Vadim Ovchinnikov.
Oil on canvas, 1988

Five of the Toughest

They're the classes with the most casualties,
the ones that separate the scholars
from the dilettantes.

Are Brown's toughest courses
worth their heavy workloads?
Many students say 'yes'

By Bryan Walpert '89

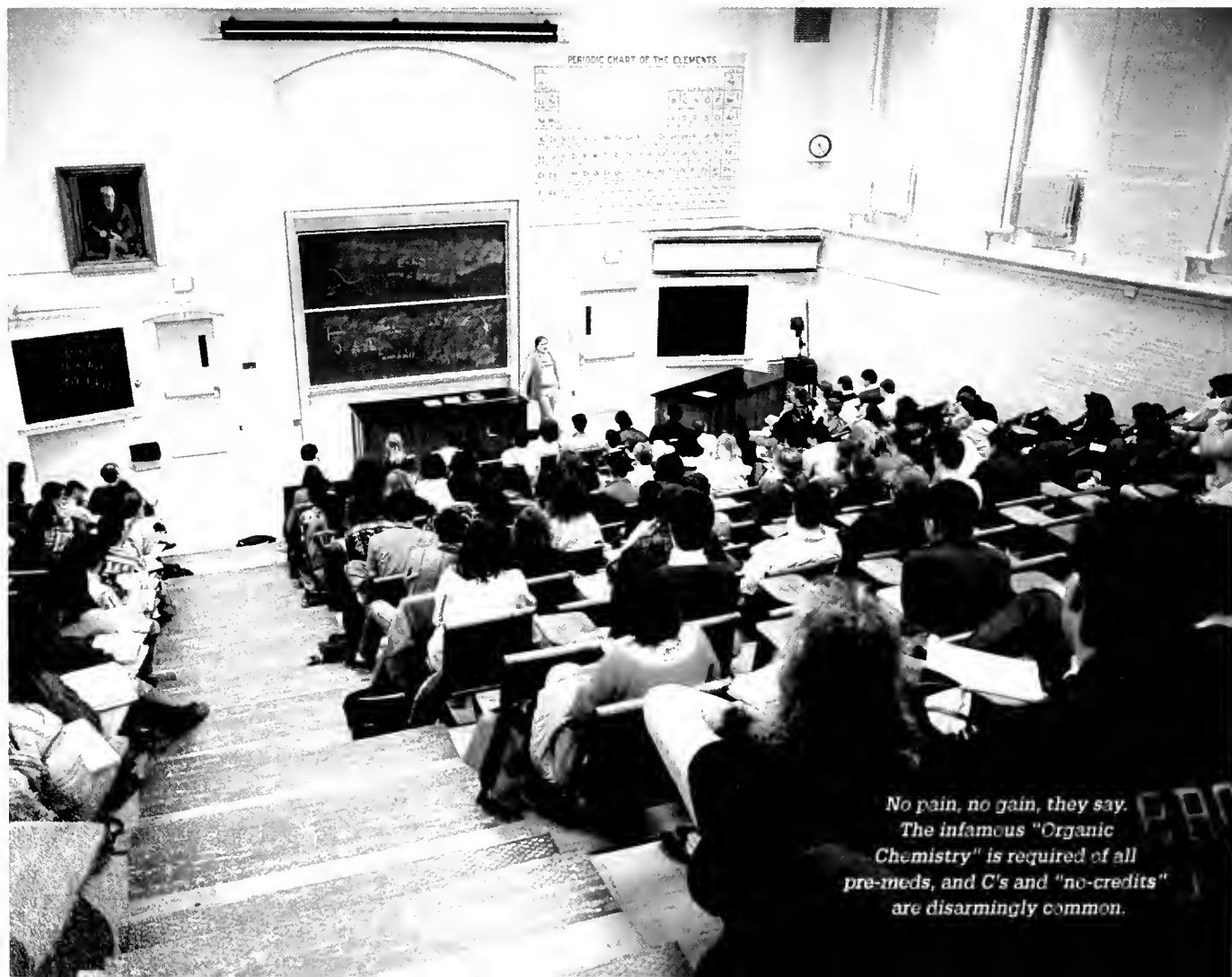
These are the courses that some students fear and that others are drawn to like moths to a flame. These are the professors whom many avoid and most admire, the material that can't be simply memorized, and the papers that absolutely cannot be done in a single Sunday night.

They're the tough courses. And while Brown's "guts" – the so-called fourth courses, the easy ones – get the clever nicknames and, several years ago, mention in a *New York Times* article, the tough courses loom quietly in the background.

Yet many students believe that these are some of the best courses at Brown. They draw students looking for a challenge, not a fourth course; students looking to think, not just to pass.

While they are not obscure senior and graduate-level seminars, neither are they recommended for freshmen. Each requires more than research or memorization. Each requires a synthesis of diverse, often complex material; a new way of thinking; an ability to see patterns in a shifting array of facts and ideas.

Identifying the toughest undergraduate courses at Brown is no easy task. But the five profiled here came up again and again in conversations with students and professors.



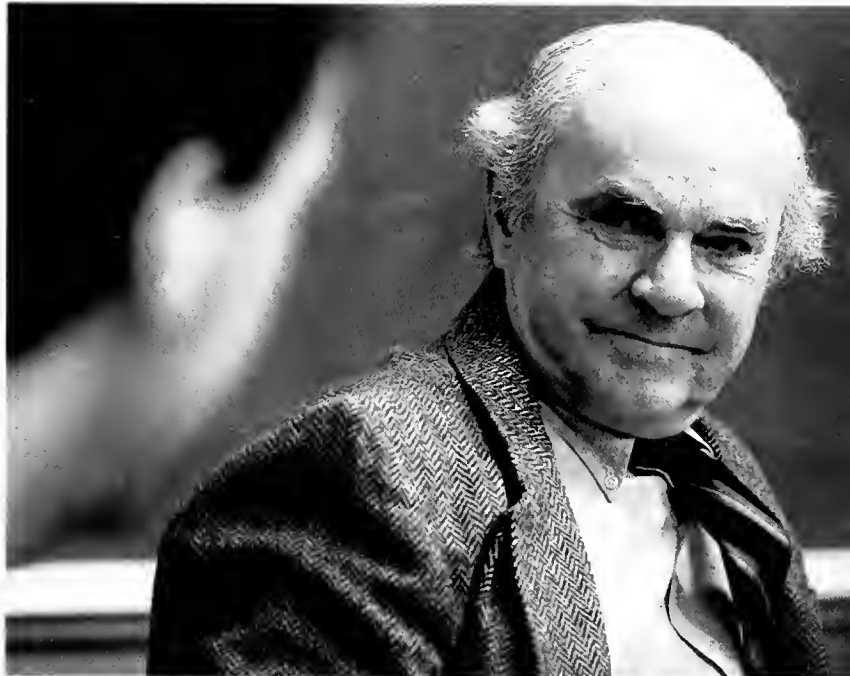
No pain, no gain, they say.
The infamous "Organic
Chemistry" is required of all
pre-meds, and C's and "no-credits"
are disarmingly common.

It's unseasonably warm for a fall afternoon, and a section of the toughest class at Brown is taking advantage of it by meeting on Lincoln Field. Eleven students sit in a tight circle, their eyes focused on the grandfatherly man who teaches it. Seven books are strewn at his feet.

The course certainly doesn't seem difficult, what with several barefoot undergraduates so casually discussing the Age of Jackson. But as Professor of History William McLoughlin warms to the subject, the atmosphere grows less casual. He questions students pointedly on their use of words such as "venture" and "revolution," accepting their answers but continuing to push because they haven't got it right, yet.

"For most Americans," he explains at one point, "the education system taught moral philosophy in a very simple form based on self-reliance and hard work."

Some killer courses, such as Bill McLoughlin's (right) "Social and Intellectual History of the United States," are difficult, not because of the pressure, but because the readings are so vast and so complex. "It's the second week of classes, and I'm already three books behind," one student laments.



The Age of Jackson could take a lesson from McLoughlin. With an entire book plus assorted articles to read each week, three eight-page papers, and a take-home final, the students who take History 173, "The Social and Intellectual History of the United States 1789-1865," find out quickly about self-reliance and hard work.

"I'm three books behind, and it's only the second week," moans Sean O'Leary '91. "It's easily the most reading I've had at Brown."

But the legendary reading load alone doesn't make this course tough. Rather, it's because the course does not focus on facts, leaving that for the other history classes. Instead it provides a context for the facts, a cultural interpretation for events. What was the Revolution for? How did East-West and North-South sectionalism and ideology divide the United States? The course looks at the myths and assumptions – manifest destiny, free will, progress – that led Americans to act.

"You have to synthesize everything," says Bonnie Gordon '90.

And, of course, paper topics as broad as "What was the Revolution?" make brevity, not length, the greatest challenge.

"They are very simple questions, but they are not easily answered," says Elizabeth Scott '90. "It's not how much work is assigned, it's how you're forced to deal with the work. It's assimilating fifteen years of history and making a coherent argument. It's like becoming a historian. You don't

write papers in other classes the way you write for McLoughlin."

"I've known a lot of people to torture themselves over those papers. Myself included," says Tom Perrelli '88. "More than in any other course, Macintosh [computer] creative spacing was used in that class."

Little surprise, then, that what began as a 115-person class had dropped to sixty by the end of the first month. Despite the praise students lavish on both what they take away from History 173 and what McLoughlin puts into it, they easily admit the course is one of the toughest they've taken.

"What makes it difficult is that you have to change perspective," McLoughlin says. "It presents a holistic view, rather than trying to specialize in one aspect of history."

Still, he insists, "I don't think tough is a very useful word. I don't think it's a matter of one course being tougher than another."

Photographs by
John Forasté



POLITICAL SCIENCE 116

Ed Beiser (above), who teaches "Politics of the Legal System," uses the Socratic method, needling, even bullying, students to get them thinking.

Edward Beiser, the professor of political science who teaches "Politics of the Legal System," is not the least bit surprised that students rate his course as one of the toughest around.

"It is," he says. "The course takes seriously the notion of being an active learner."

With this in mind, Beiser in his syllabus offers students a small piece of advice in the form of a quote by St. Bernard de Clairvaux: "Arouse yourself, gird your loins, put aside idleness, grasp the nettle, and do some hard work."

His students do. Not because the reading load is so heavy, although it is not light, but because Beiser makes them want to work. Students agree the professor's Socratic method motivates them as much as the material does. During a typical class, for example, Beiser randomly chooses students to question. He quickly moves on if they cannot respond but continues to call on them throughout the hour.

The result: everyone comes to class prepared – or risks embarrassment in front of his or her peers.

"A lot of people think that's learning by fear. I disagree with that," says Mark Brilliant '89.

"Knowing you had to be prepared every day encouraged you to understand it at a deeper level."

"It was an accomplishment if you did well an-

swering his questions," says David Schenberg '90. "People would congratulate you. It was a victory."

Another victory lies in grasping the material – and understanding why Beiser included it. Students examine the judicial process as part of our political process by studying past cases, common law, alternative conceptions of a legal system, conflicting precedents, and modern legal consciousness. But individual cases are not as important as the themes Beiser returns to throughout the course. The challenge, students say, is figuring out how the reading relates to these themes and beating Beiser to the punch, grasping the point before it comes out in class.

"He weaves certain themes implicitly and explicitly through the course. He never lets you forget that," says Brilliant. "You had to understand each case in the context of other cases, other judicial philosophies. You had to be able to draw parallels."

"You wanted to show up anticipating the point he was making," says Alexa Albert '90. "It was pure motivation."

As the course draws to a close, Beiser's syllabus offers one last piece of motivation and advice: "Review everything. Think deep thoughts."

Deep thoughts are exactly what Professor of Religious Studies Giles Milhaven expects from his students at every class discussion and in every weekly paper. From Aristotle to Thomas Aquinas, "Anger (Problems of Western Religious Thought)" is full of hard thinkers. Among them are the students, who study how and when anger – defined as the desire for vengeance and punishment – is good in itself.

Deep thought, indeed. Most students come in expecting it, but few are ready for it.

"It's one of the most challenging courses in terms of the amount of thought he expects to go into it," says Polly Kanevsky '91. "He expects many hours of independent thought. He expects you to argue with him and to prove your point."

Students write a paper each week, twelve in all, and each must be analytic, comprehensive, and revealing. Anything less, well, that's a C. And C's are easy to come by.

"During the first few weeks, papers receive very negative comments and they get low grades," says Milhaven.

Within three weeks this semester, the number of students taking the course dropped from eighty to sixty. Many others changed their grades to pass/-fail, a bad strategy – after the first month grades quickly improve. By the end of the semester, most papers regularly receive A's and B's.

And Milhaven won't let facts get in the way of a good course. He freely admits that students don't leave with much in the way of hard knowledge, and his students concur. Instead, they learn how to read, how to think, and how to write. If they come away with these skills and little else, few complain.

"They have to learn a way of thinking, a way of reading

what the author really says," Milhaven says. "Often if the author says something they don't understand, they just skip over it and they don't get any new ideas."

But Milhaven expects students to go one – controversial – step further. In papers and class discussions, he encourages them to reveal their experiences and feelings. Though Milhaven does not force his students to get personal, most do – which he admits puts pressure on the more reticent. This

prompted one former student to criticize the class as "psychotherapy."

"I think people who say that will call anything personal and emotional 'psychotherapy,'" Milhaven says. "You can't understand women's anger unless you feel it. University education should not be purely intellectual. It should be emotional, too."



Giles Milhaven (left) teaches a religious studies course called "Anger." If the topic sounds flaky, the method is not, his students (above) say. Weekly papers are expected to be analytic, comprehensive, and revealing.

Anything less? That's a C.

J.W. Suggs (right) is teaching "Organic Chemistry" this year.

The material is voluminous and dry. It requires tedious memorization, and few high school students have mastered the skills to integrate it all.



CHEMISTRY 25-26

In the infamous "Organic Chemistry," emotion quickly gives way to cold scientific reasoning. The course's intellectual requirements leave many students baffled and frustrated.

A required course for pre-meds, organic chemistry has a reputation for handing out C's and stymieing even the most intelligent, hard-working students. Of 202 students who took Chem 25 last fall, forty-eight received C's and thirteen received no credit. Of the 118 students who took Chem 26 in the spring, fifty-six earned C's and thirteen received no credit.

These grades prompted Associate Dean of the College for Health Careers Robert Ripley this year to send a note to medical schools, describing the grade distribution so admissions boards would not judge students too harshly.

Why is this course so difficult? Most students say there is simply too much to memorize. The material is complex (it requires thinking in three dimensions), the subject dry, and, since most take it only because it is required for medical school, motivation is minimal.

"It's very easy to fail," says Mark Popofsky '90,

editor-in-chief of *The Critical Review*, a consumer publication that uses student evaluations to rate many Brown courses. "It requires that you learn everything on a conceptual level very well. You have to memorize a lot of sequences. When I took it, it really dominated my life."

Then there's the pressure. "People go into organic chemistry with a sense of fear which intensifies over the semester and breeds a culture of paranoia," says Jennifer Bailit '89.

But Ripley says students do poorly because they study poorly, and every semester he takes students aside to explain the right way to prepare for class.

"When students graduate from high school, they know how to study in a certain way," he says. "They learn to combine what's in the book with what's going on in the classroom. If you take that approach to organic chemistry, you fail miserably. It requires an integration of material, which many students haven't done before in their lives."

"I think it's the nature of the material," he adds. "It's no more difficult here than it is anywhere else."

HISTORY 182, 183, 184

You won't find "European Intellectual History," at least not Associate Professor of History Mary Gluck's version, anywhere else. Which is why she came to Brown in the first place.

"When I came to Brown I was told this was a very good school," she says. "I decided I would create a course that would excite me. I wouldn't have to compromise at all. I made up my ideal course, the kind I would have liked to take as a grad student. Brown students were able to deal with a course I couldn't do at other schools."

The three-part course begins with the 1789 French Revolution, extends to the first World War in the second semester, and continues to the present in the third. The syllabus relies heavily on primary sources, including such writers and theorists as Marx, Darwin, Baudelaire, Nietzsche, and Freud. The result is a class that synthesizes history, political theory, philosophy, and fiction.

"I argue that all these special disciplines can be looked at together," Gluck says. "They have some-

thing in common. They are responding to particular pressures that are historically determined."

"One of the toughest things was all the primary sources," says Katie Lemire '89. "Things were not spoon-fed to us."

"The reading is so dense," says Noah Green '91. "There's just no way to get through all of it."

"She talks to her students as she talks to her colleagues," explains graduate student Lyde Sizer, a teaching assistant for Gluck's course in the fall of 1987. "Some students had to reach for it, and in reaching they really learned a lot."

Still, like McLoughlin, Gluck is uncomfortable applying the word "tough" to academics, saying simply, "I don't think in those terms." But, she admits, most students do. Balancing four or five classes at a time, unfortunately, imposes a ceiling on how much a student is willing to do for any one class.

Back on Lincoln Field, Professor McLoughlin shakes his head and laments that very fact. "If we could all read eight books a week," he sighs, "it would be a better course." ■

Bryan Walpert '89 is a staff writer for New England Times.

"I made up my ideal course, the kind I would have liked to take as a graduate student" says Mary Gluck (left) of her three-semester "European Intellectual History."



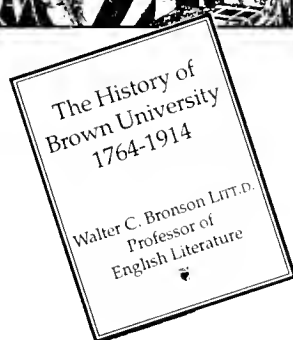
We Need a Modern History of Brown

By Stephen R. Graubard

"It is important for us to understand how Brown came to be the university that it is today..."



BROWN ARCHIVES



JOHN FORASTE



BROWN ARCHIVES



MICHAEL ST. A. BOYER



BROWN ARCHIVES



MICHAEL ST. A. BOYER

There is no modern history of Brown University to recommend to students, colleagues, or friends. The bicentennial of Brown's founding, which occurred in 1964, might have provided the occasion for the writing of such a history, but none was commissioned at the time and none has appeared since. Those interested in learning about Brown's past, at least in its first hundred and fifty years, may consult a book whose pages are fast disintegrating; written by Walter C. Bronson, professor of English, the work is substantially better than most other college and university histories written at the time, in 1914. Still, it is an old-fashioned history, characteristic of an age when institutions were venerated in a manner that has now become uncommon.

Bronson's study carries the story of Brown from its humble beginnings, starting with the presidency of Manning, and concluding with a more rapid perusal of the first decade and a half of the presidency of Faunce. The two quite remarkable chapters on the presidency of Wayland, the Brown president who more than any other captured the imagination and interest of his generation, making major reform proposals for higher education that gave Brown much of its mid-nineteenth century eminence, are especially recommended. They give an extraordinarily vivid portrait of pre-Civil War American college life and problems.

Wayland, now dead for well over a century, still lacks his biographer. Indeed, the fact that his

papers and works are readily available in the John Hay Library has not been a sufficient goad for anyone to undertake a major study of his life. Yet, a reading of Bronson's admirable history does much to suggest how a close study of Brown's most remarkable leader might be used as a way of illustrating the dilemmas that the old colonial colleges were experiencing in the decades immediately before the Civil War, why they were faring so badly, and what conditions militated against the success of many of the newer institutions, created since the founding of the republic, which in fact were not doing very much better.

For the historian – particularly the cultural and intellectual historian of nineteenth-century America – the absence of really serious inquiry into such matters can only be deplored. It reduces the understanding of why the Civil War was such a major event in the life of American higher educational institutions, and why it was not simply the founding of Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Stanford, Clark, and any number of other such institutions – not to speak of the reforms carried out at Harvard by its president, Eliot – that makes the last decades of the nineteenth century so extraordinarily significant. What Brown failed to do in these years created any number of conditions that the University is still required to live with today.

Serious as the inattention is to the decades that followed the Wayland years, there is, in my view, an even more serious gap. It is the failure to look

closely and critically at all that happened to American higher education (and to Brown University) after the first World War, and particularly after the second. In what has proved to be one of the most remarkable periods of growth (and not simply in building or endowment terms), which brought the best of America's higher educational institutions collectively to become incomparably the best in the world, we continue to endure the "know-nothing" criticisms of a group of simple men and women whose private ails and "schoolmarmish" values are allowed to dominate the discussion of what is right and wrong in American higher education today.

While it would be a mistake to imagine that a good twentieth-century history of American higher education, or of this University, would do much to silence these Cassandras, or that achieving such a purpose ought to be the prime reason for undertaking a study of this kind, it is a fact that the failure to gaze critically and dispassionately at all that has happened to American universities since the outbreak of World War I in Europe – and even more since the beginning of World War II – must be thought a major loss. To reflect on how Brown has fared in these tumultuous and frenetic decades, and how an institution that has always prided itself on its capacity to change has indeed been altered, could only contribute significantly to our understanding of a political, social, economic, intellectual, and educational revolution that has been as profound as any that has occurred in modern times.

When one considers what such a major history of American higher education in the twentieth century might reveal, what, indeed, an inspired history of Brown in this period might tell about a changing American society – and not only as it was perceived or ignored by that small group of men who occupied the president's chair in University Hall, or the somewhat greater company of men and women who assisted them in the discharge of their administrative functions – one can only regret the absence of such a work.

A modern history of Brown would not be a narrative of successive presidents, of their deeds and mistakes. If one is allowed to make only a single generalization about how the study of history has changed in this century, why it is not like what history was, as written about before World War I, it would be that a much larger reservoir of subjects has been deemed worthy of study, that wholly new kinds of materials have been recognized to have legitimacy as historical data. It would be vain to argue that there has been as much of a "revolution" in the study of history as there has been in physics, chemistry, or biology in this century, but many who are best acquainted with world currents of scholarship in the field believe this to be true.

There are no longer any "privileged" subjects, of such unquestioned dignity and importance as to

compel attention, making all others seem trivial or inconsequential. What a generation of distinguished medieval and early modern European historians have taught many of us to do is to create our own archives, to realize that they are not simply to be found in libraries assembled by others. The historian's imagination is best exercised in knowing what materials can be culled, to raise questions never asked by a previous generation, never thought to be consequential to men and women who lived in a quite other age.

At a time when there is enormous interest in contemporary history, when the values and concerns of a historian such as Thucydides seem much more relevant to our needs than those that animated the search for definitive history – the history that would never need to be rewritten, all the documents having been perused, in the manner of a scholar such as von Ranke – new kinds of historical inquiry are welcome.

While traditional nineteenth-century subjects continue to resonate for the contemporary historian, while he or she would be foolish to ignore or underestimate the importance of such subjects as politics and diplomacy, for example, and while fidelity to any number of nineteenth-century "scientific" values are obligatory, these do not invalidate or call into question the very legitimate interest in a new kind of history, which, for lack of a better name, can be called cultural, intellectual, and social. That such histories may be monographic, that they may dwell on very small communities or institutions, does not require that they also be parochial or inconsequential.

There is a need for a new history of Brown University that tells the story of Brown in the twentieth century. The Brown University of 1914 is scarcely recognizable in the Brown that exists today. Yet, there is almost nothing to read that interprets these last seventy-five years, brings them back to life, makes sense of them, explains why the institution is what it is today, how it has come to resemble certain others, whether it is in some very important respects distinctive. To ask such questions is not an exercise in institutional vanity; it does not derive from the wish to write a "puff" about Brown, that might serve to bring new donors to make gifts, or an even greater number of prospective students to apply.

When Wayland wrote eloquently and imaginatively about Brown and about American higher education more generally, he was, of course, concerned with the plight of his own University, which was too serious and immediate to allow for inattention. His interests, however, extended far beyond Providence. His most penetrating observations, made at a time of great higher educational adversity, when student numbers were falling throughout New England relative to the rise in



JOHN FORASTE

population, had its real import in the educational principles that he was seeking to enunciate. The fact that his plans did not, in the short run, help Brown, is of course significant, and needs to be understood and explained, but it does nothing to diminish the importance of the insights that he was able to bring to a real problem, a national problem of some urgency.

Today, when student enrollment in America's colleges and universities is not a major problem – when, in those terms, unprecedented prosperity has descended upon us – the need is to inquire into quite other things, into all manner of conditions that do not today adversely affect a number of highly privileged American higher educational institutions that are collectively the best in the world. Wisdom today resides in the recognition that the conditions that exist in all too many American elementary and secondary schools may be the single most important challenge that confronts the nation, and that the universities cannot safely ignore this problem, however high their own student application rates may be, however satisfactory their fund-raising activities may be.

It is important for us to understand how Brown came to be the university that it is today; what crucial decisions were taken, by whom, and when, that allowed this institution to change its character, to choose certain educational paths and to shun others. Based on something other than hearsay evidence – old wives' tales, perpetually repeated by those of failing (or no) memory – we need to know what mistakes were made, what opportunities were lost, and how all such things related to larger developments, both national and international. The object of such an exercise can never be to distribute credit or blame, to make goats of some,

“...[to recall] what crucial decisions were taken, by whom, and when, that allowed this institution to change its character, to choose certain educational paths and to shun others.”

STEPHEN R. GRAUBARD

gods of others, but to attempt to recapture the vision and understanding of ordinary mortals who at one time or other held some responsibility for this institution, who inhabited it as teachers, scholars, students, and administrators.

The story of the nation and the world in the twentieth century cannot be told in terms of what happened in a small “protected” enclave called Providence, Rhode Island, but there is more to learn from this experience than those who disparage contemporary American scholarship and learning in its better universities realize. Indeed, if the students of these last decades can be represented as they were and are – not as the perfect beings which exist only in the imagination of innocents or as the debased characters who know and understand little – something may be done to diminish the influence of those silly camouflaged autobiographical tales that have so commanded the attention of certain men and women in our society. To do so, however, and to do so convincingly, requires that we look also at the real problems of education in our society, that we not only admit their gravity, but seek to use whatever wisdom we may have in generating real discussion about them, looking towards true remedies. It is pointless to suggest that the problems simply exist in the schools “out there,” that there are none in our own university world; still, the paying of proper attention to the former may also induce a more generous and accurate understanding of the latter.

At a time when Brown is celebrating the centennial of its own experiments with graduate education in the arts and the sciences, it is wholly appropriate that we look closely at ourselves, that we acknowledge, however, that such self-scrutiny is not enough, that it must be lodged in a large concern with education more generally, and not only in our inner cities, or even in our so-called minority populations. Indeed, all such study must start with the understanding of what we have become, an American university that is, in fact, in its faculty and student body, in its scholarship and teaching, international. Bronson, writing in 1914, could not have anticipated this; he was writing about another Brown. **B**

Stephen R. Graubard is professor of history and the editor of Daedalus, the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.



The Classes

By James Reinbold

18

Walter Adler and his wife, **Celia Ernstof Adler '25**, are still living at 33 Stadium Rd., Providence. Walter writes that he has been secretary of his class for a record seventy-two years (since 1917), and that six members of the class live in Providence, one in Massachusetts, one in Connecticut, and three more in other parts of the country.

19

Art Axt, "assisted by Father Time," is trying retirement in East Peoria, Ill. "It's for the birds. I find it boring," he says. "There's nothing like work to keep one happy. There's not much [to be gained] from loafing."

23

Sydney C. Patton, Los Altos, Calif., writes: "I'd like to get a Canadian Curlers Bonspiel Helmet, size 7 3/8, sports headgear of the class of '23, to wear to the Stanford-Redwood Shores spring regatta. I try to make it each year to see the Brown crew in action and I'd enjoy showing my loyalty, peering out from under a classy class of '23 helmet at the finish line. Can anyone advise?"

24

Lois Munroe Chamberlain, Gibsonia, Pa., attended her 65th reunion last May with five classmates. "I believe twenty-nine of the seventy-two Pembroke who graduated in 1924 are still living," she writes. "I hope there are some future Brown grads among my seven great-grandchildren."

25

The annual meeting of the officers of the class of 1925 was held at the residence of **Dick Ballou '66**. President **Ben Roman**, Vice

President **Richmond Sweet**, and Secretary and Treasurer **Walt Whitney** attended. **Dianne Gallagher**, honorary member of the class, and **Sandy Roman** were guests.

The treasurer reported expenditures of \$56.47 for the past year and a balance of \$326.04 at year's end.

Dick Ballou reported on current activities and problems at the University. He also presented a report on class giving from 1973 to the present, which showed donations of \$1,868,093. Plans for continuing solicitation were discussed, as were tentative plans for our 65th reunion.

After enjoying comotation and lunch, some attended the Brown-Cornell football game and were treated to a Brown victory, the first of the season. The meeting concluded in late afternoon with more refreshments. — *Walt Whitney*

Wallace B. Bainton, North Kingstown, R.I., is recovering from a stroke he suffered five years ago. His wife, **Helen**, died in March.

Robert I. Williams writes that his wife of fifty-eight years passed away on April 18, 1988. She had attended several reunions of the class of 1925 with him. He lives in Garri-son, N.Y.

26

William G. Chase is still climbing mountains, but now only on trails. "I had to quit the rock faces," he writes. He climbs mostly in the mountains of North Carolina and Georgia, and occasionally in California with his son, **Bill, Jr.** He winters in Punta Gorda, Fla., with his computer, bridge, and volunteer teaching.

28

Ida Noble Marschner, Homewood, Ill., writes that her grandson, **Stephen**, is a freshman.

Hazel M. Pease, Bryn Mawr, Pa., "is still enjoying gardening in the mountains of Pennsylvania at the ripe old age of eighty-two. Our 60th reunion was great. I hope to make the 70th."

29

Ethel Martus Lawther received an honorary doctor of humane letters degree from the University of North Carolina at Greens-

boro at the 92nd commencement exercises in May. "It was the most exciting event of the year," she writes. "My husband and I enjoy retirement and spend part of our time in Chapel Hill, N.C., and also in the Southern Pines-Pinehurst area."

Grandon E. Todd and his wife, **Ruth**, have left their home in Litchfield County, Conn., to take up residency in a retirement community. Their address is The Covenant Village of Cromwell, Apt. 221, Missionary Rd., Cromwell, Conn. 06416.

Konstantin Woloschak, Greenwich, Conn., writes that his wife, **Alice Hall Woloschak**, died on Jan. 30. She had suffered from Alzheimer's disease.

30

Plans for the 60th reunion, May 25 to 28, 1990, are underway. Present at a luncheon meeting on Sept. 26 at The Gate in Alumnae Hall were: **Dorothy Taylor Cook**, **Louise Kelly Daly**, **Dorothy Riley Laughlin**, **Lucy Fogerty Quirk**, **Helena Hogan Shea**, **Gertrude Rosenhirsch Zisson**, **Thelma Tyndall**, president, and **Verna Follett Spaeth**, reunion chairman. Committee members unable to attend were **Betty Gunning** and **Rose Hand Horn**. Present as guests, and with a great deal of valuable input for our plans, were **Nan Bouchard Tracy '49**, reunion coordinator; **Ermand Watelet**, chairman of the men's class of 1930; and **Mary Conneely**, our late classmate's sister, who brought with her all of **Margaret's** class-treasurer and class-agent materials.

The class is saddened by the loss of three members in August and September: **Marcel-la Marshak**, of Massachusetts; **Anne Grisko Flynn**, of Florida; and **Margaret Conneely**, treasurer and class agent who was stricken and who died in Ireland while on a trip with her sister. Mary's address is Mayfair Dr., Rumford, R.I. 02916. Our deepest sympathy goes to the families.

Lois Nuzum Devore has moved from Florida to New Jersey. Her address is 252-B Mystic Ln., Jamesburg, N.J. 08831.

Rose Hand Horn traveled in Yugoslavia with her sister and Florida friends in September. She lives in Largo, Fla.

Winthrop M. Southworth, Jr., is a consultant to the U.S. State Department, where he served for thirty-eight years. He lives in Chevy Chase, Md.

For twenty years, **Karl E. Stein** has pre-

In 1950, Bob Alexander '53, David Parker '54 (on the floor), and Dick Webber '54 were among the Brown and Pembroke students who helped restore a former police station to house the John Hope Center, now renamed the John Hope Settlement House.

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sented his travelogue films across the county.
His latest is *Dynastic Taiwan*. Karl lives in
Chicago.

31

Susan E. Demery writes: "For umpteen
years the road to where I live and all inter-
secting roads were 'The High Road.' Now all
the roads have been renamed. I now dwell at
415 Limington Rd., Cornish, Maine 04020."

32

Tom Eccleston came out of retirement
four years ago to coach the Burrillville (R.I.)
High School ice hockey team to four straight
championships. In his coaching career, he has
more than 1,100 victories in baseball, foot-
ball, and hockey. He still plays hockey twice
a week with senior groups. Tom lives in Pas-
coag, R.I.

33

Tina Codianni Hall, Williamsburg, Mass.,
spent two weeks in Sicily in October.

34

Ken Hampson and his wife, Dot, became
great-grandparents for the second time ear-
lier this year. They keep busy with KDH Asso-
ciates, Inc., their human resources manage-
ment consulting business in Greenbelt, Md.

35

Class Secretary **Vincent DiMase** would
like information sent to him regarding the
forthcoming 55th reunion. His address is 10
Edendale Ave., Providence 02911.

36

Paul Hagan, Bellevue, Wash., is "alive,
breathing regularly, and enjoying life. I'm in
fairly good shape for the shape I'm in, which
is getting better. I'm on Tommy Lasorda's Ul-
tra SlimFast diet. I have lost twenty pounds—
ten to go. And I will stay at 170 pounds!"

Dorothy Lovell O'Hare, Plantation, Fla.,
became a great-grandmother in April.

38

Wyman Pendleton, New York City, has
been playing Escalus in *Measure for Measure*
and Marley and Old Joe in *The Christmas*
Carol from Oct. 12 through Dec. 31 at Alley
Theatre, Houston. Prior to that, he was the
"Button Moulder" in *Peer Gynt* with Richard
Thomas at Hartford Stage Company.

Wesley C. Sholes, Norwich, Conn., writes
that on Sept. 13 he celebrated his mother's
100th birthday.

39

After thirty-five years at Fleet National
Bank, **Ralph Fletcher** "was forced into retire-
ment, but I managed to catch on at New Eng-

land Trust Company, where I am still em-
ployed. The nature of my duties permits
wintering at The Meadows in Sarasota, Fla.
During the summer months we reside in Lit-
tle Compton, R.I., and in between at 14 Haw-
ley Farm, Warren, R.I. Christmas will be
spent in Nassau, this year, visiting my wife's
youngest daughter, her husband, and our
three grandchildren."

Bill H. Hogan, Jr., retired for the second
time this fall. He spent time in Maine and
New Hampshire before moving on to
Florida.

Kathryn Rau Kern, Allentown, Pa., at-
tended her 50th reunion in May. Her name
was omitted from the list printed in the
September issue.

George Naden is living year-round at
3416 Manitou Dr., Orlando, Fla. Despite a
handicap, he enjoys a swim every day in his
pool.

40

At the luncheon meeting of the women of
1940 at the Faculty Club in April, planning
began for our 50th reunion, May 25-28, 1990.
Mary Tirrell English, **Louise Heckman**
Fitch, **Miriam O'Brien Meehan**, **Louise Park-**
er Romanoff, and **Hope Smith Sterrett** joined
class officers **June Purcell Beddoe**, president;
Betty Hunt Schumann, vice president and
class agent; **Phyllis Riley Murray**, secretary
and reunion co-chair; **Anne Keenan McCaf-**
frey, class luncheon meeting chair; and **Jean**
Bruce Cummings, merged activities chair, to
serve as a committee to assist Anne and Jean.
Gladys Chernack Kapstein, treasurer, was
unable to attend but sent greetings and her
report.

Jane Stahl Berman and **Shirley McLeod**
Murray (who sent these notes) sent regrets
and many thoughtful suggestions and ideas
for our celebration. Jean joined us for dessert
after attending the luncheon meeting of the
men's class of 1940. She presented the plans
that had been discussed regarding merged
activities, and all agreed that much progress
had been made. We look forward with great
enthusiasm to finalizing and sharing them
with all of you. By now, you have received
your first mailing and have made your plans
to return and make this our biggest and best
reunion.

Jean Bruce Cummings and her husband,
Stan, recently returned from a Sahara camel
safari on the Assekrem Plateau of the Tefe-
dest Mountains in southern Algeria. "We
climbed up the sides and down into the
craters of sleeping volcanoes and found fig-
ures of elephants, giraffes, and rhinos etched
on rocks 10,000 years ago when the desert
was a jungle. Finding ourselves in that beau-
tiful, seemingly never-ending serene ex-
panse, as far away as we could imagine from
the world we knew, was certainly a unique
experience. If you want to try it, you'd better
get on with it before you reach your eighties.
Even we found it was later than we
thought." Jean and Stan live in Greenfield,
Mass.

Polly Tirell English and her husband, Ted

(Princeton '39), traveled to London for the marriage of their daughter, Victoria, to William Ellington. The ceremony was held in the Tyrell Chapel of All Saints Church in Essex County. The church dates back to the 1200s. Their son, James, is headmaster of the middle school at Moses Brown School, which brings Polly and Ted frequently to Providence to visit. Polly keeps busy with organic gardening and rug braiding. She and Ted live in Grafton, Mass.

Bernice Temkin Freed's husband, Shepard, retired as vice president of marketing of Mitten D. Myer Company, Pittsburgh, and they have moved to North Providence, R.I. Their son, Peter, attended American University in Washington, D.C., and was a professional skier in Switzerland before becoming a photographer in New York. He recently married Janet Carlson, an executive editor of *European Travel and Life*. They live in New York.

Margaret Butterfield Hyde, Southbury, Conn., writes that her daughter, Judith Hyde Wilson, and her family live in East Syracuse, N.Y. Margaret visits her three grandchildren frequently.

Betty Hunt Schumann, Providence, who agreed to serve as gift fund chairman, has been busy recruiting a committee to assist her. While in Washington, D.C., recently to visit her son Walter and his family, she called **Penelope Hartland-Thunberg**, who, in addition to teaching at Georgetown University, is writing a book.

Muriel Port Stevens is working as a consultant since her retirement from the Rhode Island Philharmonic. She has volunteered to assist with reunion activities. Muriel lives in Pawtucket, R.I.

Clara Schwab Wisbach traveled to China in April. She was on campus for her husband **Gale**'s ('39) fiftieth reunion in May, attending activities that he was unable to because of illness. She is a member of the reunion activities committee. Clara and Gale live in Duxbury, Mass.

42

Edmund F. Armstrong and his wife, Frances, recently completed a 9,100-mile drive through the Canadian Rockies, British Columbia, the West Coast, as well as Bryce Canyon and Zion National Parks. Ed is once again president of the board of governors of the Westminster Unitarian Church of East Greenwich, R.I. After Thanksgiving, he returned to teaching at the Wheeler School, Providence, for a few months. Ed and Frances live in Warwick, R.I.

Ann Plankenhorn Collins's daughter, Catherine, was married on Aug. 26 in Hingham, Mass., to Robert Boone, Jr. **Helena Smith Dunn**, **Betty Miller Sartz** and her husband, Jack, and **Clara Schwab Wisbach** '40 attended. Ann lives in Hingham.

Charlotte Gallup Cox is president of the Methodist Medical Center Volunteer Organization of Oak Ridge, Tenn. She and her husband, James, live in Norris, Tenn.

Last August, **Virginia Bowman Morgan** and her husband, Jack, toured the Soviet

Union and Scandinavia. "We are still learning, and we love it." They live in Houston.

45

The questionnaire results were formidable. So are the reunion plans for our 45th reunion. Don't forget to set aside May 25-28, 1990. More details will follow.

Olga Joannidi Antoniou is associate administrator in the children's policy office of the state of Rhode Island. She lives in North Providence, R.I.

A photograph of **Florence Asadorian Dulgarian**, Cranston, R.I., and **Janet Sanborn Bowers** '44, Little Compton, R.I., taken when they were both undergraduates in the Pratt & Whitney Scholarship Program, was on display at the John Hay Library last spring.

Katherine White Hart, Lawrence, Mass., writes: "Our eighth and youngest graduated last June from Providence College and is in the Peace Corps in Honduras. The other children are fine and in several parts of the world. My husband died fifteen years ago, and I've just retired from our funeral business. It's been a busy bunch of years."

Leonard S. Michelman writes that Michelman Law Offices in Springfield, Mass., has added Jay N. Michelman as a partner. Leonard lives in Longmeadow, Mass.

Joan O'Gorman, New York City, has retired from Young & Rubicam, where she was administrative manager. "I have been secretary and vice president of Village Visiting Neighbors, a volunteer group which helps frail and homebound elderly, and continue on their board of directors."

Betty Horenstein Pickett and her husband, **James** '51 Ph.D., have both retired - she from the National Institutes of Health and he from Gallaudet University. They divide their time between their homes in Washington, D.C., and Surry, Maine.

Irene Pretzer Pigman and her husband, Nat, took an "eye-opening" tour of central Europe and saw "people carrying brush down from the mountains to stack and use as firewood. The stores were bare. Going from Poland to Czechoslovakia, the trucks were searched with police dogs for people." Irene is taking college Spanish and teaching basic chemistry. She and Nat live in Edgewater, Md.

Dorothy Dunn Pillsbury's daughter, **Paula Pillsbury DeBlois**, a mother of four, was in the resumed education class of Brown '89. Paula received her associate degree from LaSalle Junior College in 1972. Dorothy lives in Sauntertown, R.I.

Emily R. Poynter, Shelbyville, Ky., keeps busy with Hospice, church activities, and Bible study at a local nursing home.

Phyllis Baldwin Young, Larchmont, N.Y., writes that her son, **Andrew** '87, is studying for his master's degree in electrical engineering at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

46

Frank J. Delzio, New York City, is doing major business consulting work for a Japanese trading company, a Florida investment group, and a private Brazilian company. "Very challenging and enjoyable."

Elliott P. Harris, Atlanta, recently returned from a trip to Eastern Europe. "Makes you appreciate the U.S.A. more," he notes.

Elsie Anderson Lewis (see **Nancy Lewis** '77).

Allen F. Rust, Orange Park, Fla., reports the birth of a grandson, after five granddaughters. His wife's book, *Palatka*, the second in a series called "The Floridians," was recently published.

47

Delbert O. Fuller, Jr., Brunswick, Maine, writes that his daughter, **Kathryn S. Fuller** '68, is "the family newsmaker. She became the first woman to head a major conservation agency when she was elected president of World Wildlife Fund and the Conservation Foundation." (Kathryn was the subject of a feature article in the October issue.)

Dorothy Hiller explored the Maine coast for six weeks last summer. She teaches English at Community College of Rhode Island and lives in Pawtucket, R.I.

Betty Asadorian Kougasian and her husband, Peter, took a long-awaited trip to Hawaii last summer. In Honolulu, they spent a day with **Edna Weed Logan** '46, who is superintendent of a day-care and after-school children's center there. Betty teaches Suzuki violin classes at the Moses Brown and Wheeler Schools in Providence. She and Peter live in Cranston, R.I.

Richard W. Phifer, Saratoga, Calif., is retired and traveling around the U.S. in his RV. His granddaughter Michelle is a sophomore at Princeton.

Elizabeth Reilly Socha and her husband, Ernest, recently celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary. They live in East Providence, R.I.

48

John T. Fallon, Jr., Scotia, N.Y., recently celebrated the birth of his seventeenth grandchild. Katherine Louise is the third child of **Katherine Fallon Rausch** '83, West Medford, Mass.

Thomas W. Mooney II, Walnut Creek, Calif., has retired after fifteen years with the University of the Pacific and twenty-five years with the Boy Scouts of America. He lives in a "great" retirement center called Rossmoor.

49

Arthur D. Bobrick, New York City, has joined *The Harvard Business Review* as associate New York manager, advertising.

Alan S. Flink has been elected vice president of the Rhode Island Bar Association. He is also a director of the New England Bar

Helping the deaf cope with mental health problems

About 10 percent of the 500,000 people in the United States who are profoundly deaf suffer mild to major mental health problems, ranging from depression to serious psychoses. While mental health care workers say that deafness does not cause the illnesses, problems such as isolation and depression are intensified by deafness.

Dr. Alvin I. Gerstein is director of a mental health program for deaf people established at the Philadelphia Psychiatric Center two-and-a-half years ago. It is one of only about a dozen private inpatient mental health care programs for deaf patients in the country. According to an article in *The New York Times*, the Philadelphia clinic is unique, insofar as it mixes deaf patients with hearing ones in treatment rather than segregating them. Deaf gamblers, for example, are treated with gamblers who can hear. The program employs ten staff members who know American sign language. After therapy sessions, deaf patients are given time to be with

each other in the evening. Upon their release, they usually participate in sessions at the hospital on an outpatient basis.

Deaf people are less likely to seek treatment for mental health problems, Dr. Gerstein says. One reason is that many worry about confidentiality, especially if an interpreter is used. Also, deaf people often live outside large cities and have difficulty locating treatment facilities. Additionally, few psychotherapists know sign language and the cultural norms of the deaf. Communication during therapy is therefore difficult and misdiagnosis is possible.

According to Jerry Knast, a psychologist who helped create the program with Dr. Gerstein, communication is the number-one problem in dealing with the deaf. The Philadelphia Psychiatric Center experiment deals directly with that issue. As program coordinator Cindy F. Shapiro says, "If you know their language, you can proceed as with hearing people."

Association. He lives in Providence.

Harold W. Foss, Ann Arbor, Mich., is chief engineer at Ford in Dearborn, Mich. "I would have made the reunion but for the press of business."

Col. Edward F. Krise, USA (Ret.), Hilton Head Island, S.C., is president of the Hilton Head Island chapter of the Retired Officers Association.

Donald Lash has moved to Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where he is having a wonderful time teaching bridge and directing bridge games.

50

James R. Hebden, Carmel, Ind., retired from General Motors in July after almost forty years of service. He intends to stay in the Indianapolis area with no other plans except to travel.

Frances Becker Koenig, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., retired in September after twenty years at Central Michigan University and was awarded professor emeritus status. She was director of women's athletics for fifteen years.

Peter B. Lyon retired after thirty years in the insurance business. "With time on my

hands, I decided to build a car wash here in Bridgton, Maine. So I am really only semi-retired."

51

Priscilla Wright Lingham writes that two new granddaughters, identical twins, were born to her daughter, **Laurie Lingham Cardenas** '78, on July 13. Priscilla has eight granddaughters and one grandson. She lives in Framingham Center, Mass.

Robert L. Warsh, Albany, N.Y., is serving his second term on the Associated Alumni Board of Governors and is president of the Brown Club of Northeast New York. His daughter, **Alexandra**, is a junior.

53

Dr. George A. Bray, Jr., an internationally recognized expert in the fields of diabetes, nutrition, and obesity, is the director of the Pennington Biomedical Research Center, Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. Research at the center focuses on molecular nutrition, the relationship between lower serum cholesterol and reducing the incidence of heart attacks, the interaction of brain func-

tion and nutrition, and the role of obesity in the development of diseases such as hypertension, stroke, and diabetes.

Joan Herscovitz Clarke, Arcadia, Calif., writes that her daughter, Patty, graduated from UCLA medical school in June and is now an intern at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles.

Ruth Burt Ekstrom is a senior research scientist at the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, N.J. She is a fellow in both the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Psychological Association. A Brown trustee from 1972 to 1977, she is a Brown Corporation Fellow. She is past president of the Pembroke Club of New Jersey. Ruth and her husband, **Lincoln**, live in Princeton.

Rita Schorr-Germain, Lancaster, Pa., sends news of her children. Mirah Adaly Germain completed her master's degree in urban planning at Columbia and is living and working in New York City. Emily Lucy Germain-Lee completed her residency in pediatrics and started her training in endocrinology. She is on the faculty of Johns Hopkins Medical School. Her husband completed his Ph.D./M.D. in genetics and began working at Carnegie Institute, Johns Hopkins. Summer has taken a sabbatical, and Rita is expanding her business as a freelance writer and translator. Rita enjoyed her 35th reunion and is looking forward to the 40th.

Dr. Roger Smith has a private practice in Cornelius, Oreg., and is an assistant clinical professor in medicine in the health services department at the University of Oregon on a volunteer basis. Roger and his wife, Joan, have two daughters: **Audrey** '86 and **Diana** (Wesleyan '88).

Yvonne Davis Tropp is vice president of Merrill Lynch Fiduciary Services Inc., and a chartered financial analyst. She and her husband, Alan (Union College '51), have four daughters and live in Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Elizabeth Howe Verrill, Amherst, Mass., works with dyslexic children and adults using the Tomatis method. Used in eighty centers around the world, the technique employs electronic equipment to improve listening ability as part of a whole sensory-motor-integration process. There are only two other facilities in the U.S., besides the one Elizabeth runs, that use the technique, and they are both in Arizona.

54

Henry T. Donaldson (see **Douglas Reibold Donaldson** '85).

E. Aubrey Doyle's son, Brendan, will receive his degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Massachusetts in June. Aubrey lives in Hopkinton, Mass.

After thirty-four years at Polaroid Corporation, **A. Edward Giberti** has established an international marketing and business consulting firm, Edward Giberti and Associates International, in Walpole, Mass.

Robert A. Seligson (see **Amy Seligson** '81).

Sherman A. Strickhouser's radio talk pro-

gram is now on WPRO-AM in Providence. He continues his weekly television program on WJAR-TV. Sherm lives in Warwick, R.I.

Douglas L. Turner, former executive editor of the *Buffalo Courier-Express*, has been appointed chief of the Washington Bureau of the *Buffalo Evening News*. Last year, he was honored by the New York State Assembly on his election as governor of the National Press Club, Washington, D.C.

55

The 35th reunion committee held a meeting on Oct. 7. Preliminary plans include the Brown Bear Buffet followed by the Campus Dance on Friday; breakfast for the class of '55 women, a tour of historic Providence, the forums, tennis matches, a class luncheon, dinner at the Faculty Club, all followed by the Pops Concert on Saturday night; a Sunday boat ride to Newport complete with a Dixie-land band; and, of course, our march down the Hill on Monday. There is the possibility of a class of '55 train ride from Chicago for the weekend. Yes! '55 bears watching!

Present at the meeting were: **Ted Barrows**, class president, **Mattie Fern** and **Sue, Mort Gilstein** and **Maureen, Frank Mangione** and **Sue, Anne Murphy O'Brien**, **Margaret Going Settignano**, **Sondra Press Tanenbaum**, **Leslie Travis Wendel**, and **Julie Chrystie Webster**, reunion chairman. Those committee members who attended in spirit were **Diana Kane Cohen**, **T. Robley Louttit, Jr.**, **J. Roy McKechnie**, and **David J. Zucconi**.

56

John H. Golden, Decatur, Ga., writes: "Jack Delhagen and I are going fishing sometime, I hope."

57

Douglas R. Godshall, San Jose, Calif., retired from the Navy in September as a captain with thirty years' service.

Susan Ruder Hull's son, **Andrew**, is a freshman. She lives in Atherton, Calif.

Dr. Steven A. Mintzer, West Islip, N.Y., writes that his daughter, **Jane M. Mintzer '82**, is engaged to marry **David Hoffman**. A March wedding is planned.

Joseph Shapiro, president of the Lundermac Company, Inc., was elected to another term as director of the Multi-housing Laundry Association, a national trade organization of operating and supplier companies that offers professional on-site laundry systems to apartments, condominiums, universities, and nursing homes. Lundermac Company, Inc., Dedham, Mass., has been in business since 1940. Joe and his wife, **Lilian**, live in Brookline, Mass.

58

Marcia Gallup MacDonald (see **Michele Goyette '82**).

Dr. Thomas W. McNeill, orthopaedic sur-

geon at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago, has published his first book, *Lumbar Spine Syndromes* (Springer-Verlag, 1989). He lives in Oak Brook, Ill.

Van Radoccia, North Kingstown, R.I., has been appointed by Governor Edward DiPrete to serve on the Rhode Island blue ribbon commission on hospital care financing and service delivery.

Emil Soucar, Wenonah, N.J., is director of the community counseling clinic at Temple University in Philadelphia.

Edward J. Williamson, Jr., Springfield, Va., is director of the contracting policy division at the Naval Sea Systems Command in Arlington, Va.

59

Cynthia Wayne Acker's son, **Richard '91**, is spending his junior year in Paris. Cynthia lives in Hinsdale, Ill.

Dr. Philip M. Canevazzi, Plymouth, Mass., has been in private practice for twenty-six years and is now "starting to take a little time off to travel and do some gardening."

James J. Holsing, Longmeadow, Mass., spent most of May in France leading a wine tour for the Society of Wine Educators. He is a director of the National Wine Coalition.

61

Elkan Abramowitz writes that his firm, Morvillo, Abramowitz and Grand, continues to specialize in litigation. His wife, **Susan Isaacs**, is writing her fifth novel, and their son, **Andrew '92**, is a drummer in the Brown band. He lives in Sands Point, N.Y.

Alan L. Benford, Manchester, Conn., is a counselor and career-center supervisor at South Windsor (Conn.) High School. His son, **John**, is a junior at the University of California, and **Mark** is a senior at Manchester High School.

Alice Guillemette Bransfield, Herndon, Va., is teaching English as a Second Language in Fairfax County. Her husband is a political consultant, and their son, **Mickey**, is 9.

Alice Kortschak Broderick, Honolulu, received her M.S.W. from the University of Hawaii in May. She was in China during the Tiananmen Square demonstration.

Elizabeth Diggs's play about the life of Florence Nightingale was performed in Chicago. Elizabeth lives in Chatham, N.Y.

A gala "50 and Fabulous" birthday party dinner for members of the class of 1961, organized by **Allyn Freeman** and **Cyndi Jenner**, was held in Manhattan on June 16. In attendance were **Julie Thatcher Plummer**, **Carol Nolte**, **Emily Arnold**, **Elizabeth Diggs**, **Linda Costigan Lederer**, **Carol Platzker Glenklen**, **Ann Coughlin Collins**, **David Groh**, **Tom Gatch**, **Bob Lowe**, **Dick Nurse**, **Stephen Isaacs**, **Charles Royce**, **Grenville Gooder**, **Peter Knopp**, **Bob Gorman**, and **Allyn Freeman**.

Carol Platzker Glecklen's son was married in June. She lives in Newtown Square, Pa.

A new edition of **Lewis L. Gould's** first book, *Wyoming: From Territory to Statehood*, was published in September by High Plains Publishing Company to coincide with the centennial of Wyoming statehood in 1990. Lewis lives in Austin, Texas.

Bob Gorman's oldest daughter graduated from Boston University in May. Another daughter is a freshman at Brown. Bob lives in West Berlin, N.J.

David Groh and his wife, **Carla**, have renovated a 1689 house in Bedford, N.Y.

Linda Costigan Lederer's son is attending Clark University. She lives in Princeton, N.J.

Maarten Meckman has volunteered to arrange an overseas luncheon in anticipation of the 30th reunion in 1991 if enough '61ers can be found to attend. Maarten lives at 61 rue Miche-Ange, 78370 Plaisir, France.

Julie Thatcher Plummer's second daughter, **Rebecca**, has followed her older sister to Harvard. Julie lives in Abbot Village, Maine.

Angelo Sinisi's steel sculptures were recently displayed in an art gallery in Ogunquit, Maine. He lives in Chadds Ford, Pa.

62

Kenneth D. Burrows, New York City, married novelist and poet **Erica Jong** in Warren, Vt., on Aug. 5.

Kenneth E. Dobson and his wife, **Amy**, announce the birth of **Sarah Caitlin** on March 26. Ken is plant manager of operations for Morton International's division for the manufacture of aircraft sealants. He and **Amy** live in Huntington Beach, Calif.

Earle R. Halsband, Worcester, Mass., writes: "Daughter **Robin '92** is enjoying all that Brown has to offer, and so are her parents."

Dorothy Pierce McSweeney's son, **Ethan**, is a freshman at Columbia, and daughter **Terrill** is a high school freshman. Dorothy lives in Washington, D.C.

Major **Thomas W. Noy**, USAF (Ret.), is working for Delta Airlines. He has a Certificate in Genealogy from Brigham Young University and does family research. He is the only German-Jewish researcher in the Salt Lake City area and is a member of the Committee of the Professional Jewish Genealogists.

Sherri Malinou Spillane played the part of **Melba Snyder** in a recent production of *Pal Joey* in Atlantic City, N.J.

Barry Walter is an independent computer consultant, specializing in computer-based training as well as general small business support. He lives in Englewood, N.J.

63

Lucy Diggs has written two novels for young adults, *Everyday Friends* and *Moon In the Water*, as well as a book for younger children, *Scelene Goes Home*, illustrated by **Emily Arnold '61** and published by Atheneum. Lucy has moved from Sausalito to Healdsburg, Calif., where she lives on 175 acres and breeds and raises Thoroughbreds and sport horses for the hunter/jumper market.

Alumni Calendar

January

Nassau County, N.Y.

January 2. Long Island Brown Club and NASP co-sponsored holiday party for prospective students, undergraduates, NASP volunteers. Call George Bouloukos '56, (516) 868-4050.

Indianapolis

January 6. Indianapolis Brown Club and NASP co-sponsored holiday party. Reception for prospective students, undergraduates, alumni, followed by cocktails and dinner (\$) for alumni and undergraduates. Call Winter Bottom '54, (317) 232-8419.

Knoxville/Oak Ridge, Tenn.

January 6. NASP sponsored holiday party for prospective students, undergraduates, NASP volunteers. Call Sally Mahan '59, (615) 482-5058.

Springfield, Mass.

January 7. NASP sponsored holiday party for prospective students, undergraduates, NASP volunteers. Call John Soja '66, (413) 596-6410.

Denver

January 8. Rocky Mountain Brown Club and Associated Alumni co-sponsored speaker, Dean Edward Beiser, "Reflections of a Lawyer Who Likes Doctors." Call Pam Strauss '82, (303) 296-4703.

Cleveland

January 9. Brown University Club of Northeast Ohio and NASP co-sponsored holiday party with students from Brown's Center for Public Service. Call Jonathan Speed '84, (216) 574-6276.

Houston

January 9. Brown Club of Houston and Associated Alumni co-sponsored speaker, Dean Edward Beiser, "Reflections of a Lawyer Who Likes Doctors." Call Barbara Sunderland '77, (713) 840-0828.

Cincinnati

January 10. Brown Club of Cincinnati and NASP co-sponsored holiday party with students from Brown's Center for Public Service. Call Jennifer Mack '87, (513) 983-8487.

Dallas

January 10. Brown Club of North Texas and Associated Alumni co-sponsored speaker,

Dean Edward Beiser, "Reflections of a Lawyer Who Likes Doctors." Call Steve Burkett '80, (214) 385-0500.

Louisville, Ky.

January 11. Brown Club of Kentuckiana and NASP co-sponsored holiday party with students from Brown's Center for Public Service. Call Wes Johnson, Jr. '86, (502) 776-2481.

St. Louis

January 13. Brown Club of St. Louis and NASP co-sponsored holiday party with students from Brown's Center for Public Service. Call Andy Shaindlin, (401) 863-3309.

San Francisco

January 13. Student Alumni Network and NASP co-sponsored alumni panel, "Great Jobs in San Francisco," followed by annual holiday party. Call Melanie Coon, (401) 863-3380.

Essex/Union/Monmouth Counties, N.J.

January 14. Third World Alumni Network of New Jersey and NASP co-sponsored holiday party for prospective students and parents, undergraduates, and Third World Alumni. Call Andrea Johnson '76, (201) 762-0910.

Chicago (Metro)

January 16. Brown Club of Chicago and NASP co-sponsored holiday party with students from Brown's Center for Public Service. Call Joyce Luckett '89, (312) 858-4676.

Fairfield County, Conn.

January 17. Brown Club sponsored luncheon with John McIntyre, assistant to the president at Brown. Call Geneva Whitney '56, (203) 762-7947.

Chicago (Suburban)

January 17. Brown Club of Chicago and NASP co-sponsored holiday party with students from Brown's Center for Public Service. Call Joyce Luckett P '89, (312) 858-4676.

Minneapolis

January 18. Brown Club of Minnesota and NASP co-sponsored holiday party with students from Brown's Center for Public Service. Call Sarah Auerswald '84, (612) 644-6033.

Providence

January 22. Student Alumni Network sponsored reception for incoming mid-year freshmen and transfer students, 4-5 p.m., Maddock Alumni Center.

Dates of Interest

Academic Year 1989-90

Spring semester begins, January 24

Spring recess, March 24-April 1

1991 reunion workshop, April 20-21

Spring semester classes end, May 8

Final exam period, May 9-18

Reunion-Commencement Weekend, May 25-28

Providence

January 26. Student Alumni Network and Career Planning co-sponsored career forum, "Domestic/International Development," 3:30-5 p.m., Crystal Room, Alumnae Hall.

February

Providence

February 9. Student Alumni Network and Career Planning co-sponsored career forum, "Small Magazine/Newspaper Jobs," 3:30-5 p.m., Crystal Room, Alumnae Hall.

Providence

February 10. Student Alumni Network and Work Learning Community Concerns Committee co-sponsored panel, "Ethics in Action: Challenges in the Work Place," 1:30-3:30 p.m., Wilson Hall.

Washington, D.C.

February 16-18. Continuing College weekend program, "The Judiciary: America's Unique Courts," an in-depth look at the development of the U.S. judicial system. Faculty will include Prof. Gordon Wood, Prof. Edward Beiser, U.S. Solicitor General Kenneth Starr, and U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell. Call Bill Slack, (401) 863-2474.

New York City

February 18. Brown University Club of New York presents the Brown Orchestra and Chorus at Carnegie Hall with special guest artist Dave Brubeck. Call NYBC office, (212) 629-6002.

Providence

February 23. Student Alumni Network and Career Planning co-sponsored career forum, "Entrepreneurial Careers," 3:30-5 p.m., Crystal Room, Alumnae Hall.

This calendar is a sampling of activities of interest to alumni reported to the Brown Alumni Monthly at press time. For the most up-to-date listing or more details, contact the Alumni Relations Office, (401) 863-3307.

The Brown 25th reunion was attended by over 300 classmates and spouses from as far away as Rome and as close as around the corner. The festivities began with a welcoming reception in Arnold Lounge, our reunion headquarters, and was followed by dinner in the class of 1964 section at the Brown Bear Buffet. The rain subsided just in time for everyone to enjoy the traditional Campus Dance under the stars.

In spite of more rain, our Saturday class luncheon "under the tent" was a great success as most classmates moved to Arnold Lounge for an indoor picnic. At our class meeting, we elected **David Brodsky**, president; **Chris Arnold**, vice president; **Michael Healy**, secretary; and **Peggy Cox Moser**, treasurer.

On Saturday evening we held a cocktail party and dinner dance at Belcourt Castle in Newport. Sunday at noon the class met for a chicken barbeque at the Pembroke Field House. Many classmates remained to participate in the traditional Commencement procession on Monday.

Our 25th reunion class gift is the largest ever, thanks to the generosity of our classmates and the tireless efforts of the fund-raising committee. — *Beverly Kelley Howland*

Madeline Ehrman received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology and is continuing post-doctoral study in psychoanalytic psychotherapy. She is director of research, evaluation, and development at the Foreign Service Institute's School of Language Studies, U.S. Department of State, and lives in Arlington, Va.

Walter E. Ingram is still involved with the fishing business in Washington and Alaska. "I like earning my living in three to four months and then having to figure out interesting projects for the rest of the year," he writes. "I enjoy getting back to Brown more often now that I have a son, **Stede '92**, there." Walter's wife is **Julia Erickson Ingram '65**. They live in Bellingham, Wash.

Douglas K. Nelson, New York City, is attempting to establish a third major baseball league. "My marketing and strategic planning consulting background has been extremely beneficial in moving the effort forward."

Dr. Jonathan M. Rubins is practicing internal medicine with subspecialties in oncology and hematology in Canandaigua, N.Y. His wife, Harriett, is district coordinator of the gifted/talented program. Jennifer is a junior at Rochester Institute of Technology, and **Noah** is a freshman.

W. Richard Ulmer, Santa Ana, Calif., is president of Allergan's surgical products division. His son, Chris, is an advertising major at San Jose State University, and daughter Karen is teaching third-grade Spanish in Inglewood, Calif.

Dr. Thomas F. Bliss, Jr., and **Josselyn Hollowell Bliss '75** M.A.T. write that **Molly '91** was the first American rider sent by the U.S. Equestrian Team to represent the U.S. at the European Young Rider Three Day Event Championships (she finished second) in Achselschwang, West Germany. Tim is a freshman at Emory, and Jake, Anna, and Ned are students at Moses Brown School in Providence. Tom and Josselyn live in Rehoboth, Mass.

Laurence M. Markowitz and **Susan Lane Markowitz '66** write that David will be a freshman at Brown in January. They live in Menlo Park, Calif.

66

Bruce A. Bristow, Princeton, N.J., is vice president of sales and marketing at DC Comics Inc., New York City.

Dana Gordon's feature-length experimental film, *Paradise Spy*, made in 1978, was shown at Anthology Film Archive in New York City in October. A painter and a filmmaker, Dana finished a dozen films and several videos from 1968 to 1979. In the 1980s, his paintings have been in two solo shows and ten group shows in New York. He lives in Brooklyn.

Lisa Manfull Harper is back in the Washington, D.C., area after two years in Paris, where she worked on African affairs in the political section of the American Embassy. She lives in Rockville, Md.

Toby Wesselhoeft, Medford, Mass., received Schiller International University's (Switzerland) first Outstanding Alumnus Award on the university's 25th anniversary. He is completing requirements for a master's degree at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

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Marvin A. Brookner has been appointed public defender for Solano County, a county of 350,000 at the north end of San Francisco Bay. He and his wife, Sherry, live in Berkeley with daughters Sasha, 13, and Emma, 9.

Charlotte Clark Corkran and her husband, David, live in Portland, Ore. Charlotte is a wildlife consultant. Their son, Doug, is a senior at Colorado College.

Stanley L. Cummings, Jr., is executive director of a museum specializing in marine science and nautical history. He is single-parenting his two pre-teenage daughters in Dana Point, Calif.

Thomas S. Ferguson, Jr., has been a consulting actuary with the firm of Mercer Meidinger Hansen in Stamford, Conn., since 1987. He lives with his wife, **Karen Molli-neaux Ferguson '69**, and their son, Matt, in New Canaan, Conn.

Rick Ferrell, his wife, Janis, and their children, Ian, 2, and Jenna, 4, have moved to 31 King Ave., Piedmont, Calif. 94611.

Denise H. Gorham and her family vacationed in Oslo, Norway, in June and July with **Dag '68** and **Robin Newsome Wittusen '68**. Denise lives in Bethesda, Md.

68

Susan H. Chase trains horses and riders in Jacksonville, Fla. "Business is growing constantly, and I hope to have a new farm in a couple of months."

Kathryn S. Fuller (see **Delbert O. Fuller, Jr. '47**).

Gerard E. Giannattasio, Massapequa Park, N.Y., is a doctoral candidate in the history department at SUNY-Stony Brook. "I passed my orals!"

Jeffrey A. Jones, Laredo, Texas, visited Buenos Aires last December to open a satellite office of his investment brokerage and financial planning business. He and Silvia returned in November to audit the office and tour Argentina.

John C. Luzena writes: "Having survived oil's best-ever boom and bust, I remain in Houston with a small company known as Friendly Persuasion, which I founded to help small businesses make their personal computers do as they're told."

Kirk O'Donnell is a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer and Feld.

Denis J. Opsahl, Inver Grove Heights, Minn., practices law in Minnesota and Washington, D.C. "I visited the campus for Commencement and enjoyed reunion activities and the Pops Concert, although the weather was cold."

Dennis C. Woods and his wife, Janice, live in Akron, Ohio, with their three sons: Greg, 15, Jeff, 14, and Mark, 11. Dennis has been the principal of Harvey S. Firestone High School for the past three years.

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Peter Allgeier has been named assistant U.S. trade representative for Europe and the Mediterranean. For the past four years he had been assistant U.S. trade representative for Asia and the Pacific. **Marsha Uehara Allgeier '70** is chief of the office of special programs in the Department of Human Services for Arlington County, Va. They live in Falls Church.

Herbert W. Foote III, the commanding officer of patrol squadron 67, USNR, won the Chief of Naval Operations National Safety Award for 1988. He lives in Germantown, Tenn.

John W. Krafft and his family moved back to Long Beach, Calif., from Beijing, one week before the massacre at Tiananmen Square. John works in First Interstate Bank's international department.

Thomas G. McKlveen and his wife, Nancy, write that they enjoy having their daughter, **Betsy**, at Brown. They live in Des Moines.

Dr. T. Richard Nichols and his wife, Patricia, teach and do research at the Emory University School of Medicine. They live in Atlanta.

Otto G. Stoll III, Thousand Oaks, Calif., is manager of public relations services at MagneTek, Inc., in Los Angeles.

John R. Thelin is co-author of *The Old College Try: Balancing Academics & Athletics in*

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John H. Chapman, New Canaan, Conn., received a Ph.D. in business economics and public policy from Columbia in 1988.

Higher Education. A professor at William and Mary, he lives in Williamsburg, Va.

Maxine Thwing writes financial columns for the *New Graphic*, *Middlesex News*, and *Needham Chronicle*, as well as the *Business Review* magazine in the Boston-area edition. She is a second vice president and certified financial planner for Shearson Lehman Hutton in its Newton Center, Mass., office and lives in Needham.

70

William R. Duncan III helped DEC develop a project management seminar and then presented it to Digital customers and employees across the country. "Unfortunately, schedules were too tight to allow looking up old classmates." He lives in Lexington, Mass.

The Rev. **Jamie R. Howard** and her husband, Craig, continue their involvement in community theater. Last January, Jamie directed a production of *The Odd Couple*, which starred Craig as Oscar Madison. The production benefited the building fund of Jamie's church and the ALS Association. In February,

they plan to act as Michael and Agnes in *I Do, I Do* to benefit the church and the Interfaith AIDS Ministry of Boston. They live in Bedford, Mass.

Dr. James M. Larson is fighting the battle against emergency medicine burnout. "Any Brunonians with thoughts on the subject are welcome to write me at 1076 Oliver Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92109."

Richard R. McLaughlin, Jr., is an assistant vice president with Amica Mutual in Providence. He and his wife, Karen, live in Warwick, R.I., with their three children: Allison, 10, Christopher, 6, and Brendan, 1.

Jeanne Ellis Ormrod's first book, *Using Your Head: An Owner's Manual*, came out last spring. Her second, a textbook on human learning, is due out this month. She lives in Greeley, Colo.

Cantor **Sarah J. Sager**, Shaker Heights, Ohio, was married on Nov. 25 to William R. Joseph (Columbia '68), both for the second time.

Bill Towler is community development director for Coconino County and president of the Arizona Planning Association. He and

his wife, Kay, and their daughter, Chelsea, 1, live in Flagstaff.

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Richard Bedrosian has produced a cassette of his song, "1915," to benefit the survivors of the Armenian earthquake. For more information, contact him at 41 Rawson Hill Dr., Shrewsbury, Mass. 01545. (508) 393-3773.

Carol Locke Campbell received her master's degree in marriage, family, and child counseling from Santa Clara University in June. She has three sons: Kent, 15, Dean, 12, and Bryce, 10.

David G. Cox and Marguerite Clapham were married on Feb. 25 in Birmingham, Mich. They live in Bloomfield Hills.

In June, **Robert P. Davis**, Alexandria, Va., was appointed by President Bush and confirmed by the Senate as solicitor of the Department of Labor.

Dr. Richard J. Forde, San Diego, Calif., recently visited **Grayson Kirtland '72** and his wife, Jennifer, in Oakland. In July, Richard gave a piano recital in memory of a friend who died of AIDS.

Satyra King received her Ph.D. in education/educational psychology from Stanford and is an assistant professor of education at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. She lives in Baltimore.

In October, **Michael A. Rubel** opened the law firm of Del, Rubel, Shaw, Mason & Derin, specializing in entertainment, business and real estate, and civil litigation. He lives with his wife, Suz, and their four children in Los Angeles.

Dick Sippel, McKees Rocks, Pa., is a lay-out specialist for McCrory Corporation in York, Pa. His oldest son is out of the Army and enrolled at Pitt.

H. Wolcott Toll III, Santa Fe, N.M., announces the birth of Spencer Brewster Toll on May 19.

72

R. Anthony Allison and his wife, Nicole, announce the birth of their first child, Julian Richard. They live in Redondo Beach, Calif.

Dr. Michael D. Amylon, assistant director of the bone marrow transplant program, was recently promoted to associate professor in the department of pediatrics at Stanford. He lives in Redwood City, Calif.

Kathe M. Anderson and her husband, Larry Phelps, have two children, a boy, 1, and a girl, 4. They live in Falls Church, Va.

Gary G. Babcock, Berkeley, Calif., "survived the Great Quake of 1989 by being in Boston. No damage or injuries at home, but Phoenix is looking better and better."

Vincent T. Barbera and his wife, Elaine, announce the birth of Jason on Aug. 4. Kelly is 4. They live in Amherst, N.Y., where Vincent is a heavy/highway contractor, and Elaine is an executive underwriter.

W. Hudson Connery, Jr., is a regional vice president of HealthTrust, based in Nashville, Tenn. He lives in Franklin with his wife, Cathy, and three children: Cate, Hud, and Clark.

Larry Rand '64

Fighting Lou Gehrig's disease



Larry Rand is the volunteer chairman of the Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Association. ALS is the progressive, fatal neuromuscular disease that is more commonly known by the name of its most famous victim, New York Yankee baseball great Lou Gehrig.

Last July 4, Rand threw out the first pitch at Yankee Stadium as the ALS Asso-

ciation and major league baseball paid tribute to Lou Gehrig on the fiftieth anniversary of his retirement from baseball in 1939. He died two years later.

After throwing out the first pitch, Rand said to the capacity crowd and to the ALS volunteers lining the first- and third-base lines, "Not only do we pay homage to the great Iron Man [Gehrig holds the major league record of playing in 2,130 consecutive games], but we also honor the courage of thousands of Americans and their families who fight against ALS every single day. We are also grateful to those doctors and scientists who are dedicating their lives to finding the cause and seeking the cure for ALS. With your help, too, we will defeat ALS. What better a tribute for Lou Gehrig."

Rand is senior vice president and a director of Kekst and Company, Inc., a New York-based corporate communications counseling firm. Before forming the firm in 1971, he was a senior executive at Ruder and Finn and had taught history and economics at New York University, where he received his A.M. and Ph.D. He also taught at Brooklyn College.

Robert A. DiFranco and Barbara Kennedy Gibbs announce the birth of Alexander Kennedy DiFranco on June 29. Barbara is director of the Crocker Art Museum in Sacramento, Calif. The \$6.7-million Crocker Mansion Wing opened on Sept. 16.

Christina Dodge-Grainne is "getting my writing show on the road with the help of Natalie Goldberg's *Writing Down the Bones: Freeing the Writer Within*." She lives in Check, Va., about forty minutes from Roanoke (703-651-6170).

Dr. Thomas W. Furth and his wife, Linda Goodale, announce the birth of Alexander Putnam Furth on Aug. 9. Tom practices pediatrics with the Harvard Community Health Plan, and they live in Danvers, Mass.

Gale Mondry had her fourth child, Barry Mondry-Cohen, on July 2. He joins Eli, Paula, and Samuel. Gale continues as general counsel to Pacific Presbyterian Medical Center in San Francisco.

Elaine A. Rich and Alan Cline were married on June 30. Elaine is director of the artificial intelligence laboratory at the Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation, and Alan is a professor of computer science and mathematics at the University of Texas. They live in Austin.

Steve Rothstein, Wilmette, Ill., has joined the Chicago office of Oppenheimer as a senior vice president.

Leslie J. Winner and her husband, Ken, announce the birth of Lilian Ilana Schorr on June 10. Leslie returned to practicing civil rights law 70-percent time in October, and Ken remains director of the local legal services program. They live in Charlotte, N.C.

73

Dr. Steven A. Brody ('74 M.M.Sc.) is on the faculty of Baylor College of Medicine and scientific director of The Methodist Hospital Center for Reproductive Medicine and Surgery in Houston. His textbook, *Endocrine Disorders in Pregnancy* (Appleton & Lange), was published this year. "Of greatest importance, my daughter, Katie, has entered the first grade."

Arthur Corvese, Jr., and his wife, Dorothy, announce the birth of their third child, Cynthia Marie, on July 1. Arthur is manager of quality control at ConEdison's Indian Point 2 nuclear generating station. They live in Franklin Square, N.Y.

Dr. Carol Franklin Evers hosted **Mary Griffin Turnbull** and her sons, Andrew and William, and **Nancy Johnson Nystrom** and her daughter, Alice, in her home in Clayton, Mo., in June. Carol has two sons, Sam and Jacob.

R. Bruce Felch reports the birth of his second daughter, Aubrea, in September 1988. He is manufacturing manager for the bar code operation of Hewlett-Packard in San Jose, Calif.

William P. Hankowsky is president of the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation. He lives with his wife, Rosemary, in Philadelphia.

Karen Kahn and Tom Bonnett announce

Nina Pescoe Peyser '73

Fighting AIDS and crack in New York City

"AIDS and crack and other forms of cocaine have changed the ways drug treatment programs have had to operate," says Nina Pescoe Peyser, director of planning for substance abuse services at Beth Israel Medical Center in New York. "Drug programs have had to change their philosophies and treatment approaches."

The July 28 issue of *American Medical News* states that 60 percent of intravenous drug users in New York City may be infected with AIDS, 80 percent of HIV-infected women have taken drugs intravenously or are sex partners of IV drug users, and most of the children with AIDS in New York City were infected in utero. Only one-tenth of the nation's 1.5-million IV drug abusers have access to treatment. Peyser is convinced that the AIDS crisis among IV drug users could have been mitigated "if drug treatment had been expanded ten years ago when we asked for it. Many people wouldn't have been infected because they wouldn't have been using needles."

Beth Israel operates New York's oldest and the nation's largest methadone treat-

ment program, treating about 7,800 addicts.

The center began a comprehensive AIDS program, which included sex education, in 1985. "If you don't teach a person about safe sex and how to clean needles, you are condemning that person. We're not condoning drug use in any way, shape, or form. But this is reality. Some patients are still using drugs even though they know they shouldn't. At least we don't want them to get or transmit AIDS."

Peyser would like to see expansion of all drug programs, not just those she oversees at Beth Israel. But there is resistance. Six Beth Israel methadone programs involving 700 patients are in jeopardy. Peyser suspects that landlords are bowing to pressure from community groups about having drug treatment facilities in their neighborhoods. If lease agreements with landlords cannot be reached, patients will have to travel to other community clinics. And without treatment sites, Peyser says, "We'll have to put people back on the streets."

the birth of Stephen Kahn Bonnett on Aug. 1. They live in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dr. Connie Manske and Bruce Redmon announce the birth of Joseph Redmon on Sept. 1. Katie is 6, and Kevin is 3. They live in Minneapolis.

Dr. Margaret Maier Parker and **Robert I. Parker** have four boys: Rob, 8, Chris, 6, Tim, 4, and Matthew, 1. Margaret and Bob work at the National Institutes of Health and live in Rockville, Md.

Kenneth E. Peters is chief of facilities engineering at General Dynamics, Quonset Point, R.I. He lives with his wife, Michele, in Mystic, Conn. They are planning to build a home in Jamestown, R.I.

Dianne M. Thomason is living in Washington, D.C., working at the Embassy of Japan, and enjoying her ten nieces and nephews.

Carol Ellis Thompson and her husband, Ed Abington, are in their third year at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan. Carol is deputy economic counselor, and Ed works on Pakistan's internal politics.

Robert Thunell was elected chairman of

the department of geological sciences at the University of South Carolina. **Maureen McConaghy** '74 is manager of the social security office in Sumter, S.C. They live in Columbia, S.C., with their two children, Matthew and Thomas.

74

Sally Goldin-Rudahl, North Amherst, Mass., writes that Goldin-Rudahl Systems, Inc., is taking off. "We sell a microcomputer software package for education and research in natural resource management." Sally and her husband, Kurt, began working on the package while teaching computer applications in resource management in Thailand from 1984 to 1986. The software, called Dragon, is used in twenty-three countries.

Lynn R. Jordan and her husband, Terral, have two children: "T.R.," and "Allie Mac," born on Sept. 6, 1988. They live in Cockeysville, Md.

Amy Leeds and her husband, Anders Brag, announce the birth of Matthew Robert Brag, on March 2. Stephanie is 3. They live in

New York City.

After thirteen years in Minneapolis, **Marshall Luther** has moved to Orlando, Fla., where he is executive vice president, marketing, for General Mills's Olive Garden Italian restaurant chain. "Matt, 10, Jeff, 8, and Courtney, 5, will miss the snow, but they'll get over it."

Linda Grossman Polivy and Dr. **Kenneth D. Polivy** live in Newton, Mass., with their children: Daniel, 9, Adam, 6, Emily, 3, and Elana, 6 months. Ken is an orthopaedic surgeon in private practice at Newton-Wellesley Hospital.

Peter A. Wald and his wife, Christina, had their first child, Gideon Wesley Wald, on Dec. 31, 1988. They live in San Francisco.

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Annette Breingan and **Ty White** '74 announce the birth of their second daughter, Laura Margaret White, on June 14. They live in Fremont, Calif.

Blair H. Brumley moved from Woods Hole, Mass., to San Diego, where he is a research scientist at RD Instruments, a maker of oceanographic instruments.

Dr. **John C. Ford** and his wife have moved to 2236 Central Park Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201.

Ashley Warner Gottlieb and her husband, Jordan, a plastic surgeon, live in Seattle. They have two children: Armand, 4, and Isabel Lage, 2, and "are enthralled with the challenges of parenthood."

Dr. **Barry Heller** married Jill Lerner in New York City on June 24. Barry is an emergency medicine physician at St. Mary Medical Center in Long Beach, Calif., and Jill is an attorney for ABC in Hollywood. They live in Redondo Beach.

Edgar R. Hopkins and his wife, **Melissa Corcoran** '78 A.M., announce the birth of their second daughter, Gillian Elinor, on Oct. 10. Edgar is corporate manager of logistics and operations for Alling and Cory Company, a wholesale paper merchant. They live in Rochester, N.Y.

Dr. **Saul J. Kaplan** and his wife, Susan, have moved to Annandale, Va., with their two children: Rachel, 4, and Benjamin, 3.

Michele S. Kay has been promoted to group management representative (senior vice president) at Bozell Advertising in New York City. She would love to hear from fellow Brown grads. Her office number is (212) 727-5737.

Russell Kirkland ('82 A.M.) is a lecturer in religious studies at Stanford, after two years at Oberlin.

Gerald S. Norton, Jr., has moved to Jakarta, Indonesia, where he is vice president-director of P&T Babcock Wilcox Indonesia, B&W's steamboiler-making joint venture – "as if the climate needed to be steamier."

Julie R. Palmer received her doctorate in epidemiology from the Harvard School of Public Health in 1988 and is an assistant professor at the Boston University School of Medicine. She would love to hear from classmates (1371 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. 02146).

Meredith Miller Post and her husband, Frank, announce the birth of Chloe Hannah on Sept. 25. Madeline is 3. They live in New York City.

Dr. **Regina L. Rosenthal**, Monte Sereno, Calif., is in private practice in Los Gatos, Calif. She was chief resident in plastic and reconstructive surgery at Stanford University Medical Center until June 1988.

Janet L. Schlier and Gary Fabian (Michigan '78) were married on Jan. 1. Janet is the senior banking manager at Arthur Andersen & Company in San Francisco. They live in Mill Valley, Calif.

Dr. **Vincent R. Sghiatti** has moved to Marina del Rey, Calif.

Emily Tien-Chow is a senior system test engineer with TRW. She lives with her husband and two daughters in Sunnyvale, Calif.

Leighton A. Wildrick owns an international management consulting business and travels "the globe, racking up frequent flyer miles I have no interest in using." His wife, Eve, runs an interior design firm, Executive Interiors. They have two girls and live in Philadelphia.

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Dr. **Anthony G. Bruzzese** practices diagnostic radiology at Kent County Memorial Hospital. He lives in Warwick, R. I., with his wife, Lisa, Matthew, 3, and twins Francesca and Alexandra, 8 months.

Frank J. Cipriani announces the birth of his fourth child, Kelley, on April 26 on Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands. Frank is working for General Electric and nearing the end of a three-year assignment on the Kwajalein Atoll, 2,000 miles southwest of Hawaii.

"Even at this remote site, I helped recruit **Eric Roth**, who is a freshman.

Barbara Elkins and Tim Brown announce the birth of identical twins Nathaniel and Gabriel on March 30. Jennifer is 3. They teach and oversee a dorm at The Lawrenceville School in New Jersey. "We don't get a lot of sleep."

Rick Fleeter founded AeroAstro, a satellite manufacturer, last year. **Chris Wright** contributes software, and **Aron Wolf** '77 "occasionally tries to explain orbit mechanics to us." Rick lives in Reston, Va.

Gail Forsyth-Vail and her husband, Stephen, announce the birth of Owen Arthur Vail on Feb. 27. Stephanie is 8, and Heather is 4. Gail works part-time as religious education director at the Unitarian Universalist Church in Haverhill, Mass., where they live.

Bill Grebenc and his wife, Susan, live in Ladue, Mo., where Bill is an area manager for Continental Grain, and Susan is an equestrian competitor and instructor.

Dr. **Harry R. Pappas** ('79 M.D.) and his wife, Jackie, announce the birth of Alexis Marie on Aug. 15. Stephanie Elena is 3. "Any friends going to the Magic Kingdom, contact us in Winter Park, Fla."

Lorentz Preysz will complete his M.B.A. at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1990, and plans to enter medical school in September. He lives in Madison.

Joan Weston Rudnicki and **John Rudnicki** '73 are living in Evanston, Ill., and awaiting the birth of their third child and first boy.

Victor M. Sauerhoff and his wife, Debbie, announce the birth of Emily Christine on April 30. Eric is 3. They live in Mt. Kisco, N.Y. Victor is director of financial planning for Time Inc. Magazines.

Jeff Shapiro, owner and chief pharmacist at Shapiro's Drug in Hibbing, Minn., was named the 1989 Distinguished Young Pharmacist for the state of Minnesota at the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association.

Brad A. Silverberg is vice president of research and development at Borland International, a manufacturer of microcomputer software. He lives in Saratoga, Calif., with his wife, Jean (Arizona '75), and their children: Danny, 4, and Jill, 1.

Stephen Socha is a senior staff attorney for the California court of appeal and lives in Fresno.

Dr. **Joan E. Shook** and Dr. **Jeffrey R. Starke** and their sons, Nathan and Matthew, have moved to 107 Beverly Ln., Bellaire, Texas 77401. Joan and Jeff remain on the faculty of Baylor College of Medicine, and Joan is the pediatrician for "Good Morning Houston," a call-in show.

The Rev. **Linda Strominger** is co-director of Shaw Church Children's Center in St. Louis.

Jonathan T. Tanaka is an associate vice president at Prudential-Bache Securities in Los Angeles. He and his wife, Lindy, live in South Pasadena, Calif.

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Aaron A. Brandes is a doctoral student in the learning research group at the media lab at MIT. His address is 16 Swan St., Arlington, Mass. 02174.

Stuart A. Billings is "desperately trying to make a living as an architect in Washington, D.C. Please send architectural commissions my way."

Lois B. Bryant and Larry Chen report that their daughter, Alison Elizabeth Chen, born on Feb. 18, 1988, died on April 25, 1988. Lois adds that she will be an exhibitor at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, Smithsonian Institution, New York City and will have a one-person show at The Center for Tapestry Arts, New York City, both in the fall of 1990. She and Larry live in Lindenhurst, N.Y.

Richard J. Carell, San Francisco, made it through the earthquake "without a scratch. Many thanks to all Brown friends who called."

Mark Christiansen joined the Milwaukee office of Paine Webber as an account vice president and moved to 1147 East Goodrich Ln., Milwaukee 53217. Kimberly is 8, and Kelly is 6.

David S. Cody is in a specialty finance group of Citicorp in Stamford, Conn. He and his wife, Susan, live in Bronxville, N.Y. Gwen was born on June 5.

Michael J. DelMedico and his wife, Mary Ann, announce the birth of Michael, Jr., on

June 28. Caitlin is 2. They live in Akron, Ohio, where Michael is a partner with the law firm of Scanlon & Gearing Company, L.P.A.

Lisa C. Fancher, Austin, Texas, has joined the law firm of Ford, Ferraro, Fritz and Byrne as a litigation partner.

Harry J. Finke IV is a partner in the Cincinnati law firm of Graydon, Head & Ritchey, where he practices litigation. He and his wife, Libba Galloway, live in Cincinnati.

Mary Finnerty-Nachbar and **Robert B. Nachbar** '79 Ph.D., Washington Crossing, N.J., live "right above the site of Washington's crossing of the Delaware River. It's an old house with no closets, but we're working on it. We have been foster parents for three years and have been rewarded much more than we've given."

Bradford L. Goldense writes that Goldense Group, Inc., was incorporated in June 1988. "Depending how you count, GGI has one to four employees. We do management consulting, technology consulting, and market research in the manufacturing and hi-tech industry. New offices are located in Cambridge, Mass."

Nancy Lewis and Brian Nichols were married on July 29. Among the Brown alumni in attendance was Nancy's mother, **Elsie Anderson Lewis** '46. Nancy and Brian live in Ashland, Mass.

Amy Printz married Philip Winterteld (MIT '76, Minnesota '81 Ph.D.) in Denver on July 30. Amy's sister, **Carrie** '85, was maid of honor.

Dr. David C. Radovsky has been board certified in neurology and practices in Attleboro, Mass. His wife, Deborah, is expecting their third child in January. They live in Sharon, Mass.

James E. Tabeling and his wife, Mary, announce the birth of Nathaniel on Sept. 30. They live in Baltimore.

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Laura Lingham Cardenas (see **Priscilla Wright Lingham** '51).

Dr. Harold M. Ginsberg is an ophthalmologist with the Permanente Medical Group in San Francisco.

Marcie A. Glicksman and her husband, Scott Veggeberg, a writer, live in Seattle. Marcie is completing her postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Washington.

Dr. Robert I. Golomb and his wife, Shelley (RISD '81), are expecting their second child in February. Bob is certified by the American Board of Emergency Medicine and works at Humana Hospital, San Leandro, and Marin General Hospital, Greenbrae. He and Shelley live in Orinda, Calif.

Eve Gordon, Brooklyn, N.Y., is in Balti-

more filming Barry Levinson's new movie, scheduled for release in autumn of 1990.

Dr. Steven M. Greenberg will complete a radiology fellowship at the Boston University Medical Center this year. He and his wife, Deborah, and their daughter, Molly Dara, 1, live in Newton, Mass.

Michael Konieczny and his wife, Denise, announce the birth of Philip Donald Konieczny on Feb. 27. They live in Phoenix.

Steven J. Miller and Suzanne Fisher were married in July and honeymooned in Italy. Suzanne is assistant curator of the contemporary corporate art collection at The Progressive Corporation in Cleveland.

Ann Belsky Moranis, New York City, is busy raising Rachel, 3, and Mitchell, 1.

Lawrence P. Sanford and his wife, Christina, welcome news and visits from friends at their new home in Trappe, Md. **Zdenka Seiner** and John Augustus Griswold (Williams '75) were married in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sept. 9.

Erroll G. Southers is back in Santa Monica, Calif., working on gangs with the police department after four years with the FBI. He qualified for the nationals in bodybuilding and will be touring Europe next year conducting seminars and guest posing. He can be reached at the World Gym, (213) 399-9888.

Mark Strominger and his wife, **Barbara Woodall Strominger** '80, and their daughters

Ivy League Vacation Planning Guide

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ments, also. Specify needs when contacting us. Circle No. 5.

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7. Woodstock Inn & Resort—Woodstock, Vermont. Enjoy our Inn with fine dining, complete indoor Sports Center, our own downhill and cross-country ski areas in a landmark Vermont village. SPECIAL SKI VERMONT FREE PLAN. Arrive any night Sun. through Thurs. and ski free (including rentals). Available all winter except certain holiday periods. Reservations 1-800-448-7900. Circle No. 7.

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are living in Omaha, Neb., where Mark is a marketing director with Banquet Foods.

Ira Potter, Gahanna, Ohio, is engaged to Kaye Carry. A spring wedding is planned.

Marcia Zaiac Wasser and **Dan Wasser** '76 announce the birth of Caryn on July 25. Madeline is 16 months. Marcia and Dan have moved from Manhattan to Scotch Plains, N.J.

79

Johanna A. Bergmans is engaged to David Musselman, and they will be married next March. They have moved from Cleveland to Cincinnati.

Dr. **K. Berkowitz** is a pulmonary and critical care physician at New York University Medical Center, where his research interest is pulmonary immunology in AIDS. His wife, Jessica (Harvard '78), is a radiologist at Yale-New Haven Hospital. They live with their daughter, Hillary, 2, in Norwalk, Conn.

David E. Bright was married to Joan M. Hirschhorn on June 24. Many Brown alumni attended the ceremony. David and Joan live in New York City.

Frances Durkin and **Steve Spruth** moved to Minneapolis in May 1988. "We had each lived in a total of ten places in the ten years since Brown and that seemed a little extreme," Steve does development work for United Health Care, an HMO management company, and Frances does consulting and advocacy work for Resources for Child Care, a non-profit agency in St. Paul.

Julie Evans and **Ron Frantz** live in Mission Viejo, Calif. Elizabeth is 3, and David, 1.

Beth Bower Hudgins and **Graham Hudgins** live in Virginia Beach, Va., with their three daughters. Graham teaches mathematics at Norfolk Academy, and Beth teaches at Prince of Peace Preschool.

Lisa Moore and **Michael Kurek** had a boy, Max Louis Kurek, on April 20. They live in Hartford, Conn.

David B. Peters announces the birth of Kathryn Elizabeth on April 10. Sarah is 3. They live in Acton, Mass.

Todd I. Richman, San Francisco, is vice president of marketing and sales with Performance Factors, a start-up company that markets computer-based service for improving industrial safety and productivity.

Patricia Rocha and her husband, Jim Lermer, live in Canton, Mass. John Michael is 1.

Paul W. Schmidt is a manager in the Stamford, Conn., office of Arthur Andersen & Company. He and his wife, Anne Coffman, assistant minister of the First Congregational Church, live in Ridgefield, Conn., with their three children: Carl, Thomas, and Michael.

Léce Lohr Steinfeld and her husband, Steven, announce the birth of Amanda Catherine on Aug. 28. They live in Pembroke Pines, Fla., and own a young men's clothing manufacturing company, Innovative Clothing Exchange. Léce designs the clothes, and Steven manages the finances.

80

Peter M. Benjamin and **Kate Callahan** were married on Dec. 1. Pete is vice president of marketing for Abbey/Foster in Costa Mesa, Calif. They live in Huntington Beach and enjoy doing triathlons together.

David S. Bigelow IV and **Rita Jakeway** (Georgetown and Harvard Business School) were married on Oct. 28 and spent three weeks honeymooning in Australia and New Zealand. They met at Prudential-Bache Capital Funding, where they are both investment bankers. They live in New York.

Dr. **Jon R. Davids** finished his year as chief resident in orthopaedic surgery at the University of Colorado and in July 1990 will begin a fellowship in pediatric orthopaedics at UCSD and the Children's Hospital and Medical Center in San Diego, Calif. He lives in Denver.

Kathryn G. Freed is working in housewares product planning and research at Rubbermaid Inc. in Wooster, Ohio. She lives in rural West Salem, "among the dairy farms, duck hunters, and Amish."

William C. Fox III and **Teresa Nesti** were married in Chicago in May. Bill is senior counsel at Homart Development Company, where he specializes in shopping center leasing and development.

Cynthia A. Harding married **Ciro Hurtado** on Nov. 21, 1988. She works as a data systems analyst for the Los Angeles County AIDS Program Office. She has released two record albums with her husband in the group, Huayucaltia, which performs original music based on the traditional styles of Latin America. Cynthia and **Ciro** live in Los Angeles.

Roberta Lawrence hosts a weekly radio program, "Youth Matters," in Albany, N.Y., and works with urban teens in Cohoes, N.Y., with Youth for Christ. She lives in Loudonville, N.Y.

Peter Michaelis, who has been a producer for "West 57th Street," is now a producer for the new "Saturday Night with Connie Chung" program, both on CBS. He is engaged to **Victoria Falk** '82. Peter lives in New York City.

Edward A. Nolfi, Akron, Ohio, has been promoted to director of paralegal programs at the Academy of Court Reporting, Cleveland.

Dr. **John T. Queenan** is a second-year resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

Julia Hechtman Sall is MathCAD product manager at MathSoft, a software firm in Boston. She and her husband, Eric, live in Brookline. Julia adds that her brother, **Dan Hechtman** '82, and his wife, Joan, recently added Rachel Faye to their family.

Julie Shapiro Schechter and **Richard Schechter** announce the birth of Alyssa Michele Schechter on Oct. 7. They live in Hoboken, N.J.

Leigh Anne Sloss-Corra and her husband, Henry John, live in Weston, Conn., with their two children: George, 6, and Sophie, 4. Henry makes documentaries for Maysles Films in

New York City, and Leigh is in the writing program at City College.

Elizabeth V. Wheeler has moved to Cambridge, Mass., and is doing postdoctoral work in behavioral medicine at The Cambridge Hospital. Classmates can reach her at (617) 661-4989.

81

Dr. **Claire Bloom** practices general internal medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she also teaches and supervises interns. She and Steve Robinson, a clinical psychologist, are planning to marry in June. They live in Needham, Mass.

James M. Dudek is account manager for Johnson & Higgins, an insurance brokerage firm in Roanoke, Va.

Ronald P. Gaal has entered the graduate engineering and counseling program in rehabilitation engineering at San Francisco State

Classified Ads

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Barge Cruise Along beautiful, unspoiled Canal du Midi. "La Tortue" is spacious (95' x 15'), comfortable, with large sundeck, lounge, bicycles, minibus. Seasoned, agreeable British crew. Weekly charters April-October. Color brochure. Write "La Tortue" Dept. B, Box 1466, Manchester, MA 01944.

University. He plans to create and apply assistive devices for disabled people. He lives in Berkeley.

James B. Gabriel, Jr., Riverdale, N.Y., is a senior programmer analyst with the advanced technology group of Goldman, Sachs & Company.

Scott Harrison received a Ph.D. in public policy from the Rand Graduate School and is a health analyst at the Congressional Budget Office in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Karyn Grimm Herndon and her husband, Eric, announce the birth of Carl Lewis Herndon on Jan. 4. Karyn is a fourth-year resident in ob/gyn at Northwestern and hopes to find a practice in the Chicago area. Eric trades bonds for Northern Trust Bank. They live in Chicago.

Dr. Elizabeth Rose, Gillette, N.J., had a girl, Sarah Ruth Purdy, on May 15. She went back to work part-time in October in her private pediatric practice in Morristown, N.J., and at the adolescent clinic at Morristown Memorial Hospital.

Michael Rosenthal and his wife, Jodi, had a son, Matthew, on April 15. Chip is a manager in Peat Marwick's investment consulting practice in New York. The family lives in Metuchen, N.J.

Amy Seligson and Avinoam Samin were married in Jerusalem on Sept. 5. They live in San Francisco. Amy's father is **Robert A. Seligson** '54, Piedmont, Calif.

Dr. Bradford Sherburne is assistant director of hematopathology and transfusion medicine at New England Deaconess Hospital in Boston. He lives at 20 Chapel St., Apt. 509-B., Brookline, Mass. 02146. He changed his name from Finn to Sherburne (his mother's last name) in 1984.

Amy L. Taivalkoski, Salem, N.H., is still working at a robotics company and "loving it." In October, she and her husband went to Nepal and Thailand for six weeks of trekking in the Himalayas.

Charles E. Taylor, Atlanta, is pursuing business opportunities. He plans to marry next year.

Susan Sard White and her husband, Peter, announce the birth of Miranda Sard White on June 5. They live in Franklin, N.H.

John Woodring (see **Susan M. Woodring** '84).

Canada in Wellesley, Mass. They live in Wakefield, Mass.

Leonard T. DiCostanzo, Staten Island, N.Y., writes, "My company, TurnKey Computer Systems, Inc., is still alive and well. I have attended six weddings of classmates in seven months. Life does go on."

Tanya G. Falbel, Boulder, Colo., is still working on her Ph.D. in biology. She recently returned from a scientific meeting in Scandinavia.

Michele Goyette and **Michael Ewing** were married on Aug. 19 in East Woodstock, Conn. Alumni in the wedding party included **Elizabeth Chapman** '83, **Elise Goyette** '83, and her husband, **Chris Wissemann** '83. **Marcia Gallup MacDonald** '58 is the mother of the bride. After a honeymoon in Maine, Michele and Michael moved to New Haven, where Michele is a fifth-year graduate student in child clinical psychology at Yale. Michael is a second-year law student at NYU.

Richard L. Jones II, Redwood City, Calif., is planning to attend business school at UC-Berkeley in the fall of 1990.

Rabbi **Beth Klafter** and Rabbi Jonathan Hecht are expecting their first child this winter. They live in Mineola, N.Y.

Bill Meade, Cabin John, Md., is an associate with RCG/Hagler, Bailly, a Washington, D.C.-based energy consulting firm. He is also a contributing editor for *Independent Energy* magazine. Friends can reach him at (301) 320-6010.

Jane M. Mintzer (see **Steven A. Mintzer** '57).

Elizabeth K. Moore, Seattle, is working as a reporter for the *Morning News Tribune* in Tacoma, Wash.

Barry S. Sternlicht and **Mimi Reichert** '83 were married on Nov. 5. They live in Chicago, where Mimi is an associate creative director at the advertising firm of D.D.B. Needham, and Barry is a vice president at JMB Realty.

David Straney and **Susan Berman** announce the birth of Donald Curtis Straney on June 27. They live in College Park, Md.

83

Donald L. Bookstein and his wife, Suzy, live in Minneapolis. Sarah was born Aug. 5.

Patricia Rogers Cunningham is with Rogers & Wells, and **Bill Cunningham** is working in the treasurer's office of General Motors after graduating from Columbia Business School. They live in New York City.

Kevin Dorse and **Sharlene Kayne** (Miami '82, FIU '84) were married on April 8 in Miami. **Arnie Berman** was a groomsman. Kevin works for Debevoise and Plimpton in Los Angeles. He and Sharlene live in Glendale, Calif.

Dr. Diana Gaviria, Charleston, S.C., is in her first year of residency in family medicine, "surviving hurricanes and other hardships."

Father **Charles Higgins** was ordained a Roman Catholic priest on June 25, 1988, and is working with Hispanic immigrants in Framingham, Mass. His address is St.

Stephen Church, 221 Concord St., Framingham 01701. (508) 879-2141.

Katherine Fallon Rausch (see **John T. Fallon, Jr.** '48).

Diana Revkin, New York City, has been with the corporate store design division of R.H. Macy and Company for four years and was recently promoted to councillor/project manager.

Brenda L. Rudman is an instructor in the religion department at Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, N.H.

Robert A. Walsh, Jr., is now an assistant vice president at Fleet National Bank in Providence after serving as field director for the 1988 congressional campaign of **Scott Wolf** '75. Robert is planning to be a candidate for Providence City Council in 1990.

84

Julia Blatt and **Ken Siskind** were married on July 1. Over thirty Brown alumni celebrated, including **Karen Ziffer**, **Thecla Ree** '85, **Juliet Blau**, **Peter Gunderman** '85, **Ken Graff** '83, and **Chris Keene**, who were in the bridal party. The next day, they rented a bus and took fifty friends to see the Grateful Dead. Ken is head of the computer department at the Beaver Country Day School in Chestnut Hill, Mass., and Julia works for the National Outdoor Leadership School in the summer and is an aide to Congressman Chester Atkins. They live in Watertown, Mass.

Michael Dunnam and **Lori Winter Dunnam** have moved to Philadelphia. Mike works for the patent law firm of Woodcock, Washburn, and Lori works for IBM.

Dr. John A. Gnassi is in the second year of a family practice residency at Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia. He lives in Maple Shade, N.J.

Jennifer Hetrich and **Steven Gorriaran** were married on July 15 in Manheim, Pa. **Barbara Fox** was maid of honor, and **George Gleva** was an usher. Jennifer and Steven live in Providence, where they are partners in a microcomputer consulting and support company.

Dr. Brett M. Iannuccillo is practicing anesthesiology in Deerfield Beach, Fla. He was board certified in October 1988.

J. Garth Klimchuk received an M.B.A. from Penn's Wharton School in December 1988 and is working in the corporate finance department of Kidder, Peabody & Company, Inc. He lives in New York City.

Frannie R. Kronenberg and **Edward S. Peters** (Clark '85) were married on Sept. 10. Many Brown friends celebrated with them. Frannie and Ed are attending medical and dental school, respectively, and live in Framingham, Conn.

Mitchell Poole, Lawrenceville, N.J., works in the state treasurer's office in the New Jersey state house.

Susan M. Woodring married Craig Nelson Ahrens in Philadelphia on Sept. 3. Susan's brother, **John** '81, was an usher. Susan is manager of executive recruiting at G. Fox in Hartford, Conn., and Craig is a products control manager with Grand Metropolitan Foods

82

Joan Auclair and **Bill Roberts** announce the birth of Nell Auclair Roberts on Sept. 4. Eli is 3. They live in New York City.

Elia T. Ben-Ari received her Ph.D. in pharmacology from the University of Virginia in May and married Steve Wartik (Penn State '77) in June. Elia is a postdoctoral fellow at the National Cancer Institute, and Steve is a computer scientist at the Software Productivity Consortium. They live in Rockville, Md.

Nancy Schott Benjamin and **Roy A. Benjamin, Jr.** '81 announce the birth of Michelle Marion on Sept. 1. Nicole is 3. Nancy is enjoying full-time motherhood, and Roy is an assistant pension actuary with SunLife of

in Westboro, Mass. They live in Vernon, Conn.

Carla McCambridge Zubiria (see **Kristi Erdal** '88).

85

Rossana L. Barnaby is a graduate student at the University of Connecticut School of Social Work. She lives at 479 Prospect Ave., West Hartford 06105. (203) 233-6235.

Penny Feinberg Bauersfeld and her husband, **Paul** (RIT '86), are working at Apple Computer. They live in San Carlos, Calif.

Dr. Jeralyn A. Bernier and **Dr. Patricia Ann Rodrigues** ('88 M.D.) are residents at Yale-New Haven Medical Center. Their phone number is (203) 468-2295.

Eileen Lannon Bleas and **Valerie Poirier** have been elected to the board of directors of the Brown Club of Fairfield County. **Terri Cohen Alpert**, Stamford, Conn., was elected treasurer. They would love to hear suggestions for young alumni events.

Linda Dallas is finishing law school at George Washington University and will be moving to Boston. She is engaged to **Lou Kantaros** (Amherst '84), a recent Georgetown medical school graduate.

Douglas Reybold Donaldson married **Julie Boyer** in Southport, Maine, on Sept. 9. **John Silver** was the best man, and **Jack Mason** was an usher. **Henry T. Donaldson** '54, Falmouth, Maine, is the groom's father. After a wedding trip to Bermuda, the couple moved to Silver Spring, Md.

Betsy Epstein is a third-year law student at American University in Washington, D.C., and living in Chevy Chase, Md. She is engaged to **Jeff Brenner** (Penn '87), also a third-year law student at AU. They plan to marry in the summer.

Adam R. Flatto, M.B.A. from Penn's Wharton School in hand, is back in New York City working with the Georgetown Group, a real estate development firm. "We should all wish **David Berg** good luck as he starts NYU Law School."

David A. Marshall is enrolled in the Leaders for Manufacturing Program at MIT. He expects to receive a master's in management and a master's in engineering in May 1991. Friends can contact him at 18 Lawrence St., Charlestown, Mass. 02129.

Liam G.B. Murphy has moved to Brooklyn, N.Y. "I really enjoyed the reunion in Providence with over half of all Jabberwocks in attendance. The music was fantastic."

Jonathan S. Pasternak and **Stephanie Saver** '87 are engaged. Jon works for the law firm of Parker Chapin Flattou & Klumpp in New York City and lives in Hoboken, N.J.

Carrie Printz (see **Amy Printz** '77).

Rina Rich married **David Langer** (Princeton '85, Harvard Law School '89) on Sept. 17 in New York City. Among the Brown alumni in attendance were wedding party members **Tara Schwartz** and **Margie Mallin Margolies**. Rina graduated from Georgetown Law School and is practicing law in New York City.

Dr. Stephan G. Wyers ('89 M.D.) has be-

gun a residency in general surgery at Washington University Medical Center in St. Louis. His address is 7521 Buckingham Dr., #2W, Clayton, Mo. (314) 725-8248.

86

Jeanette Dostie is an "account executive for Q-105 radio. I have a clean room for the first time in years. I'd love to hear from Brown friends at 292 Pequot Ave., #4L, New London, Conn. 06320. (203) 442-1414."

Ann Dowgin and **George Reilly** '87 were married on July 1 in Dayton, N.J. **Sharon Siegel**, **Cathy Beermann**, and **R.J. Sullivan** participated in the ceremony, and many other Brown alumni were in attendance. Ann and George live at 5225 Pooks Hill Rd., Apt. 703-S, Bethesda, Md. 20814.

Wes Johnson married **Anne Marie Hughes** on Sept. 9. **Mick Lucherini** and **Arnie Cohn** were groomsmen. Wes and Anne live in Louisville, Ky.

Kerry Magasanik and **James Brandewie, Jr.**, were married on Aug. 12 in Boston. Among the Brown guests were **Laura Weltnier Plunkett**, matron of honor, and **Mara Spaulder**, a bridesmaid. After their honeymoon, Kerry and Jim returned to their home in Carrboro, N.C. Kerry is a medical software specialist at Data Flow Companies, and Jim is earning his M.B.A. and M.R.P. (regional planning) at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

When her note was received in September, **Katherine Oxnard**, New York City, was preparing to travel to Chile and the Galapagos.

Audry Smith (see **Roger Smith** '53).

Alison Terbell is in her third year of graduate school at Princeton. She is applying for grants to go to Italy next year to study opera.

87

James Baker plans to attend the University of Nebraska-Omaha writer's workshop in January and the Iowa Writer's Workshop at a later date. His address is 9405 Burt St., Apt. #5, Omaha, Neb. 68114.

Helen S. Barold, Rochester, N.Y., writes that she and **Tony Hernandez** are "still best friends. Both are in their third year of medical school and looking to careers in cardiology."

Karen L. Cantrell and **Chris Bates** '85 have moved to 131-A Ocean Ave., Massapequa, N.Y. 11758.

Maria Lewis is a Peace Corps volunteer working with handicapped students and their teachers on the Tunisian island of Djerba. She is the first foreigner and first unmarried woman to live in the village. Her address, until June 1990, is Houmt Souk, Djerba 4180, Tunisia.

Deborah Long was married to **Kenton Erb** on Aug. 26. They live in Hershey, Pa.

Colleen McCauley and **Timothy Shannon** '86 were married on Sept. 9 in Evanston, Ill. Many Brown alumni attended the ceremony. Colleen is a project editor for Scott, Foresman & Company, and Tim is working on his Ph.D.

in American history at Northwestern. Friends can contact them at 712 Seward St., #3N, Evanston 60202.

Andrew Young (see **Phyllis Baldwin Young** '45).

88

Kristi Erdal, **Jennifer Fisher**, and **Carla McCambridge Zubiria** '84 are first-year students in the doctoral program in clinical psychology at Arizona State University in Tempe.

Gregory H. Feldberg has begun the master's program at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

Douglas Liman, New York City, is executive director of the National Association of College Broadcasters (NACB), located at Brown. **David Bartis** is president.

Bruce S. Lipsey has gone from "preppy to penal." He is working as a legal aide at Suffolk County House of Corrections and teaching a creative writing course to inmates at night. He is living with **Courtney Sheets** and **Mark Bayliss** at 54 Oakmont Rd., Newton, Mass. 02159.

After spending the summer at Berkeley studying journalism, **Usha Lee McFarling** is living in San Antonio, Texas, and reporting for the *San Antonio Light*.

Joel T. Park and **Jeannette Downing** were married on July 2 in Connecticut and are living in Providence. Among the Brown alumni at the ceremony were **Tom Perelli** and **Eric Dobson**, who served as ushers. **Joanne C. Creamer**, Braintree, Mass., sent the news.

Helen L. Pubols has started her first year in the public history program at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She received a humanities pre-doctoral special fellowship and will be working toward her Ph.D. She lives in Goleta, Calif.

Sean E. Spillane, Foxboro, Mass., writes that **Ben Goodkind** and **Susan Reading** were married in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 16. **Will Fogg** and **Chris Mundy** were ushers, and a number of other alumni attended the ceremony.

Paul H. Sunshine, New York City, is a sales representative for Eli Lilly & Company. "It has been a remarkably great job, so far."

89

Renee Boothroyd is a graduate student in the department of health promotion and education at the University of South Carolina. She received a traineeship award and is working as a health educator for the department of health and environmental control.

Carl J. Saphier, after a summer of research at Columbia University Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, New York City, is a second-year medical student at Brown. His phone number is (401) 272-3144.

GS

Rabbi Morton Goldberg '35 A.M. has retired from the active rabbinate and is a pro-



fessor of religious studies at Lourdes College, Toledo, Ohio.

Mary Moran Paris '40 A.M. "has given up on Maine winters" and has moved from Augusta to 1328 Independence Ave., Melbourne, Fla. 32940.

Richard W. Tyler '46 Ph.D., San Antonio, Texas, reports that his second grandchild, Thomas Albert Shehan, was born on July 14.

Herman Chernoff '48 Ph.D. has been selected as an "eminent statistician." He is featured in a video, "Reminiscences in Sequential Analysis," available from the American Statistical Association, Alexandria, Va. He lives in Cambridge, Mass.

James Pickett '51 Ph.D. (see **Betty Horenstein Pickett** '45).

E. Lowell Swarts '54 Ph.D., Pittsburgh, delivered a review paper at the 15th International Congress on Glass Science held in Leningrad, USSR, in July.

Karen Kelly Becker '67 M.A.T., Metairie, La., teaches 11th- and 12th-grade English part-time at Metairie Park Country Day School, where her husband, Ned, is headmaster. They have three daughters: Liza, 13, Kaitlyn, 10, and Megan, 8. "I enjoyed talking with fellow '67 M.A.T. graduate **Marjorie Mahoney Casey** when I visited the Brown campus in June 1988 to attend the Country Day Headmasters' Association annual meeting."

Janice H. Harris '73 Ph.D. is enjoying a year-long research grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. She is working on a book on Edwardian feminism. She lives in Laramie, Wyo.

Steven A. Brody '74 M.M.Sc. (see '73).

Josselyn Hallowell Bliss '75 M.A.T. (see **Thomas F. Bliss, Jr.** '65).

Melissa Corcoran '78 A.M. (see **Edgar R. Hopkins** '75).

Igor Frolow '78 Ph.D. is a group leader at

the MITRE Corporation in McLean, Va., working on a simulation model of the national air transportation system. He and his wife, Pamela, have two children, Ryan, 8, and Katherine, 5, and live in Herndon, Va.

H. Scott Hestevold '78 Ph.D. and his wife, Nita, announce the birth of Erik Harold Hestevold, their first child, on May 3. They live in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Robert B. Nachbar '79 Ph.D. (see **Mary Finnerty-Nachbar** '77).

Lisa Rubin Neal '81 Sc.M. completed her Ph.D. in computer science at Harvard and is continuing there as a postdoctoral fellow. She lives in Lexington, Mass.

Russell Kirkland '82 A.M. (see '75).

Elizabeth D. Luebke '87 M.A.T. taught English and studied Chinese in Taiwan for two years. Last year, she was a lecturer in English at Tunghai University in Taichung, Taiwan. This fall, she began graduate studies in Chinese literature at Ohio State University. Her address is 591 Harley Dr., #4, Columbus, Ohio 43202. (614) 447-0715.

Thomas C. Semple '87 Ph.D. is working for Shell Oil in Houston. "I've been here for a year and have had time to do lots of sightseeing. Nothing beats New England, though."

A new comedy by **George Rattner** '88 A.M., *Out to Lunch*, written as his master's thesis, received a summer tryout at Ocean West Theatre, Block Island, R.I. The play opened Nov. 3 at the Theatre at St. Peter's Church in New York City. Rattner lives in Long Island City, N.Y.

MD

Harry R. Pappas '79 M.D. (see '76).

Patricia Ann Rodrigues '88 M.D. (see **Jeralyn A. Bernier** '85).

Stephen G. Wyers '89 M.D. (see '85).

a charter organization dedicated to the education of women. As vice president, he wrote several books on European culture. In the 1940s, he became managing partner of the Ten East Elm Company, a real estate holding company in Chicago, and later became a director of the Greater North Michigan Avenue Association, which guided the development of Chicago's Magnificent Mile. He retired in the mid-1970s. He was active in the Brown Club of Chicago for many years and received a Brown Bear Award in 1971. A 1922 graduate of Culver Military Academy, he was president of the Culver Legion in 1952. Among his survivors are his wife, Irene, 2104 Park Rd., Toledo 43606; a daughter, **Audrie Brown Cudahy** '55; a son, **Abbott** '57; and a brother, **Ralph** '25.

Elisabeth J. Linsz '26, Wheeling, W. Va.; April 27. She taught speech and was director of dramatics at Wheeling High School from 1929 to 1938. At Pembroke, she was a member of the Komians, the drama organization. Survivors include a sister, Charlotte Edwards, of Atlanta.

Allen Conrad Morrill '26, '28 A.M., Hastings, Neb.; Sept. 23. He taught at Washington & Jefferson College and at Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich., and retired as professor and head of the English department at Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa. Phi Beta Kappa. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, 1106 Circle L, Hastings 68901.

Anne Grisko Flynn '30, Naples, Fla.; Sept. 23. A social worker for the Rhode Island State Bureau for the Blind until 1933, when she married, she moved to Florida in 1971. Her husband, **Donald** '30, died in 1981. Survivors include two sons: Richard, of Chicago, and Douglas, of Monroe, Conn.

Thomas Harold McGowan III '30, White Plains, N.Y., retired president and treasurer of Wyandotte Worsted Company, New York City; May 3, 1986. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, 14 Macy Ave., White Plains 10605.

Josephine Dehly Wright '30, Lehigh Acres, Fla.; July 4, 1988. She joined the WPA in 1935 as a social worker and remained in that field until she retired in 1972 as an administrator in New York City's department of welfare. After the death of her husband, her great interest was travel and she visited eighty-six countries. She left thousands of color slides documenting her travels and donated them to the Lee County (Fla.) Board of Education. There are no immediate survivors.

A. Paul Brugge '31, East Providence, R.I., a retired businessman; Aug. 25. He was president and treasurer of the Carl F. Brugge Company, Pawtucket, R.I., for more than twenty years before retiring in 1986. He worked for General Electric before and after World War II, during which he was a lieutenant commander in the Navy. He was a member of the board of directors of the Paw-

Obituaries

Ralph Avery Armstrong '17, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Oct. 6. He retired as assistant general counsel of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1961 after thirty-four years of service. Active in numerous civic organizations in Springfield, Mass., where he lived before retiring, he was vice chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, a city councilman, and chairman of the police commission of Springfield. He was a former Brown trustee and a former member of the corporation of Western New England College and of Wesson Memorial Hospital. He served overseas in World War I and World War II. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Muriel, 4535 6th Ave. North, St. Petersburg 33713; a son, **Richard** '50; and three grandsons: **Scott** '86, **Lincoln** '88, and **Conrad** '90.

Eunice Simpson Hilton '22, Worcester, Mass.; May 1989. She worked briefly as a secretary before her marriage. During World War II, she was a captain and treasurer of a Red

Cross USO canteen service. There is no information regarding survivors.

Elliot Greenlaw Kelley '25, Bayport, N.Y.; June 30. He retired as assistant vice president at Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, in 1965. He is survived by his wife, Maryanne, 409 Terrace Rd., Bayport 11705; and a son, **Gilbert** '52.

Charles Chauncey Myers '25, Rosemont, Pa.; Sept. 20. He was retired from The Sharples Specialty Company, centrifugal engineers, in Philadelphia. He was a veteran of World War I. At Brown, he was a member of the football team. Phi Kappa Psi. He is survived by his wife, Dorothea, 404 Cheswick Pl., Suite 239, Rosemont 19010.

Frank Abbott Brown '26, Toledo, Ohio, a retired civic leader active in the Chicago real estate business; Aug. 7. In the 1930s, he was employed by the Delphian Society, Chicago,

tucket Corps of the Salvation Army, a member of the board of Memorial Hospital, a trustee of the Pawtucket Boys and Girls Club, and active in the development of the United Way in the Blackstone Valley. He is survived by his wife, Margery, 30 Argyle Ave. #102, East Providence 02915.

Edward Haines Gauthier '31, '36 A.M., North Providence, R.I.; Sept. 1. He spent his entire teaching career, from 1931 to 1973, in the Providence public school system. At Classical High School, he taught English, French, and history, and coached baseball, cross country, and basketball. He served as the director of the Americanization program in the 1930s, and from 1960 to 1968 he was an English instructor at the Academic Potential Project at Brown. He was active with the YMCA and the Cub Scouts, and a past president of the Glocester Historical Society. During his senior year at Brown, he was editor of the *Brown Jug*. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include four children and his wife, **Dorothy Jencks Gauthier** '30, 61 Elmcrest Ave., North Providence 02911.

Stephen Sweet Armstrong '36, Norwich, Conn., a special agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; Sept. 1. He served on Norwich's Recreation Advisory Board for more than thirty years and was instrumental in the construction of the city's clay tennis courts, which were named in his honor in 1967. In 1985, he wrote a book, *The Clay Courts of Norwich*. He lettered in football and basketball at Brown. Survivors include his wife, Marguerite, 357 Washington St., Norwich 06360.

Mary Lewis Irwin '38, Orelan, Pa.; Aug. 31. She was employed by the Textile Union in New Brunswick, N.J., and the Friends Service Committee, and was a teacher's aide at Abington High School for eleven years until her retirement in 1981. She was president of the Springfield Township PTA in 1966. Survivors include her husband, Lloyd, 312 Lyster Rd., Orelan 19075.

Irving J.J. Murphy '38, Wakefield, R.I., a former customs examiner clerk at the U.S. Customs House in Providence; Aug. 7. Survivors include eight children and his wife, Rita, Allen Ave., Wakefield 02908.

Peter Steele '38, Stamford, Conn.; Aug. 11. A political researcher, analyst, and writer on public affairs, he was the former director of Communications Research Inc., of Old Greenwich, Conn., a firm he founded in 1966 and managed until 1972. From 1974 to 1981, he was a public information officer for the state of Connecticut. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife, Jean, 355 Weed Ave., Stamford 06902; and a son.

W. Gordon Milne '41, '47 A.M., Haverhill, Mass., professor emeritus of English at Lake Forest College; July 17. He began teaching at Lake Forest in 1951 and from 1966 to 1976

was chairman of the English department. He retired in 1986. He wrote five books, including *Ports of Call: A Study of the American Nautical Novel* (1986). He was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. Survivors include a sister, Mrs. Barbara Arneson, Sioux Falls, S.D.

Frederick Jensen Stedman '41, Ojai, Calif., retired secretary-treasurer and board member of Page Engineering Company in Chicago; May 24. He was an Army veteran of World War II. Delta Phi. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn, 1140 Anita Ave., Ojai 93023.

George Bernard Higgins '46, Wilbraham, Mass.; Aug. 9. A retired district manager of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, he had been with the company since 1948 and had been in charge of the Springfield, Mass., office since 1969. He was a chartered life underwriter and taught at Metropolitan Agencies' Training School in New York. He is survived by three sons and his wife, Doris, 12 Blacksmith Rd., Wilbraham 01095.

Arthur Lewis Kimball '48, Spokane, Wash.; June 22. He was a regional supervisor for Home Insurance Company, East Orange, N.J., until the late 1960s, when he relocated to the Chicago area. He was a captain in the Army Signal Corps during World War II. Phi Sigma Kappa. Among his survivors are two sons, including Robert, 2950 Van Ness St., NW, Apt. 602, Washington, D.C. 20008.

William Joseph Ralston, Jr. '48, Barrington, R.I.; Aug. 31. He was a placement specialist with the Rhode Island State Services for the Blind and Visually Impaired. Alpha Delta Phi. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, 26 Annawamscutt Rd., Barrington 02806.

Frances E. Millspaugh '49, Wethersfield, Conn.; July 22. Her career was devoted to medical research, histology, and electron microscopy. She worked at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, Massachusetts General Hospital, and at Yale Medical School before joining the State of Connecticut, Chief Medical Examiner's Office, Farmington. She retired in January 1989. She was an officer of the National Society for Histo-technology, Connecticut chapter. Among her survivors is a sister, **Margaret Millspaugh Moore** '55, 336 Church St., Wethersfield 06109.

Dr. Toffield B.J. Strach '53, Gorham, Maine; June 5. A graduate of Tufts Medical School, he practiced internal medicine and cardiology. He is survived by his wife, Kay, Patio Pk., Lot 16, Gorham 04038.

Richard Albert Nothelfer '56, Attleboro, Mass., a sales supervisor for Gulf Oil Corporation; Jan. 17. There is no information regarding survivors.

Barbara Bythiner Kramer '57, Plandome Manor, N.Y.; Aug. 28. She was a vice president for Amvest Properties Inc., Great Neck, N.Y. Survivors include her husband, **Frederic**

'52, 157 Circle Dr., Plandome Manor 11030, and two sons, **James** '85 and **Andrew** '88.

Paul Joseph Goldberg '59, East Hills, N.Y., a lawyer; Sept. 23. He is survived by his wife, Susan, 28 West Horsehoe Ln., East Hills 11557; and a son.

Lynne Sundquist '60, Zutphen, Holland; Aug. 9, after a long illness. Among her survivors are a son and a daughter; a sister, **Sandra Sundquist Durfee** '57; a brother-in-law, **David Durfee** '56; her father; and her mother, **Vera Matteson Sundquist** '29, 50 Wyllys St., Manchester, Conn. 06040.

Ronald E. Brooks '65 Ph.D., Guilderland, N.Y.; Aug. 13, stricken while driving his car. In 1965, he began his career at General Electric as an organic chemist in the advanced technology laboratories. Five years later, he initiated environmental and biotechnology-based research and development programs and headed a staff that conducted biodegradation and genetic engineering projects, and formulated and implemented a PCB destruction research plan. His effort to market and manage genetically engineered oil-eating bacteria resulted in the U.S. Supreme Court awarding the first U.S. patent on a living organism to GE. The author and co-author of several professional publications, including a national strategy to reduce U.S. foreign oil dependency, he was a member of numerous professional societies, among them The American Society of Microbiology, The Chemical Society of London, and the American Chemical Society, of which he was a past president for the Capital District. He was a founding member and president of the National Organization of Black Chemists and Engineers and, in the early 1970s, was the founder and chief consultant of Project Mercury, a federally funded program that identified and trained minority and disadvantaged students as chemical technicians. A prominent churchman, he was chairman of the board of deacons of Bethany Baptist Church of Albany, N.Y., and served as a member of the board of trustees, treasurer, and church school teacher. He is survived by his wife, Elsa, 617 Washington Ct., Presidential Estates, Guilderland 12084; and three sons, including **Hodari** '89.

Joseph Hubert Sullivan III '69, Shreveport, La., a former editor for *Reader's Digest*; Aug. 12. Survivors include his father, Joseph, 936 Oneonta St., Shreveport 71106.

Finally...

By David Shrayer-Petrov

The towering stranger read on and on

*Translated from the Russian by Emilia
Shrayer-Polyak*

In the summer of 1963 Tatjana Gneditch, at that time head of a seminar of young authors translating English poetry, sent me an invitation to an evening of readings by Robert Frost. The famous American poet had come from the United States to see Russia.

He was born in 1874 and published many books of poetry that combined the experience of classical English poetry with the tradition of Walt Whitman, who freed American verse. The poems in Frost's last book, *In the Clearing*, are suffused with the wind of free America, the country of virgin woods and unpoisoned lakes, with its sky left for the eye to see, unbroken by the white crosses of jet-liners.

I went to that evening of readings by Frost, held in the Pushkin House in Leningrad, with my late father. My father was happy – happy to go to the Pushkin House with his son, the poet and translator. Happy to see the eighty-nine-year-old American poet towering on the stage like a huge oak – big-headed, gray-haired, resembling Ilja the Prophet, and responding animatedly to the miracle happening around him: Russian people were listening to him.

A foreigner does not recognize those who live in the Soviet Union, does not know who they are to each other: Russian, Armenian, Jewish. For the foreigner, everyone who lives in Russia speaks Russian and *is* Russian. Robert Frost resembled my family's sort of people, especially my grandfather's elder brother

Azril Shrayer and his son Israel Shrayer, my father, and some others among the Shrayers-Sharirs who now live in Israel.

The translators had prepared in advance some of Frost's poems to be read in Russian translations. But the stout old man upset all the plans. He read poem after poem. He wouldn't stop reading.

Russian audiences are used to order. They listened politely. There were few people who could follow and understand the verses that reached them, passing through the microphone from the jaws of the poet-thunderer. But we were listening. I glanced at my father every now and then. There was not a shade of irritation on his face (although he could not understand a word of English), nor a sign of fatigue – just admiration in the presence of this giant from the West.

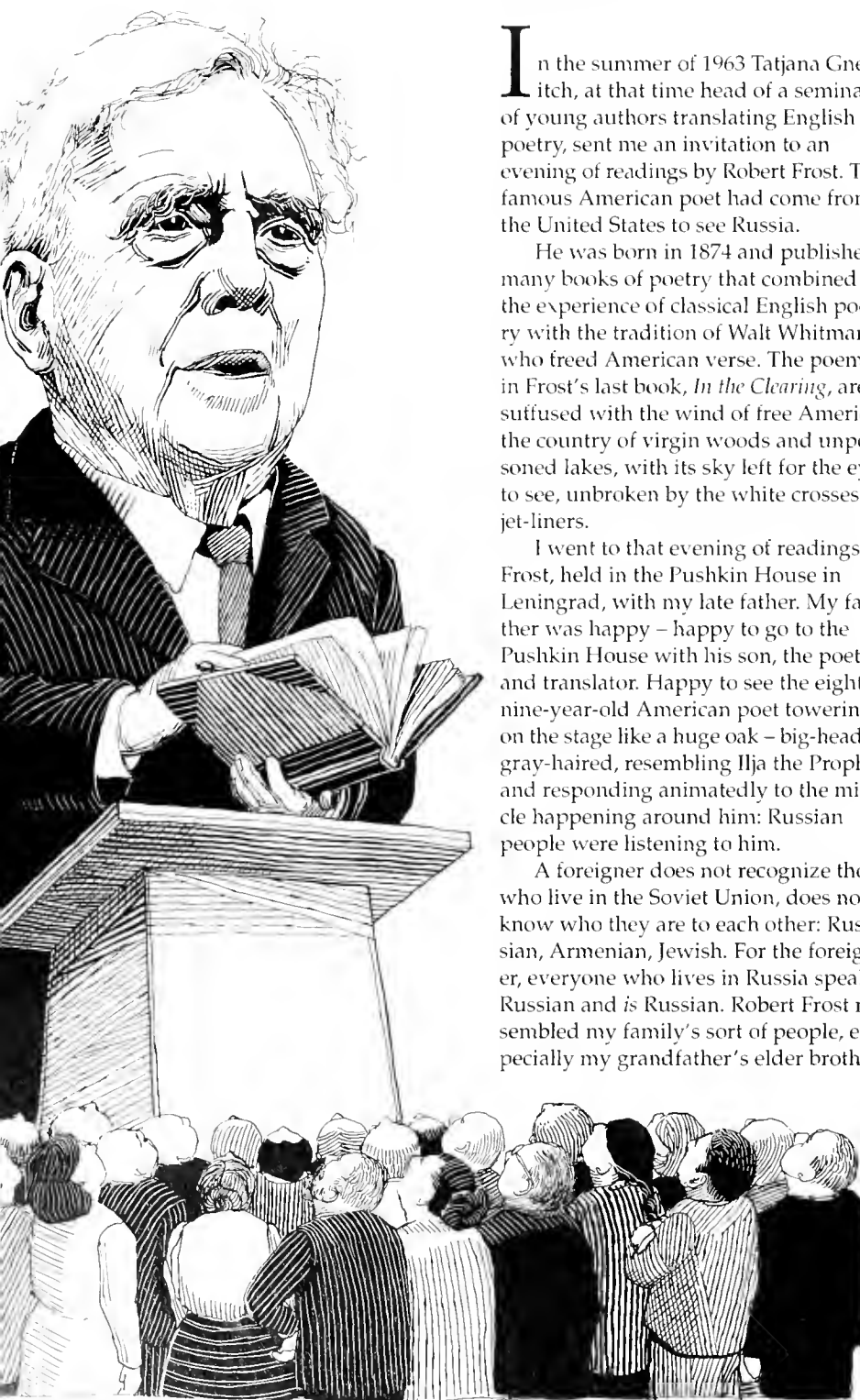
The windows of the huge hall were wide open. White night wandered outside, making us feel surrounded with light clouds. The Neva-river was lapping at its shores. Frost kept reading on and on. Some people began to show their exhaustion by coughing. The stranger from the New World ignored the coughing. He looked at the audience with his kind blue eyes. "One more poem. . ." he said. And kept reading.

"There is a man!" whispered my father with delight. At last, after two hours of reading poetry, Frost stopped.

We walked home, bewitched by the power of a man's talent. Bewitched by the power of revelation that impels a poet to open himself to any stranger, even if the stranger is unable to understand him; to uncover his soul.

Robert Frost died soon after his return to the U.S., late in the fall of 1963. I believe his visit to Russia that summer was his last confession.

Providence resident Dr. David Shrayer-Petrov, a poet and a former Soviet refusenik who emigrated in 1987, is a research associate in Brown's Department of Pathology. This essay appears in his book, Friends and Shadows, published in the original Russian by Liberty Publishing House, New York, in 1989. His wife, translator Emilia Shrayer-Polyak, works in the Rockefeller Library.



POLLY BECKER



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Atlanta

The City in Crisis: Growth Out of Control

Saturday, May 5

- Professor of Sociology David Meyer

Boston

Monet in the 90s: The Series Paintings

Saturday, March 3

- Professor of Art History Kermit Champa
- Professor of History Mary Gluck

Chicago

The Paradox of Thought: Psyche vs. Science

Saturday, April 21

- Professor of Physics David Cutts
- Professor of Philosophy Philip Ehrlich

Los Angeles

The New Face of Europe

Saturday, March 3

- Professor of Political Science P. Terrence Hopmann
- Professor of Economics William Poole

New York City

The Impact of Media: News in the 90s

Thursday, April 5

- Professor of Semiotics Robert Scholes
- Former CBS/NBC executive VP Gordon Manning, former Newsweek editor
- CBS news producer Linda Mason 64

Providence

The European Shuffle:

From the Atlantic to the Urals

Brown University

Summer College 1990

Friday, June 22 - Tuesday, June 26

- McGeorge Bundy, former Assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson for National Security
- Howard R. Swearer, director, The Institute for International Studies
- Mark Garrison, director, The Center for Foreign Policy Development
- Professor of History Abbott Gleason
- Professor of Political Science P. Terrence Hopmann
- Professor of History Patricia Herlihy
- Professor of History Charles Neu

St. Louis

The View from the Frontier: Paintings and Politics of George Caleb Bingham

Saturday, May 12

- Professor of Art History Lutz MacClintock

San Francisco

The New Face of Europe

Thursday, March 1

- Professor of Political Science P. Terrence Hopmann
- Professor of Economics William Poole

Washington, D.C.

(Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Princeton)

The Judiciary and America's Unique Courts

President's Weekend - Friday, Saturday and Sunday February

16, 17 and 18

- Professor of Political Science Edward Butler
- Professor of History Gordon Wood
- Solicitor General of the United States Kenneth Starr, MA 60
- Judge Gerhard Gesell, U.S. District Court and panel of Brown Alumni

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