Brown Alumni Monthly

April 1990

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Finding their material in churches, in folk songs, in African drumming ceremonies and Hungarian synagogues, ethnomusicologists study not classical music theory, but people making music.

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Until recently, it was assumed that before Jane Austin, women simply did not write. But scholars in Brown's Women Writers Project estimate that about 1,000 women were writing in English from 1330-1830. Rescued from obscurity, these writings are being input into computers, so they can be made available to scholars worldwide.

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Cover: Late afternoon sun on the terrace of the Center for Information Technology. Photograph by John Forasté.

Brown

Alumni Monthly

April 1990
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Carrying the **Mail**

Affirmative action

Editor: I am writing in response to George Levesque's letter about affirmative action (*BAM*, December).

When the federal government subsidizes my home interest payments, I believe in affirmative action. When my company receives federal tax breaks, I believe in affirmative action. When my farm receives government subsidies, I believe in affirmative action. When I mismanage a bank into bankruptcy and receive government bailouts, I believe in affirmative action. When I deferred my draft during the Vietnam War to earn my college degree, I believed in affirmative action. But, the preferential hiring and/or admittance of historically discriminated minorities is not affirmative action. It is "reverse discrimination," "unconstitutional," "logically suspect," and, of course, "counterproductive."

This is part of the hypocrisy of those so passionately against affirmative action. Paul Rockwell is a writer who recently articulated some important points concerning affirmative action. I share his view that affirmative action is, in principle, accepted, even demanded, by most white Americans. It is not affirmative action itself, but affirmative action for *people of color* that is under constant attack in the media, the courts, and universities – institutions still run primarily by white males. Minority programs are only a small part of the spectrum of preferential policies in the U.S. Those so opposed to preferential programs need to take some time and evaluate how they have and continue to benefit from such policies. Does your corporation receive tax breaks? Do you receive federal tax breaks as a homeowner? How do you feel about price supports for farmers? My point is not whether or not these programs are right or wrong, but that it is hypocritical to support or receive these or any kind of preferential benefits and deny the same kind of affirmative action for historically oppressed members of our society. Affirmative action is an important principle for American society. Furthermore, it is hypocritical to call affirmative action for minorities "racism in reverse" while treating affirmative action for white men of power as "entitlements."

Unfortunately, this country is only continuing its rich tradition of hypocrisy and oppression. From our slave-holding forefathers passionately fighting for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" to a Rehnquist Supreme Court striking down set-aside affirmative action contracts for qualified African-American businesses in Virginia the *same month* a $160-billion bailout for mismanaged banks was announced. Brief study of African-American history reveals many such examples of government-sanctioned oppression. Do we, as the oppressed, expect monetary reparations like the Japanese-Americans (what would be the equivalent reparation for 214 years of oppression?)? Realistically, no. We simply believe that equal opportunity is not achievable without equal opportunity. Let's use an analogy. Imagine an Olympic race where team X runs 50 meters while team Y is chained to the starting blocks. Team Y is unchained, then told it now has a fair chance to compete in the race. Surely, one can see that much more must be done to make it a fair, Olympic competition. From the American perspective, some affirmative action is in order. Likewise, affirmative action for minorities is necessary to achieve equal opportunity for all.

Affirmative action is a temporary policy that must be vigorously used from kindergartens to boardrooms. Let's question the yardstick used to measure if someone is "qualified." Let's count how many standards we have when it comes to affirmative action. Let's question whether we are really serious in achieving equal opportunity for all.

Damon Owens '88
Berkeley, Calif.

Editor: My comments are in response to George Levesque's letter. Unfortunately we do not live in a perfect world where all decision makers are perfectly objective and where all people are judged by their accomplishments and credentials. Therefore conscious efforts must be made to truly consider all candidates for admission to a college or for employment. It has been my experience that most employment candidates who meet minimum qualifications have varied experiences and credentials. Few, if any, candidates have experiences and credentials that perfectly match those described by hiring managers. At best, it is difficult to determine who will do the best job when each qualified finalist for a position has job related strengths and weaknesses.

I am sure similar circumstances exist where college admissions are concerned. When candidates offer a variety of strengths and weaknesses and local or national demographics suggest that the percentage of qualified minorities or women is greater than those employed, then, many times, it makes business sense to hire the minority or female candidate. This is the type of affirmative action I have witnessed. I see nothing wrong with making a decision that makes business sense and ultimately improves society as a whole.

Patrice R. Masterson '79
Worcester, Mass.

Faunce House Theatre

Editor: Upon returning to Providence this past fall, I was surprised to find that so many new complexes, buildings, additions to buildings, and refurbishments had been completed on campus. Imagine my surprise as well to see that Faunce House Theatre was still closed, dark for over a year now. All Sock and Buskin and Brownbrokers productions are currently taking place in Leeds Theatre, which, though a versatile facility, limits the educational possibilities for designers, performers, and audiences alike. Ironically, Leeds was opened in 1979 to complement Faunce's proscenium arch stage, and now, no one is able to experience and work in the traditional theatre space which Faunce provides.

If the University is committed to improvement of its physical plant, then why is this gem at the center of campus allowed to sit idle? Funding alone cannot be the answer, though I realize that

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money is a tricky, touchy subject at any academic institution, especially when it comes to what departments get what. But given all the new brick and mortar that I see, it is a shame that Faunce House Theatre cannot now be used to realize the full educational potential of the Department of Theatre, Speech, and Dance and all the students from so many disciplines who work there.

I hope that the University has placed the renovation of Faunce House Theatre on a high priority list.

Kevin Pariseau '85
Providence

'Negative cheering'

The following letter was sent to the Brown Daily Herald, *with a copy to the* BAM.

Editor: This past Saturday, I traveled to Providence to watch the hockey game between Brown and St. Lawrence. Before attending the hockey game, my wife and I, having arrived early, visited the new sports center and were able to see the exciting conclusion of the Brown-Cornell basketball game.

Despite the excitement of the basketball game and the tightness of the hockey game, our visit was marred by the rather boorish and crude behavior of many of the Brown fans. At the basketball game, the Brown fans behind the Cornell basket were distracting opposing shooters, yelling such phrases as "Cornell sucks," reacting to referee's calls against Brown with the cry of "bull____," and taunting opponents who made an error with finger-pointing and cries of "you, you, you." This is not exactly what I call sportsmanlike behavior.

Now on to the hockey game. Much to my amazement, the crowd here was even worse. Referees and opponents were taunted and vilified throughout the game, with language similar to that mentioned above, and this crowd even added the phrase "f___ y__," when it didn't agree with the referee's decisions late in the game. Not only did individual fans participate in this immature and disrespectful behavior, but the Brown crew team and the Brown band, as groups, also participated in what I call "negative cheering."

The Ivy League style and philosophy of sports is one that I admire and support, and I have attended Brown sports events to show that support. Usually, in the past, the fans have also showed a higher degree of respect for opponents and officials than is often seen in the professional arenas. It seems, however, that Brown fans have joined the large group of spectators in this country who think that profanity, verbal assaults, and the general harassment of opponents and officials are perfectly acceptable, normal, and even fun! How depressing!

I will think twice, now, about attending future sports events at Brown, and I would certainly not bring a child to such an event, as I have done in the past. I do not want my values and standards dragged into the gutter by a group of students who reflect none of the maturity or intelligence which I assume helped them earn a spot on the Brown campus.

Let's focus on positive cheering for the home team and respectful behavior towards opponents and officials. Maybe you Brown fans can start a trend to reverse the decline in respectful and courteous actions which plague this country. I hope that this letter will, at least, cause you to think about what you are doing and saying.

Sam Baumgarten '65
Bridgewater, Mass.

For the record . . .

Editor: In the December *BAM*, in the classes section, Wally Adler, longtime and beloved secretary of the class of '18 (seventy-two years) writes that six members of the class live in Providence, one in Massachusetts, one in Connecticut, and three more in other parts of the U.S.A. My comment is that I live in Bristol, R.I., which is definitely not a part of Providence. But I still think he's a terrific guy. We all make 'em. I just want to set the record straight.

Ros Bosworth '18
Bristol, R.I.

'Ludicrous'

Editor: In response to George Levesque's 'Not-so-modest contribution' (*BAM*, December), I have to say that I am sorry his car and other possessions were stolen while he visited Providence. I am sure he worked very hard in order to purchase the items stolen from him. However, to add the cost of stolen property to Brown's contribution to the Rhode Island economy is ludicrous. Thieves, certainly, do

not single out the property of Brown students and alumni, and many Providence residents are victims of theft also. Any residual damage caused by thieves is ultimately paid for by Providence residents in the form of higher insurance rates and taxes and a decreased sense of personal safety.

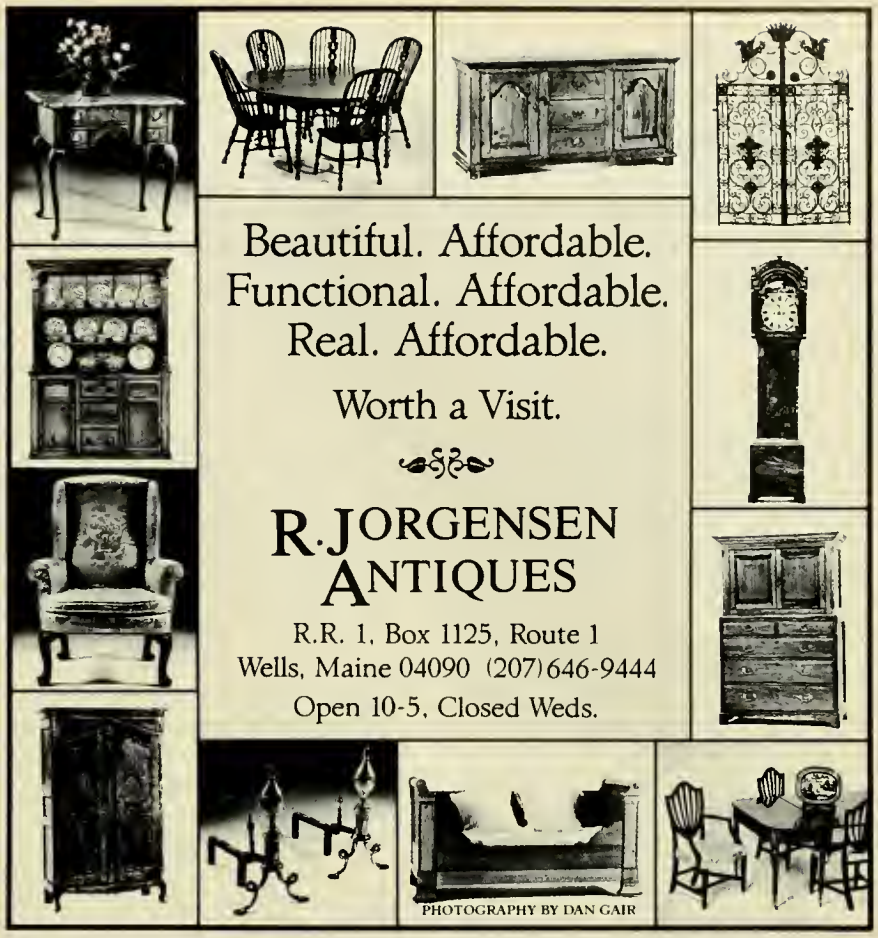
Affluent Americans and Brown alumni are highly respected in Providence and throughout the world. They should be expected to suggest some positive solutions to social problems such as theft.

Patrice R. Masterson '79
Worcester, Mass.

Tomorrow's professors

Editor: Regarding Phillip Stiles' comment (*BAM*, December) on the future of graduate education that it is in "enlightened self-interest" of corporations and individuals to do so, I can only partially agree. There are many kinds of corporations and individuals, with different interests. Many corporations will find it useful to have a pool of highly trained individuals, with or without a social conscience; and this country may or may not find such a pool equally useful. I have read, for example, that half the math Ph.D.'s in this country go to work for the National Security Agency, while not everyone would agree that this is either the best use of educational resources or in the best interest of security of any kind. In fact, it may be that graduate-level study might be the greatest threat to the existence of some sorts of corporations, if it reveals they are incompatible with a quality of life.

With [Bernard] Bruce (quoted in the same article) I do agree that "we're a ridiculous nation," and possibly even with "education is our richest resource" (though there are others probably of equal value). I am not convinced, however, that graduate schools (or any others) can be entrusted with the responsibility for education when there is little discussion or consensus of what education is. Is it measured by a Ph.D. or by the SAT? Is it having a steady trigger finger without a thought as to aim or necessity? The University has adapted itself to the market for "higher" education, and hence is partly responsible for both the skittishness and undervaluing of "education" by government and private interests, who are aware of what it



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As a nation, we have chosen to collaborate in cold wars and drug wars, rather than develop insight in the inner city or at the research level. Education can serve to develop insight and quality of life, or it can be used to hinder the achievement of these values. While a primary focus of higher education is on the acquisition and maintenance of wealth, the funding of education will be of low priority – only enough to assure that goal, with none left over to develop insight into the question as to whether that goal is even worthwhile. Can the education "business" tackle the question of whether its goal is to develop insight, or just business, including itself?

Mart Malakoff '80
Washington, D.C.

Editor: It puzzles me that you feature an article about the limited supply of "Tomorrow's Professors." If this is a concern why doesn't *your* university and *your* undergraduate admissions department do something constructive about this?

You proudly set aside spaces for athletes, alumni children, minority applicants, etc., etc. Isn't it about time that you give *extra* consideration to secondary school applicants who are dedicated to pursuing a Ph.D. in the humanities and a career in teaching? Wouldn't it be nice if more of the next generation of teachers benefited from the outstanding undergraduate education at Brown?

Irene Smith
Cleveland
The writer is a Brown parent. – Editor

"To Be Asian-American"

Editor: I was very pleased to read the cover article "To Be Asian-American: The Model Minority and Other Myths" (*BAM*, November). I feel that several important issues were discussed, from the struggles Asian-Americans have to face in our personal and professional identity to Brown's development as an institution dealing with the multicultural inevitability of our communities.

As an alumnus from the seventies, I was one of less than 100 Asians (I am third-generation Chinese) enrolled at Brown. In retrospect, I feel that while my academic courses were excellent, there was another vital aspect to my education that was sorely lacking: learning the meaning of being Asian-American. This aspect of an evolving, personal identity would have been best met through the presence of and interaction with Asian peers and role models. Lacking such contacts, I really felt that I had to answer some very critical questions alone. For this reason, it is critical that staff development and admissions continue to include a sizeable number of Asians in the Brown community.

Similar to many of the experiences of the Asian students discussed in the article, I went through many phases of identity as reflected in my changes of concentrations while at Brown. I went from writing to pre-med, from geology and languages to teaching, and finally settled on psychology. This was not a simple "what is the best career choice for me" dilemma, but more accurately a complicated "what is the best choice for me *as an Asian-American*" soul-searching. This paralleled what I teach in my graduate psychology courses in multicultural counseling: that to be Asian-American is very complex and there are so many deep levels to the question.

After meeting several challenges, I made the best career choice for me. I have a graduate degree in psychology (my research was with Southeast Asians) and in addition to having a private practice, serving as a faculty member and staff at local universities, and being the director of a multi-cultural family and child mental health clinic, I am the founder of a group practice providing clinical, consulting and research expertise to organizations involved with Asian-American communities. On one hand I feel that I have been integrally involved with Asian issues while on another I feel that there is so much to say and do and that I have only just begun. It is wonderful that Brown is attempting to acknowledge similar dichotomies early in its academic environment.

As an undergraduate at Brown there were so many exciting challenges to confront and wrestle with. In retrospect I know that it would have been an even richer experience for me to have reached for answers to my educational questions, not alone, but with others as I strongly advocate for and try to model now in my professional work. I am pleased to see that there is an evolving Third World Center and Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity in America at Brown. In our world that is no longer *cross*-cultural but truly *multi*-cultural, in-

stitutions must take the lead in establishing models and providing education to meet the changing needs.

Brown's new curriculum appears to have taken an important step beyond classroom walls and has gone out to the community. Acknowledging Brown's expanded awareness, I am even more proud to be an alumnus. To contribute positively to our multi-cultural society is truly to be an innovative leader. Maybe now we can all be even better at sowing the exciting richness that cultures around us are offering!

I again congratulate *BAM*, as part of Brown, for its recent role of educating readers. I hope you keep up this type of coverage.

Matthew R. Mock '77
Berkeley, Calif.

Dance reunion

Editor: Last year the Second Annual Alumni Dance Cabaret brought together dancers and dance lovers from across the years to raise funds for the Carl Andrew Hardy Memorial Fund (established in 1988) to support dance activities for Brown students.

This year's Cabaret (Saturday, May 26) promises to be even more exciting. This would have been Carl's 15th reunion and his classmates and I hope to make this evening a particularly special night to remember. We are again seeking participation of dancers and dance lovers from across the years. The Cabaret is more than just an evening of dance and song, but is a chance for all of those who value the arts to come together and share experiences and ideas in a festive atmosphere. For alumni who love to dance, the weekend will also feature a dance class on Sunday, May 27, sponsored by the class of 1980. So get out those leotards and sweats and dance together once again in the beautiful Ashamu Dance Studio. We will also share videotapes of dance shows, beginning with 1979.

Those of you who were at Brown in the '70s have exciting memories of the charismatic and electrifying Gary Miller. It is with sadness that I report that Gary passed away last year. In his memory, once the Hardy Fund has been endowed, we will present, from that fund, the Gary Miller Scholarship For Advanced Dance Study, to a promising underclassman who will be returning to the Brown community. The Carl Hardy Fund, incorporating the Gary Miller Scholarship, will assure that the legacies of these two dancer-choreographer-educators will be celebrated through the art form they loved for the students whom they both inspired.

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

Julie A. Strandberg
Director of Dance, Campus

Herald's Centennial

Editor: The *Brown Daily Herald* will celebrate its Centennial as a daily newspaper in 1991. Alumni and the current staff are planning a series of commemorative events leading up to an all-class *Herald* and *Pembroke Record* reunion on Homecoming weekend in the fall of 1991. Alumni who would like to be kept abreast of our plans, including receiving a periodic newsletter, should write to me, c/o The *Brown Daily Herald*, P.O. Box 2538, Providence, R.I. 02906.

Noel Rubinton '77
Long Island City, N.Y.

Harcourt Brown's birthday

Editor: On May 30, 1990, my father, Harcourt Brown, who taught French literature at Brown University from 1937 to 1969, will celebrate his ninetieth birthday. As he organizes his life story into an autobiography with the help of a historian colleague, he recalls many people whom he has known as friends and students over the years, and often regrets that various moves since his retirement, along with increasing physical disabilities, have led him to lose touch. Letters now do not get written without assistance, yet the receiving of them brings great pleasure to him.

Since August of 1989, my father has resided in a nursing home near our Winnipeg house. After four years of living with us in relative comfort, the physical obstacles of home life simply became too great. Needless to say, Charlotte Harvey's article, "A Passage Without Rites" (*BAM*, February), spoke to us all too strongly.

As a special birthday present, and one that would be biographical as well, we would like to present him in May with a collection of letters and cards from any old friends, colleagues, and former students who would care to write to him. Their recollections of their acquaintance with him, along with some account of their doings since, would all be of interest, and could serve to brighten and warm the birthday occasion greatly.

Letters and cards may be sent to him, c/o Jennifer Brown, 336 Kingsway Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3M OH5. They will still reach the personality and intellect that frequented Marston Hall for so many years, even if the body no longer wants to cooperate with the mind and the will. Given the notorious slowness of the Canadian mails, it would be advisable for correspondents to write as soon as possible. We express our warm thanks in advance, for any communications received.

Jennifer S. H. Brown '62
Wilson B. Brown '61
Winnipeg

John Parry

Editor: Having served as Brown's coach of rowing for twenty years (1961-1981) and working under *seven* athletic directors during that period, it comes as a considerable surprise to learn of John Parry's dismissal as athletic director.

My evaluation of John places him along with Bob Seiple as the two best men in that job during my long tenure at Brown. The others under which it was my pleasure to serve were: Paul Mackesey, Admiral Durgin, Philip Thiebert, Jack Heffernan, and Andy Geiger. I can't quite see how Brown can afford to let a man of such demonstrated ability as well as such a fine guy get away!

Victor H. Michalson
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UNDER THE ELMS

JOHN FORASTÉ

Students rally for 'need-blind' admission, while Gregorian announces major budget cuts for the current and next fiscal years

Everyone who had gathered to speak on the Green at noontime on a sunny, chilly March 8 seemed to agree: Brown must no longer reject any applicant because she or he can't afford the University's charges.

Admitting students regardless of their financial circumstances, said Edee Saar '92, a member of the Coalition for Need-Blind Admissions, one of the rally's sponsoring groups, "is both a moral obligation and an educational investment."

Unfortunately for Saar and the 400 people who came to the rally, that same week the possibility that Brown would, or could, commit substantially more to financial aid than the $16.3 million it now spends on undergraduate scholarships had come to seem more remote. At the very moment that the students (and Professor of History William McLoughlin) were calling for need-blind admission, the Brown community collectively was blinking at the news, conveyed by President Gregorian in his remarks to the faculty two days earlier, that the University faced a deficit in this fiscal year. At that meeting, Gregorian announced a number of stringent cost-saving measures that will apply through June 30, and called on every department to cut its expenses by 1 percent for fiscal year 1990-91.

In a letter to the Brown community mailed on March 6, Gregorian had responded to petitions signed by more than 1,100 students asking him to take a stand on need-blind admission. "Like each of you . . . I support need-

At a rally for need-blind admission, MacArthur White '91, a student on financial aid, brandished a dollar bill while describing hardships in his hometown of Flint, Michigan.

blind admissions," he wrote. But, Gregorian said, "the opportunity to attend Brown is virtually meaningless unless what we offer our students academically is of the highest quality. . . . Unless we maintain that quality, the promise of access to Brown through ever higher levels of financial aid is an empty one indeed."

The letter pointed out that Brown now spends 10 percent of its free income on undergraduate scholarships; that $60 million in endowment funds, about one-seventh of the total endowment, supports students on aid; that Brown spends two-thirds as much on undergraduate scholarships as it does on faculty salaries; and that over three years, Brown's financial-aid budget has increased 41 percent, while all other costs have increased only 20 percent in the same period.

Gregorian declined to promise an increase in the percentage of students on financial aid in the near future. Currently the University strives to maintain about 31.5 percent of its students on financial aid. Last year, an error during the admission process resulted in the accidental awarding of financial aid to 38 percent of this year's freshmen, creating an unbudgeted overcommitment of about $1 million in this fiscal year, and a projected expenditure of an extra $5 million over all four years that the class of 1993 is enrolled at Brown.

"We had a choice," Gregorian pointed out in his letter, "of reneging on these formal commitments [of financial aid] or applying a major portion of our contingency funds over the next four years and honoring those commitments. I chose the latter course. From this experience, however, I learned that need-blind admissions is an expensive goal."

Just how expensive has only recently become apparent to those who teach and work at the University. The $1-million financial-aid overcommitment is one of several unanticipated and unbudgeted expenses that led to Gregorian's implementation of emergency cost-saving measures for the last four months of the fiscal year. In addition to the financial-aid overage, Brown also has experienced this past year a $1.1 million unbudgeted increase in expenses for health benefits and faculty early retirements; about $900,000 in extra expenditures in the instruction budget and graduate fellowships; and a total of about $1 million in unplanned spending for legal expenses related to the U.S. Justice Department's inquiry into the admission and financial-aid process at Brown and other universities, extra security following a series of assaults on students last fall, the creation of new positions in the development office in preparation for an upcoming capital campaign, and admission office expenditures.

The president used his contingency funds to cover the increased costs of employee benefits, but even then it was clear that Brown faced a shortfall this year of between $300,000 and $1 million.

"I had two choices," Gregorian told the faculty on March 6. "I could accept a deficit in the current year or take difficult measures to avoid one. I chose the latter course."

In addition to a previously-announced moratorium on new centers and programs, Gregorian put into effect a moratorium on all University-funded hiring through June 30, a decision that will leave many offices short-staffed for the remainder of the academic year. (Most faculty appointments are effective July 1 and thus will not be affected by the moratorium.) He also ordered the postponing of all non-urgent equipment purchases until July 1 and asked senior officers in every area of the University to eliminate or reduce all non-essential discretionary expenditures, such as travel, purchases, and the hiring of consultants.

Gregorian also instructed senior officers to forgo the 3-percent inflation adjustment proposed by the Advisory Committee on University Planning for the 1990-91 budget, and to reduce overall expenses for next year by an additional 1 percent. Such a reduction, the president said, was small in comparision to those being implemented at some of Brown's sister institutions: 4 percent at Cornell and 6 percent at Dartmouth, for example. Salaries will not be affected by the budget cuts; the average faculty and administrator's salary will increase by 5 percent, and those of "non-exempt" staff will go up by an average of 6 percent next year.

"Every area of our operation is underfunded; some areas are severely underfunded," Gregorian told the faculty. "Brown has gone beyond the limits of its income. This University went out of control financially in the years 1967 to 1970. I do not intend to permit this institution to repeat that experience. We must tighten our belts now to avoid crash diets later.

"The salary adjustments [for next year] are lower than I had hoped," Gregorian added, "and I am absolutely devastated by it. . . . But it is important to confront reality and to assert control over Brown's destiny and progress."

With respect to the students' petition for need-blind admission, Gregorian told the faculty that he and the trustees were committed to raising additional money for financial aid, but he was "not going to promise things that cannot be done." To achieve need-blind admission today, he said, Brown would require an instant gift of $80 million in endowment funds. Since that had not materialized yet, Gregorian said he would ask the Corporation to make financial aid a priority of the upcoming campaign, with a goal of raising $40 million for that purpose over the next five years.

Speakers at the rally for need-blind admission on March 8 disagreed with President Gregorian's explanation for continuing the current financial-aid policy. Gregorian's "portrayal [of the University's financial situation] is not the only one," said one speaker. Sue Rivera '91 of Students on Financial Aid voiced her skepticism of the claim that Brown is "just too poor" to achieve need-blind admission now; it is "a matter of priorities, not resources," she said.

But Gregorian insisted in his letter to the community that "achievement of [need-blind admission] . . . will depend on many things – the health of the national and world economy, the generosity of Brown's benefactors, and the continuing vitality, progress, and strength of our University in all the ways that count. . . . (Our) success will definitely require that everyone who cares for Brown do their fair share to make progress toward need-blind admissions a reality as well as a rallying cry." – *A.D.*

JOHN FORASTÉ

The day Carnegie Hall – and the concrete canyons of midtown Manhattan – echoed with the sounds of Brown and Brubeck

The setting was formal: the plush velvet seats and curving balconies of Carnegie Hall. The music – and its effect on audience and performers alike – was not. Two songs shy of intermission, the place started to swing.

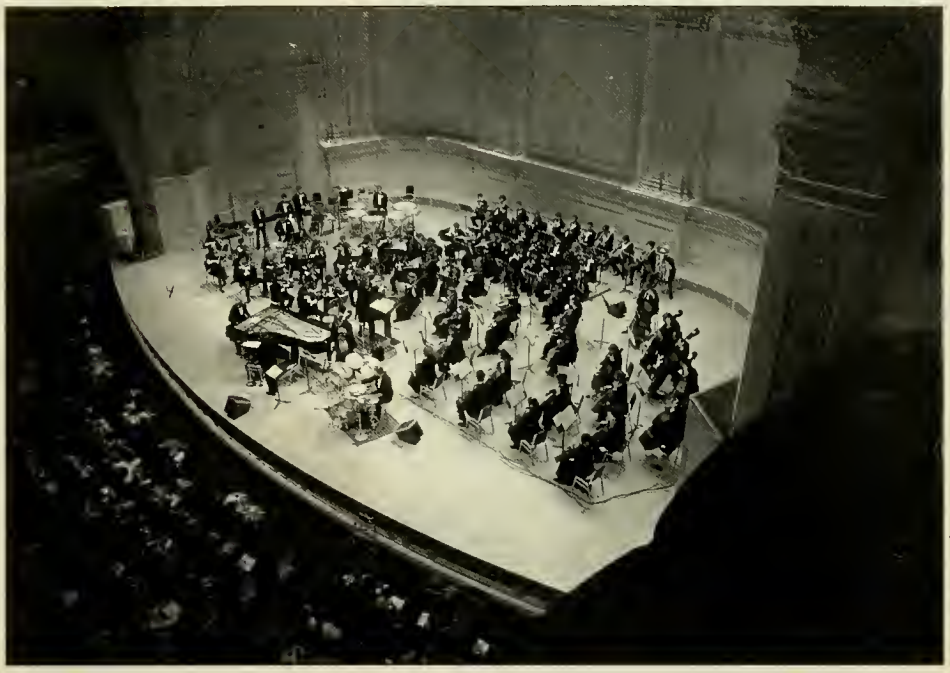
Toes bobbed and heads nodded gaily in time with an irresistible beat as the Dave Brubeck Quartet and the Brown Chorus played and sang Brubeck's composition, "The Peace of Jerusalem." Brubeck, white-maned and lanky, smiled sweetly as he played the grand piano. The student choristers, arranged in an arc on the stage behind him, were smiling, too. Vartan and Clare Gregorian beamed with pleasure from their center seats in the first balcony, as did their companion – a Brown parent by the name of Itzhak Perlman, who knows a few things about music himself.

The happy occasion was the February 18 performance at Carnegie Hall by the chorus, the Brown Orchestra, and Brubeck, jointly sponsored by the music department and the Brown Club in New York. Proceeds benefited financial aid for minority students, a scholarship fund in memory of Andrea Rosenthal '83, and the Brown Club's activities. It was the third time Brown musical groups had appeared at Carnegie Hall.

Led by conductors William Ermey and Paul Phillips, respectively, the chorus and orchestra presented a program of recent American works (Bernstein, Ives, Copland, Thompson, and Schuman) chosen to complement the jazzy feel of Brubeck's compositions. Brubeck and his quartet joined first with the chorus, then the orchestra, on six of his compositions; the quartet also treated the capacity crowd to a long improvisation on Brubeck's famous melody, "Take Five."

It was a sure bet that the jazz musicians wouldn't escape their applauding fans without an encore, and they obliged readily, bringing the orchestra in to finish the piece with a flourish. After the final standing ovation, a still-smiling crowd exited onto chilly West 57th Street to be greeted by none other than the Brown Band, clad in their trademark rugby shirts. Tooting mightily, the band set the concrete canyons to echoing with a medley of Brunonian songs. A heartfelt rendition of the "Alma Mater" capped the impromptu sidewalk sing-along, to the satisfaction of many a misty-eyed alum. – *A.D.*

In performance on the Carnegie Hall stage with the chorus (left) and the orchestra (right), master jazz pianist Dave Brubeck frequently flashed an elfin grin of approval. Below, Brubeck got into a jazzy groove during rehearsal with the orchestra earlier that day.



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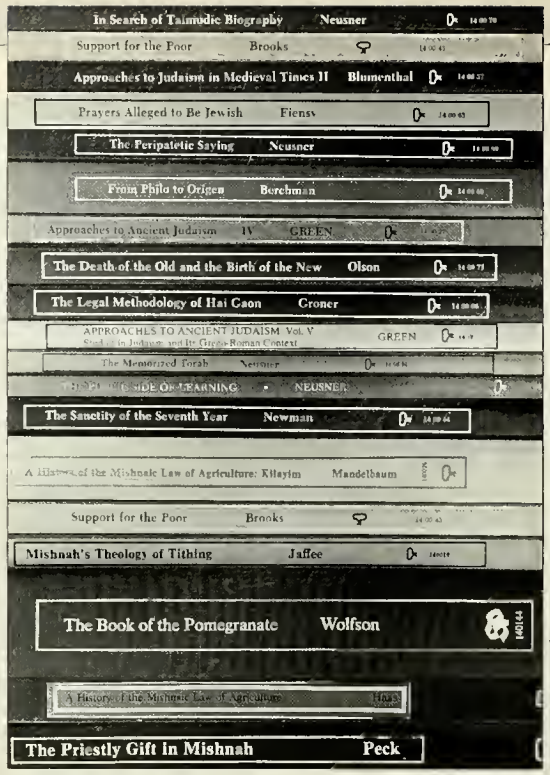


JOHN FORASTE

Bound for Eastern Europe: Shown, left, are a few of the titles that Brown's Judaic Studies Program donated to a struggling Jewish-studies center in Hungary.

A Judaic gesture: books from Brown to Budapest

As the countries of Eastern Europe stood poised on the brink of massive change last fall, a "care package" of sorts from Brown's Program in Judaic Studies was en route to Budapest, representing the first in as many as ten such shipments. The package contained some 150 books published under the Brown Judaic Studies imprint since 1976.

Brown Judaic Studies is among the world's largest publishers of academic Judaica. The series, whose senior editor is former University Professor and Ungerleider Distinguished Scholar of Judaic Studies Jacob Neusner, is published by Scholars Press.

The books' destination was the Center of Jewish Studies at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, one of a number of small and struggling Jewish studies institutes in Eastern Europe that, in the words of Brown Judaic Studies Program Director Ernest Frerichs '48, "have great needs." He heard about some of those needs last summer when he stopped in Budapest on his way back from Israel. There he met with Professor Geza Komoróczy, director of the Center of Jewish Studies, to discuss possible interactions, such as student exchanges, between the center and Brown's program.

"He also spoke of the need for books," Frerichs recalls. "We had a large inventory at Scholars Press. So when I got back, I arranged to send Dr. Komoróczy a collection of our books."

"The books you sent, a voluminous parcel, arrived here . . ." wrote Komoróczy to Frerichs in December. "All of them are interesting and important; we all are glad to have them.

". . . Judaica was not, and still is not, represented good enough in Hungarian libraries, and every book, almost every one, is going to be the only copy of the book in Hungary."

Frerichs is contemplating similar gifts of books to other Jewish-studies and Christian theological centers in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Brazil, Argentina, and Italy. The value of each book package is several thousand dollars, Frerichs says, but he is hoping that the Friends of Brown Judaic Studies (a group that helps to support the program's activities) will approve of the outreach effort. "It's an investment," Frerichs says. – *A.D.*

Life in the age of age consciousness

How old are you? It is one of the most common questions of our day, says history professor Howard Chudacoff – so common, in fact, that it's hard for most of us to envision a time when people could not with any specificity answer it. But those times were not so long ago, according to Chudacoff's recent book, aptly titled *How Old Are You?*

Our obsession with age, he says, was born of the industrial revolution and fostered by such diverse influences as the development of pediatric medicine, railroad trains, and age-graded school systems. In the early nineteenth century, rural Americans lived in large households that included family and servants of all ages, Chudacoff writes. Children learned in one-room school houses, where ages were mixed. There was none of the intensive and exclusive contact with peers that marks contemporary American life, he says.

But the industrial revolution brought with it a new emphasis on systems, on efficiency, on division of labor. With the advent of the railroads came the new concept of "being on time," and clocks and watches became commonplace. Medicine, too, became specialized, and pediatrics was recognized as a distinct field. The intellectual development of children was divided into stages, and in the mid-nineteenth century, educators such as Henry Barnard and Horace Mann proposed the then-radical idea of dividing children by age and teaching them in small peer groups. To encourage children's moral development, social peer orga-

nizations were formed: the YMCA and YWCA, the Boy and Girl Scouts.

"Over the past 100 years," Chudacoff says, "we've developed age norms" – clear notions of the appropriate ages for various activities. Nineteenth-century categories – childhood, adulthood, and old age – gave way to increasingly specific subcategories: infancy, toddlerhood, pre-adolescence, teenage, young adulthood, middle age, and old old age. Asking "How old are you?" he says, has become a shortcut for guessing at each other's life experiences.

"But it's not always legal," he says. A recent development in our age-consciousness has been the recognition of ageism, discrimination on the basis of age. Accompanying that awareness has come legislation prohibiting age discrimination.

"There has been a transformation from an age-integrated society to a primarily peer-oriented one," says Chudacoff. "We are much more generationally separate than in the past. This has resulted not only in physical distance, but in psychological distance as well. And it's not just young people who want to be away from the old; older people are choosing to live in communities that forbid young people, too."

Chudacoff became interested in the topic of age in the early seventies, he says, when he was working in the then-new field of family history, focusing on what sociologists call the life course. While writing an article about the life course of women, he noticed in the literature of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries a change in the way women's lives were prescribed – in the ages at which they were expected to marry, to have children. Twentieth-century writers were much more specific about the ages at which people were to do things. "Everywhere I looked," Chuducoff says, "I began to see evidence of this age specificity."

For a historian, it was a different kind of research. He spent time in such off-the-academic-track spots as the archives of Hallmark Cards and the Kinsey Institute, as well as more traditional medical and folklore archives. One chapter in his book draws extensively on the popular sheet music collections in Brown's John Hay Library. "You can't go to the card catalogue and just look up age," he says. "On the one hand, everything I looked at applied, and on the other, there was no way I could cover everything."

The book's reception, too, has taken Chudacoff on some new routes. Published too recently to be reviewed yet in scholarly journals, it has received attention in the *New York Times*, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and *The Nation*. It brought him an unusual invitation to a West Palm Beach talk show, where a Geraldo-like interviewer – "a real provocateur," says Chudacoff – "traded quips about age."

The question most asked of Chuducoff by the media? "How old are you?" His answer: forty-seven. – *C.B.H.*

Correction

Paul Kavuma '90, who with his roommate Brian Leibman '90 was featured in an article in the February "Under the Elms" section, is a Ugandan citizen who was born in Kenya. The article transposed the countries of Kavuma's residency and birthplace. The *BAM* regrets the error.

PEOPLE

President Gregorian has named two special assistants to help him with faculty recruitment and planning. **James H. Wyche**, associate dean of medicine for minority affairs, has assumed additional responsibilities for minority faculty recruitment as the first faculty assistant to the president. **Brian L. Hawkins**, vice president for computing and information services, has been appointed special assistant to the president for academic planning.

Henry Kucera, Fred M. Seed Professor of Cognitive and Linguistic Sciences and professor of Slavic languages, was honored in his homeland, Czechoslovakia, on March 24 in ceremonies marking the country's newly gained independence. He was given an honorary degree by Masaryk University in Brno for his contributions to the linguistic study of the Czech language. Kucera, who left Czechoslovakia in 1948 after the Communists took over, had been back only twice to visit until this spring. "During the last twelve years," Kucera commented, "the regime wouldn't even consider my application for a visa. It's so rewarding now because not only did they give me a visa, but an honorary degree as well."

Jacob Neusner, who spent this academic year as a visiting member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, has been named University Professor Emeritus at Brown. He has accepted an appointment as Graduate Research Professor of Humanities and Religious Studies at the University of South Florida, Tampa. In February, Neusner was awarded the Medal of the Collège de France, the French institute for advanced study.

At a dinner on January 26, the University Library and the board of directors of the Friends of the Library honored five alumni for their "broadly based, multifaceted support" of Brown's libraries. Receiving William Williams Awards from University Librarian Merrily Taylor were Professor Emeritus of English **Elmer Blistein** '42, '53 Ph.D. and his wife, trustee emerita **Sophie Schaffer Blistein** '41; **Alice Gindin Silver** '32 and her late husband, **Rollo Silver** '31, a former professor of library science at Simmons College; and **Martha Sharp Cogan** '26, an active supporter of the library and of women's studies at Brown.

Brown's medical school recently honored two members of the Rhode Island medical community at its annual recognition dinner. **Francis R. Dietz**, president and chief executive officer of Memorial Hospital, Pawtucket, was praised for bringing the hospital into the academic mainstream. Dr. **Armand D. Versaci**, a plastic surgeon at Rhode Island Hospital who is a clinical professor of surgery at Brown, was honored for facilitating communication between the medical school and its clinical faculty over many years.

The Brown University AIDS Program, headed by Memorial Hospital physicians Dr. **Kenneth Mayer**, associate professor of medicine and community health, and Dr. **Charles C. Carpenter**, professor of medicine, has received a $75,000 grant from the American Foundation for AIDS Research. The funds will allow the program to hire staff in support of its research on experimental AIDS drugs.

Professor of Slavic Languages **Michael Shapiro** is the vice president-elect of the Charles S. Peirce Society, a group of more than 400 scholars who study the legacy of the American philosopher-scientist Peirce, a proponent of pragmatism.

Unity Days speaker Kenneth Clark urges educators to eschew single-minded competition in favor of compassion

Educational institutions at all levels – elementary, secondary, and postsecondary – are not doing enough to break down the barriers of intolerance and selfishness that divide us, said noted psychologist Kenneth B. Clark in an address at Brown on March 16.

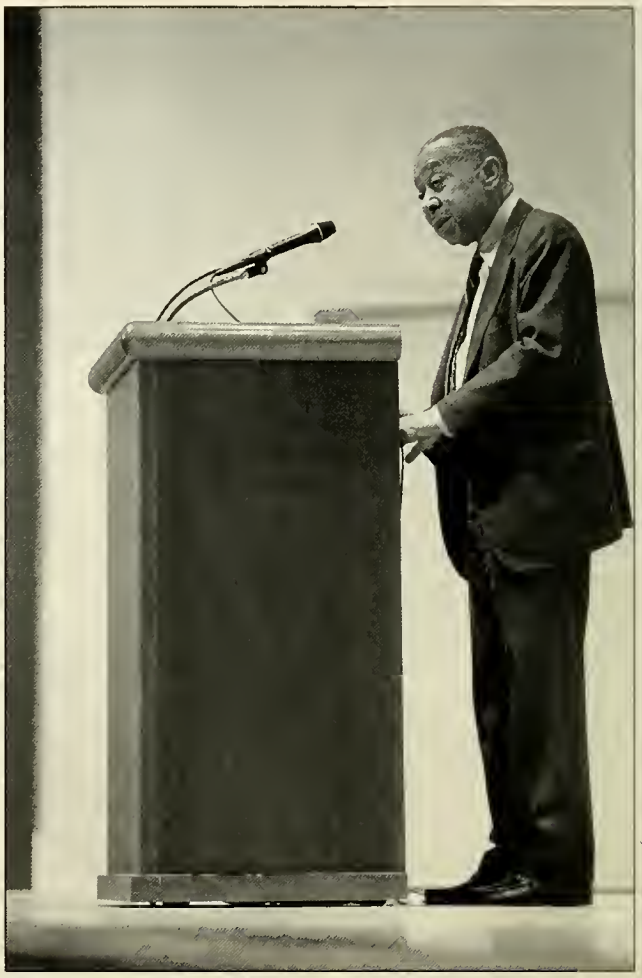
Clark was the keynote speaker for Unity Days, held on March 15 through 17. The program was established this year by President Gregorian as an annual opportunity to pause and reflect on "the common bonds that tie our diverse community together" and to celebrate "our greater sense of humanity and our inner drive to work together." Originally he had proposed that the celebration be held on Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, but that falls during Brown's break between semesters, so the date was changed to March.

Planned by a campus committee headed by Rabbi Alan Flam of the Chaplain's Office, this year's Unity Days program included a mini-conference of lectures and workshops sponsored by the Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity, the philosophy department, and Providence's Langston Hughes Center for the Arts; the Inman Page lecture, this year given by sociologist and historian Vincent Harding and entitled, "Martin Luther King, Jr., and Abraham Heschel: Working Toward America's Common Ground"; a showing of the award-winning film, *Voices of Sarafina*, about black township children in South Africa growing up under apartheid; and following the film, a "folk-thought" discussion with *Sarafina* filmmaker Nigel Noble and South African playwright Duma Ndlovu, sponsored by Rites and Reason and the Afro-American Studies Program.

Clark, the keynote speaker, has taught at Howard, Columbia, Berkeley, and Cambridge; and established the Northside Center for Child Development in New York. His scholarship in support of school desegregation was cited by the Supreme Court in 1984 when it ruled against "separate but equal" schools.

"Unity," Clark told the audience, "is no longer a rhetorical concept, but an imperative." No one who lacks compassion and empathy, he said, can be considered a truly educated human being. But we are not making much progress in this regard, Clark insisted. "We make arrogant boasts of our explorations into outer space, but we ignore the increasing problem of turbulence in our inner space. What are we doing about relationships between human beings on this planet?

"Today," Clark continued, "the most serious threat to the survival of human civilization is that we equate and define education and intelligence in terms devoid of human concerns and human values."



JOHN FORASTÉ

Clark: Our educational system teaches children to excel by outdistancing others, not by caring about them.

Education, he said, relies too heavily on competition between students, rather than cooperation. "Our children are taught to outdistance others, so great is the imperative to excel," Clark said in a gravelly baritone. Instead of trying to outdo one another constantly, we should be advancing a view of intelligence that values "the ability to put one's arms around another and help others to achieve their potential." But to date, he said, "our concern with the welfare of others is not generally allowed to interfere with a single-minded, competitive approach to higher education."

Clark cited Bertrand Russell's one-word prescription for ameliorating interpersonal, societal, and international conflicts: "kindness." He concluded with a pep talk for college and university educators.

"A university should do everything within its power . . . to ensure that kindness and gentility are important critical responses and goals of a university education," Clark said. "Higher education should be concerned with matters of unity . . . not on a single day or week, but as part of the total educational process." – *A.D.*

State budget would eliminate medical-school subsidy; Brown lobbies legislature to restore it

Hard times for Rhode Island may mean a cancellation of the state's annual appropriation to Brown's medical school, a possibility that concerns and frustrates University administrators.

In order to avoid raising taxes, Governor Edward DiPrete revealed in late February a proposed budget for fiscal year 1990-91 that would increase only 2.1 percent over this year's, and that would cut funding for a number of educational and health programs. Among those proposed cuts is the $1.6 million appropriation that represents an agreement forged between Brown and the state in 1972, when Brown decided to establish its medical school. The funding makes up about 6 percent of Brown's $28 million overall medical budget, including research.

Since the governor's proposed budget was made public, Brown administrators have been lobbying the state legislature to restore the subsidy. "We're getting a good response from the legislative leadership," said Associate Vice President for Bio-Med External Affairs Levi Adams in mid-March. "The governor has made his position firm, but we hope we can get it turned around."

But, Adams conceded, "there are lots of hands out for very worthy causes." Among the other losers in the proposed budget are state colleges and the University of Rhode Island, facing a net 6.7-percent cut in financing; welfare benefits (frozen at current levels); and cities and towns, which face the potential elimination of a $38-million revenue-sharing program.

While a spokesman for DiPrete has described the decision to withhold the state's medical-school contribution as "a temporary suspension," administrators fear that it might become permanent. "Our concern," Adams said, "is that if Brown's appropriation is removed from the budget entirely, it will have no visibility and will be very tough to put back into the budget later."

JOHN FORASTE

Brown argues that the appropriation fulfills a contractual relationship between the University and the state, which prior to 1972 had no medical school and could not afford the roughly $150 million to create one. In 1971, a legislative commission that studied options for medical education in the state recommended that if Brown established a medical school, the state should provide continuing financial support to it. The Brown Corporation's 1972 vote establishing the medical program stipulated that a contractual funding agreement be maintained with the state from year to year. However, "legally, the state can't be bound to any contract on a multi-year basis," Adams explained. "Almost all state contracts can be discontinued at any time."

In response to the threatened budget cut, President Gregorian issued a stern statement. "The Brown Corporation and I look upon the governor's decision to end the relationship between the state and the Brown medical program with deep disappointment and grave concern for the future of medical education in Rhode Island," he wrote. "Brown cannot alone fulfill the agreements within this contract, for we are also facing a serious financial situation. . . . The governor's action . . . raises serious questions about the commitment of the state to medical education, medical research, and medical services, and to the attendant yields in educational opportunity for our citizens, economic growth, and direct improvements in health care."

If Brown receives no state appropriation this coming year, "we will have to take appropriate measures in our budget," Adams said. Among the areas that might be affected by medical budget cutbacks is a special admission program for Rhode Island students. The medical school has maintained an early-identification program with the University of Rhode Island and Providence College since 1975; last year, Rhode Island College was added.

To date, forty-four graduates of those institutions have matriculated as first-year medical students at Brown through the early-identification program; this year, eight of them are working toward their M.D.'s. "We will honor our commitments to students who are already in the pipeline," Adams said, referring to students at the three institutions who have been accepted by Brown but are still completing their bachelor's degrees. If the state appropriation is not restored, "we might not be able to put any more people into the pipeline."

Rhode Island receives an enormous payback in health services for a very small investment, Brown administrators claim. Prior to the medical school's establishment, the number of Rhode Island patients who sought care outside the state was far greater than that of non-Rhode Islanders who came into the state for care; today, thanks to increases both in the quality and the quantity of health care, Rhode Island is a net *importer* of medical patients. Of more than 1,000 Brown M.D.'s to date, 200 have stayed on to practice in the state. And nearly half of the state's 2,200 physicians are full- or part-time members of the Brown medical faculty. – *A.D.*

JOHN FORASTE

Marshall Scholar Levitsky and his silver rings: Magic is "something to do with my hands while I'm telling horrible jokes."

For Jonathan Levitsky, it's that old Marshall magic

As the freshmen of Hope College scoop out ice cream at a Wednesday-night study break, Jonathan Levitsky '90 organizes his props. He unfolds a silver stand, covers it with a brilliant red cloth skirted with gold fringe, and begins to count out six silver linking rings. Bill Wooten '70 Ph.D., professor of psychology and faculty fellow for the main campus, introduces the study break: "Tonight we have with us Jonathan Levitsky. Jonathan recently won the Marshall Scholarship. But don't think something like *that* will get you to a Hope College study break. No sir, what got Jonathan where he is this evening is the fact that he is a magician. . . ."

Most magicians pull out of their sleeves coins, rabbits, and playing cards. This one has pulled out a Marshall Scholarship. Levitsky, a public policy concentrator from Kenilworth, Ill., is one of only thirty American students to win the Marshall, an annual award that finances two to three years of study at any university in the United Kingdom. Deferring his law-school plans, Levitsky will enter Oxford University this fall to begin work on a master of philosophy degree in politics. "I chose Oxford because of its distinctive program in politics, a program that combines thesis-writing with course work," explains Levitsky.

The Marshall, awarded annually since 1953, is sponsored by the British government in gratitude for aid received from the United States under the Marshall Plan. Marshall Scholars exhibit "distinction of intellect and character" through their academic record and extracurricular achievements.

Of the Rhodes, Marshall, and Rotary Fellowships, the Marshall has a reputation for being the most "academic." And for good reason: to apply, candidates must have maintained a 3.7 grade-point average after their freshman year.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, past president of the Brown Debate Union, and recipient of the Ratcliffe T. Hicks Prize for Public Speaking, Levitsky claims to have been "an academic misfit" in high school. "I had horrible grades," he says, shrugging his shoulders. "I just did cool stuff that [admission directors] thought was neat."

Levitsky's interest in magic began when he was six. "I used to torture people at my parents' parties because I was the boss's kid," he recalls, "and of course they would have to watch me stumble through these horrendous magic tricks." Levitsky didn't stumble long, though. At the age of eleven he was performing for a fee in the neighborhood, and by the time he reached high school he had a classified ad in the newspaper and was performing regularly.

"Really, I'm not a magician," he confesses. "I'm a frustrated stand-up comic. When I got to Brown, I started telling jokes, fairly pathetic ones. One of the nice things about magic is that it gives me something to do with my hands while I'm telling horrible jokes."

The humor in Levitsky's magic show speaks both to his identity as a magician and that as a student. His first illusion is his self-titled "Coins Up the Sleeve Trick." In one hand, Levitsky holds "four shiny new silver dollars," in the other, a mug on which is printed "Life's A Bitch And Then You Die," a mug Levitsky appropriately calls his "black senior thesis mug." Levitsky's coins magically move from his left hand, up inside his left sleeve, across his shoulders, and down his other arm, emerging from his right sleeve to fall into the mug he holds in his right hand.

Levitsky's golden rule for entertainment is "to know your audience," a strategy never more apparent than in his show at Hope College. The audience chuckles when he tells them that, as a result of his four years at Brown, he has changed the name of his six seamless steel rings from the traditional "Chinese Linking Rings" to what he claims is the more politically correct "Asian Linking Rings." *Here* is a magic show filled with humor distinctly of Brown.

Levitsky speaks of magic with obvious affection and enthusiasm. Explaining the card trick, "The Classic Pass," Levitsky says, "One of the keys to being a good card magician is being able to take a deck of cards and shift the cut. That is, if you have a card cut into the center of the deck you have to be able to invisibly reverse the cut and bring the card to the top of the deck. That's central to being a card magician. And it's very difficult to do."

Levitsky's career ambitions lie in government, "ideally working as counsel to a Congressional staff or an executive agency." His aspirations in the field of magic? "One of these days, I'll master The Classic Pass," he replies, smiling. "When I get that down, then I'll know I've made it." – *W.K.*

'Ten times better': Filmmaker Spike Lee describes his rise to the top

Prominent black filmmaker Spike Lee is the first to admit that he doesn't have all the answers to society's problems. "I'm not a savior," the writer, director, and star of the critically-acclaimed, controversial movie *Do The Right Thing* told Brown students recently.

Lee's February 28 speech in Alumnae Hall was the culmination of Black History Month on campus. The lecture, originally scheduled to be held in Sayles Hall, sold out shortly after tickets were made available at the Student Activities Office. On ticket-distribution day, students began camping out in Faunce House in the wee hours of the morning; by 9 a.m., a line of hopeful fans snaked around the sidewalks on the Green. Given the heavy demand for tickets, the Brown Lecture Board moved Lee's talk to Alumnae Hall, according to Kris Renn, assistant director of student activities. One hundred more tickets were issued, for a total of 700. An estimated 500 additional students watched a BTV cable simulcast of the speech in Sayles Hall. Lee, who was paid $11,500 for his appearance, easily drew more students than any lecturer this semester.

Lee began his lecture by cautioning students not to ask him how to end racism.

"I don't have the answers to lead black people out of the wilderness," he said. Instead, Lee entertained the audience with a candid account of his years in college and film school, and a description of the trials and tribulations of a young black filmmaker. A graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta and New York University's film school, Lee described the double standard facing blacks in the motion picture field.

JOHN FORASTE

Lee: "I don't have the answers to lead black people out of the wilderness."

"I went from Morehouse, which was almost all black, to NYU, where I was one of four blacks in the class. After the first year, they throw half the class out," Lee said. "They judge you solely by your work. And if you're black, you can't just be good at what you do, you have to be ten times better."

Since graduating from film school, Lee has made three feature-length films. His first, *She's Gotta Have It*, a film about modern-day sexual relationships, was filmed in twelve days for $175,000 during the summer of 1985. It grossed $8 million. Lee described the film as "the turning point in [his] career," allowing him to continue making films as opposed to working on "After-School Specials." This met with laughter from the audience, but Lee cautioned, "Straight out of film school, it's not bad to be doing 'After-School Specials'."

School Daze, Lee's next film, was a project he had wanted to pursue for some time. "Everybody has a *Star Wars* film they want to do," he said, "but you can't make that film first." After the success of *She's Gotta Have It*, Lee returned to *School Daze*, which he described as "my four years of college in a two-hour film. It's about the petty superficial differences that keep [the black population] from being a more unified body."

Lee strongly criticized the hazing practices of black fraternities. "The ideals that fraternities are based on have been distorted," he said. "I don't know why anyone would want to go through [hazing] to belong to anything." While receiving an award at Morehouse in February, Lee called for the banning of all fraternities from his alma mater's campus.

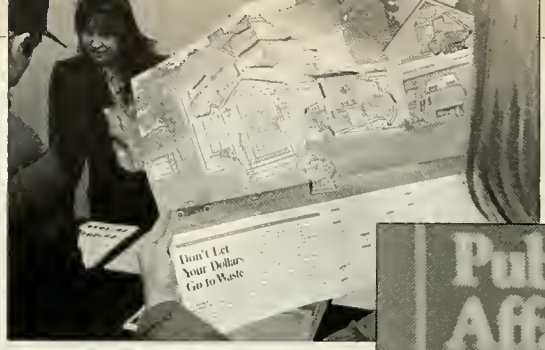
Lee's most recent film, *Do the Right Thing*, is about interracial conflicts in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood of his native Brooklyn. Some critics worried that the film would incite black audiences to riot. "We knew the film would cause a furor," Lee said. "But we never thought it would cause riots." When asked why the film didn't receive the Academy Award nomination for best picture after coming in second at the Cannes Film Festival, Lee replied, "We were robbed."

He then soberly observed that *Driving Miss Daisy* is the number-one film in America. "Obviously, a lot of people in the Academy are more comfortable with a film about a black chauffeur in the glorious old South than with *Do The Right Thing*," Lee said.

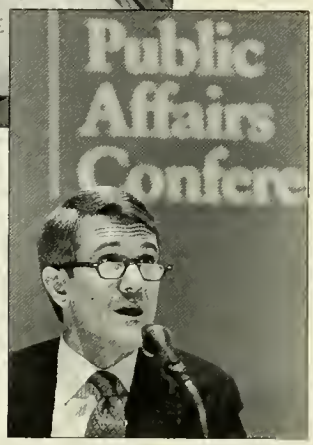
He briefly plugged his next release, *Mo'Better Blues*, starring Denzel Washington, which is due out in July. The movie is about a trumpet player and jazz quintet leader who is torn between the two women in his life and the music he loves. Lee is currently working on a film about a black-Italian interracial marriage, also starring Washington.

Lee finished by fielding questions from the crowd, many of whom were eager to criticize the portrayal of women in his films. Several audience members also questioned Lee's judgment about the controversial ending of *Do The Right Thing*; a few even suggested their own alternative endings. Throughout, Lee remained calm and solicitous, frequently offering humorous one-line comebacks.

Other events that were held during February to commemorate Black History Month included poetry readings, films, and several forums on racial awareness.
– *E.S.*



JOHN FORASTÉ (2)



Keynote speaker Michael Deland, below right; at right, guests peruse materials from a lobby display for "Our Fragile Earth."

Welcome to your world: The tenth annual Public Affairs Conference looks at the future of the environment

Time was when apocalyptic evangelists had a corner on doomsday. These days, some who preach the end of the world seem to stand on biodegradable soapboxes. But neither a message of doomsday nor one of salvation came forth from *The Providence Journal*/Brown University public affairs conference on the environment, "Our Fragile Earth: Strategies for Survival."

The message was, at best, a mixed one, and led some who attended the eight sessions to wonder what to believe: the "more studies" approach of the scientists or the "clean up your act *now* or else" script advocated by some environmentalists.

There were eight evening lectures, from February 26 to March 13, all held in Salomon Hall, and an all-day environmental film festival, also in Salomon, on March 11.

Keynote speaker Michael Deland, chairman of President Bush's Council on Environmental Quality, opened the conference by urging individuals to take command of the country's environmental future. "If we are to solve our domestic problems," he said, "if we are to become international leaders, we will have to change our lifestyles – rather radically."

But he also said that he felt, on the twentieth anniversary of Earth Day, that the environment was "substantially better off.

"We saved the bald eagle from DDT. We cut airborne lead by 97 percent, particulates by 60 percent, and carbon monoxide by about 40 percent." Deland also cited new sewage treatment plants and the cleansing of rivers and streams. But most importantly, "We have made progress while both our population and economy have blossomed. We've broken the presumed linkage between economic growth and pollution."

Those were optimistic words. But global warming (the "greenhouse effect"), the health of the oceans, the quality of the air, and garbage continue to plague us.

Stephen H. Schneider, head of the interdisciplinary climate systems section of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, said that there is a consensus among scientists that the Earth is getting warmer. What is debated is how significant the temperature change will be and what effect that change will have on the environment. Estimates range from little or no change to catastrophe. "In my opinion, the end of the world and nothing at all are the two lowest-probability cases," Schneider said. "They're both possible, but almost everything in the middle is much higher."

Schneider said that whatever the consequences, "insurance" against all possibilities was prudent. His insurance policy contained measures to increase energy efficiency by being less dependent on foreign oil, and to reduce acid rain, air pollution, and oil spills.

"I don't believe, as Jacques Cousteau does, that the oceans are dying," said oceanographer John A. Knauss, undersecretary for oceans and atmosphere and administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, at the third conference session. He said he was concerned about estuaries and coastal areas, and about the oceans' future. But, he said, "I'm satisfied that the vast ocean areas are indeed little influenced by man, and therefore might be assumed to be healthy."

Reacting to Knauss's comments were Trudy Coxe and Charles Fox. Coxe, who for a decade headed Rhode Island's Save The Bay organization and who resigned in March to run for Congress, said she was dismayed by Knauss's assessment. "The solution to pollution is not dilution," she said. The public is concerned, she continued, about the fish they eat and about coastal development. The other reactor, Charles Fox, director of legislative affairs for Friends of the Earth, said he thought the ocean's coastal zone management program was poorly managed. Fox agreed with Knauss that the deep oceans may be untouched by man, but observed that 70 percent of the earth's population lives on the coastlines.

The air we breathe, the trash we generate, and the way we use energy were the subjects of three ensuing sessions.

Larry L. Berg is a member of the executive governing board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District and one of Los Angeles's leading environmental advocates. He surprised many in the audience by calling for the defeat of the U.S. Senate's proposed renewal of the Clean Air Act. It is worse than the existing law, he said, and "condemns over 80 percent of the people to live in areas with unhealthy air. We would rather have no bill than this bill." Provisions in the bill undercut efforts in California and other states to significantly reduce air pollution, he said. Berg, who is also a professor of political science at the University of Southern California, went on to say that politicians in Washington have opted to look at cost rather than public health.

Ronald L. Jones, refining director of the American Petroleum Institute, rebutted Berg, saying that the Bush

administration is committed to cleaning up the air. The two argued over how Los Angeles's unique pollution problem should be handled. "We're not certain the rest of the country needs and should pay for the measures to take care of the problem," Jones said. Air pollution is a national problem that needs a nationwide effort, Berg countered: "It's the right thing to do."

The average American is responsible for a ton of trash every year. That's twice what his counterpart in Europe or Japan throws away. A landfill on Long Island is visible from space.

"Most Americans are remarkably irresponsible managers of their own trash," Brendon Sexton, commissioner of the New York City Department of Sanitation, said at the seventh session of the conference. "In New York City, we are building what will be the highest point on the Eastern seacoast."

What to do? For starters: diaper babies with cloth, copy on two sides of paper, repair appliances, boycott fast-food vendors, don't use paper plates and plastic utensils, and recycle, recycle, recycle.

Americans have not forgotten the Arab oil embargo of the 1970s. That's the good news. The U.S.'s GNP has increased by 30 percent since those gas-line days while energy use has remained about the same. "We're doing more with less," John H. Gibbons said. "But we're still not keeping up." Europe, Japan, and the U.K. have reduced their energy use much more, he noted, and so have made further advances toward reducing pollution. Gibbons, who is director of the office of technology assessment for the U.S. Congress, said that in the past the U.S. sought to keep energy inexpensive, widely available, and secure. "That policy is anachronistic," he said. "Environmental protection should be the hallmark of a national energy policy."

Perhaps the most compelling speaker of the conference was Noel J. Brown, regional director of the United Nations Environment Programme, North America, whose topic was "Toward a Global Environmental Ethic." "We must liberate the best and brightest thinking we possess if we are to win our race with destiny," Brown said. He then recited grim statistics: In Canada, 150,000 lakes are biologically dead and another 100,000 are at risk from acid rain. Fifty acres of rain forest, "the lungs of the Earth," are being destroyed every minute. Because of man's interference, biological species are becoming extinct at the rate of one a day. Because of air pollution, children in Los Angeles lose up to 18 percent of their lung capacity by the time they are twelve. Half a million trees are needed to produce Sunday newspapers while only 20 percent of newsprint is recycled.

But Brown was hopeful. The seeming end of hostility among the world's major powers has allowed a global consciousness. "Now, rather than speaking of strategic capability, we are developing a moral capability."

The conference concluded on March 13 with an address by Michael L. Fischer, executive director of the Sierra Club. "Now is the time, and this is the decade, for each of us to make a difference," he said. "This must be the environmental decade. We must leave this auditorium doing something different than we did before. We are stewards of the Earth." *– J.R.*

Sports

By James Reinbold

Swimmer Jennifer Boyd '90: Pushing the limits

This is a story about determination and courage. It is a lesson in the psychology of injury and pain, and a homily on perseverance.

On the weekend of March 16, at the NCAA championships in Austin, Texas, Jennifer Boyd '90 swam the 50-yard freestyle in 22.42 seconds, finishing second in the finals to Leigh Ann Fetter of Texas, the world record-holder, who finished with a time of 22.12. In a morning heat, Boyd swam the course in 22.39. (In that heat, Fetter had set a U.S. Open, American, and NCAA record with her time of 21.92.)

In the 100-yard freestyle, Boyd, with a time of 48.92, again finished second to Fetter, who was timed at 48.48. Boyd also swam the 100-yard butterfly and finished fifth, a little more than one second behind the first-place finisher.

Boyd's performance earned her three-event All-America status, the highest finish ever for an Ivy League swimmer. She also received an invitation to compete in the Goodwill Games to be held in Seattle in June.

What makes Boyd's achievement all the more remarkable is the fact that she made it to Austin at all.

Jennifer Boyd began swimming when she was six, but for as long as she can remember, continuing to compete was always her decision. Her parents never pushed her. She moved with her family from Scarsdale, New York, to Prides Crossing, Massachusetts, when she was a high school senior, and then decided on the University of Florida, Gainesville.

She was one of fourteen freshmen on the Florida swim team. At the nationals, she was All-American on a relay team and honorable mention in an individual event. But she wasn't happy at Florida. She took a semester off and trained in Oregon. While there, she decided among Stanford, UC-Berkeley, and Brown. "Stanford was a school I had considered when I applied to Florida. Berkeley was too big," she recalls. She admits that among the reasons she came to Brown was a desire to be closer to home.

Moving from a scholarship situation to an Ivy setting did not disrupt her career goals or personal aspirations. "I felt I could do the swimming anywhere," she says. "I could do the nationals on my own."

So Boyd came to Brown in January 1987 and swam that season for then-rookie coach Mark Johnston. The team, host of the Easterns, won the event for the third consecutive year; Boyd finished first in the 100- and 200-yard freestyle events. That summer she returned

to Oregon to continue her training.

In the fall of 1987, she suffered the first of a series of injuries. Boyd had surgery on both of her knees and missed the entire season. In May 1988, she contracted pneumonia. Weak and ill, she nonetheless went to the Olympic trials. "I had missed the trials when I was a junior in high school because of a shoulder injury, so I felt I had to go," she explains. Needless to say, she did not qualify.

In January 1989 Boyd injured her shoulder. This was to be the most nagging and difficult injury of all. "I was so frustrated," she says. "No one really understands when you're injured. So you feel guilty. You feel like a wimp."

She thought about quitting. "Friends said I had every right to quit," Boyd says, "for what I was going through, for as long as I'd been hurt." But she persevered.

Boyd went to Boston three times a week for therapy on her shoulder and then began rowing with the women's crew. Rowing strengthened her shoulder. Not only was her rehabilitation on a successful course, but the crew finished third in the Eastern Sprints.

Last fall she continued her rowing regimen and then began swimming again. For the first time in two years, she was able to swim with the team and compete in dual meets.

Boyd admits that while she was happy to be back, she really didn't know how well she would do in her senior year. "I was just happy to be swimming," she says. "I knew that I had done everything I could have done: weights, rowing, conditioning. I had done it all."

In January, she set Brown, Ivy, and Eastern records in her specialties, the 50- and 100-yard freestyle events, in a dual meet at Penn. That performance qualified her for the NCAA championships. At the nationals, she continued her comeback, lowering her personal best times in both the 50 and the 100.

The Goodwill Games take place in Seattle in June, followed by the World Games in January in Australia. Boyd is not thinking about competing beyond those two events.

A psychology major who will graduate in May, Boyd is interested in pursuing research on dolphin and whale intelligence, and environmental biology. But for now, she continues to train. "I'm lucky to have had the experience of competing in the nationals," she says.

Luck has had very little to do with it.

JOHN FORASTE

Jennifer Boyd: Neither knee surgery nor pneumonia stopped her from becoming a three-event All-American.

Men's hockey beats Vermont, loses to RPI in ECAC's

A win over Army during the final weekend of the regular season gave Brown hockey fans the opportunity to see an encore performance by Coach Bob Gaudet's rowdy upstarts and the post-season farewell of Chris Harvey '90.

The pugnacious Bears did not disappoint. They completed the home season with a 7-5 win over Vermont, with Steve King '91 scoring three goals. "Brown is back," the fans chanted, among other things, and Meehan rocked and rolled as it hadn't in a decade.

The win was Brown's first in ECAC playoff action since 1978. Then, after the cheering had faded and Meehan was silent once again, the Bears traveled to Troy, New York, to take on RPI. The Engineers, ranked tenth in the nation, and the tournament's second seed, prevailed in the two-game series, 5-3 and 6-4.

After the set, Coach Bob Gaudet said, "I wish more people could have come up here to see us play. They would have been proud of what they saw." Based upon the surge of attendance at Meehan in the latter part of the season, Gaudet should have no misgivings about the renewed support for this team.

The victory over Vermont may have been sweetest for Chris Harvey. In this, his senior year, he put his best individual numbers in the book: a 3.76 goals-against average and a .904 save percentage. Harvey was a freshman on the team that went to the ECAC's in 1987 and lost in the first round to Harvard. Then came the Ice Age, when the team won only four games in two years. After the Vermont win, the goalie was mobbed by joyous teammates and fans. His career save total, which surpassed 3,000, is not only a Brown but an ECAC and NCAA Division I record.

Harvey may be gone, but Brown is back.

It's so nice to be home

The gymnastics team hosted the Ivy Tournament at the Pizzitola and came away with its first Ivy League championship. The team scored a school-record 175.80 points in the win and edged former top-dog Yale by .05 of a point. Brown, which set new team point totals earlier in the season, needed the record-setting performance to beat the determined defending champion from New Haven. In the previous thirteen years of Ivy competition, only Yale, with eight titles, and Cornell, with five, have won the championship.

In the vault, the Bears scored 45.45 points, a new school record, with Eileen Rocchio '93 tying Sue Craven's '89 individual mark of 9.4 in the event. Rocchio finished as all-around top scorer in the meet with 36.65 points.

Head-to-head competition earlier in the season may have been a harbinger of the championship finish. On January 24, Brown beat Yale in a dual meet for the first time.

Williams, Weaver get basketball 'rookie' honors

Carlos Williams, who was rookie-of-the-week in the Ivy League for six of the eight Ivy weekends, was chosen unanimously as the Ivy League's Rookie-of-the-Year for the 1989-90 season.

Shelly Weaver, a point guard who led the Bears in assists with 76 and who was second in three-point shooting and fifth in scoring average, was named women's basketball Ivy League Rookie-of-the-Year. Weaver followed Maia Baker '90 and Margaret Fuchs '91, who won the award in 1989 and 1988 respectively.

At 6' 7" and 250 pounds, Williams established himself as one of the league's dominant big men. He was sixth in the league in scoring (15.9 points per game) and led the league by a wide margin in field-goal percentage (58 percent) and rebounding (10 per game).

Williams had his best performances against Harvard. He scored 24 points and grabbed 15 rebounds in the first match-up and then came back with 25 points and 17 rebounds at the Pizzitola on the final weekend of the season. Williams is only the second Brown player to win the award. Mike Waitkus '86 won in 1982-83.

Singled out also for rookie player-of-the-week honors, Weaver scored a season-high 22 points against the College of Charleston. She started the last five games of the season.

The Bears won six of their last seven games, completing the season with a 16-10 record. They finished second in the Ivy League with a 9-5 record.

Basketball All-Ivy

Maia Baker '90 was named to the All-Ivy women's basketball team for the second consecutive season. She led the league in rebounding and was the Bears' scoring leader, averaging 13.3 points per game. She also led the team in rebounding, steals, and blocked shots. Baker, the team's center, was twice voted player of the week during the season.

Senior co-captain Marcia Brown was named to the All-Ivy honorable-mention team. Brown led the team in field-goal percentage (52 percent) and was the second-leading scorer and rebounder.

On the men's team, guard Rick Lloyd '92 was named honorable mention All-Ivy. He led the team in scoring, assists, steals, free-throw percentage, and three-point field goals. He scored 22 points, his career high, three times.

Diamonds are not forever

In March, before the start of the season, Dave Stenhouse announced his retirement at the end of the 1990 season after ten years as men's baseball coach.

Under his guidance, the team has won more than twenty games three times. In 1986 the squad was 23-18, the team's best record. Three years ago Stenhouse collected his 300th career victory; his twenty-one-year coaching record is 344-327-5 (159-192-5 at Brown). From 1967 to 1979 he coached at Rhode Island College.

Stenhouse, who operates an insurance company, said the demands of his growing business and baseball became too much. "The hectic world of recruiting has taken its toll," he said. "It's become harder and harder to get the job done in the recruiting and administrative areas. If I could just coach baseball on the field, I'd probably stay forever."

During his decade at Brown, Stenhouse has achieved his goal of making the Bears more competitive in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League (EIBL) and has coached eight players who went on to the major leagues.

A former professional baseball player himself, Stenhouse pitched for the old Washington Senators, the Chicago Cubs, and the Cincinnati Reds. While with the Senators in 1962, he was the first rookie pitcher to start an All-Star game. A lifelong resident of Rhode Island, Stenhouse is the only Rhode Island athlete to be recognized by Words Unlimited, the association of Rhode Island sportswriters and sportscasters, in three different categories: Schoolboy Athlete of the Year in 1951, Male Athlete of the Year in 1962, and Coach of the Year in 1982.

Corcoran named to hockey decade team

Mardie Corcoran '86 has been named to the American Women's Hockey Coaches Association "Team of the Decade." She is the only Brown player to be selected.

The Newport, Rhode Island, resident played for the Pandas from 1982 to 1986, and her records for most career goals (100), assists (105), points (205), points in a single season (64), and goals in a single season (33) still stand. She was a team captain in her junior and senior years and was Ivy League and ECAC player of the year in 1985 and 1986. A three-time All-Ivy selection, she received both the Marjorie B. Smith Outstanding Athlete Award and the Brown University Senior Award. Corcoran also earned varsity letters in tennis and softball. ■

SCOREBOARD

(March 13 - March 31)

Baseball (2-7)
Southeastern Massachusetts 5, Brown 4
Wake Forest 15, Brown 2
Wake Forest 3, Brown 0
Wake Forest 7, Brown 4
Brown 10, Marshall University 7
Davidson 17, Brown 2
Richmond 7, Brown 2
Virginia Commonwealth 17, Brown 3
Brown 6, Virginia Commonwealth 4

Women's Lacrosse (2-1)
Brown 15, Villanova 3
Boston College 10, Brown 9
Brown 9, Vermont 7

Softball (3-5)
Kent State 8, Brown 0
Kent State 10, Brown 0
Akron 18, Brown 4
Harvard 2, Brown 0
Brown 2, St. Olaf 0
Brown 5, St. Olaf 4
Buena Vista 2, Brown 0
Brown 6, Buena Vista 5

Men's Lacrosse (4-0)
Brown 25, Boston College 9
Brown 18, C.W. Post 5
Brown 27, Holy Cross 2
Brown 18, Providence College 1

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Computer Technology Is Reshaping the University

An interview with
Vice President for Computing and
Information Services Brian Hawkins
by Managing Editor Anne Diffily

Photographs by John Forasté

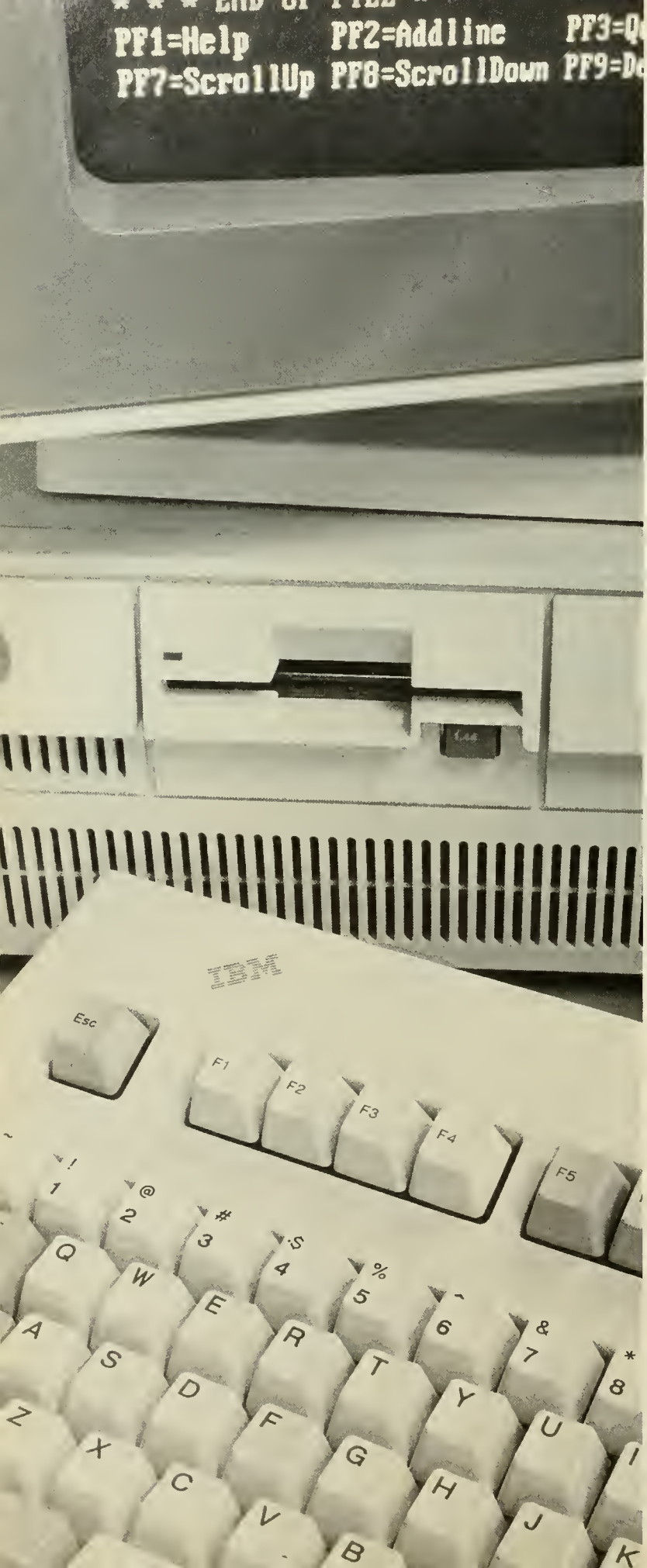
Brian Hawkins in front of the Center for Information Technology.

Fewer than seven years ago, in September of 1983, a cartoon on the cover of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* depicted hordes of computer terminals swarming through the Van Wickle Gates. A feature in that issue referred to the University's plan to equip every faculty member, student, and employee with a powerful computer workstation.

Inevitably, given the dizzyingly rapid state of hardware and software development in the 1980s, that vision of computing has evolved and changed. In 1990, instead of using high-powered workstations, most people at Brown now write and communicate on simple personal computers such as the Macintosh and the IBM PC; in some cases, these are linked within offices or departments by local-area networks that utilize a "server" (another computer that facilitates communication between individual machines, including printers).

Brown's mainframe computer, a powerful machine that can accommodate hundreds of users and perform high-speed functions, remains the backbone of campus computing, although today it consists of two IBM mainframes harnessed to operate as one. Via BRUNET, a campus-wide cable network linking some 138 buildings, academic and administrative users can log onto the mainframe. They and students using the public computing clusters, or their own computers with a modem, can use the mainframe to read postings on a campus electronic bulletin-board ("Bruno"), as well as those on several hundred topical lists circulated nationally. Mainframe users also can correspond via electronic mail ("e-mail") with other users on campus and around the world. The powerful, desktop workstations that were the focus of the 1983 feature haven't disappeared; about 500 of them are in use, most notably in the sciences where their computational capacities are needed for faculty and graduate-student research.

Computer users on campus who were getting their feet wet with word-processors in the early 1980s now find the notion of "computer literacy" a quaint, and archaic, bit of terminology. Early fears that we would need to understand how a computer works in order to use it have given way to the sort of blasé confidence that characterizes our reliance on other modern utilities, such as the telephone and cable TV. For most in the campus community, computers are tools, not objects of study. More than 50 percent of Brown's students are estimated to own their own desktop computers, and all students have access to microcomputers in the public clusters around campus. About 20 percent of undergraduate courses require the use of computers; students also choose to use them in



most other courses to store information, write papers, and in at least several instances, to take notes in class using laptop machines. Faculty in virtually every discipline have adapted their scholarship and teaching to incorporate the computer's capabilities; one example of this is the Women Writers Project and related English-department courses (see page 39).

When the five-story Center for Information Technology (CIT) was dedicated in the fall of 1988, it became a vivid symbol of Brown's commitment to computing – a commitment that may be unequaled among liberal-arts universities that are not heavily oriented toward the sciences and engineering. Previously scattered around campus, the personnel and hardware of Computing and Information Services (CIS) now operate under one roof. The top two floors of the building have increased office and laboratory space for the Department of Computer Science by 60 percent.

The CIT and the multitude of academic, administrative, and instructional functions it houses are the domain of Vice President for Computing and Information Services Brian L. Hawkins, who came to Brown in 1986 from Drexel University, where he directed a university-wide microcomputer program. At Brown, Hawkins has shaped and overseen the enormous growth of computing resources with a relatively small budget, making creative use of gifts of hardware and software from major computer manufacturers, and supporting with equipment and staff expertise those academic and administrative departments that have demonstrated particular enthusiasm and interest for computing initiatives.

Recently Hawkins presented to the Advisory Committee on University Planning (ACUP) a model for the University's first computing equipment-replacement program. The plan would require an additional $1 million per year in the University's operating budget. Hawkins feels this is the minimum needed to keep Brown where it has been for the last decade – at the forefront of academic computing – and indeed, simply to keep the University's technology current and fully useful. With budget cutbacks slated across the board next year, the implementation of Hawkins's plan in the near future is doubtful. But, he feels, the question facing those who determine Brown's budget is not whether such a plan should be adopted, but how long the University can continue without one without jeopardizing all levels of its operation.

"About 20 percent of Brown's undergraduate courses actively use computers – especially in the humanities."

Few would argue with Hawkins's assertion that "people have become highly dependent" on computing here.

Recently Hawkins spoke with the *BAM* about computing now and in the next decade at Brown.

What are Brown's computing strengths and its weaknesses?

Brown has one of the richest computing environments of any college in the country, especially among schools with a liberal-arts tradition. There are a few schools that have more technology – MIT, Carnegie-Mellon, Berkeley – but their academic traditions and campus cultures are fundamentally different from Brown's.

"Computer use on campus is not simply computation anymore; it is information processing."

In terms of hardware, we run two connected mainframes – an IBM 3090 for general campus use and academic computing, and an IBM 4381 for administrative services and the on-line library catalogue, Josiah. Every building on campus, with the exception of dormitories, now has access to the mainframes (and thus to national and international networks) through BRUNET, Brown's on-campus network. We have largely achieved our goal of having a computer on every faculty member's desk. The University owns roughly 1,000 Apple Macintoshes, 1,000 IBM PCs, and 500 Unix workstations. The latter are used largely for calculation and computation to support research in the sciences. There also are some minicomputers and workstations on campus, supporting scientific research in such areas as physics and cognitive science. In addition, we estimate that 50 percent of all students own personal computers, the vast majority of which were purchased at a significant discount through the Brown Computer Store.

With nearly one machine for every ten undergraduate students, Brown's commitment to public computing access ranks at or near the very top among universities in this country. This commitment to public access is critical if we are to avoid having information technology create greater divisions between the "haves" and the "have-nots" in our society. Perhaps Brown's greatest strength is in providing support services for users on campus. We focus our support on the computing needs of 80- or 90 percent of our population, not the 10 percent comprising primarily advanced scientific and technical research. Historically, most universities have focused on the latter. There are efforts in CIS, of course, to support Brown's scientific community, including support for video graphics, color graphics, color graphics and slides, and support of national and international networks that guarantee access to supercomputers. But research scientists also have external resources to further develop their computing facilities. As an all-campus support group, our emphasis is to serve the vast majority of other needs. What remains to be done is to strengthen the services available on the network.

To your knowledge, is there any office or department at Brown that is not *using a computer in some way?*

No, I don't think there is.

To what extent have computer users at Brown gone beyond word processing, which is the way most of us got involved?

Let's not dismiss text processing. For a long time before computers, universities were mostly about writing ideas, revising ideas, and reshaping ideas. The computer has facilitated that in rather dramatic ways. In a broader sense, there is some on-line use of administrative systems by Brown staff members. But frankly, our administrative computing structure was in such disrepair that it has only started to be usable via the net. We are developing ways to use microcomputers in offices around the campus to access and extract appropriate modules of information.

The electronic conferencing techniques are used heavily, although some departments use them a lot and other departments don't use them at all. By and large, there are not a lot of student services up yet on the network – for instance, we don't yet have an on-line campus calendar of events. We are now working to create more meaningful applications for everyone on the network.

We're finding that about 20 percent of undergraduate courses actively use computer technology. This is true across all disciplines; if anything, there's a bias towards the humanities. Brown has one of the country's strongest humanities computing groups, incorporating a host of different perspectives and people, from Frank and Laura Durand in Hispanic and French studies, to Susanne Woods in English (see feature, page 39), to people like Allen Renear of CIS and James Coombs [of the Institute for Research and Information Scholarship (IRIS)].

Computer use on campus is not simply computation anymore; more often, it is information-processing in its broadest sense. People have become highly dependent on it for a host of different things.

Shortly before you arrived at Brown in 1986, the University had articulated a vision of moving from a centralized computing resource to a system of local networks in individual buildings or departments. Has that scenario come to pass?

I think what we anticipated seeing was greater distributed computing. What does that mean? Originally, centralized computing meant that computer processing happened in one building on campus – the mainframe mentality. Decentralized computing happened in the late 1970s and early '80s, when many departments bought minicomputers and created their own isolated computing environments.

A distributed approach says, in theory, that the central computer and local computing environments work together, with machines around campus accessing different resources as needed from different places on the network. We are starting to see that. A year-and-a-half ago, CIS acquired a

$500,000 grant from Novell, Inc., for local-area network (LAN) servers and software. Five of those installations are complete – in physics, the Center for Environmental Studies, the Institute for International Studies, the Center for Public Policy, and CIS. Another seven are scheduled in the near future.

In addition to the Novell LANs, we have about thirty Appletalk networks on the campus. If you look at the number of users "on the mainframe," over the past two years that number has just about doubled at any given time of the day, and we estimate that use of the network has increased fivefold. Now, the question is, are they really doing computing or running programs, or are they using the mainframe as a server to get mail, read conferences, and use other network services? Our strategy over the next year or so is to develop the local networks so that the mainframe won't be the campus mail server. From your desktop computer, you'll check a local mailbox – a server in your department, in most cases.

In that scenario, your primary computing functions are in your department. You're not competing against hundreds of others for a common, centralized resource. At the same time, however, we will have a strong central support group.

How many people are on the CIS staff?

Counting all of our auxiliaries – the computer store, the service department, and so on – about 125 people. Any university is a labor-intensive game, with labor comprising 60 to 70 percent of the budget. Computing is no different. When I got here, our budget was running 37 percent people; today we run at about 63 percent people, with fundamentally no changes in the budget. The last big budget increase for CIS was in 1985.

Where are these 125 people? Many of them run the mainframes; we have forty people running production. We've tried to provide solid services, to emphasize reliability. It's not glamorous, but one thing we've accomplished is that the mainframes don't crash anymore. When I came here, it was crashing in excess of once a day. Last year, the academic mainframe crashed three times; the administrative mainframe never crashed.

We've been building the foundation for the network behind the scenes. Currently, when people are unable to work with the central computer, the problem is more likely the network than a mainframe failure. The reliability of the network is not where we want it to be.

People's expectations have been raised here. When you pick up a telephone, you don't bother to listen to see if there's a dial tone; you just dial. People at Brown have gotten so dependent on having the network available so that they can talk to their colleagues anywhere in the world, that they don't bother to listen for the "dial tone"; they just expect it. And when that service isn't there, they're irate. We are a utility. And maintaining a reliable utility requires money, time, and people.

What percentage of the Brown budget is used to support computing?

Computing and Information Services comprises 3.06 percent of Brown's total budget. CIS supports the medical program as well as auxiliary services. If you divide our budget only by the E&G [the educational and general, or arts and sciences] portion of Brown's overall budget, obviously our share is closer to 5 percent. But how do you subtract those computing costs attributable to medicine and auxiliaries? I think Brown's total budget is the appropriate denominator.

The national average for computing expenditures by universities is 3 percent of their overall budget. How has Brown gotten to be one of the best computer environments in the country for an average expenditure? The answer is, through gifts and joint projects with the vendor community. Brown's commitment to technology has been able to leverage partnerships with a host of vendors that have been very positive for the institution. In 1983, IBM named nineteen schools to its Advanced Education Projects (AEP), and gave them roughly a total of $200 million in equipment. Brown was one of the three leading schools receiving a major joint study grant, along with Carnegie-Mellon and MIT. This was at a time when a number of computer manufacturers were trying to get people to buy microcomputers and to start developing new uses for them.

If you look at the membership of IBM's AEP, the Apple University Consortium, the NEXT Advisory Board, the Sun Advisory Board, and so on, you find there is about an 85 percent overlap in membership. Why have the various manufacturers been investing in essentially the same group of schools? Because those schools, and Brown is a leader among them, set the pace for the rest of the country.

We anticipate that there will continue to be strong relationships between Brown and the vendors. But with a downswing in the computing economy, it's unreasonable to count on even a small percentage replacement for all of the equipment that has been given to, and purchased by, this campus. Yet, we're now so dependent on the technology that, as it ages, we're going to face serious difficulties in maintaining the computing environment that we rely on.

What is your plan for addressing the aging and obsolescence of Brown's computing technology?

We've outlined a plan for replacing our equipment every five years. Can it last longer? Sure, it can. Dick Van Horn, who used to be vice president of

"We've outlined a plan for replacing our equipment every five years. That will cost $1 million a year."

Carnegie-Mellon and is now president of the University of Oklahoma, recently said that he's tired of hearing about obsolescence. If the machinery does what you bought it to do, it's not obsolete, he argues. In a way, I agree. But manufacturers are continually upgrading and refining the software that runs on our equipment. So if you have a Macintosh, and suddenly Microsoft Word in its current version won't work on your machine, you've got a problem. We've already faced that problem, and we will again.

We are looking at a replacement cycle of five years. For some departments it will be two years, for some it will be seven; there are processes in our plan to deal with individual departmental needs. The costs include hardware upgrades, software upgrades, repair and maintenance of the equipment – it's a complete life-cycle plan that takes into consideration all of the costs, including security, network connections, file servers, and printers. We are trying to build a planned replacement cost for our distributed technology into the budget, as we have for our mainframe hardware. Frankly, very few schools in the country have done this.

What will the replacement plan mean in budget dollars?

One million dollars a year. The real cost is in the vicinity of $2.2 million a year, but because of programs that are already funded, projected gifts, and such measures as the resale of used equipment, we can lower that to a net of about $1 million a year. There is no such replacement plan in effect today. This year, $100,000 was allocated for new equipment for the entire faculty. We *have* put centralized maintenance in place. Until two years ago, all departments handled their own computer maintenance. If all of them had taken out contracts or paid for equipment failures, the cost to Brown would have been $1.7 million. In reality, what happened was that the rich departments took out contracts, and the poor departments prayed a lot; the actual spending was about $1 million for maintenance. Now, because centralizing maintenance allows Brown to capitalize on economies of scale, we are spending less than $300,000 on maintenance for the entire campus. Although this is a tremendous saving, what we've lacked to date is a systematic, comprehensive replacement program.

With Brown's current budget pressures and the president's call for austerity, what are the prospects that the replacement plan will be implemented?

We knew it wouldn't be funded this coming year. At this point, it may be several years before such a plan is funded. The question facing Brown is, how many years can the University continue *without* this kind of replacement budget? We believe that raising funds for technology replacement should be an important goal of the upcoming capital campaign.

In terms of replacing equipment, will we be buying more and more advanced machines?

What's the average workstation today? What do you have on your desk?

A microcomputer with 2.5 megabytes of memory and access to two hard drives on a local network.

In the long run, that's the way for Brown to go. Most people can't get there today because they can't share resources; that's what the Novell LANs effort is addressing.

What's the minimum machine we'll need to provide a faculty member? We're deploying IBM 50Z's and Macintosh SE's with a hard drive.

Certain faculty members need an IBM RS/6000 or a Sun workstation for computation. We're suggesting in those special-needs areas that CIS cost-share with the individual departments, so that the whole campus doesn't underwrite the most costly ten percent. We are disproportionately supporting non-traditional users, because they don't have the extra sources of income for buying equipment that users in the sciences do.

One million dollars a year sounds like an awful lot of equipment. But although there has been some modest allocation for academic computing, there has not been any plan to support desktop computing for administrators. There are no equipment budgets; there is no allocation process for administrative computing, especially desktop computing.

Therefore, administrative departments have robbed their budgets to get some of this technology. The replacement plan addresses administrative as well as academic areas at Brown. If you say that a computer costs $5,000, and then you add in a server and some hardware upgrades and software upgrades. . . . How many machines go into a million dollars? You're talking 200 machines. You might say, but I can buy a microcomputer for $2,000. But can you buy the card to hook it to the network? Can you replace the file server? Can you get new hardware and new software when yours are obsolete? So $5,000 per replacement, minimally, is what we're talking about.

Please describe for us what you think the typical student's computing resources will look like in ten years.

I think computers will be more powerful, but that's not the real issue. The more interesting issue will be, what's available to users through their computers? I envision students in their dormitory rooms watching a course-related video through a network window on their desktop computer. Technically, that can be done now, but it isn't affordable or supported yet. All of this will require a much more powerful network than we now have. Right now, the backbone of BRUNET is seven miles of cable; but in the CIT alone, we have nine miles of cable. When I came here in 1986, the cost to wire the dormitories for network access was $1,600 per room. Today, it's $75 per room. I anticipate that we'll be trying to complete the wiring of the dormitories in the next twelve to eighteen months. But the question will be, can we justify that expenditure by having enough services available to students on the network? This is where we'll be putting our emphasis in the coming years.

"I think traditional forms of scholarly publication are going to change rather dramatically."

President Gregorian, in his inaugural address, talked about the fragmentation of knowledge and also the exponential growth of knowledge. How does Brown's computing environment address the explosion and splintering of knowledge in today's world?

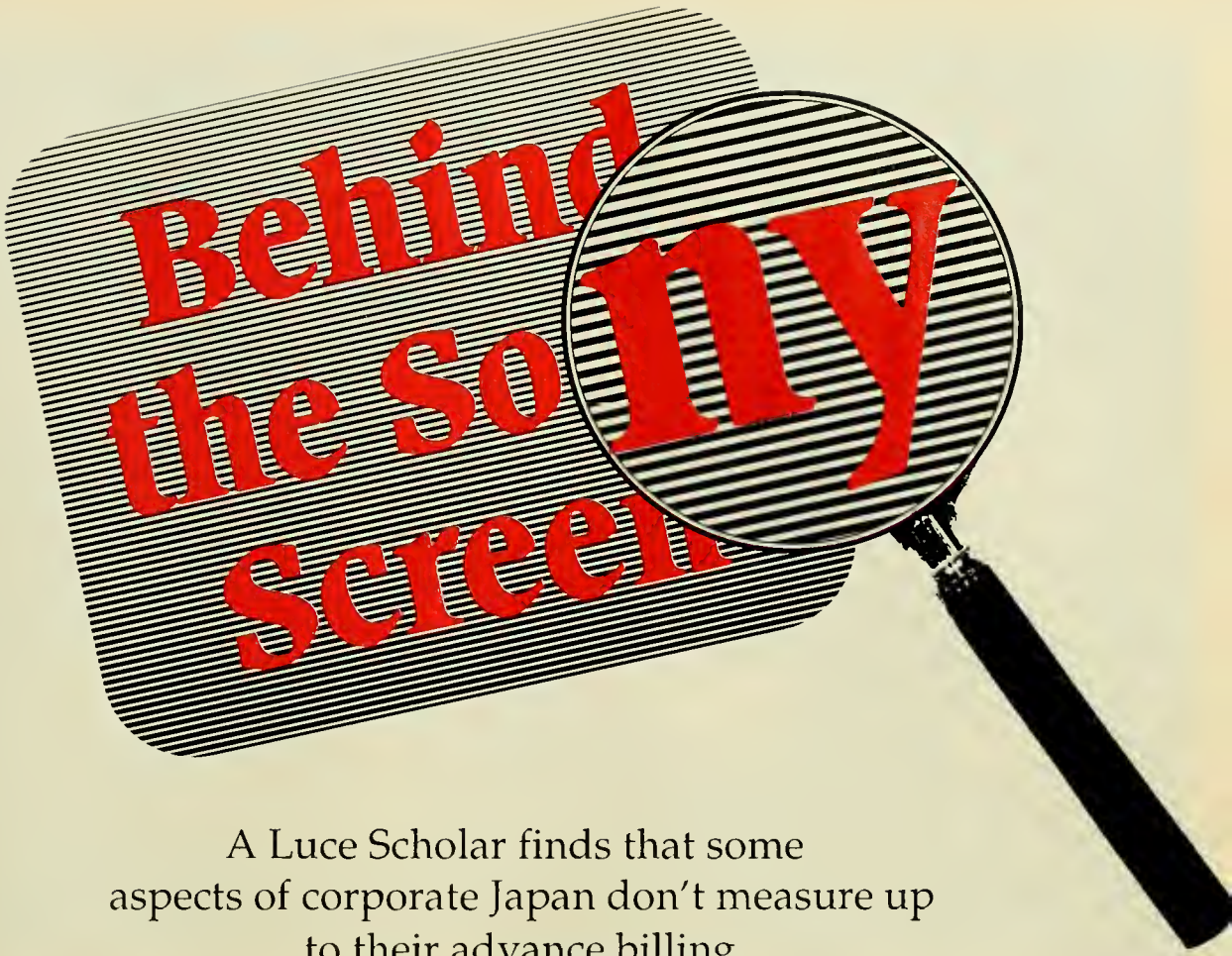
Last summer, [University Librarian] Merrily Taylor and I met with our staffs and put together the beginnings of an outline for an information resource environment on campus. What this means is having a variety of information available electronically. We already have a number of pilot projects and explorations with individual faculty members in this regard. And IRIS has developed Intermedia, a hyptertext teaching tool used in [Professor] George Landow's English courses [see *BAM*, April 1988] and others. That's one way I would argue we can move from data to information, and information to communication, and communication to knowledge.

The problem with something like Intermedia is that it's only available today on $10,000 workstations. Because of the efforts of IRIS and others, such tools will eventually be integrated into the operating systems of less expensive, basic-level machines. We've been working with a new version of Apple's Hypercard that will allow us to run an Intermedia-like tool on a plain one-meg Macintosh; we anticipate that it will also work on all IBM PC's. That kind of software will facilitate integration into the information-sharing environment for many of the machines already on campus. Such efforts will help us to better cope with the knowledge explosion. Furthermore, they begin to allow a learning environment in which a student can explore connections between areas of knowledge at his own rate at 3 o'clock in the morning.

With the problems we're going to face nationally with an aging professoriate and a projected increase in students in the late 1990s, having these kinds of technologies available for students will be critical to Brown's continued success. But that means having them on base-level machines, not expensive workstations. And it also means having lots of information in readable form over the network. I showed some visitors the other day how you could sit at a given desktop machine and via the network access and sort the complete works of Shakespeare from a NEXT machine located in the CIT. You could sort the Oxford Dictionary or Webster's Dictionary, one located on the mainframe, one located on a workstation at the CIT. That is doable today. We don't have the support, training, or technical reliability to put it into production yet at Brown. But having that kind of information available changes the notion of how scholarship is done and what a library's function is.

Information is going to continue to explode, but I think traditional forms of scholarly publication are going to change rather dramatically. Instead of sending material to a journal to be refereed and then put into hardcopy two years later, we're going to start to see exchanges that are instantaneous. There's already an announcement of the first electronic journal. And already we subscribe to over 400 conferences on various topics, all of which are available on the mainframe now.

So, to summarize, at a time when the knowledge explosion may appear insurmountable, hypermedia tools are allowing us to integrate ideas, concepts, pictures, sounds, and texts in incredible ways. And through diversification of interfaces, scholars eventually will have access to an almost infinite number of databases, dictionaries, and other reference sources, just as many of them already utilize electronic conferences that link them with others engaged in similar inquiries. Technology is not the end, and it is not the only answer. But technology already has begun to reshape the university, and these changes will continue. ■



A Luce Scholar finds that some aspects of corporate Japan don't measure up to their advance billing

By Gary Katzenstein '78

Thank goodness overtime was over. We were all exhausted. I removed my Sony uniform, a gray vest with detachable sleeves, and left Sony's Tokyo headquarters at about 7:30 p.m. with "the guys" – my teammates. We were off for one of our frequent nocturnal forays.

The conversation at the bar was mostly superficial: beer, women, and sports. But as we downed glass after glass of beer, or merely feigned intoxication, some of the men offered surprisingly bitter complaints about colleagues and bosses, frustrations one could never vent in the office. At first I was shocked by such outbursts from my usually mild peers. But I soon learned that by the next morning, all would pretend those aspersions had never been cast. After all, we were all supposedly drunk.

By 10 p.m., as we left for home, many of my colleagues were, in fact, quite drunk. Despite the Japanese white collar worker's affinity for the bottle, the Japanese I asked about this simply told me that alcoholism was not a problem in Japan.

I returned home to one of Sony's dormitories for unmarried men. Sony liked their young single male employees to live in these dorms, and their unmarried women to live with their parents. It was a Tuesday, so at least I didn't have to sign in or tell anyone where I had been, the protocol for weekend journeys. But it was late, so the dorm was locked. I crawled through a small, swinging gate designed more for a dachshund than for a human being.

A bell announced my arrival, and the dorm master popped out to issue the obligatory greeting. Like the "location cards" in our offices that told colleagues where a worker was if he was away from his desk, the bells, the sign-in book, and the personal greeting helped Sony keep track of our whereabouts.

After returning to my six-foot by twelve-foot room, I wanted to wash up for the night. A shower was out of the question; the bathroom had only a large communal tub filled once an evening with near-boiling water. But today was Tuesday, and the rules prohibited bathing on Tuesdays and Saturdays. I had grown used to the many rules, such as the ten-minute limit on phone calls made from the hall

GARY KATZENSTEIN

Wearing their uniform gray vests, four of Katzenstein's Sony colleagues pose in front of the office.

telephones, and the prohibition against non-Sony employees visiting dormitory residents. Sony preferred that employees not associate with others outside the company.

It was now 11:30 p.m., and the heat had been off for an hour-and-a-half. Sony only heated the dorm on weekdays, and then only from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., so it was best to slide into your futon before the room got too chilly. I closed my eyes and fell asleep.

Such was a typical evening for me during my year studying Japanese management in Tokyo. I had been fortunate enough to secure a Luce Scholarship, an overseas postgraduate grant that sends fifteen non-Asian specialists to the Far East to work and study for a year. The Luce is an unusual program: to qualify, you cannot have studied anything having to do with Asia, including languages. Thus, the Luce experience becomes one of total immersion for neophytes. Luce Scholars are expected to have as Asian an experience as possible, and then, after their return to the U.S., to explain to others in their fields

just what Asia is all about.

As I had just finished an M.S. in computer science and an M.B.A. at UCLA, a business placement in Japan seemed ideal. This was particularly so because, in 1983 when I applied for the Luce, the miracles of Japanese management were being heralded as an answer to America's economic lethargy. I had read about Japanese management extensively in business school; now I wanted to see it first-hand.

So off I went to Sony, hoping to bring back pearls of wisdom. My dream was never realized. Not because I never made it to Japan, but rather because the management miracles I hoped to see didn't exist. I came to believe that the wonders of Japanese management were a myth.

My vision of sleek, efficient Japanese companies was shattered the moment I entered my office at Sony's Computer Division. The room was a crowded, steamy converted factory, full of exposed pipes. Eighty people toiled in this windowless chamber at eight clusters of ten desks each. With no private offices or partitions between desks, telephone conversations were difficult, and sustained concentration nearly impossible. Managers had no secretaries, so they typed their own reports and made their own phone calls. Amidst such chaos, it was not surprising that *zangyo*, meaning overtime, was the first Japanese word I learned at Sony.

Efficiency was but one of the supposed virtues of Japanese management that I hoped to see during my stay at Sony. The American press also had extolled such features as the lifetime employment system; an anti-hierarchical, bottom-up style of decision-making; and a paternalistic management that took care of its workers. Some of these elements existed some of the time. But more often I found many of these "advantages" of Japanese management to be half-truths, distortions, and sometimes downright falsehoods.

Lifetime employment was one of those half-truths. Many Americans had been led to believe that all Japanese workers have lifetime guarantees of employment. This simply isn't so. Generally, only full-time male employees of large companies receive this privilege, covering only about 30 percent of Japan's workers. The remaining 70 percent – women, Japan's numerous part-timers, and employees of small companies – receive no such benefit. Furthermore, with forced retirement at age fifty-five for most employees, the concept of "lifetime" employment clearly doesn't cover a worker's productive lifetime.

Most shocking, however, was the motivation behind lifetime employment. Americans are told that the Japanese work a lifetime for the same company because they are loyal and devoted to their employers. While that may be partly true, the press, in failing to examine the social systems supporting Japanese management, has neglected to uncover a less sanguine motivator: fear. Japanese workers know that if they leave a large corporation, no other large company will ever hire them. The threat of blacklisting limits their employment options to smaller, less prestigious, and financially less lucrative companies. In a country where prestige and image are crucial, where employees answer the question, "What do you do?", with the name of their company, not their profession, the idea of such a demotion terrifies the Japanese ego.

Other benefits, such as job rotations from department to department, also turned out to have shortcomings. Although such rotations supposedly give employees a holistic perspective on the company, quite often they result in inadequate training: many employees didn't know how to start the tasks they were assigned.

Japanese companies also were supposed to have few layers of management, facilitating communication from the bottom up. But to convey a suggestion, my teammates would have to speak to my team's assistant manager, who might convey the message to the team's manager, who would go to the general manager, and so on up the line. At one point when I desperately needed a break, I requested permission of my group leader to take four days off for a trip to Kyoto. My request was approved and relayed to the non-English-speaking manager, who approved it.

When I returned to the office the following Monday, laden with gifts for my colleagues, my sunny greeting was met with dead silence. No one would answer me; everyone looked displeased. When I queried my group leader, I was told, "You have committed a grave transgression." What did I do? "Your vacation," he growled. I pointed out that he had given me permission to go. "Did you ask the personnel office?" The idea hadn't occurred to me. "The personnel office is furious at this snub," the group leader told me. "They have told me not to let you back to work until you obtain their permission." Only after I made an apology in formal Japanese to the personnel department would my teammates speak to me again.

Later, it was my temerity in making an appointment with Sony's founder and president, Akio Morita, that was my ultimate undoing. I had wanted to chat with him about the Japanese management style, and had set up a meeting with him through his secretary. Before I could meet him, I was dismissed from the company. That wasn't the only reason for my dismissal – I had been problematic because I questioned, complained, and was direct in a way the Japanese could not be comfortable with – but it seemed to have played a part in it. When I said good-bye to my colleagues, a woman named Maruyama told me, "What has happened makes us very sad, but I, like many in the department, was shocked and disgusted with your behavior with Morita-san. We were all taken aback

by your lack of respect in seeking an appointment with him. After all, not even the most trusted workers in Sony are allowed to ignore the proper levels of management and go right to the top. Your behavior could not be tolerated."

Sony's seven or eight levels of management made me realize that the hierarchical society that had characterized Japan for centuries was still very much a part of modern Japanese corporations. Similarly, advancement by seniority, not merit, helped the opinion-shy Japanese avoid evaluating each other. But those overskilled workers who were trapped for years in lower positions merely found the wait depressing.

One victim was Suzuki-san, a brilliant abstract mathematics and philosophy major from Tokyo University, Japan's top school. For all his potential, he was forced to program computers for six years, a task that failed to use his skills and therefore frustrated him. Even when he was given special assignments, his boss ignored his fine work and made his own decisions. Suzuki-san had no means of expressing to Sony management his professional desires or personal preferences; Japanese workers are expected to accept what they are given. So, with no promotions available for the next few years, and a much-dreaded overseas stay mandatory before any possible promotion, Suzuki-san grew sullen and increasingly alcoholic; before long, he would come in late or hung-over.

Suzuki-san's plight, and the similar circumstances of others who were given assignments without explanations, made me think twice about Japanese managers' much-heralded concern for employees' lives. Corporate management was certainly paternalistic, however. It provided company cafeterias, company-subsidized housing, health care, and recreation facilities. Some companies went so far as to find spouses for young employees. The Japanese, who value the security of group membership, seemed to appreciate such corporate gestures.

I was ambivalent about Japanese-style corporate paternalism until a simple incident crystallized my views. As I returned to my room one day, I noticed my next-door neighbor's door was open, so I poked my head in.

"Hello," I said.

"But it is time for goodbye," he replied.

I knew he had been on transfer from Sony-Osaka for nearly six months, and had rarely seen his family during that time, so I assumed this was good news.

"So, you're finally returning to Osaka?" I inquired.

"No, I'm going to Saudi Arabia for three years."

"Saudi Arabia? Do you speak Arabic? Will Sony send you for language training?" I asked, knowing he could barely speak English.

"No, there is no time for that. I leave in two weeks."

"Two weeks! How long have you known about the transfer?"

"They told me this morning."

I was shocked, but I searched for a silver lining. "Well, at least you'll be reunited with your wife and child," I offered.

"No, my wife is eight months pregnant, and she will not be able to join me for a few years."

"Did Sony know this when they assigned you to Saudi Arabia?"

"Perhaps. But it doesn't make a difference. I am a Sony man, so I must do what is best for Sony."

With that he said good-night.

Suzuki-san and my next-door neighbor were not the only victims of a corporate strategy that seemed to use workers like faceless pawns in a financial chess game. Another worker in my group, who had returned from four years abroad to finally find a wife and settle down at age thirty-three, was shipped back to the U.S. just two months after he had returned to Japan, even though Sony had promised him that his Japan stay would be long-term.

Japanese management's answer for Japanese women was even more distressing. Japanese "girls," as many women call themselves, are relegated to "office lady" positions, pouring tea, answering the phone in high, syrupy voices, and practicing their "thank you"s and bowing angles so as to convey proper respect. Real careers are almost out of the question for women, despite the fact that they comprise 50 percent of the workforce and more than one-quarter of Japan's college graduates. At Sony, only four women out of 130 people in my department had career-track positions; at CSK, another company I worked for in Japan, management was proud to tell me that only one woman out of 3,500 employees had professional responsibilities. Rather than develop careers, women are expected to leave their companies and marry by their mid-twenties. Those not coupled by that time are given the cruel Japanese appellation "Christmas cakes," because no one wants them after their twenty-fifth birthday. No wonder a number of Japanese women asked me to marry them and bring them to the U.S.

Despite all this, several American bestsellers have told us that Japan's is the system to emulate. Even the Japanese know better. A recent survey by sociologist James Lincoln of Berkeley's Haas School of Business showed that only 5 percent of Japanese workers found their jobs met their expectations, while only 20 percent would recommend their jobs to a friend. In contrast, nearly two-thirds of Americans surveyed thought their jobs met their expec-

tations, and one-third would recommend them to a friend. Japanese management may be effective in securing the bottom line, but most Japanese workers would prefer a kinder, gentler system. They might even openly express such a preference if Japanese society allowed its members to speak out without risking ostracism.

By the time I left Japan, I had a clearer picture of Japanese management. It seemed to me that the Japanese achieve what they do, in part, because they work very long hours and accept pay and a standard of living much lower than those of their Western counterparts. If Western companies increased the work week and cut salaries by 30 percent, they, too, would see improved bottom lines. That's not to say that the Japanese decision-making process, or their focus on long-term planning and commitment, aren't significant contributors to success; they are. But the realities behind Japan's success are perhaps no more esoteric than such simple principles as planning, sacrifice, hard work, cooperation, and a concern for quality.

So, I had gone to Japan hoping to learn management techniques. But in the end, it was the discrepancies between my pre-trip reading and my actual experiences that taught me a more important lesson: that the American public fails to see Japan accurately.

One blind spot is our insistence on seeing Japan as a prosperous, efficient, and inexorably growing machine; we deny that Japan has problems. Tokyo appears Western and modern, but the Japanese standard of living is far below ours. Most Japanese, who complain about the tiny "rabbit hutches" they live in, can't afford to buy their own homes, most of which aren't even hooked up to sewer systems. Buying a Toyota in Tokyo is the easiest part of driving: first, an owner must take $2,500 worth of driving lessons to gain a license, pass a difficult written test, and then buy a hard-to-find parking spot. The Japanese pay more than double what we do for staples like rice; melons cost $80 to $100 apiece. Even electronics made in Japan are often more expensive in Tokyo than in the U.S., because of an inefficient product-distribution system.

We also forget to look at Japan's future. One looming problem is Japan's rapidly aging population, a group that will consume a considerable amount of capital and savings in a country whose budget deficit is deeper, on a percentage basis, than the much-discussed U.S. federal deficit. The Japanese must balance these problems with the challenges of the newest generation, the *shinjinrui*, who are rejecting traditional Japanese culture, ethics, and conventions.

Americans' infatuation with Japanese management arose in part because we failed to look at the social and psychological contexts underlying Japanese management. Instead, we assumed that management systems could exist without a supporting context. Or we assumed an American context, perhaps the most insidious obstacle to our understanding of Japan. For example, we attributed lifetime employment to loyalty, an American explanation for such behavior. Nevertheless, a closer look at Japanese society would have shown us that fear also plays a role.

NANCY CAMPTON

Gary Katzenstein, with* Funny Business, *the book that resulted from his year in Japan.

Perhaps a key question in our quest to understand Japan ought to be, "How can we develop a comprehensive context through which we can more accurately interpret what we see in Japan?" First, we can begin to look at Japan holistically, as a system of interrelating parts, rather than as independent social, educational, political, and business systems. In addition, we can begin to appreciate Japan's history as a powerful tool in explaining modern Japan. Furthermore, we can recognize that Japanese styles of communication differ greatly from ours. This not only means learning the Japanese language, a particularly insightful tool for understanding Japanese thinking and society, but also discovering Japan's different cognitive and communicative styles. Oftentimes, the Japanese preference for right-brained, intuitive thinking and integrated decision-making confuses left-brained Americans who have been trained to trust their verbal, logical selves.

My experience as a Luce Scholar taught me that only by integrating an intellectual and emotional understanding of Japan can we meet Japanese business on its own terms. ■

Gary Katzenstein is a management and information systems consultant in New York. He is the author of Funny Business: An Outsider's Year in Japan *(1989, Soho Press).*

When Music Is Connected to Culture

BY VICKI SANDERS

♦

Ethnomusicologists get their material where they can find it – in churches, in remote Canadian cabins, in a Hungarian synagogue. Brown's graduate program in this relatively new field is one of the best in the country

♦

Band leader "Lazy Bill" Lucas shook the young guitarist awake. "Come on," he said. "We're going to church."

Jeff Todd Titon protested. It was only 8 a.m. Their blues band hadn't finished its gig until very late the night before, and he was exhausted. Besides, he was not the church-going type. It brought back bad memories from his prep-school days.

But Lazy Bill insisted. And Lazy Bill, who played piano in a black Baptist church there in southwestern Minnesota, was a man who got his way.

What Titon was about to witness would dramatically alter the course of his life.

This is not the story of a religious conversion. Rather, it is an impromptu field trip, a tale of the making of an ethnomusicologist, someone who finds himself outside the boundaries of classical Western musical theory, trying to understand the art of music-making within its own cultural context. To put it in Titon's words, "Ethnomusicology is the study of people making music."

It would be a long time, of course, before Titon, now a respected music scholar and director of Brown's ethnomusicology program, would add his definition to the expanding lexicon of musical knowledge. But on that fateful Sunday some twenty years ago, he was simply a blues musician and American studies student at the University of Minnesota who was "dumbfounded" by what he experienced in that church.

"I'd never seen anything like it in my life," he recalls. "I loved soul music, but I didn't realize it could be so powerful. Was it music? The prayers would start out more as chants and then become songs. I'd never heard sermons like this."

He resolved to study prayers and sermons as musical phenomena, a decision that would eventually take him out of Minnesota to Appalachia, Detroit, Maine – wherever this thread of interest led. Among his more famous research subjects has been the Rev. C.L. Franklin (father of recording star Aretha), with whom he produced the book, *Give Me This Mountain: Life History and Selected Sermons*.

Titon came to Brown in 1986 to shape a graduate program that had foundered in uncertainty for several years. Ethnomusicology as a discipline was introduced at the University by Professor Ron Nelson in the late 1960s, at around the time that a wave of interest in foreign and folk music swept America. Just as returning Peace Corps volunteers created a demand for studies in the cultures they'd discovered, so did such musicians as the Indian sitar player Ravi Shankar, the Beatles, and Peter, Paul, and Mary popularize and stimulate scholarly interest in non-western and non-classical music forms.

Colleges and universities across the country responded, capitalizing on the boom. By the time the dust settled, scores of schools were offering undergraduate studies in ethnomusicology and about two dozen had graduate programs. Significantly, ethnomusicology was also gaining respect in scholarly circles, although some purists maintain even now that its emphasis on oral histories and field research, among other research methods, prevent reconciliation with its more pedigreed cousin, musicology, which is rooted in a written historical tradition.

By the mid-1970s, budget constraints and declining interest had somewhat dampened enthusiasm for ethnomusicology, leaving still-nascent programs such as Brown's in question. Brown's hopes were pinned on a promising young ethnomusicologist, James T. Koetting, who nearly singlehandedly ran the program after his appointment in the mid-seventies. But Koetting died from a heart attack in 1984 at the age of forty-five, and for a while the program looked shaky.

LORENE DAVENPORT

While it looks mighty relaxin', for Jeff Titon (right, with banjo) this is the essence of field research: meeting American musicians on their own turf and recording and analyzing their art. Here, on a front porch in Monticello, Kentucky, the ethnomusicologist plays duets with old-time fiddler Clyde Davenport, age sixty-eight.

JOHN FORASTÉ

Martin Obeng (above and opposite), from Ghana, teaches the Brown African Drumming Ensemble, a year-long course in African drumming.

After Koetting's death, musicologist and then-department chairman David Josephson called Titon, an acquaintance, at Tufts University where Titon had been teaching for thirteen years. Titon agreed to help, but could do so only in an advisory capacity. "We had a few dicey years," says Josephson. "We weren't getting quality [graduate] applicants," for lack of faculty to attract them. "We were concerned Brown would close the program."

By 1986, however, Titon was able to accept an offer to work at Brown full-time. "I came because the arts are taken more seriously at Brown than at many universities," he says. "They get more visibility and more financial support." He also welcomed the opportunity to work with advanced students in courses at the cutting edge of their discipline.

The past four years have been a period of growth and reputation-building. Citing an informal telephone survey he conducted recently, department chairman Gerald Shapiro says Brown's ethnomusicology program consistently ranked among the top four nationwide.

Not content to rest on Titon's laurels alone, the department also has spent $1.5 million to renovate space in the Orwig Music Building for its library, and now has two-and-a-half teaching positions in ethnomusicology out of a department of twelve faculty. There is room to add two or three new Ph.D. candidates annually. Already word of the program is spreading among young scholars.

Patrick Hutchinson, who came to Brown from York University in Canada last September, says he had no one to offer him advice on where to pursue graduate studies. "So I decided to choose the person whose work I liked most, and that was Jeff Titon."

Another Canadian graduate student, Franziska von Rosen, picked Brown for its flexibility. "The number of required courses is minimal, giving a student the opportunity to direct her own studies," she says. "For someone who knows what she wants, it's a very good program."

The music department's decision to make ethnomusicology its only graduate program, says Josephson, resulted partly from a perception that Brown would have had a hard time competing against such other Ivy music departments as those at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell, and some other Eastern universities, which have long-standing programs in musicology and better-endowed music libraries. Ethnomusicology's relatively recent advent and its sometimes-unorthodox research methods seem to suit the Brown academic philosophy. "We went into a box where we could distinguish ourselves," Josephson says, adding that the only Ivy school currently offering a program similar to Brown's is Columbia.

Graduate students are not the only ones to benefit from the strengthening of the ethnomusicology program. "Because of the focus at the graduate level," says Shapiro, "the undergraduate division is suffused with ethnomusicological influence." He says that about 1,500 undergraduate students a year take courses in music, and they have nearly doubled the choices their counterparts had in 1970. Among the current offerings are classes in bluegrass, country, and old-time music; American and European folk music; blues; string band; Jewish music; African drumming and dance; and music in ethnic America. Students can gain hands-on experience performing in such groups as the Ghanian drum or the Balinese gamelan ensembles.

Shapiro sees in this selection a key to the department's future. Musical literacy is on the decline in America, he says, and fewer and fewer young people enter school with an appreciation for classical music. "There are only a handful of kids here at any time who have knowledge of something more than commercially popular music," he says. "Unless during college that hold can be broken, they're never going to have any music." That's why he feels it's imperative to provide lots of musical options. "For our 1,500 students who take music each year, some strong medicine is required," he says.

One prescription is ethnomusicology, which draws on such diverse interests as anthropology, sociology, psychology, politics, and language to define itself. "Students come away with an understanding that music is connected to culture, and it gives them a different way of looking at their own musical culture," says Assistant Professor Carol Babiracki. Young people also are attracted by ethnomusicology's promise of travel to exotic places. Field work is an integral component of the research.

JOHN FORASTÉ

Ethnomusicologists are known for their stories from the field. David P. McAllester, a visiting professor and specialist in Native American music, will never forget his clumsiness as a young student among the Navajo.

He had developed a questionnaire to which they were responding well until he asked, "How does it make you feel to hear drums beating? The response was bafflement. They'd look away, mumble things like, 'I'm all right; there's nothing wrong with me.'"

What McAllester didn't know was that because of a connection between drums and witches in the Navajo culture, his question implied that they were somehow bewitched.

"I asked a question that they never would ask in their culture, and I got an answer that we would never get in our culture," he says. Which is one of the early lessons for the aspiring ethnomusicologist: beware of carrying your assumptions into another culture, because they can offend and can prejudice the results.

"We're beginning to learn to listen, rather than telling people what the music means," says McAllester, adding that the ability to listen is one of the things that distinguishes Titon from others in the field. "Jeff is in the forefront of listening to the true voice of the performer," he says.

Graduate student von Rosen is developing her own ear for listening while experiencing the serendipity of research as she explores a different Native American culture, that of the Micmacs of New Brunswick.

One of the joys of ethnomusicology is the travel, says Assistant Professor Carol Babiracki (far left), who specializes in Indian music. In 1983, she traveled and performed with a troupe of Nagpuri folk musicians who were promoting their music at a festival in Chotunagpur, a rural plateau area northwest of Calcutta. Here, she plays the kartal, a percussion instrument with cymbals.

MAHAVIR NAYAK

CAROL BARNEY

Playing the Irish uilleann *pipes, a bellows-blown bagpipe, graduate student Patrick Hutchinson leads the "Old-Time String Band," an Irish traditional music ensemble in Brown's ethnomusicology program.*

Several years ago, when she arrived at the home of the person she'd arranged to interview, she found him gone. She was referred instead to a nearby elder. He was an artist, musician, and storyteller in his mid-sixties named Michael William Francis, and he invited her into a house full of people. They had been told she was a classical guitar player, so they asked her to play for them. "What they were asking was for me to share something of myself," von Rosen says. "We made music all afternoon, and we never talked at all."

Indeed, much of her data-gathering is done informally. "Part of my methodology is learning to hang out. You drink lots of coffee and be quiet and listen. . . . When they know you're interested, they'll teach you. When I tried structured interviewing, I didn't learn."

Over time, she's developed a multifaceted approach to field work, one that relies heavily on participation. "I'm trying to understand meaning," she says. "The emphasis is experience on many levels. It's like living with people. You become part of a different family. You participate as a child who doesn't know what the social cues are." In the end, with any luck, the researcher understands what the music means to the people who make it.

Assistant Professor Judit Frigyesi had to approach the subjects of her study in Jewish religious music with equal care. Her work was centered in Hungary, mostly in the synagogues of Budapest. But the Jews there were uncomfortable with her recording their music, primarily because they couldn't understand why she wanted to. "It took a while to explain that what they were doing was beautiful. I mostly said that I wanted to learn to pray, but they never pray without melody."

She got to know one gentleman accomplished in the melodic reading of scripture. One day he agreed to let her record him. He told her he would do it as it was practiced in the synagogue, but that it was different from a dormant version done historically in the home. She asked if he'd do it that way, but he refused. The recording session commenced.

Part way through the recitation, he unexpectedly began switching to the old version, and he grew very excited. He had suddenly remembered music he hadn't sung in fifty years. It wasn't until long after the reel-to-reel tape had run out that the man stopped singing. "It just poured out of him," Frigyesi recalls. "It was a fantastic experience."

Sometimes armed with video cameras and tape recorders, sometimes equipped only with their eyes and ears, growing numbers of Brown ethnomusicologists are venturing into the world's sacred and profane societies each year. Slowly but surely, their findings are filling the library shelves in university music departments around the country. And a vibrant and diverse musical heritage continues to grow at Brown. ■

Vicki Sanders is managing editor and arts columnist for Rhode Island Monthly.

BRINGING WOMEN'S VOICES TO LIFE

SMALL BOOKS COLLECTION, JOHN HAY LIBRARY

Alas! a woman that attempts the pen,
Such an intruder on the rights of men,
Such a presumptuous creature is esteem'd,
The fault can by no vertue be redeem'd.

—ANNE FINCH, LADY WINCHILSEA (1661-1720)

When Virginia Woolf undertook in 1928 to prepare two lectures on the topic of women and fiction, she sought inspiration in the British Museum. There she was saddened and angered to find that among the great and not-so-great books representing human creativity in England prior to the nineteenth century, there were but a few scattered tomes attributed to women authors.

It is "a perennial puzzle why no woman [in the time of Elizabeth I] wrote a word of that extraordinary literature when every other man, it seemed, was capable of song or sonnet," Woolf lamented in her classic book of literary feminism, *A Room of One's Own* (1929), based on her lectures. Attempting to explain the scarcity of books written by women in those times, she concluded that the severe social limitations and overwhelming domestic responsibilities imposed upon Elizabethan women precluded their becoming authors. And any who did, in Woolf's view, either waxed melancholy and angry in their writing (this was her view of Anne Finch) or "hare-brained" and "fantastical" – so Woolf dismissed many of the poems, stories, and other writings of the sixteenth-century Duchess of Newcastle, Margaret Cavendish, who published "quartos and folios that nobody ever reads."

Brown scholars (and computers) are rescuing from obscurity the works of some 1,000 women who wrote between 1330 and 1830, and making them available to the world

BY ANNE DIFFILY

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN FORASTÉ

SARAH PIERREPONT EDWARDS

'FAINT WITH JOY'

The wife of the famous New England Calvinist minister Jonathan Edwards, Sarah Pierrepont Edwards (1710-1758) raised eleven children and was admired by family and friends for her sincere spirituality and kindness. In January of 1742, while the Rev. Edwards was away on a preaching tour, she experienced a series of intense epiphanies, which she described in writing.

. . . After the prayer, Mr. Buell read two other hymns, on the glories of heaven, which moved me so exceedingly, and drew me so strongly heavenward, that it seemed as it were to draw my body upwards, and I felt as if I must necessarily ascend thither. At length my strength failed me, and I sunk down; when they took me up and laid me on the bed, where I lay for a considerable time, faint with joy, while contemplating the glories of the heavenly world. After I had lain a while, I felt more perfectly subdued and weaned from the world, and more fully resigned to God, than I had ever been conscious of before. . . . I was entirely swallowed up in God, as my only portion, and his honour and glory was the object of my supreme desire and delight. At the same time, I felt a far greater love to the children of God, than ever before. I seemed to love them as my own soul; and when I saw them, my heart went out towards them, with an inexpressible endearness and sweetness.

AEMILIA LANYER

'. . . ALL ARTS AT FIRST FROM NATURE CAME'

Aemilia Lanyer (1569-1645) was the daughter of a court musician and the wife of another; more important, she was an educated woman who founded a school and probably served as a tutor to the daughters of wealthy patrons. Her book of poetry, Salve Deus Rex Judaeorum, *was published in 1611, the same year as the* King James Bible, *John Donne's* Anatomy of the World, *and the first collected edition of Edmund Spenser's* Works. *The book consists of a series of dedicatory poems to prominent women, beginning with the Queen; the long title poem on Christ's passion; and "The Description of Cooke-ham," the first published example of the popular "country house" genre made famous five years later by Ben Jonson's "To Penshurst." Following is part of the dedicatory poem to Queen Anne.*

And pardon me (faire Queene) though I presume,
To doe that which so many better can;
Not that I Learning to my selfe assume,
Or that I would compare with any man:
But as they are Scholers, and by Art do write,
So Nature yeelds my Soule a sad delight.

And since all Arts at first from Nature came,
That goodly Creature, Mother of Perfection,
Whom *Ioues* [Jove's] almighty hand at first did frame,
Taking both her and hers in his protection:
Why should not She now grace my barren Muse,
And in a Woman all defects excuse.

Women, Woolf believed, "have had less intellectual freedom than the sons of Athenian slaves. Women, then, have not had a dog's chance of writing poetry."

Surely no one would be more gratified than Virginia Woolf to learn that an estimated 1,000 women *did* write and publish in English in the centuries and decades leading up to the mid-1800s, when such an occupation became more acceptable for "the weaker sex." In 1990, scholars are taking a keen interest in these early writers' works, many of which are coming to light after centuries of neglect. Authors such as Anne Finch and Margaret Cavendish not only are being accorded new respect, but more important, their writings are being made accessible to scholars and students around the world by a group of professors, computer experts, and undergraduates whose headquarters is at Brown.

How could Woolf have anticipated the Brown University Women Writers Project (WWP)? Its more descriptive title is: "Textbase of Women's Writing in English, 1330-1830," and it is a thoroughly modern marriage of traditional literary sleuthing and state-of-the-art computer technology, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Its aim is to search the world's rare-book libraries for everything written by women, including letters and diaries, in that 500-year period, and to enter it all into a computer in a form that will allow scholars to exploit its full potential.

The project researchers, who include three Brown faculty members and scholars at the University of New Hampshire, Texas A&M, and the University of Pennsylvania, estimate that some 1,000 women were writing in English between the time of Julian of Norwich in the medieval era, and poet Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who first published in 1832. Some 900 of those authors are listed in the research team's bibliography; the remaining 10 percent remain to be identified from original source materials.

The project's founders originally envisioned the creation of a comprehensive printed anthology of early women's writing. Today, with 100 volumes of prose and poetry entered into the electronic textbase at Brown, the team envisions a series of smaller volumes. It also has in mind the on-line distribution of texts using international computer networks, and possibly production of a computer disk (CD ROM) including the complete works of about 200 authors, which could be purchased by other universities and institutions.

Already materials from the project are being taught in courses at Brown and elsewhere. One of the world's leading scholars of seventeenth-century women's writing, Elaine Hobby of England's Loughborough University, recently accepted an appointment to the project's advisory board with great enthusiasm. "I am convinced," she wrote to the Brown organizers, "that this project is vital to the expansion of scholarship in the fields of both women's writing and literary history. . . . [I]n years to come it will have proved itself to be one of the

most far-sighted and influential undertakings embarked upon this century."

To witness the far-sighted undertaking first-hand, you enter the ground-floor level of the Graduate Center through a door labeled "Piano Lounge," turn right, and find yourself in an overheated room partitioned into work areas. The muted staccato of computer keys permeates the office: three students are bent over keyboards, peering alternately at photocopied microfilms of old books and at the screens of their IBM terminals. Two other students are proofreading fresh white pages of text – "hardcopy" – printed on a high-speed laser printer connected to the University's mainframe computer, where the constantly-expanding textbase is stored. Some 100 volumes of women's writing have been typed into the computer by student workers (both paid and volunteer) to date.

Presiding over these activities from behind drifts of paper and stacked manuscripts are Project Director Susanne Woods, professor of English and associate dean of the faculty, a specialist in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century English literature; and Project Manager Elaine Brennan '75, who oversees the creation of the textbase and, in her words, "holds all the threads together."

In addition to Woods and Brennan, Brown is represented on the research team by Elizabeth Kirk, Nicholas Brown Professor of Oratory and Belles Lettres, an eminent medievalist; and Patricia Caldwell, associate professor of English and American literature, whose field is early American literature. The other team members are Margaret Ezell of Texas A&M, Stuart Curran of the University of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Hageman of the University of New Hampshire.

"We have a network of 200 scholars who correspond with us," says Woods. "This project has put us at the center of an international network of people working with early women writers." Woods and Brennan hasten to explain that much of the material in the textbase is in rough form, awaiting further proofreading as well as tinkering by Brennan and Computer Information Services specialist Allen Renear '72, '88 Ph.D. As opposed to fine-tuning, Brennan says with a laugh, they are engaged in "gross-tuning."

For the texts cannot simply be typed into the computer and left there. In order to make the material useful to scholars, the typists must insert codes that indicate changes in typeface in the original books, italicization, and other features – and the codes must be convertible so that the texts can be read and studied by scholars using different kinds and makes of computers, from powerful mainframes such as Brown's IBM, to desktop personal computers. The texts also must be "tagged" with codes that will allow researchers to quantify and

Susanne Woods holds the anthology generated from the textbase expressly for her course, "English Renaissance Women Writers." The textbase, she says, already has "a wealth of material that isn't available elsewhere."

instantly locate all sorts of information, such as every reference in several contemporaneous works to Queen Elizabeth I. Using these methods, the project team already has learned, for example, that at least five women wrote poems to nightingales in the early 1800s, around the same time that Keats's better-known ode appeared. (The women were Charlotte Smith, Batten Cristall, Isabella Lickbarrow, Mary Robinson, and Sydney Owenson.)

"We haven't yet got a document I would consider done," Brennan says of the 100 pieces in the textbase. "Some have been proofed two or three times, so they're in relatively clean form based on the originals." But there are decisions constantly to be made about format: should a textbase copy of a poem be faithful to the flawed original, replete with typographical errors; or cleaned up for easier reading in the classroom – an improvement that might conflict with scholarly considerations? "Now we're transcribing the texts as they were printed, including the original typos," says Brennan. "Eventually, we'll develop programs that will allow us to specify an original-spelling version or a modern one; a version with the printed typos, and one without. The more information we can include in and about each text, the more useful it will be to a range of scholars and students."

Even a brief visit to the Women Writers Project office imparts the sensation of intense excitement that enlivens the painstaking work. "We're chang-

MARGARET CAVENDISH

'A CONTINUAL AGITATION OF LITTLE GLOBULES'

Margaret Cavendish, the Dutchess of Newcastle (1624-1674), wrote treatises on natural philosophy, poems, plays, and essays, which she published in handsome folio editions. The Blazing-World, *in which these paragraphs appear, is a fantastical "science fiction" narrative in which a noblewoman journeys to an alternate world, where she becomes Empress.*

No sooner was the Lady brought before the Emperor, but he conceived her to be some Goddess, and offered to worship her; which she refused, telling him (for by that time she had pretty well learned their Language) that although she came out of another world, yet was she but a mortal. At which the Emperor rejoycing, made her his Wife, and gave her an absolute power to rule and govern all that World as she pleased. But her subjects, who could hardly be perswaded to believe her mortal, tender'd her all the Veneration and Worshp due to a Diety.

. . . (T)he ordinary sort of men in that part of the World where the Emperor resided . . . were of several Complexions; not white, black, tawny, olive- or ash-coloured; but some appear'd of an Azure, some of a deep Purple, some of a Grass-green, some of a Scarlet, some of an Orange-colour, &c. Which Colours and Complexions, whether they were made by the bare reflection of the light, without the assistance of small particles; or by the help of well-ranged and order'd Atoms; or by a continual agitation of little Globules; or by some pressing and re-acting motion, I am not able to determine.

ing the canon," proofreader Beth Soucar '91 announces proudly late one winter day. "I love this work because what I'm doing is so real. Last week I was proofreading a text that will be taught in an undergraduate class [at Penn] by Stuart Curran in mid-February." Soucar signed up to work on the project last year when she took a course in medieval literature with Elizabeth Kirk. That so many works from the period were attributed to "Anonymous" intrigued her; current thinking is that many of these unknown authors were women who avoided the scandal of going public with their vocation.

"We're finding stuff that people don't believe exists," adds Eowyn Rieke '91, an English major in the eight-year Program in Liberal Medical Education who has been affiliated with the project nearly from the beginning, since learning of it in Woods's Renaissance literature class. In response to scholars who insist that "women didn't write," those involved with WWP "are getting a body of information we can put on that person's desk and say, 'Look. Women *did* write. They wrote well and they wrote a lot.' As an undergraduate," Rieke adds, "it's so exciting to be in on this. When my mom is having trouble justifying the cost of sending me to Brown, she uses this job as the reason why it's worth it. She says it's something I couldn't get at any other school.

"Some of the stuff is just amazing," Rieke says. "You'll be typing and just have to yell out a passage from the text, and everyone in the room joins in and comments on it." This happened frequently, she says, when she was transcribing Margaret Cavendish's long tale, *The Blazing-World*, written in 1668. It's a science-fiction story (long before that genre was popularized) concerning a noblewoman who slips through a passageway at the North Pole to an alternate world, and there meets all manner of strange beings. During her lifetime, Cavendish (the Duchess of Newcastle) was labeled an eccentric because of her outlandish clothing and the sometimes-weird prose that flowed from her prolific pen; today her reputation has been redeemed by scholars, and the WWP has provided copies of *Blazing-World* to faculty elsewhere who include it in literature courses.

Other colorful material keeps the research team and student workers excited and entertained: the journals of the two Quaker women, Katherine Evans and Sarah Cheevers, for example, who set out on a journey to Rome in the 1600s to convert the Pope, and were imprisoned on Malta by the Grand Inquisitor. For three years, the monks and priests who were their jailers attempted to make Catholics out of the women, with no luck. Finally, the two were released, and returned home to England, where their journals were published.

Centuries before the women's liberation movement, women writers were proposing some fairly radical ideas. The minutely descriptive 1671 manual, *The Midwives Book*, by Jane Sharp, is a masterpiece of unabashed anatomical observation; the author additionally proposes that the purpose of sex is not solely for procreation, but for pleasure as well. (Of the clitoris, Sharp wrote: "[It] makes women lustfull and take delight in Copulation, and were it not for this they would have no desire nor delight, nor would they ever conceive.")

And Mary Robinson's 1799 *Thoughts on the Condition of Women* (see page 44) was as vehement in its repudiation of women's second-class status as any 1960s speech by a Steinem, an Abzug, or a Greer (of whom the latter, incidentally, is a member of the project's advisory board).

Because most women's works either went out of print quickly, or were circulated in private manuscript editions rather than published, many writers were unaware of the tradition they inherited. "We're finding that the authors were either very aware that other women had written before them – often writing ten or twelve introductory poems to a long work, each one an homage to a woman writer," says Brennan, "or they were totally ignorant. You'd get a writer like Anne Finch, for example, stating in 1701 that she was the first woman poet."

Susanne Woods is intrigued by women's justifications for their writing, in times when speaking or

HARRIS COLLECTION, JOHN HAY LIBRARY

Computer specialist Allen Renear and Project Manager Elaine Brennan, above, are constantly refining the process of transcribing old, out-of-print books and broadsides from hard-to-read photocopies and microfilm prints to the electronic textbase. At left is a portion of Margaret Cavendish's Blazing-World *as it has been typed into the computer. The same text, put into a readable format by the* BAM, *appears on the preceding page.*

MARY ROBINSON

'. . . WOMEN . . . WILL NOT BE YOUR SLAVES'

In her 1799 tract, Thoughts on the Condition of Women, and on the Injustice of Mental Subordination, *the author Mary Robinson sounded themes that remain timely nearly two centuries later.*

. . . (T)he present era has given indisputable proofs, that WOMAN is a thinking and an enlightened being! We have seen a Wollstonecraft, a Macaulay, a Sévigné; and many others, now living, who embellish the sphere of literary splendour, with genius of the first order. The aristocracy of kingdoms will say, that it is absolutely necessary to extort obedience: if all were masters, who then would stoop to serve? By the same rule, man exclaims, If we allow the softer sex to participate in the intellectual rights and privileges we enjoy, who will arrange our domestic drudgery? who will reign . . . in our household establishments? who will rear our progeny; obey our commands; be our affianced vassals; the creatures of our pleasures? I answer, women, but they will not be your slaves; they will be your associates, your equals in the extensive scale civilized society and in the indisputable rights of nature. [*Footnote*:] The Mahometans are said to be of opinion that WOMEN have not souls! Some British husbands would wish to evince that they have no SENSES, or at least not the privilege of using them: for a modern wife, I mean to say that which is denominated a *good one*, should neither hear, see, speak, nor feel, if she would wish to enjoy any tolerable portion of tranquillity.

writing publicly was frowned upon. "What I find interesting is the role of religion in subverting its own injunction against women speaking," she says. "This is especially a result of the rise of Protestantism, which focused on the Bible as the authoritative word of God. That would seem to work against women speaking out, but actually Protestantism took away the bureaucratic authoritarianism of the Church. Individual conscience became all-important. So the women would say, 'If God is telling me to speak, I will speak.'

"What it means to publish, to be public with your voice, was a much more vexed issue for women in, say, the Elizabethan period. Those who wrote would say such things as, 'I am only a woman, and women, as we know, are not public people, but this issue is so important that I cannot help but speak.' Disclaimers of all kinds were commonplace," Woods says.

Margaret Cavendish, the Dutchess of Newcastle, prefaced her many writings with more self-assured remarks: " 'Women are a silly bunch but I'm an exception'," Woods paraphrases; and " 'Women could do so much if men would just let them.' She was a very complex lady," Woods adds. "She was personally very shy, but determined to be famous. When she was accused of wearing outlandish clothes, she replied that she made fashion; she did not follow it. She was fascinated with scientific experimentation and natural philosophy, and she was the only woman to visit with the Royal Society, which was founded around 1660. Samuel Pepys, the diarist, found her an appalling eccentric, but I think she is fascinating."

The Women Writers Project might never have been born had not Woods and Margaret Ezell been doing research at California's Huntington Library in the summer of 1985. The long-awaited *Norton Anthology of Women Writers* had just been published, and, Woods says, "we were both furious! Out of more than 2,400 pages, they devoted fewer than 200 pages to women who wrote primarily before the Victorian period. That's less than 10 percent." The anthology's content, the two scholars agreed, seemed to reinforce a prevailing assumption that few women wrote before the 1800s.

"Margaret and I knew that while it was not easy for women to write then, the material existed," Woods says. "But it wasn't being read." Thus was born their idea for a compensatory anthology of early women writers.

Later that year, Woods "began to think about the possibilities afforded by computers." By December of 1986, she was discussing the idea of a computerized anthology at the annual meeting of the Modern Languages Association (MLA) with her friends Ezell, Curran, and Caldwell. The group worked up a grant application to the National Endowment for the Humanities; on their second try, it was funded for three years beginning in July of 1988. Professors Kirk of Brown and Hageman of UNH joined the team, and Brennan was appointed to the key staff position. Computing and Information Services donated part of its workspace on the ground level of the Graduate Center, near where the old Graduate Center Bar used to be, and the project was off and running.

"We're feeling almost out of control," says Woods with a rueful smile. "We made a decision about a year ago to get as much text on the computer as possible; now, so much of it isn't proofed or formatted yet. But already, our textbase has a wealth of material that isn't available elsewhere. Our texts have been used in classrooms at Brown, Penn, Georgetown, Montana, Kentucky. We can create customized anthologies very easily" – in fact, Woods is using one such anthology this semester for her course, "English Renaissance Women Writers" – "and we are just beginning to use and develop software to do everything from concordances to complex thematic key-word searches of the on-line material."

Woods and Brennan estimate it will take at least ten years simply to get all of the major printed works by women on the textbase. "There were a phenomenal number of women novelists near the end of the 500-year period," Brennan says. "Some of their works are wonderful, but those longer works also take longer to type in and proofread.

"We're going to try publishing five different works," she adds, "between now and August. This will be an experiment; we'll keep the costs down by doing it ourselves. We'll contact the people who are already teaching these texts to let them know they'll be available, and get a sense of whether this is the best way of getting the texts into the classroom. At the MLA meeting, we heard the message strongly: people want to teach complete texts, not excerpts in an anthology. So that's where we'll start." (Early in March, the research team met with a publisher who expressed a strong interest in producing twenty volumes for classroom use.

"Almost everything we do is an experiment," Brennan says. "We're definitely learning as we go along." To which Woods adds softly, "To say the least!"

There is a striking similarity in the faces of those working on the Women Writers Project when they begin talking about it: they seem to glow. From student typists and proofreaders, to Brennan at her computer terminal, to Woods in her fourth-floor associate dean's office in University Hall – everyone is fired by the sort of exhilaration one imagines the explorers of 500 years ago felt upon sighting a new land, naming it, and telling the world about it.

"It sounds grandiloquent to say it," says research team member Elizabeth Kirk, who chairs the English department, "but this project is the making of history. The impact on the curriculum – here and elsewhere – will be tremendous. We've already added to our graduate course offerings for next year. Pat Caldwell will be teaching a new course on American women writers before 1830, using materials in the textbase. Our new senior faculty member in African-American literature, Thadious Davis, who will begin teaching here in September, plans to use it in her course on women writers in the South. And Professor [William] Keach, our Romanticist, has reconstructed his graduate seminar so that it pairs male and female Romantic poets in a way that may not be happening anywhere else." Also, Kirk notes, the undergraduate survey course on English writing to 1700 has begun to incorporate women's writing, thanks to the WWP.

"Without question, this is the most exciting project I've ever been involved with," Susanne Woods says. "It is thrilling. It draws on my love of Renaissance literature, and the way history and literature interact. It's relevant to my experience as an intellectual woman. And it has the joy of bringing together the past, the present, and the future. There is nothing more joyful for a scholar than being able to do that.

"The future [of our scholarship]," she adds, "is in the electronic textbase. I'm a child of my times, and I love what computers can do. But the bottom line about the Women Writers Project is that it is bringing women's voices to life. We are finding out that women *do* have a heritage of literature; women *did* speak, and their experiences have their analogs today. This is serious feminism – hearing what our sisters said, learning about their struggles, their joys, and their accomplishments." ■

ELIZABETH LEVINGSTONE DELAVAL

'LORD ANESLEY WAS CONTINUALLY AT MY ELBOW'

Elizabeth Levingstone Delaval (1648-?), daughter of a prominent family in Restoration England, joined the court of Charles II as first maid in the Queen's privy chamber at the age of fourteen. Intelligent and comely, Lady Betty loved, and was loved by, the young Lord Annesley, son of Lord Anglesey, the treasurer of the Navy. Their mutual attraction was opposed by her Aunt Stanhope, her guardian, who insisted on promoting other matches for Lady Betty, and whisked her away from court to visit the Earl of Rutland at his country house. Here is a passage from Delaval's book of memoirs and prayers.

. . . (A)s For my part I was very desierous to have My Aunt go back to London, for though my Lord Angellsy was much offended at my Aunts cold answer when he offer'd her his Son for me, yet my Lord Anesley cou'd not be brought to thinke of any other maryage though severall were proposs'd to him. And I imagined that if I cou'd get my Aunt To London agen, perhapes I might get some Friends of mine to worke upon her so far as To get her consent to what I thought it was So very unreasonable for her to refuse. My Place at Court not allowing me to be very Long absent, I had a very fare pretence to Press her going with me to London, which After being about 8 months in the Contry She agreed too; I was no sooner come to Towne but in the Court, at my Fathers House, and in all other places my Lord Anesley Was continually at my Elbow, and not content With that, no day past in which he did not Write to me, and generally more than once a day; which made me do all that I cou'd posibly imagine to change my Aunts mind, but the more she found my kindnesse to him Increase, the more her avertion to him did so also. . .

The love story has an unhappy ending. What with all the delays and intrigues effected by Baroness Stanhope, Lord Annesley broke off his suit and married another young noblewoman. Eventually Lady Betty wed Robert Delaval, who had been favored by her father.

Books

By James Reinbold

Dick and Jane Grow Up

Kaleidoscope: A Collection of Stories (New Readers Press, Laubach Literacy International, Syracuse, N.Y., 1990) by **Sara Hoskinson Frommer** '61 A.M.

In the movie *Stanley and Iris*, Robert de Niro plays Stanley, an adult who can't read. He hides his illiteracy, as most adults who can't read do, until a string of rather improbable incidents causes his world to unravel. Then, and in a way only Hollywood is capable of, Stanley achieves his literacy epiphany. After being taught to read by Iris (Jane Fonda), he randomly opens a Bible and reads from the book of Genesis, "And God said, Let there be light."

For most adults who learn to read at libraries and in adult literacy programs proctored by volunteers, the result is just as illuminating, if not quite as theatrical. Sara Hoskinson Frommer, who has long been interested in adult literacy, has made a unique contribution to the cause. She has written a series of eight stories, at the first- and second-grade reading level, for adult learners.

The series, called *Kaleidoscope*, is available to libraries and to adult literacy programs from New Readers Press in Syracuse, New York. NRP is the publishing division of Laubach Literacy International.

Common wisdom has it that adult learners often feel too much like students and not enough like readers. New Readers Press has discovered that very low-level reading material, written specifically for adults, can keep adults interested in learning to read. "There is very little simple fiction written for adults," Frommer says.

Four of the stories in Frommer's series are mysteries: a hairdresser solves a bank robbery; a young man proves he is innocent of a shoplifting charge; a farmer weaves a clever web to catch a deer poacher; and an elderly bride fears the man she married is a wife-murderer.

The other four stories deal with domestic matters: a young mother copes with a colicky baby; a woman decides what to do about a chain letter; a married couple has a spat over a cat; and a man stops his fellow waiter from taking advantage of him.

In a telephone interview, Frommer said, "I'm especially pleased that new adult readers can read a whole book with each story." The small-format books are between sixteen and thirty-two pages in length, about 2,000 words, and each is illustrated with half-a-dozen or so line drawings.

Frommer, now writing full-time, formerly was a writer and editor for the Agency for Instructional Technology in Bloomington, Indiana, where she was responsible for the annual catalogue, a teachers' guide for educational television, and other projects.

For Frommer, writing the stories was nearly as much of a coup as reading the stories is for adult readers. When explaining her success in writing the *Kaleidoscope* series, she mentions her experience in teaching German to Brown undergraduates when she was a graduate student. Additionally, she credits her job at the Agency for Instructional Technology with teaching her the "discipline of writing, and the ability to write good commentary."

Thus prepared, she went to a friend, a librarian, who loaned her first-grade reading materials and a word list. But the inspiration came when she was working on a mystery novel. She realized that the story could be told in simple language that would be easy for new readers to sound out. From those simple beginnings, Frommer crafted her eight stories.

The stories are remarkable. Given the confining structure of an extremely limited vocabulary and a sentence length of about five words, they manage to evoke compellingly-written adult subject matter. Frommer says that in writing the stories she discovered the "essence" of storytelling: something happens, a problem is created, and the problem is resolved. Or, from a character's point of view: how do I solve this problem?

While the stories employ techniques used to teach children to read or to teach a foreign language, such as the repetition of unfamiliar words, Frommer cautions that the *Kaleidoscope* stories are not children's books, adding that "in children's books, a lot of the story is told by the pictures." The illustrations in the *Kaleidoscope* series simply embellish the stories, in the same way an illustration adds to a magazine article.

Perhaps Frommer's stories owe as much to her heart as they do to her head. She recounts the story of a casual friend, who, she later found out, could not read. "Each time I visited her house, I never noticed the subtle hints, evident in her house, indicating that she could not read. There were no newspapers, no magazines," Frommer said. "She had a child. Imagine all the notes that came home from school that she could not read."

Frommer is working on a second series of eight stories for New Readers Press. She is the author of the murder mystery novel *Murder in C Major*, which has recently become available in paperback, and is planning to write more murder mysteries.

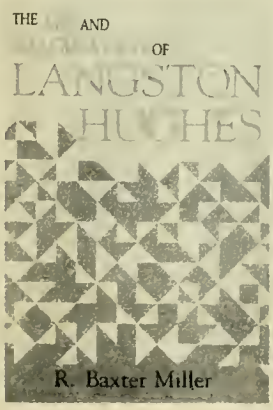
Noted

The Insecure Alliance: Energy Crises and Western Politics Since 1944 by **Ethan B. Kapstein** '76 (Oxford University Press,

New York City, 1990, not priced). Since World War II, a major objective of United States foreign policy has been to ensure the Western alliance's energy security. Nonetheless, the West has been rocked by seven major fuel crises, from the coal shortages of postwar Europe to the most recent oil crisis in 1980.

This book is a comprehensive study of the crucial role energy plays in the balance of Western politics and is based upon extensive research of international organization documents and recently declassified U.S. government archives.

Kapstein is assistant professor of international relations at Brandeis University and executive director of the economics and national security program at the John M. Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard.



The Art and Imagination of Langston Hughes by **R. Baxter Miller** '72 A.M., '74 Ph.D. (The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, 1989, not priced). Not only was Langston Hughes one of the most important writers of his generation, he was also one of the most versatile, writing poetry, fiction, and drama.

Miller begins his study with a discussion of Hughes's autobiography, describing the writer's "symbiotic bond between the historical and the lyrical," and discovering the relationship between his life and the varied genres in which he wrote. Then, applying formalist, structuralist, and semiotic criticism, Miller affirms the unique qualities of black American culture in Hughes's work and provides a unifying conception of his art by identifying the primary metaphors lying at its heart.

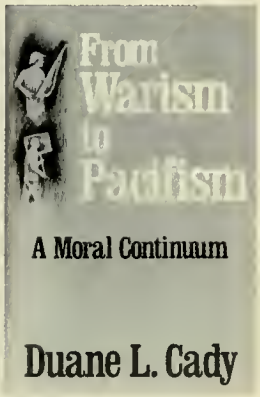
Miller is professor of English and director of the Black Literature Program at the University of Tennessee. His other books include *Reference Guide to Langston Hughes and Gwendolyn Brooks* and *Black American Literature and Humanism.*

The Plum Beach Light: The Birth, Life, and Death of a Lighthouse, by **Lawrence H. Bradner** '60 M.A.T. (Bradner Publications, Saunderstown, Rhode Island, 1989). $19.95. Maritime history of the West Passage of Narragansett Bay, Providence, and Rhode Island; the politics, bureaucracy and technology of U.S. and Rhode Island lighthouse history; and a narrative of the 1938 hurricane. Copies are available directly from the author, P.O. Box 62, Saunderstown, R.I. 02874. A lifelong resident of Plum Beach, Bradner is an Episcopal priest serving the Diocese of Rhode Island as chaplain at the Rhode Island Medical Center.

Theodore Roethke's Far Fields: The Evolution of His Poetry, by **Peter Balakian** '80 Ph.D. (Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1989). No price available. Balakian is the author of several volumes of poetry.

In Search of Lost Roses, by **Thomas Christopher** '76 (Summit Books, New York, 1989). $18.95. After graduating from Brown, Christopher enrolled in a horticultural training program at the New York Botanical Garden. After two years, he was commissioned by Columbia University to restore 128 acres of gardens on the Hudson. Roses were part of the original 1929 landscape plan. The book is an engaging blend of horticultural history, storytelling, and anecdotes of rose breeding in nineteenth-century France and "rose rustling" in Texas.

Way Stations, by **Henry Gould** '74 (AlephoeBooks, Providence, 1989). $4. This is Gould's second collection of poetry. The book is available c/o the author, 132 Sixth St., Providence 02906.



From Warism to Pacifism: A Moral Continuum by **Duane L. Cady** '70 A.M., '71 Ph.D. (Temple University Press, Philadelphia, 1989, not priced). "I invite the reader to join me in a struggle to understand a set of convictions at once admired for moral purity, strength, and idealism but all the while ridiculed as unrealistic, romantic, and fanatical: I am driven to attempt making theoretical sense of pacifism," Cady writes in the preface to his book.

Peace is more than merely the absence of war, he writes. And despite the common objections to pacifist values, most notably in Western society, pacifism is a defensible position. Cady examines the implications of rethinking values on peace and war. We must move away from "warism," he proposes, to an attitude of positive peacemaking.

A particularly compelling chapter is the one on the concept of the "just war." What stronger argument against pacifism has ever been raised? In the final chapter, Cady considers the idea of moral restraint in war and peaceful alternatives to conflict.

Cady is professor of philosophy and department chair at Hamline University in St. Paul, Minnesota. ■

It all began with a little game of bridge: (clockwise, starting with the man in the top hat) Ebenezer Thompson became a minister; John M. Daggett, a lawyer; George W. Edwards, a school principal; and Frank E. Bliss, an oil dealer. All were members of the class of 1868.

BROWN ARCHIVES

The **Classes**

By James Reinbold

25

Our 65th reunion plans are well underway! Some of the highlights include the Brown Bear Buffet, the Campus Dance, dinner at the Faculty Club, the Pops Concert, and, of course, the traditional march down the Hill. We hope to see everyone there.

26

On Saturday, May 26, the class of 1926 will hold an off-year reunion. We will gather at the 1926 Memorial Party at noon before going to our class luncheon in the Sharpe Refectory. This will be our first meeting to plan for the 65th reunion in 1991. The luncheon is for the men and women of 1926. Please make reservations with **Gus Anthony**, 11 Euclid Ave., Providence 02906. (401) 751-0877.

28

The class of 1928 is planning a change from our traditional mini-reunion this year – a clambake at the Francis Farm in Rehoboth, Mass., home of the best bakes in southern New England. For those who want to gild the lily, lobster can be included at an extra price. Chicken is available for any (if there are such) who don't like seafood.

Francis Farm is reached by taking Route 44 to Route 118, and turning south to a left turn at the Francis Farm sign. Drinks are available from a cash bar. There are no stairs to climb. – *Earl H. Bradley*

29

Art Clark, Sarasota, Fla., former president of the Sarasota Board of Realtors, is still an active realtor. He has been honored for improving the standards and efficiency of the real estate profession as well as for the creative assembly of valuable properties.

30

Our 60th reunion clock is winding down! Already we have had a quarter of our classmates respond positively to our first letter for the May 25-28 weekend.

By now you will have received the second letter and the "yes-no-maybe" card to be returned just as soon as possible.

There will be all the usual events plus our class luncheon and meeting. The women and men of 1930 will use Wayland as our headquarters. We'll sit together at the Brown Bear Buffet, the Pops Concert, and a Saturday evening dinner at the Faculty Club.

If you can't come for the whole weekend, please try to come for Saturday and our class meeting and luncheon. See you there! – *Verna F. Spaeth*

Don't forget to save the dates, May 25-28, for a wonderful reunion weekend. We look forward to seeing you there. – *Ermand Watelet*

31

Albert E. Sidwell, Jacksonville, Ark., celebrated his eightieth birthday last Aug. 23.

32

Women of '32, please join your classmates for a mini-reunion luncheon on Saturday, May 26, at noon, in the Refectory. We hope to see you there.

35

The reunion committee is working hard on the reunion plans and looks forward to a gala weekend filled with fun and renewed friendships. We hope all will come.

If you have not done so already, please pay your class dues. As class agent, I also want to remind you to send in your pledge to the Annual Fund. Brown needs our help. – *Dorothy Blanchard Vamvaketis*

Vincent DiMase, former director of the Providence Department of Building Inspection, was honored in December by the Rhode Island Building Officials Association. He has also been chairman of many committees in the building trades industry. Vincent was also presented proclamations from Governor Edward D. DiPrete and Providence Mayor Joseph Paolino, Jr. A resolution from the Rhode Island House of Representatives was presented as well. Vincent lives in Providence.

36

Reunion Chairman **Al Owens** has scheduled a reunion dinner for Saturday evening, May 26, on the campus. Reservations are necessary. Save the date. Details on location and cost will be supplied later. Plan now for a pleasant evening.

Alvin V. Sizer, North Haven, Conn., was the 1990 recipient of the national journalism award of the American College of Health Care Administrators. Al has been writing a weekly column on the concerns of older people since his retirement in 1981 as associate editor of *The New Haven Register*.

39

Frank P. Comstock II, Moore, S.C., spent three weeks in December in Germany visiting his son, who is in the Air Force, daughter-in-law, and grandchild.

41

Frances Tompson Rutter writes that she and her husband, Bill, are retired from publishing, and Tompson & Rutter Inc. is closed. Frances is spending time volunteering for Habitat for Humanity and the United Way. Frances and Bill live in Grantham, N.H.

42

Come one, come all to the 1942 mini-reunion: a warm-up for the big Five-O. Join us for cocktails and dinner on Friday evening at the Faculty Club. A wide choice of University events will occupy you on Saturday. The Annual Casual Cocktail Party is scheduled for Sunday afternoon, and, of course, on Monday morning, the class convenes for the march down the Hill. If we haven't heard from you, get in touch at once with us.

Aldo S. Bernardo, Johnson City, N.Y., Distinguished Service Professor emeritus at SUNY-Binghamton, was awarded the 1988-89 distinguished service award for "professional achievements and consistent leadership in the areas of medieval and renaissance Italian studies" by the American Association of Teachers of Italian at its annual meeting in Boston in November.

45

"The cruelest month" reminds us that next comes May and the 45th-4-45 reunion celebration. Plans for the event are in near-final form. We trust your plans to attend are the same. See you on May 25.

46

Judith Korey Charles, New York City, has

Marion Boettiger Leonard '31

The Earth, our one and only

In the 1920s when she was a child, Marion Boettiger Leonard remembers, her physician father warned that the environment was being polluted. "He felt we should have world government, that it was all one humanity, and we should all work together," she recalled in a February interview published in the *Southampton Press*. He also warned that splitting the atom would open a "Pandora's box of trouble." Many years later, Leonard has not forgotten her father's prophecy, and she has coupled it with activism.

"I've been working for peace and justice for more than sixty years," she said. "And at my age I am more encouraged now than at any time. So many people now seem to be accepting the fact that it is one world – and we can only solve problems by getting together."

You can find Mrs. Leonard any day behind the desk of the Save Our World information center on Main Street in Sag Harbor, Long Island. Save Our World is a group started over a decade ago by Leonard and others to work toward a nuclear weapons freeze. The storefront information center is surviving, largely through the generosity of the landlord, who gave the group a discounted rent, and a generous donor. But the survival of the center is precarious. "We have the funds to stay open through March," Mrs. Leonard said. "People say we should stay open through the summer, that we could reach more people that way. If we had the funds, we could. Now, we're just doing it month by month."

She moved to the area with her husband, Warren Leonard '30, in 1966 to start the Hampton Day School. The couple has been married for fifty-nine years and has worked together in schools, including the Putney School in Vermont for twenty-two years. Mrs. Leonard is a librarian, and Mr. Leonard, a mathematics teacher, still teaches at the Hampton Day School.

Though Leonard is active in any number of environmental issues, the nuclear threat is still uppermost in her mind. "We cannot handle nuclear power. All these plants that have been built are total nonsense. And as long as we have [nuclear weapons] around, they're going to be used eventually."

been appointed executive director of the Roundtable for Women, Inc., a national organization of women entrepreneurs and corporate executives in the food, beverage, and hospitality industries.

Robert B. Cook, Lititz, Pa., writes that he is a first-time grandfather: his daughter had twins, a boy and a girl, in October.

Hope Rosen Einstein retired last June from Xerox, where she was financial internal control analyst. After six months she went back to work with a small company that provides a variety of business services. She is also developing a consulting service. "I don't know where it all will lead, but it's keeping my brain from turning to mush." Hope lives in Stamford, Conn.

Marjory Mines Packer, Fall River, Mass., writes that she is enjoying her second year of retirement from special education. Her first grandchild was born in June.

48

Willard C. Butcher, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of The Chase Manhattan Corporation and its principal subsidiary, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., received Pace University's 1990 Leaders in Management Award at a dinner on April 3 in New York City.

Jacqueline Archambault Smith (see **Dominic L. Smith** '87).

Robert H. Wehrman is retired and living in Santa Ana, Calif. He has five grandchildren.

49

Theodore F. Low, Providence, writes that **Sara** '83 received a degree in theater administration from the Yale Graduate School of Drama, and **Emily** '85 is working at Tiffany in Boston.

Phyllis Reynolds Manley (see **Susan Manley Champion** '74).

Helvi Olen Moyer and **Robert A. Moyer** '50 are both retired and living in Vernon, Conn. Their younger son, Paul, and his wife, Tereasa, had a daughter, Kaisa, on Aug. 22.

Alice Kirk Overton, New York City, is working at the New York Public Library, where, she writes, Vartan Gregorian is missed.

Mardy Fox Rawls, Lexington, Mass., is showing her work at the Lincoln, Mass., public library through May 18. It is her first one-person show of landscapes, seascapes, and portraits, including one of **Kay Flynn Raymond**. She will exhibit her work during the month of July in the Lexington public library.

Kenneth Reynolds retired last year after twenty-three years in filtration technology but is still active as a consultant. He had a mini-reunion with **Joe Mullen** and would like to get in touch with others. Ken lives in Narragansett, R.I.

Henny Wenkart and her husband, **Henry D. Epstein** '46, recently celebrated the second birthday of their grandson, Daniel Green. *Sarah's Daughters Sing*, an anthology of poetry by Jewish women that Henny edited, has been published by KTAV. Henny and Henry live in New York City.

50

It's here! Our 40th reunion. Who, us? We will have much to celebrate and we hope many of you will make it back to campus. "It's always old Brown, and it's always new Brown," said **Charles Evans Hughes** 1881, and that's true about us as well. We've learned, lived, and learned some more.

Ron Wilson, **Phyl Towne Cook** and **Jim Cook**, **Jane Fagan Donovan**, **Bill Mayer**, **Rita Caslowitz Michaelson**, **Moe Bissonette**, **Ed Kiely**, **Marty Temkin**, **Mary Holburn**, and all the members of the reunion committee have planned a very special weekend.

Come share experiences and renew friendships. Enjoy good food, good conversation, good music, good lectures, and good memories. Harkness House is our headquarters.

Lester R. Allen, Jr., West Simsbury, Conn., is retired but consulting. He is chairman of the Greater Hartford chapter, American Red Cross Recruiting Commission.

Arline Goodman Alpert and **Sumner Alpert** '49 announce the birth of a granddaughter, Rachel Beth, and a grandson, Aaron Leonard. Arline and Sumner live in Fall River, Mass.

Anderson Acres, the bed & breakfast owned and operated by **Roy Anderson** and his wife, Claire, is located in Cummaquid, Mass. A note last fall placed the inn in Maine.

Peter G. Fradley, Westport, Mass., retired in June.

Fredi Kovitch Solod and **Beth Becker Pollock** '51 spent three and a half weeks over the Christmas and New Year's holiday in Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji. Fredi is director of communications in the develop-

ment office at Brown and class secretary. Beth lives in Barrington, R.I.

51

The Rev. **Sestino M. Continelli**, Epsom, N.H., is retired but has a part-time ministry among seniors at St. Paul's United Methodist Church in Manchester, N.H.

Parker D. Handy closed his marketing consultancy operation as of the first of the year and "has given up the work ethic. There are more pleasant ways to spend my remaining days on this planet; e.g., flyfishing, bird-shooting, surfcasting, and watercolor painting." Parker and his wife, Sally, spent some time in February in the Yucatan. They live in Lyme, Conn., and have nine grandchildren. "I can't afford any more!"

Since leaving Bethlehem Steel in 1985, **Bradford K. Pease** has been a consulting engineer in fuels, combustion, and environmental studies. This fall he was in Eregli, Turkey, assisting with an expansion program at a steel plant on the Black Sea. Interestingly, the purchasing agent there had been a graduate student at Brown. Brad lives in Allentown, Pa.

52

Sally Hill Cooper, AICP, director of rail and public transportation for Virginia, has been appointed by the transportation research board of the National Research Council to a three-year term as chair of the transportation systems planning and administration (Group 1) council. She lives in Richmond.

53

Victoria Ives Adamson, El Paso, Texas, is the founder and director of the Bridges School, a school for dyslexic children.

Robert C. Carson, Durham, N.C., is professor of psychology at Duke, where he has been teaching since 1960. His book, *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*, is in its eighth printing.

Deene D. Clark, Shutesbury, Mass., is assistant dean of students, Protestant chaplain, and religious coordinator at Amherst College.

James M. Fernald is a consultant after serving with the U.S. State Department for twenty years. A partial list of his overseas assignments includes Lebanon, North Yemen, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. He retired in 1983. Jim and his wife, Bera, live in McLean, Va.

Angenette Nibecker Robinson is an ophthalmic assistant in Noank, Conn. She and her husband, Don (Princeton '54, MIT '56), have four sons and two grandchildren.

Beverly Schwartz Rosen, Providence, is a curriculum supervisor in the Fall River, Mass., public school system. She is a member of the Rhode Island Women's Journal Writing Collective and a past president of the Greater Fall River Child Protection Council.

54

Diane Lake Northrop (see **Melanie Northrop Forman** '81).

55

The reunion committee for the class of 1955 has held numerous meetings in preparation for our 35th reunion. Some of the highlights include the Campus Dance, the Pops Concert, a tennis tournament, a softball challenge with the class of 1965, and a boat trip to Newport, R.I., for a tour of the mansions.

Please save the dates, May 25 to 28, and plan to attend.

W. Peter Pemberton, Warwick, R.I., continues as director, sales promotion, at Speidel in Providence. He has been with the company for twenty-three years.

56

Frederick F. Trost and his wife, Joan, spent two weeks in May venturing in their motor home through Mississippi and Louisiana. They live in Victor, N.Y.

57

Britten Dean, Turlock, Calif., writes to correct his classnote in the February issue. He is translating the fiction of Cheng Naishan while on sabbatical from California State University, Stanislaus. Because of an editing error, Professor Dean was referred to as "she." The editors regret the error.

Priscilla Brewster Uhl continues as an elementary school teacher. Her husband, **Don Uhl** '56, is president of a consulting company for businesses needing to raise expansion or

Nan Tracy '46

Retirement for a "special friend" of the classes

JOHN FORASTÉ

When Nan (Esther Bouchard) Tracy retired from her nine-year role as reunion coordinator this winter, her colleagues presented her with not only the traditional Brown rocking chair, but a seatbelt. "Upon conferring with her husband [Dick '46], I came to the conclusion that the chair was just the wrong thing to give Nan, because you'll never get her to sit down," says Vice President for University Relations Robert A. Reichley. "I decided if we were going to give her a chair, we'd have to give her something to keep her in it!"

If the choice of a seatbelt says something about Nan Tracy's energy level, three gifts from alumni tell more about the affection and gratitude she has earned over the years from those whose reunions she has planned. The class of 1931 presented her with two china dishes; '34 gave her a $100 gift certificate; and '50 gave her a bracelet. "She has a very special relationship with the alumni," says Reichley, "especially the older classes. You always say this when people retire, but we will *really* miss her."

Tracy, says classmate and fellow alumni relations mainstay Shirley Wolpert, "was flabbergasted to see how many alumni came to her retirement party. Nan doesn't like the limelight; she just likes to do the work." About 150 people attended, including many class officers and reunion chairmen.

Tracy, who comes from what Wolpert calls "an all-Brown family" (her husband is a trustee emeritus, and all four children went to Brown), was coaxed back to the University nine years ago. Tracy spent most of the past decade deftly juggling details and personalities as reunion crowds grew ever larger.

If the past is any indication of the future, the seatbelt may go untouched yet. In fact, Tracy already has committed herself to help out part-time with room reservations for the upcoming Commencement and Reunion Weekend.

acquisition capital. They live in Monument, Colo.

58

William F. Johnston, recently retired president of Fenwal Incorporated, has been named executive-in-residence at Babson College, Wellesley, Mass., for the spring and summer semesters of 1990. He will work with faculty members, meet with undergraduate and graduate students, and counsel. Bill and his wife, Nancy, live in Weston, Mass.

David J. McIntire has been named chairman of the board of the National Bank of Fairhaven in Massachusetts.

59

Marcia Gallup MacDonald writes that her husband, Jack, has been nominated by President Bush to serve as assistant secretary of education in the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education. They live in Washington, D.C.

June Fassenden Raden was married on Thanksgiving Day, 1988, to Harold R. MacDonald in Vinalhaven, Maine. She was recently appointed deputy director of the National Agricultural Biotechnology Council. Her son, David L. Raden, graduated from Cornell in May and works at Biotechnica Diagnostics in Cambridge, Mass.

Elizabeth D. Taft, Palo Alto, Calif., graduated in June from Santa Clara University with an A.M. in counseling with an emphasis in health psychology.

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Your reunion committee is counting on a great 30th reunion on May 25 to 28, and your attendance. We are gearing up for our "best-ever" reunion.

Barbara Dumont Andrews writes that her son, **David** '83, is married to **Susan Brown** '83. Susan works in the field of artificial intelligence, and David runs a lab at Dupont. Steven graduates from Edinboro University in Pennsylvania in May. He holds a number of swimming records. Sandra is a sophomore in high school. Barbara's husband, Floyd, is a teacher, and she is active in volunteer work. They live in North Olmsted, Ohio.

Dick Brown has resigned as executive director of the Texas Municipal League and is a self-employed lobbyist before the Texas state legislature. He and his wife, Brook, live in Austin.

Ronald J. DiPanni, Cranston, R.I., announces that the winner of the second annual Annamaria Saritelli-DiPanni Bel Canto Scholarship is Cecelia Schiano Rodi, a Cranston resident. The scholarship, established in 1988, is awarded each year to a native Rhode Islander for excellence in operatic performance. A panel of judges from the Metropolitan Opera selected Rodi from a field of twenty-five applicants.

Becky Hill Eckstein recently had a one-woman show of her watercolors at Jersey City State College. **Sue Livermore Ketchum** and **Janie Baker Spiegle** attended the opening. Becky lives in Short Hills, N.J.

Linda Blackman Feldman writes that two of her three children have graduated from Brown (**Andrea** '87 and **Stephen** '89), joining a long list of family members. Karen is a junior at Bard. Linda and her husband, **Robert** '58, live in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Art Giorgini and his wife, Ada, are designing a home in St. Croix. They live in Amityville, N.Y., where Art is an attorney. He promises to bring **Fred Katz** and his wife, Mary Ann, to the 30th, where they will reconvene the secret "Chain and Mace Society."

Dr. **Barbara Hajjar** is chief of pediatrics at Bon Secours Hospital in Methuen, Mass. She lives in Salem, N.H., where she is on the board of directors of the Rockingham County Trust Bank.

Stephanie Kruger Sabar is a medical social worker for Clinishare Home Health in Santa Monica, Calif. She and her husband, Yona, live in Los Angeles. Their son, **Ariel**, is a member of the class of 1993.

Douglas B. Smith has been appointed vice president of marketing and sales at Nyman Manufacturing Company, East Providence, R.I., a single-use food-service products specialist. Previously he directed the sales and marketing operations for Polar Plastics in Allentown, Pa. Doug is on the board of directors of the Foodservice and Packaging Institute and is the former director of the National Association of Concessionaires and the Dairy and Food Industries Supply Association.

61

Karin Borei Begg, assistant university librarian for automation and technical services at Boston College, has been appointed to the Massachusetts Planning Committee for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. She is past president of the Association of College and Research Libraries, New England Chapter. Karin lives in Boston.

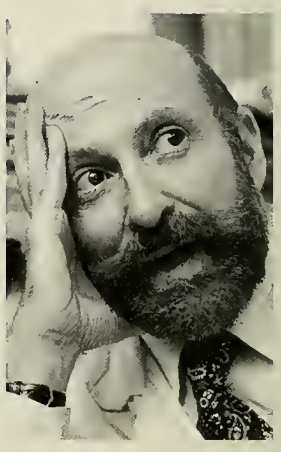
Dr. **Morey Filler**, San Francisco, writes that his 30th reunion will coincide with the graduation of his youngest son, **Scott**.

Mark S. Foster has been named chairman of the history department at the University of Colorado at Denver. He has recently published *Henry J. Kaiser: Builder in the Modern American West* (University of Texas Press, Austin, 1989).

Stephen M. Nassau is chairman of the equal employment panel of the Montgomery County Human Relations Commission. He

Dr. Alvin E. Friedman-Kien '56

A new theory on AIDS and Kaposi's sarcoma


JOHN FORASTE

According to an article in the *New York Times* in January, new research from the Centers for Disease Control seems to indicate that a cancer thought to be a direct result of AIDS virus infections may be an independently sexually transmitted disease. And in New York, Dr. Alvin E. Friedman-Kien, a professor of dermatology and virology at New York University Medical Center and a pioneer in AIDS research, told the *Times* he had seen at least eight gay men who have the cancer but not AIDS.

Data accumulated over the years by the CDC leads them to conclude that "Kaposi's sarcoma in persons with AIDS may be caused by an as yet unidentified infectious agent transmitted mainly by sexual contact." Striking differences in the incidence of the cancer in AIDS patients from different risk groups led to the hypothesis.

"The significance is that we think Kaposi's sarcoma was probably introduced simultaneously into the gay community with AIDS," Dr. Friedman-Kien told the *Times*. But since the early years of the AIDS epidemic, the number of AIDS victims with the cancer has dropped from nearly 50 percent to less than 15 percent. The cancer, first described in 1872, appeared in Africa in the twentieth century. Dr. Friedman-Kien said that 9 percent of all tumors in Uganda in 1961 were diagnosed as Kaposi's sarcoma.

"Some doctors have diagnosed AIDS on the basis of Kaposi's sarcoma without bothering to get a blood test," he said. Still, the disease in the U.S. is concentrated among gay men, with 95 percent of all cases occuring in that population.

lives in Bethesda, Md.

Juliana Thacher Plummer, Abbot Village, Maine, writes that Rebecca has joined her sister, Katherine, at Harvard.

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Dale Berg continues to freelance and write columns for a number of magazines, including *Woman's Day*, *New Woman*, *CV* (a college magazine), *Star Magazine*, and *Knife & Fork*, distributed in a New York restaurant chain. She lives in New York City.

Dr. **Michael D. Goldfield**, San Mateo, Calif., writes that his daughter **Debbie** is a freshman.

Dr. **Earle R. Halsband**, Worcester, Mass., writes that his daughter **Robin** is a member of the class of 1992.

Susan Chipman Kline has been appointed public information coordinator for MCOSS Nursing Services, New Jersey's largest home-health-care agency. She and her husband, Robert, live in Little Silver, N.J.

Emily Mott-Smith MacKenzie writes that **Jennifer** '88 has begun the M.S.W. program at Boston College. Meg is a sophomore at Westbrook College, and Hannah is a senior in high school. Emily is in her fifth year as a guidance counselor at Tolland High School, and **Dick** '61, a lawyer, after a two-year hiatus, is hoping to run in the Boston Marathon again. They live in Manchester, Conn.

Sandra Budnitz Mosk, Beverly Hills, Calif., is assistant director of educational therapy at ERAS Center, Inc. She also has a private educational therapy practice. Daughter Julie received an M.Ed. from Harvard in June, and Matthew is a sophomore at Dartmouth.

Susan Budnitz Sokoloff, Beverly Hills, Calif., writes that daughter Beth is married and recently admitted to the California bar. Margie is working on her Ph.D. in English literature at Yale, and Peter attends the school of environmental design at UC-Berkeley. Susan is a counselor at a school for disabled children.

Frances Vincentelli Verstandig, Birmingham, Ala., is the executive director of the Alabama School of Fine Arts Foundation, which raised $3.5 million in the last year to build a new campus in Birmingham. Frances completed a term as president of Glenwood Mental Health Services, and is on the boards of Operation New Birmingham, Magic City Art Connection, and Youth Leadership Forum.

Tosca Von Schaberg and her husband, a gynecologist, have moved to St. Louis, after fourteen years in Seattle.

Judy Wessells, Arlington, Mass., writes that life is "calm and OK. I am now a Weight-Watchers leader. My second job."

Judith Mayer Wohl, who is retired from teaching, is spending the year in London with her husband, who is on sabbatical from Vassar. She writes that she is enjoying the theater and using a job as a dog walker to get exercise. Her older daughter is in graduate school, and the younger one is a college sophomore.

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Elaine Piller Congress is an assistant professor at Fordham University Graduate School of Social Work. She is the author of "Crisis Intervention with Hispanic Clients in an Urban Mental Health Clinic," a chapter in the *Crisis Intervention Handbook* (Wadsworth Press, 1990). She lives in New York City.

Philip Jay Lewitt received a tenured appointment as full professor of English at Kyoto Seika University in Japan. He and his wife, Fukiko, spent the past twelve years "in the conservative Japanese outback."

64

Donald D. Cameron graduated from Wilkes University in Pennsylvania in January with a master's degree in health administration. His daughter, Lisa, is a freshman at Amherst. Don lives in Wyoming, Pa.

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Excitement is building as the 25th reunion approaches. The activities portion of the weekend has been set. Chairmen **Bill Earle** and **Ed Marecki** have enlisted the support, experience, and wisdom of **Jay Fluck**. We've planned dinners, dances, parties, and a cruise on Narragansett Bay. We'll tour the new buildings on campus and in Providence as well. Our minds will be kept active by the forums on Saturday, and by a meeting with President Gregorian and his staff.

Early reports indicate that our 25th will mark the largest gathering of our class since graduation. Our weekend culminates on Monday morning with the traditional march down College Hill.

We hope to see you.

Nancy L. Buc is a member of the Office of Technology Assessment Advisory Panel on Government Policies and Pharmaceutical Research and Development, a member of the board of directors of the Alan Guttmacher Institute, and a trustee of the Virginia Law School Foundation.

Eric Lane, executive director of the New York City Charter Revision Commission, has been named by New York Mayor David

Ron Santa '63

Speak now and never hold your peace

By day he is an electrical engineer at the Naval Underwater Systems Center in Middletown, R.I. By night he haunts the chamber meetings of the Middletown, R.I., town council. And while some members of that committee would characterize him as a pest, Ron Santa would rather be known as a watchdog. An article in the *Newport Daily News* in January brought attention to this "man of controversy."

Santa has been attending town council meetings since 1971. He sends off copies of his minutes of the proceedings to subscribers and posts a current copy in the Middletown Public Library. As would be expected, his reviews of council meetings draw mixed reviews of their own. Former council president Edward B. Corcoran remembers Santa: "I think he's very sincere and very public spirited, but I think that sometimes he champions causes without knowing all the pros and cons. But I think that, by and large, he served a useful purpose in that he made the council think seriously about things before acting."

Santa has also hosted a number of talk shows for various radio stations as well as co-hosting "Mid-Island Perspective," a cable television show. Talk radio, according to Santa, "can be very scary. But it didn't stop me from talking." He and his family have been threatened by callers who disagree with Santa's outspokenness on a number of issues. "Freedom of speech only happens when you say what they want to hear," he says.

Santa would probably rank town council meetings at the top of his entertainment list. "It really is the cheapest form of entertainment that exists," he says. "It doesn't cost a penny and if you go there long enough, you get to see the comedy in all that goes on."

Alumni **Calendar**

Dates of Interest

Academic Year 1989-1990

Spring semester classes end, May 8.

Final exam period, May 9-18.

Reunion-Commencement Weekend, May 25-28.

April

Providence
April 21-22. Alumni Relations Office and Brown Annual Fund co-sponsored Reunion '91 Workshop for volunteer leaders. List Auditorium. Call Sue Berry or Pam Boylan, (401) 863-1947.

Batavia, Ill.
April 21. Brown Club of Chicago and Associated Alumni co-sponsored Continuing College seminar, "The Paradox of Thought: Psyche versus Science," at Fermilab, with Professor of Physics David Cutts and Assistant Professor of Philosophy Philip Ehrlich. Call Josh Lowitz '84, (312) 951-5311 (days) or (312) 951-5982 (evenings).

Providence
April 23. Student Alumni Network Summer Apprenticeship sponsor decisions due. Call Melanie Coon, (401) 863-3380.

Boston
April 25. Brown Club of Boston reception for President Vartan Gregorian at the Massachusetts State House. Call John Daniel '84, (617) 742-6200.

New York
April 30. Brown University Club of New York Annual Independent Award Dinner honoring Charles C. Tillinghast '32 and Ted Turner '60. Call Lacy Herrmann '50, (212) 697-6666.

May

Boston
May 8. Brown Club of Boston Downtown Luncheon with James Bower '60, headmaster, Dedham Country Day School. Call Richard Boskey '72, (617) 726-8625.

Darien, Conn.
May 8. Brown Club of Fairfield County reception for President Vartan Gregorian at the Wee Burn Country Club. Call Geneva Whitney '56, (203) 222-1281.

Purchase, N.Y.
May 9. Brown Club of Westchester County reception for President Vartan Gregorian at PepsiCo, Inc. Call Bob Miller '63, (718) 575-2229.

Boston
May 10. Brown Club of Boston Brown Night at the Pops. Call Mary Kondon Toth '81, (508) 872-0473.

Newport
May 10. Brown Club of Newport Annual Dinner with Professor of Mathematics Thomas Banchoff, "The Fourth Dimension." Call Alton Karoli '48, (401) 846-3429.

St. Louis
May 12. Brown Club of St. Louis and Associated Alumni co-sponsored Continuing College seminar: "A View from the Frontier: The Paintings and Politics of George Caleb Bingham," at the St. Louis Art Museum, with Adjunct Instructor of History of Art Lucy MacClintock. Call Alison Ferring '76, (314) 361-1056 (evenings).

Hartford
May 16. Brown Club of Central Connecticut Spring Cocktail Reception with Howard Swearer, director, Institute for International Studies, "Brown Goes International: The Present and the Future." Call Jim Goldman '85, (203) 241-8600 (days).

Providence
May 18-24. Student Alumni Network and Senior Class co-sponsored Senior Week, including a formal dance and outdoor concert. Call Melanie Coon, (401) 863-3380.

Providence
May 21-24. Student Alumni Network-sponsored brunches for the class of 1990, Maddock Alumni Center. Call Melanie Coon, (401) 863-3380.

Providence
May 25-28. Reunion-Commencement Weekend. For a complete schedule of weekend activities, please refer to the Commencement Preview issue of the *George Street Journal* recently mailed to all alumni and parents.

May 25. Brown Bear Buffet, Sharpe Refectory, 6-8:30 p.m.

May 25. Campus Dance, the College Green and Lincoln Field, 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. See page 7, March *BAM*, for order form and additional information.

May 26. Brown Club of Rhode Island and Alumni Relations Office co-sponsored Alumni Field Day, Aldrich-Dexter Field, 12:30-4 p.m.

May 26. Third World Alumni Activities Committee-sponsored cookout, Maddock Alumni Center yard, 1-3 p.m.

May 26. Third World Alumni Activities Committee-sponsored awards banquet, Andrews Dining Hall, 7-10 p.m.

May 26. Brown Club of Rhode Island and Pembroke Club of Providence co-sponsored Pops Concert with Gloria Loring and the Rhode Island Philharmonic, College Green, 9 p.m.

May 26. Classes of '80 and '85 co-sponsored Young Alumni Dance, Pizzitola Sports Center, 9 p.m.

May 27. Association of Class Officers-sponsored breakfast for class officers, Sharpe Refectory, 8:30 a.m.

May 27. Hour with the President, Lincoln Field, 10 a.m.

May 27. Third World Alumni Activities Committee-sponsored champagne buffet brunch, Emery-Woolley Lounge, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

May 28. Associated Alumni-sponsored Fifty-Plus Luncheon for classes out fifty years or more, Sharpe Refectory, 12 noon.

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.*

Dinkins to head a task force to carry out the charter amendments approved by voters in the November election.

John R. Marquis has joined Warner, Norcross & Judd, Grand Rapids, Mich., as the resident partner in the law firm's new office in Holland, Mich. John received the 1989 Distinguished Service Award from the Holland Area Chamber of Commerce and chairs the newly-formed Macatawa Area Coordinating Council and the leadership division of the Holland Historical Trust Museum fund drive. He is also an adjunct professor of taxation at Grand Valley State University.

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Carol E. Crockett, Mission Viejo, Calif., is a technical instructor with Toshiba America Information Systems in Irvine, Calif. She teaches PBX installation and maintenance to telephone technicians.

Martin Tropp has been appointed associate professor of English at Babson College in Wellesley, Mass., where he has taught since 1974. His latest book is *Shaping the Darkness (1818-1918): Images of Fear From Fiction to Reality*. Martin lives in Malden, Mass.

67

Ann Whitney Cleaves won an award from the California Newspaper Publishers Association in February for an editorial cartoon that appeared in *The Palisadian-Post*. A member of the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists, she has also published in *La Prensa San Diego*. She and her husband, Courtland Cleaves, live in San Pedro, Calif.

Sonna Miller Lowenthal has been appointed interim town manager of Chapel Hill, N.C. Her husband, **Norman Lowenthal**, is associate director of continuing education at the University of North Carolina. Their children are Lena, 14, and Ethan, 11. They live in Chapel Hill.

Diane Wilson Ludin was promoted to managing editor at *The Central Coast Sun-Bulletin*. **Roger Ludin** '66 is president of the Southern California section of the American Association of Physics Teachers. They live in Morro Bay, Calif.

Robert Munck and **Christine Braun** '70 were married on Dec. 30 in Haymarket, Va., in a ceremony attended by several Brown friends. They are living at 3605 Mill Creek Rd., Haymarket 22069. (703) 754-1002. Bob is a specialist in programmer environments and the Ada language at the MITRE Corporation in McLean, Va., and Chris is director of a research program in software re-use at the Contel Technology Center in Chantilly, Va. Bob's e-mail address is munck @ mitre. org. Chris's is braun @ ctc. contel. com.

After many years of domestic and international travel, **Robert Ormerod** is in charge of General Electric's turnkey contract to operate the 500 MW Ocean State Power Project in Burrillville, R.I. His son **Derek** is class of 1993 at Brown.

George D. Parker was recently named outstanding teacher for 1989 in the College of Science at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. He has been teaching mathematics at SIU since 1972. His wife, **Marjorie Ainscough Parker**, is involved with a number of volunteer projects.

Joel A. Strom, Dix Hills, N.Y., writes that Jessica has been accepted into the class of 1994. His other daughter, Rebecca, is a sophomore at NYU. Joel is taking a post-master's certificate in school administration. He teaches English as a second language.

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Charles S. Amorosino, Jr., received his master's degree in speech/language pathology from Northeastern University last June and works with learning-disabled adolescents. Sara, 15, Carl, 13, and Alice, 10, keep him busy at home in Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Lloyd D. Keiguin, Jr., Buzzards Bay, Mass., took a trip to the Pacific Oceanological Institute, Vladivostok, USSR, in November. "I did not run into any classmates."

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Charlie Adler and his wife, Barbara Clark, live in Attleboro, Mass., with their daughters, Rachel, 7, and Carlen, 4. Charlie is technical director for Larson and Rosen, Inc., Boston, a firm that creates audio-visual presentations for corporate conventions and trade shows. He ran unsuccessfully for mayor of Attleboro and chairs the ten-town Anawan Regional Solid Waste Committee.

Lawrence D. Bradley and Jean Menzies were married on Nov. 24 in Aiken, S.C. Lawrence is active in politics and recently published the third edition of *Earth* magazine. In addition to commentaries on ecological issues, human issues, and world peace, the latest edition contains art by a young Russian immigrant and compositions by school children. Lawrence and Jean live in Salem, N.H.

Christine Braun (see **Robert Munck** '67).

Peter Czekanski has been named director of government relations in the government affairs office of NYNEX in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Marci, son Craig, 10, and twins Abby and Lisa, 6, live in Centreville, Va.

Amy Johnsen-Harris and **Mark Johnsen-Harris** announce the birth of Bert Daniel on Jan. 8. Amy is a librarian at Ponaganset High School in North Scituate, R.I., and Mark is in his eighteenth year of teaching at The Wheeler School in Providence. They live in Cranston, R.I.

Ross S. McElwee III and his wife, Marilyn, announce the birth of Adrian McElwee on Jan. 21, 1989. Ross is working on a film tentatively entitled *Checkpoint Charlie Revisited*. He received a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship for Film for 1990. Ross and Marilyn live in Cambridge, Mass.

Jack Rose and partners have formed the Turbo Group in Guttenberg, N.J., where they have developed Turbo FAX, an inexpensive machine that allows businesses to transmit large numbers of FAX messages automatically. Jack lives in Water Mill, N.Y.

Don Sayre and Mimi Becker were married in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 21. Don's freshman roommate, **Dean Alexander**, served as witness. Don and Mimi live in Cleveland, and Dean and his wife, Margrette, live in Wrightwood, Calif. The couples promised to renew their wedding vows together in January 1995.

Rick Schwertfeger ('72 M.A.T.) and his wife, Marcia Desy, have moved to Austin, Texas, where Rick is health education program coordinator for the Austin-Travis County Health Department. "Goodbye New England after twenty-three years!"

Susan McCorkendale Super is management analyst with the U.S. Forest Service information systems. Her husband, Greg, is an economist with the U.S. Forest Service. They live in Arlington, Va., with their son, Jamie, 3.

Pat Truman, Boise, Idaho, plans to attend the 20th reunion and hopes to see all the 1969-70 residents of 276 Brook St. and PDQs as well. She adds that Mark, 9, and Kate, 7, will make the trip with her.

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Ralph J. Begleiter continues as international affairs correspondent for CNN. Based in Washington, D.C., he has covered the foreign affairs beat and traveled around the world with the U.S. Secretary of State for CNN since 1982. In the past year, he has received awards from the National Press Club, the National Academy of Cable Programming, and the Houston International Film Festival for his CNN reporting on arms control, the Middle East peace process, and the Washington and Moscow summits of 1987 and 1988. Ralph lives with his wife and 13-year-old son, an aspiring sportscaster, in Potomac, Md.

Susan Cameron Bennett and her husband, **Curt** '70, are still living and working in Atlanta. Cam, 13, plays hockey, soccer, and the guitar.

Dr. **John T. Brandt**, Worthington, Ohio, was recently appointed associate director of clinical laboratories for the department of pathology at Ohio State University. He continues as director of laboratory hematology and director of clinic laboratory. He has two children, Elizabeth, 10, and Katherine, 7.

Barbara Bry is president of the children's museum in San Diego, Calif. She is married to Pat Kruer, a real estate developer. They have two children, Sarah, 8, and Rachel, 4, and live in La Jolla.

Mark Danner, St. Louis, is marrying for the second time.

Dr. **Arthur E. Van Dyke** has left the University Hospitals of Cleveland to open a private practice in cardiology at the Meriolia Hospitals. He is chief of the cardiac catheterization lab at Meriolia Hillcrest Hospital in Mayfield Heights, Ohio. He has four children and lives in Cleveland Heights.

R. Alan Fryer, Needham, Mass., has been named a partner in the Boston law firm of Peabody & Arnold. He practices in all aspects of civil litigation. He is a member of the Chestnut Street Neighborhoods Association and

the Needham Center Task Force, and is an instructor at Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education, Inc.

Dr. **Irwin Goldstein** has written a book, *The Potent Male: Facts, Fiction, Future.* He coaches hockey and helps his wife, Sue, chauffeur Bryan, 12, Lauren, 10, and Andrew, 6, to games and practices. The family lives in Milton, Mass.

Paul R. Gregutt, Seattle, writes that he's back from a month at the Betty Ford Clinic and working on a novel, *Tonight, the Bottle Let Me Drown.*

Penny Rosen Lukin, in addition to maintaining her private practice in psychology, is director of psychological services at West Lake Hospital, a psychiatric facility in Longwood, Fla. She lives in Oviedo, Fla.

Janice Michel Macaulay ('72 A.M., '77 A.M.) is assistant professor and coordinator of the department of music at Anne Arundel Community College in Arnold, Md. She teaches music theory and conducts the orchestra. She also has had a number of her own compositions performed.

Cornelius Madera, Jr., is the mayor of Tuxedo Park, N.Y.

Steve Maslowski recently shot two episodes of the PBS series "Wild America." He writes that about 200 of his still photographs are published annually. Steve lives with his two daughters, Robin, 5, and Holly, 2, in Cincinnati.

Patrick McCarthy was recently married to Gerianne Perry of Silver Spring, Md. A number of Brown friends attended the ceremony. Patrick is a vice president of Applied Management Sciences, Silver Spring, Md., and Gerianne is a systems engineer manager with Electronic Data Systems in Herndon. They live in Bethesda, Md.

Susan Crooks Neville has moved from California to Cleveland Heights, Ohio, with her husband, Tom, and their four children.

Carol L. Newman, Encino, Calif., was married in August 1988. She is a partner in the law firm of Rosen, Wachtell & Gilbert.

Leonard Paster and his wife, Ellen, announce the birth of Samuel Jonathon Paster on May 3. They live in Sacramento, Calif.

Kenneth Pasternack is a real estate broker in Santa Barbara, Calif., after leaving the legal department of Great Western Bank in Los Angeles. His wife, **Carol Braun Pasternack** '72, teaches medieval English literature at UC-Santa Barbara. They live in Goleta, Calif.

Virginia Rice, Washington, D.C., is a principal in a company that designs and programs interactive video. Her husband, Tom, is finishing graduate school, and her daughter is 12. Virginia adds that she and **Susan Cameron Bennett** get together twice a year in Washington and Atlanta.

Dr. **L. Richard Roedersheimer** was recently elected president of The Cronley Surgical Associates, Inc., a general vascular surgical corporation in Cincinnati.

Dr. **David A. Rubin**, Chappaqua, N.Y., has been promoted to associate professor of medicine at New York Medical College.

Ruby Shang and Anthony D. Salzman announce the birth of Alexandra Mina Shang Salzman on Nov. 22. They live in New York City.

Dr. **Barry M. Stults** is house staff program director for the department of medicine at the University of Utah Medical Center. He writes that he, his wife, Connie, and three daughters are doing well and enjoying Utah. They live in Salt Lake City.

Harry L. Watson has been promoted to full professor in the history department at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. He is the author of three books, the most recent *Liberty and Power: The Politics of Jacksonian America* (Hill & Wang, New York, 1990).

Steve Williamson has joined CSC Consulting in Cambridge, Mass., after six years at Sanders Associates in Nashua, N.H. He continues to serve on the Danvers, Mass., School Board. Steve lives with his wife, Susan, and their children, Nick, 10, and Lindsay, 6, in Danvers.

72

Lucy Commoner and her husband, Richard Berry, announce the birth of Olivia Allison Berry on Jan. 12. They live in New York City.

Mark E. Gallagher teaches at Pacific Theological College in Suva, Fiji. He married Lora McKenzie in December 1988.

Dr. **Maria Zucker** and her husband, **Ira Sills** '71 A.M., announce the birth of Julia on Aug. 16. Rebecca is 6. Maria works part-time as an internist at the Medford Center of the Harvard Community Health Plan. Ira is a partner in the Boston law firm of Segal, Roitman & Coleman, which represents employees and labor unions. He is an adjunct professor of law at Northeastern University Law School. They live in Cambridge, Mass.

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Dr. **Robert M. Hansen** practices anesthesiology and critical-care medicine in Palo Cedro, Calif. He and his wife, Kathryn, have a son, Bobby, who is 2.

Dr. **Dennis M. Ogiela** and his wife announce the birth of their second child, Ryan Michael, on Jan. 18. Dennis practices orthopedic surgery in Danbury, Conn. They live in West Redding, Conn.

Dr. **Victor Weinstein** lives in Charleston, S.C., with his wife, Libby, and their children. He reports that Hurricane Hugo left one-and-a-half feet of water in their house.

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Michael Cassidy and his wife, Deborah, have three children, Matt, 5, Ann, 4, and Bryan, 1. Michael is a partner in a law firm, and Debbie is on full-time leave. They live in Pittsburgh.

Susan Manley Champion preached the sermon at the ordination of her husband, **Peter Oliver Champion**, at St. James Episcopal Church, Batavia, N.Y., on Jan. 6. Susan's mother, **Phyllis Reynolds Manley** '49, of Pasadena, Calif., attended the event.

Pamela Constable, foreign affairs writer for *The Boston Globe*, received the Latin American Studies Association's award for outstanding media coverage at the association's convention in Miami in December. The award is given every eighteen months. She covered the U.S. invasion of Grenada, the contra war in Nicaragua, and the drug issue in Peru and Colombia. Since February 1989, she has been on leave from the *Globe* as an Alicia Patterson Fellow to write a book on military rule in Chile with her husband, Arturo Valenzuela, a professor of political science at Georgetown University. She plans to resume covering Latin America for the *Globe* in the spring.

Steven K. Dentel, an associate professor of environmental engineering specializing in water treatment and hazardous waste management at the University of Delaware, is on sabbatical through August in Nancy, France, with his wife, Carol Post, and their children, Colin Dentel-Post, 5, and Aaron Dentel-Post, 2.

James H. Herzog, Jr., and his wife, Cheryl, announce the birth of Kiernan on Dec. 26. They live in Westborough, Mass.

Jacqueline Wisner is president of WEI Media Consultants, a sales and marketing firm specializing in print advertising sales and promotional campaigns. She lives with her daughter, Lauren, in Tenafly, N.J.

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Dr. **Russell R. Janson** is a partner in an ob/gyn practice partner in Mechanicsburg, Pa. He and his wife, Lisa, have two children, Diana and Luke. "The Harrisburg area is a great place to live. I'm looking forward to the 15th."

Andrew E. Muscato is a partner in the Newark office of the law firm of Whitman & Ransom. He lives in Basking Ridge, N.J.

Peter G. Piness is the branch public affairs officer at the American Consulate General in Zaire through December 1991. His major duty is to direct the American Cultural Center.

Stephen G. Scholz, New Britain, Conn., is collaborating on an album of jazz improvisation on the Cadence Jazz record label of New York to be released in the fall. He will be featured on electric violin.

Alex Szabo has been promoted to president/chief operating officer of Screenvision Cinema Network, a cinema advertising company headquartered in New York City. He joined the company in 1989 as executive vice president. Alex lives in Greenwich, Conn., with his wife, Madeleine, and four children.

76

James V. Aidala, Jr., Alexandria, Va., is a pesticide policy expert at the Congressional Research Service. He is a founding member and technical director of The Capital Steps, a musical political satire troupe.

Gary Alger is an adolescent and family substance abuse counselor at the Wheeler Clinic in Plainville, Conn. Gary and his wife have two children, Michael, 5, and Bethany, 3, and live in Harwinton, Conn.

Catherine Glavin and Gregory Baker were married on Sept. 23. The ceremony was attended by several Brown friends. Cath is a management consultant, and Greg directs business development for Babcock & Wilcox's defense group. They live at 6 Ivy Woods Dr., Forest, Va. 24551.

Jill Grigsby has been promoted to associate professor with tenure at Pomona College in Claremont, Calif.

Richard W. Halpern is a marketing communications consultant with Data General. He writes that he's engaged; his son, Ben, is 5; and he recently bought a house in Franklin, Mass.

David P. Persson is a co-founder of the law firm of Davis & Persson, Sarasota, Fla.

Dr. **Janet Ann Schaffel** ('79 M.D.), Rockville, Md., announces the birth of Andrea Ellen on April 25, 1989. David is 4. Janet is still with her group of six women ob/gyns in Washington, D.C. "It's a busy but a happy life."

Madelene Fleischer Towne and her husband, Stan, are pleased to announce the birth of Sara Blythe on Jan. 9. Adam is almost 2. They live in New York City.

Catherine Laskowski Winkowski and her husband, **Chester J. Winkowski**, annouce the birth of Kimberly in May 1989. Julia is 5. Catherine is a marketing specialist at Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, and Chester is an attorney for the U.S. Justice Department, Immigration and Naturalization, in New York City. They live in Rutherford, N.J.

77

Sally B. Danto and her husband, Michael J. Clancy, announce the birth of Justis Philip Danto-Clancy on June 21. They live in Toronto.

Lawrence Gelburd, armed with an M.B.A. from Wharton, has entered the music and entertainment field after ten years with American Auto-Matrix, an international high technology start-up company. He's living in Philadelphia, after working in the United Kingdom, France, Singapore, and Japan, and cautions: "You may not recognize me. No beard, short hair, and 170 pounds."

Nancy Harris and her husband, Dr. **Bradford Parsons** '76, announce the birth of Spencer Michael Parsons on Jan. 21. Nancy is a clinical psychologist in private practice, and Brad practices general dentistry. They live in Marshfield, Mass.

Robin Radovsky Phillips and **William J. Phillips** '74 announce the birth of Katherine Lee Phillips on Nov. 10. She joins Laura and Karen. They live in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Jane Baglini Shawcross and **William A. Shawcross** '76 announce the birth of Allison Jane Shawcross on Feb. 11, 1989. Kara is 4. They live in Methuen, Mass.

78

Laura Dowd and David Gallogly announce the birth of Julia, Meredith, and Lynn on Dec. 13. They convey special thanks to Dr. **Brian Walsh** for his help. Laura and David live in Roslindale, Mass.

Holly Hanson has returned to the U.S. after living for three years in Nigeria and seven years in Haifa, Israel, where she worked in the office of social and economic development of the Baha'i International Community. A book she wrote, *Social and Economic Development: A Baha'i Approach*, was published in December. Holly and her children, Corey, 9, and Becky, 6, live in Arlington, Mass. "My children and I are learning to cope. I wish American society made it easier for women to be both mothers and professionals."

Martin E. Hsia is a partner at the law firm of Cades Schutte Fleming & Wright in Honolulu. Kyla Martina Mei Ming Hsia was born on Jan. 19, 1988.

Dr. **Peter S. Levin** returned to the San Francisco Bay area in September as assistant professor of ophthalmology at Stanford. He writes that he has time to hike, bike, and ski.

Newton Key and his wife, Joanna, announce the birth of Jenny Renn Key on Nov. 17. Newton is an assistant professor of history at Eastern Illinois University. They live in Charleston, Ill.

Hugh McKay is a partner in the Cleveland law firm of Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur.

Roosevelt Robinson III, Los Angeles, writes that Matthew Alexander Robinson was born on July 14. "He was due July 4, but waited until Bastille Day instead!"

Scott Steidl, New York City, graduated in 1985 from the doctoral program in composition at The Juilliard School. In November 1989, "Morning Song," a musical theater work, was performed by the Willow Cabin Theater Company of New York. The final scene of his one-act opera, *The Monkey's Paw*, performed at The Aspen Music Festival, was again heard in New York at Merkin Recital Hall in March as part of "An Evening of Premieres," a recital of his most recent compositions. Since graduating from Juilliard, Scott has attended Mount Sinai Medical School and has been accepted in an ophthalmology residency program.

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Amy Eppler-Epstein '82

Advocate for New Haven's homeless

Amy Eppler-Epstein graduated from Yale Law School only three years ago, but she has established a reputation for activities on behalf of the homeless. Robert A. Solomon, a lawyer and former director of the New Haven Legal Assistance Association, says, "There are a lot of people with the skills. Not many with the imagination. She is doing things that others have not done."

According to a December article in the *Connecticut Law Tribune*, Eppler-Epstein developed her program, the TRO Project, while a law student at Yale. It matches battered women with Yale law students and private attorneys who seek temporary restraining orders against abusers. Last spring, she went to court to keep open the Boys Club shelter for the homeless, and now she is asking a Superior Court judge to rule that state law and the state constitution require New Haven to shelter its homeless, using a novel interpretation of the seventeenth-century town welfare law.

While at Brown, Eppler-Epstein worked at a shelter for battered women in Providence. She spent summers helping emotionally disturbed children, and after graduation was in Appalachia for a year. "Law seemed to be one of many tools that a person could use to work for social justice and change," she said in the article. But at Yale she turned down a clerkship to streamline her advocacy plans. "I couldn't stand the thought it would be two years before I was an advocate." She joined New Haven Legal Assistance in 1986.

"I plan to keep thinking of as many creative ways as I can to attack the injustice of poverty," says the rarely-discouraged lawyer. "I love it when there are strategies to empower my clients."

79

Reed Baer and his wife, Sue (Smith '83), announce the birth of Katherine Elizabeth Baer on Dec. 13. Reed is counsel at NEC Technologies in Boxborough, Mass., and Sue is an associate at the Boston law firm of Rackemann, Sawyer & Brewster. They live in Needham.

Patrick T. Clark, Harrisville, R.I., writes that Andrew T.S. Clark was born on June 22. His brother, Thomas, is 2.

Jim Frazer and his wife, Claudine Lebeau, announce the birth of Nicole Elise Lebeau Frazer on Dec. 7. Jim is an associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, where he works on banking acquisitions and regulation, and Claudine designs databases at Gikas International, a market research firm. They live at 2441 Ontario Rd. NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. (202) 332-5962.

Bennett R. Machtiger and his wife, Susan, announce the birth of Katharine on June 29. They live in New York City, where Bennett is managing director of Young & Rubicam Ventures, a strategic advisory firm specializing in mergers and acquisitions for consumer products and services companies.

80

Our 10th reunion is approaching quickly. Feel the excitement of reconnecting with Brown friends and classmates, join the Commencement celebration, and renew ties to Brown.

The reunion activities chairpersons have planned class events that promise fellowship and fun. Call your Brown friends, plan to join us, and bring your spouse, significant other, and children.

Let's have another record turnout.

Thomas A. Epstein is a supervising engineer in charge of the solid and hazardous waste management section of the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. He lives in Providence.

Donald C. Eversley, St. Albans, N.Y., continues his "arts and crafts" law practice in New York City.

Kevin P. McQueen has been promoted to vice president of NCB Development Corporation, the development finance affiliate of National Cooperative Bank in Washington. NCB operates regional offices in New York, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Atlanta. Kevin lives in Washington, D.C.

Lori S. Salz, Pasadena, Calif., is senior engineer at Interstate Electronics in Anaheim.

John A. Schwimmer has become a partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Alschuler, Grossman & Pines. He practices business litigation.

Nancy Offenbach Spaulding and her husband, Brad, announce the birth of Rachel Emma Spaulding on May 21. Nancy is taking time off from her work as a landscape architect to be at home with Rachel. They live in Cambridge, Mass.

Rock A. Tate and his wife, Lyn, announce the birth of Rock Anthony Tate II on Dec. 3. Linda is 2. Lyn is working for Joni K. Tate Real Estate, and Rock is an investment executive at Shearson Lehman Hutton in West Palm Beach. They live in Manalapan, Fla.

Ken Weissman is a first-year medical student in Boston. He'd love to hear from old friends at (617) 262-6046.

Howard S. Yaruss is a candidate in the Democratic primary on Sept. 11 for the New York State Senate. The district in which he is running encompasses several neighborhoods in the North Bronx, including Riverdale, where he lives. He would be delighted to hear from friends and any alumni living in the North Bronx.

81

Peter B. D'Amario and Maria Mack (Denison '83) were married on June 17 in New York City. Among the guests was **Thomas J. Baker** '78, '89 M.A.T., who was an usher. Peter and Maria live in Manhattan, where Peter is working at Goldman, Sachs & Company.

Jane Dray and **Richard Katzman** '78 were married on Oct. 14 in New York City. "Surprisingly, we did not meet at Brown, but by far greater chance on an airplane." The wedding was attended by many Brown family and friends. Jane and Richard live in New York City.

Michele Berdinis Fagin and **Barry S. Fagin** '82 announce the birth of Erica Adeline Fagin on Jan. 28. They live in Hartford, Vt.

Melanie Northrop Forman and Dr. **Daniel Forman** '79 announce the birth of Rachel Gavra on Oct. 20. Rachel's grandmother is **Diane Lake Northrop** '54. Dan finished his internal medicine residency last June and is now doing a fellowship in geriatrics at Harvard Medical School's division of aging. Melanie is assistant dean of the college for academic affairs at Brandeis and is continuing work on her doctoral dissertation in English at Harvard. They live at 48 Courtney Rd., West Roxbury, Mass. 02132.

Dr. **Alan W. Friedman** and his wife, Beth, announce the birth of Benjamin Joseph Friedman on Dec. 22. Alan is practicing internal medicine at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, where he will complete his residency in June. They plan then to move to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he will begin a fellowship in rheumatology.

Thomas A. Jacobs and Carla Meeske were married on Sept. 16 in Cincinnati. After a honeymoon in Oregon, the couple returned to Cincinnati, where Carla is a product man-

ager at Kenner Toys, and Tom is vice president of James A. Jacobs Inc., the family-run advertising agency.

Edith Kupsaw married Dr. Timothy Lee Lawrence (Yale '79) on May 6. They live in New York City.

Julie S. Rothhouse, New York City, is vice president, account supervisor, at Scoli, McCabe, Sloves, Inc. She is secretary of the Brown Club of New York.

Bob Samors and Ann Tutwiler (Davidson '80) belatedly announce the birth of Joshua Riley Samors last May 16. A picture of Bob and Joshua appeared in the Jan. 17 edition of *USA Today* accompanying an article about companies that provide emergency day-care centers for children of employees. Bob and Ann live at 425 Greenbrier Dr., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. (301) 585-1307.

Sharon Eisenstat Shire and **Howard J. Shire** '75 announce the birth of Emily Suzanne. Sharon is an attorney with the New York law firm of Wolf, Haldenstein, Adler, Freeman & Herz, and Howard is a lawyer with the New York firm of Kenyon & Kenyon. They live in Scarsdale, N.Y.

82

Charles E. Gannon, Suffern, N.Y., is a university fellow pursuing a Ph.D. in communications at Temple University in Philadelphia. He also is a freelance scriptwriter.

Leslie Calkins O'Toole and **Donald O'Toole** announce the birth of Liam Thomas O'Toole on June 11. Leslie is an attorney with Smith, Helms, Mulliss & Moore, and Don is a civil engineer with the North Carolina Department of Transportation. They live in Raleigh, N.C.

Susan Stanger is an advertising director at Hawaiian Graphics in Honolulu.

Elizabeth Sullivan has been promoted to vice president/associate director of marketing and research planning at Hill, Holliday, Connors, Cosmopulos, Inc., Boston. She joined the agency as a research analyst in 1983. She lives in Wellesley, Mass.

83

David Andrews and **Susan Brown** (see **Barbara Dumont Andrews** '60).

Madeleine Becker is regional sales development manager, personal computer group Europe, for Hewlett Packard. She lives in Meylan, France.

Sara Low (see **Theodore F. Low** '49).

Ronald A. Mosley, Diamond Bar, Calif., writes that life is great in southern California. He'd love to hear from friends and "Thete" brothers at (714) 860-1166.

Kurt Stenberg and his wife, Michele Bauer, announce the birth of Phoebe Joy on Dec. 27. Andre is 10, Julienne, 3, and Nicolas, 2. They live in Lincoln, R.I.

Sharon Farkas Weiss announces the birth of her daughter, Gilly. "We celebrated her first birthday in February, which gives an indication of how late this announcement really is. Any friends who find themselves in Israel are urged to get in touch: 117 Wingate St., Herziliya 46758. Tel. 052-555023."

84

Pamela Arya married Robert Reed White, Jr. on Sept. 2 at Collingwood-on-the-Potomac, Alexandria, Va. A number of classmates attended the ceremony, including Dr. **Katherine Maul Farias**, who was matron of honor. Pamela and Robert live in Washington, D.C.

Jaime G. Lluch is an associate in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges.

Randy B. Luing and his wife, Diane, announce the birth of Kelsey Rachel on Jan. 2. They live in Hoboken, N.J.

Reid Norris married Charlie Buckley in June, with a number of Brown friends attending. Reid and Charlie live in Annapolis, Md., from where Reid commutes to her product manager job at Maryland National Bank in Baltimore.

Steven Pennings and Joan Marie Svendberg were married on Feb. 17 in Santa Barbara, Calif. Steve has completed his Ph.D. in biology, and the couple has moved to Guam, where he has a postdoctoral appointment. Their address is Marine Laboratory, University of Guam Station, Mangilao, Guam 96923 USA.

85

Come back to campus for a weekend you won't forget! Here's a sample of the planned activities: Campus Dance, class barbeque at Field Day, Class Bash at the Pizzitola, clambake at the beach, and, of course, the march down College Hill. Contact **Davies Bisset** at (401) 863-3309, or **Kevin Tracy** at (401) 278-6095 if you'd like to help.

Sandra E. Chambers, Louisville, Ky., is with the corporate development program at Humana, Inc., a multi-hospital and health-care system. She received her M.P.H. from Yale School of Medicine in May.

Brian T. Culhane and **Debra Lang Culhane** are living in Reston, Va. Brian is a product line manager for the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Debra is working in a government crisis center. They have a kitten named Tigger.

Randy Haykin and his wife, Patty, announce the birth of Elise Danielle on Dec. 31, seven hours before midnight. Randy works in the sales group at Apple Computer. They live at 4773 Norwich Way, San Jose, Calif. 95130. (408) 866-7943.

Emily Low (see **Theodore F. Low** '49).

David Perlmutter has started Perlmutter Properties, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., for the purpose of leasing and developing retail real estate. He lives in New York City.

Sharon Saline has moved to the San Francisco Bay area, where she is a graduate student in psychology. Her address is 5359 James Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94618. She would love to hear from friends.

Suzanne Yin studied the communicative function of humpback whales' social sounds during February and March in Hawaii. She was expedition coordinator at Earthwatch for the previous two-and-a-half years. She receives mail in New Rochelle, N.Y.

86

Reunion? Yes, reunion '91 is in thirteen months and counting. To kick off the celebration, how about starting a year early? Can't get to Providence in 1990? That's OK. We'll do it up in the Big Apple. Join us at our Spring Fling: The Alumni Version. Central Park, New York City. May 19, 1990. You have no excuse. It's a Saturday.

You are probably asking, where in that park and at what time? Good questions. Call **Bettina Slusar** (212) 873-8094, **Will Bracker** (212) 371-5608, **Peter Scocimara** (212) 873-2902, or **Robert Kovacik** (212) 535-6365 after May 13 for rendezvous point and details, details, details.

There is no guarantee that Mr. Nick's lemon ice or elephant rides will be available. – *Will Bracker*

Diane H. Koziol is working in the environmental law department of a Los Angeles law firm.

Steve McNamara and Bonnie Bolt were married on Nov. 24 in Princeton, N.J. Many Brown alumni were in attendance. They live in Lawrenceville, N.J.

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Michelle D. Smith is the youth outreach coordinator for Urban Edge Housing Corporation in Boston. "Finally I have found my niche. Stability, security, and opportunities for growth." Michelle lives in Boston.

87

Donald Apy, Winchester, Mass., and **Jennifer Don** were engaged in 1989. They plan to marry on Maui in August.

Annik M. Gagnon and **Dominic Leo Smith** were married on Dec. 23 in Lyford Cay, Bahamas. **James H. Lide** and **Alexandra Sleator** were attendants, and **Philippe Gagnon** '90 was an usher. **Jacqueline Archambault Smith** '48, Greene, R.I., is the mother of the groom. Annik received an M.B.A. from the Fuqua School of Business at Duke and works for Peat Marwick. Nick will complete law school at Duke in May and then plans to join the Philadelphia office of Reed Smith Shaw & McClay. The couple will live in Philadelphia.

88

Jennifer MacKenzie (see **Emily Mott-Smith MacKenzie** '62).

Andrew Moore is a medical student at Vanderbilt. He is engaged to **Carolyn Kuehn**, who is also at Vanderbilt in the law school.

89

Joan Hilty writes: "**Louise Sloan** '88 and I have launched careers as a) a starving writer and b) a starving cartoonist, and we're having fun. Everyone should write us. OK?" Joan and Louise live at 1435 Waller St., #2, San Francisco, Calif. 94117.

Sean D. Kelly is a graduate student at University of California at Berkeley in a joint mathematics and philosophy program. He teaches pre-calculus and freshman calculus and has time to play some ultimate frisbee.

Naline Lai and **Alexa Ragozin** live in the Boston area. Naline is teaching high school chemistry at Concord Academy and planning to attend medical school in Pittsburgh. Alexa is working part-time as a news anchor and disc jockey at WFNX-FM while she searches for a full-time job in broadcasting.

Jennie Niles writes that she loves San Francisco and is looking for a job teaching science, math, or computer at the high-school level.

Karen Schiff drove across the country with a friend and is working at Explore Booksellers in Aspen. "What could be better?" she asks. "Mail!" she answers. Karen's address is P.O. Box 6069, Snowmass Village, Colo. 81615. (303) 923-6322.

In August, **Christy Lynn Stickney** started a three-year commitment with CEPAD, a program sponsored by the Mennonite Central Committee in Nicaragua, working as an appropriate technology program coordinator on the national level. "We're working with dry-composting latrines, grain silos, rope pumps, and improved cookstoves," she writes. She lives in Managua.

GS

Ashley H. Carter '63 Ph.D., retired as department head and distinguished member of the technical staff at AT&T Bell Laboratories, is a Charles A. Dana Fellow of the Research Institute for Scientists Emeriti (RISE) at Drew University in Madison, N.J., a program for selected scientists, newly retired from industry, to direct undergraduate research and continue their own creative work. Carter will continue to teach in the department of physics and mathematics at Drew, where he is an adjunct professor.

C. Herndon Williams '65 Ph.D. was a delegate to the People's Republic of China in April 1989 as part of a technical exchange program in occupational health sponsored by the People-to-People Citizen Ambassador Program. He is a senior staff scientist at Radian Corporation in Austin, Texas, working in the areas of environmental chemistry and occupational health.

Kenneth N. Sawyers '67 Ph.D., professor of mechanical engineering and mechanics at Lehigh University, has been named associate dean for undergraduate affairs in the College of Engineering and Applied Science. Sawyers, a Lehigh faculty member since 1969, lives in Bethlehem, Pa., with his wife, Marjorie. They have two children.

Ira Sills '71 A.M. (see **Maria Zucker** '72).

Steven Galovich '72 Ph.D., professor of mathematics at Carleton College, has been named associate dean, effective in September. He has been a member of the Carleton faculty since 1971. Galovich is the author of *Introduction to Mathematical Structures* as well as a number of papers on the arithmetic properties of algebraic function fields. He lives in Northfield, Minn.

Janice Michel Macaulay '72 A.M., '77 A.M. (see '71).

Rick Schwertfeger '72 M.A.T. (see '70).

Morris D. Edwards '73 M.A.T. has completed his Ph.D. in clinical psychology. He continues as coordinator of the behavioral health programs at Delano Clinic in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Johnny Johnson '77 M.A.T. "is a happy world traveler" on sabbatical leave from teaching social studies at Portland High School in Maine, where for three years he has contributed to the Coalition of Essential Schools change effort. He can be reached at his parents' address, 865 51st St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11220.

Deborah D. Mason-McCaffrey '77 Sc.M. completed her Ph.D. in theoretical and applied mechanics at Cornell while working at Polaroid. She and her husband live in Reading, Mass.

Alice Goldberg '81 Ph.D., Sunnyside, N.Y., is engaged to marry Kesley Diniz Moreira of Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

Eduardo S. Vera '82 Ph.D. has joined the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation as a research fellow at the applied electronics laboratories of NTT's Musashino Research Center in Tokyo. Since 1987 he had been a scientific editor for applied physics with the American Institute of Physics/VCH in New York City. Previously, he was a member of the research staff at Philips Laboratories in Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. His telephone numbers in Japan are 81 422 52 4263 (home) and 81 422 59 3573 (work). His fax number at NTT Labs is 81 422 59 2172.

Robert S. Helfner '86 Sc.M., Brookline, Mass., writes that he is "blissfully married and has found a decent job."

Sheila K. Smith '88 A.M. is editing and publishing a broadside series, *Bay's Broadside*, and a small magazine, *Curley*. Alumni, as well as their writing friends, are welcome to send poetry, short fiction, and book reviews to *Curley*, P.O. Box 23521, Providence, R.I. 02903.

Thomas J. Baker '89 M.A.T. (see **Peter B. D'Amario** '81).

MD

Janet Ann Schaffel '79 M.D. (see '76).

Neil S. Lieblich '80 M.D., Kingston, N.Y., announces the birth of Erica Faith on May 10.

Obituaries

Wilbur Tobias Breckenridge '15, New London, N.H.; Nov. 25. In 1916 he began a career in electrical engineering as a student electrical engineer for General Electric in Lynn, Mass. During World War I, he was employed in electrical maintenance by Bethlehem Steel in Pennsylvania. In 1922, he was a telephone pioneer for AT&T in New Jersey and later worked in the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City. He made contributions in the fields of power equipment and testing development and retired in 1955. Among his survivors is a daughter, Mrs. Eunice B. Ordman, 96 Little Sunapee Rd., New London 03257.

The Rev. **W. Henderson Barton** '17 A.M., Nashville, Tenn., pastor emeritus of Glenwood Baptist Church; Dec. 31. He is survived by his wife, Mettie, 4406 Honeywood Dr., Nashville 37205.

Ruth Wakefield Burton '18, Bolton, Conn.; Oct. 29. She is survived by her daughter, Marjorie Burton Thresher, M&M Farm, 55 Hebron Rd., Bolton 06043.

Mary Blake Lovell '20, South Yarmouth, Mass.; Jan. 10. She was a psychiatric social worker at Westwood Lodge in Westwood, Mass., and at Medfield State Hospital. Survivors include two children, one of whom is Mrs. Andrew C. Armstrong, 33 Fairway Rd., South Yarmouth 02664.

David Engel Hischer '21, Beacon, N.Y., an agent with the Prudential Insurance Company for many years; June 6. There is no information regarding survivors.

Edmond White Goldstein '23, Providence;

November 1988. He was president and treasurer of E.W. Goldstein Company, a stone importer. He is survived by his wife, Beatrice, 274 4th St., Providence 02906.

Ruth M. Clifford '24 (Sr. Ignatius Marie Clifford, OP), Saint Catherine, Ky.; date of death unknown. She taught mathematics at St. Peter's High School, Cambridge, Mass. There is no information regarding survivors.

Robert Edward Soellner '24, Walnut Creek, Calif., retired assistant secretary of Sequoia Insurance Company, Menlo Park, Calif; Oct. 5. There is no information regarding survivors.

Melvin Apple '25, St. Petersburg, Fla., a retired senior industrial engineer with Cannon Electric Company, Salem, Mass.; May 9, 1989; Before moving to Florida, he was a resident of Marblehead, Mass., for twenty-five years and was active in town affairs. In 1955 he was an original member of the personnel board. Later he became its chairman and developed personnel bylaws for the town. He is survived by his wife, Helen, 1037 27 St. N, St. Petersburg 33713.

John Manning Driscoll '25, Dradell, N.J., former chief mechanical engineer of Con Edison; July 24. He joined Con Edison in 1925 and retired in 1969 after forty-four years there. He held numerous patents, including one granted in 1962 for a steam turbine design innovation. He was a past chairman of the metropolitan section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of that society's power test codes and honors and awards committees. Survivors include three children and his wife, Margaret, 733 Amaryllis Ave., Dradell 07649.

Herman P. Morse '25, Teaneck, N.J., a retired real estate appraiser for the federal government; July 21. He is survived by his wife, Adele, 644 D Beverly Rd., Teaneck 07666.

Charles Eugene Conklin '26, Whispering Pines, N.C., a retired attorney; June 29. He began the Brown lacrosse team, of which he was captain in 1926, and was a member of the *Brown Jug* staff. Zeta Psi. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, 199 Bogie Dr., Whispering Pines 28327; and two sons, **Charles E. Conklin, Jr.** '59 and **Peter L. Conklin** '67.

Gordon Dewart '26, Brattleboro, Vt., a retired insurance agent; April 11, 1989. Mr. Dewart was an enthusiastic supporter of tennis in Vermont and sponsored several awards in various tournaments. He is survived by a daughter and a son, **Gordon D. Dewart** '51, 70 East 96th St., New York, N.Y. 10128.

Daniel Dean Grubbs '26, Zionsville, Ind.; Jan. 4. He retired in 1969 after fifteen years with McCready Pension Engineers, Inc., Indianapolis. He is survived by his wife, Neva, c/o his daughter, Nancy Fehsenfeld, 7418 West 96th St., Zionsville 46077; and four children.

Ruth Paine Carlson '28, Riverside, R.I.; Dec. 17. She was executive secretary of the Pembroke College Fund and later worked with the Brown Annual Fund. For her nineteen years of service with the Pembroke College Fund she received, in 1971, the Pembroke Alumnae Award. She is survived by two sons, Donald Carlson, 8 Goodall Pl., Riverside 02915; and **Robert P. Carlson** '55.

Clyde Paulison Mabie '28, Stuart, Fla.; April 21, 1989. Before retiring, he was a buyer for Bendix Aviation in New Jersey for thirty years. He served in the Army during World War II. Sigma Chi. He is survived by a sister, Mildred Mabie, Whiting, N.J. 33494.

William Ernst Howe '29, East Greenwich, R.I.; April 18, 1989. He was a plant supervisor for Uniroyal for twenty-nine years before retiring in 1961. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Lillian, 920 South Rd., East Greenwich 02818.

Forrest Andrews '30, Uxbridge, Mass., a retired guidance director at Uxbridge High School; June 18. He served with the Army in World War II and was decorated with the Purple Heart. Delta Upsilon. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn, 9 Hecla St., Uxbridge 01569.

Doris M. Deming '30, Arlington, Va.; Nov. 26. She was an employee of the National Security Agency in Maryland for many years before retiring in 1969. For several years, she also operated the former Briar Manor, a tea house in Wickford, R.I., which was later dismantled and reconstructed in Newport, R.I. Phi Beta Kappa. There are no immediate survivors.

M. Camilla Farrell '30, Pascoag, R.I.; Nov. 11. She was chief of program planning and development at the Rhode Island Department of Social Welfare in Providence when she retired in 1969. She is survived by a nephew, Irving Farrell, 13 Broad St., Pascoag 02859.

Arthur Butler Fowler '30, Lantana, Fla., former mayor of Lake Worth, Fla.; Jan. 7. He operated his own insurance agency in Hartford, Conn., for many years before moving to Florida in 1969. He served in the Navy during World War II. Survivors include two daughters and his wife, Sara, 6182 Holly Ln., Arrowhead Village, Lantana 33462.

Carlos Recker, Jr. '31, Alexandria, Va., an interior designer; Sept. 8. He is survived by a cousin, Orid M. Butler, 625 Timber Branch Pkwy., Alexandria 22302.

Rollo Gabriel Silver '31, Boston; Sept. 19. An author and educator, he was recognized as the dean of historians of printing in America. A professor of library science at Simmons College for fifteen years until 1965, he wrote *The Book in America, Typefounding in America, 1787-1825*, and *The American Printer, 1787-1825*. During World War II, he was assistant director of a project to test the durability of uniforms. Among his many affiliations, he was a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, an honorary member of the Bibliographical Society of America, and a former trustee of Boston University. He received an honorary degree from Brown in 1986. He is survived by his wife, **Alice Gindin Silver** '32, 105 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 02108.

Eliot Frederick Beach '33, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Dec. 7, 1988. He was a retired assistant vice president of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Esta Beach, P.O. Box 1903, Spring St., Vineyard Haven 02568.

Franklin Raymond Meadow '33, New Haven, Conn.; Dec. 29. There is no information regarding survivors.

Oscar Samuel Anderson '35, Newington, Conn.; May 27. He was a supervising underwriter in the automobile casualty department of the Hartford Insurance Group and retired in 1977. A Navy veteran of World War II, he served on the intelligence staff of Admiral Chester Nimitz at the admiral's headquarters. He is survived by three children, including **Jean Anderson Scott** '72, 6551 East Brown Pl., Denver, Colo. 80224.

John Lawrence Fenny '35, Orlando, Fla.; Sept. 24. Among his survivors is a son, **John W. Fenny** '60, 49 Pond Cir., Mashpee, Mass. 02649.

Ralph Joseph Motroni '35 A.M., Bethesda, Md., a French teacher in Maryland public schools; Dec. 29. He is survived by his wife, Karolina, 10008 Broad St., Bethesda 20814.

John Winthrop Byam '36, Wilbraham, Mass.; June 18. He was a retired self-employed textile consultant. Delta Phi. He is survived by his wife, Carol Byam, 35 Longview Dr., Wilbraham 01095.

Estelle Freeman Harris '36, St. Simons Island, Ga.; Jan. 26. She and her husband were Peace Corps volunteers from 1962 to 1964, and were among the first group to go to Ethiopia. Survivors include a son and her husband, **Walter D. Harris** '35, 607 Delegal St., St. Simons Island 31522.

H. Ross Acker '38, Grand Rapids, Mich., a self-employed real estate appraiser; June 1. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and received the Silver Beaver Award for his many years of participation with the Boy Scouts of America. Survivors include two children and his wife, Janet, 2230 Hall St. SE, Grand Rapids 49506.

Edith Holburn Licato '38, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Dec. 8. She was a high school teacher in Pawtucket, R.I., before marrying. She is survived by three children and her husband, **Alfred Licato** '36, 555 Ovington Ave., Brooklyn 11209.

William Barrie, Jr. '39, Jay, N.Y.; June 23, 1988. He is survived by his wife, Emily, P.O. Box 101, Jay 12941.

George V.C. Carter '39, Huntington, N.Y., former vice president of advertising for Huntington Pennysaver, Inc.; Oct. 18. He is survived by his wife, Jeanne N. Carter, P.O. Box 3, Box 710, Huntington 11743.

Frederick Miller, Jr. '39, South Sandwich, Mass.; June 15. He was a stockbroker for the Spenser-Trask Company in Boston and retired in 1984. He was an Army veteran of World War II. Beta Theta Pi. Survivors include three children and his mother, Dorothy Neal Miller, Osterville, Mass. 02563.

Emil Harry Dietz, Jr. '40, Scottsdale, Ariz.; November 1989. He retired as president of Jamaica Bay Oil Corporation, New York, in 1982 and is survived by his wife, Mercedes, 7265 East Griswold Rd., Scottsdale 85258.

Harold Field Kellogg, Jr. '40, Nantucket, Mass., an architect who restored or altered 200 townhouses in Manhattan; Jan. 1. He received his master's degree in architecture in 1948 from Yale and headed his own firm in New York for ten years until 1963. He shaped changes on the Harvard campus, and designed many American homes, libraries at Princeton and Cornell, a Japanese teahouse at the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, and hotels in Jamaica. During World War II, he was a pilot in the Navy Air Corps. Among his survivors are four children, including Deryn Dare Kellogg, 302 Westminster St., Nantucket 02554.

Gladys Lobsenz Copland '41, address unknown; August 1988. She is survived by her son, Alan L. Copland, RD #3, Box 774, Valatie, N.Y. 12184.

Raymond Anthony Brocklehurst, Jr. '42, Taunton, Mass.; Feb. 28, 1989. He was an executive assistant for Thomas E. Sears, Inc., Boston, until retiring in 1982. Survivors include a sister, **Jean Brocklehurst** '46; three children; and his wife, Patricia, 8 Kilton St., Taunton 02780.

Chipman Philips Ela '45, Lexington, Mass.; Aug. 6. He served in the Marine Corps during World War II. Delta Tau Delta. He is survived by his wife, Claire P. Ela, 7 Brigham Rd., Lexington 02173.

Barbara Cotton Summer '47, Providence; Feb. 9. She is survived by her husband, Dr. **Stanley Summer** '38, 476 Wayland Ave., Providence 02906.

John Connly Chatterton '50, Chicago, a retired advertising executive; Oct. 22. He was a Navy veteran. Among his survivors are his stepmother, Mary Chatterton, 15 Lyon St., Pawtucket, R.I. 02860; three sisters, including **Ruth Chatterton Corcoran** '49; and a brother, **Allen H. Chatterton, Jr.** '51.

Arthur Joseph Demaris, Jr. '50, Southport, Conn., retired manager of corporate public information for General Electric in Fairfield, Conn.; Sept. 11. There is no information regarding survivors.

John Henry Maguire III '50, Denver; September 1989. He is survived by four children, including Peter, of Boulder, Colo.

Joseph Alexander Bronzo '52 Ph.D., St. Charles, Ill.; Nov. 26. He retired from AT&T Bell Laboratories in 1986 after thirty-three years. Among his survivors are three children and his wife, Frances, 829 Margaret Ct., St. Charles 60174.

John Patrick Gallagher '52 A.M., Pawtucket, R.I.; Feb. 8. A 1932 graduate of Providence College, he was a retired teacher in the Pawtucket school system. He is survived by his wife, **Electra Fogliano Gallagher** '41, 93 Clyde St., Pawtucket 02806.

Andrew Emanuel Andersen, Jr. '53, Albany, N.Y.; Dec. 29. He received his NROTC commission the same day as he received his diploma and served two tours of duty in Vietnam, receiving a Purple Heart in 1972 as well as two Silver Stars and the Legion of Merit. The film *Bat 21* was based on a mission he commanded into North Vietnam to rescue prisoners of war. He retired from the Marine Corps in 1973 as a lieutenant colonel and was a member of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Committee and many other veterans groups and was active in the Democratic Party. After retiring from the Marines, he went into banking and was a personnel officer at Bankers Trust in Albany from 1973 until 1979. In the 1980s, he was director of human resources at Barnett Bank in Miami, Fla.; director of administrative services at Sunset Commercial Bank, also in Florida; director of administration services of the First Financial Bank of New Orleans; and director of corporate recruiting for Atlantic Bancorporation in Jacksonville, Fla. In 1986, he returned to Albany as a foundation officer at the Cerebral Palsy Center for the Disabled. He later became vice president of the C.P. Services Corporation. Last November, he returned to the foundation division of the Cerebral Palsy Center for the Disabled as vice president. Among his survivors are his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Andersen, 60 Deerfield Rd., Cranston, R.I. 02902; his wife, Elisabeth; four children; and a brother, **Richard Andersen**,'57.

Robert Hansen Bjorn '53, North Kingstown, R.I., a special agent for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service; Nov. 24. He was an Army veteran of the Korean War. He is survived by his wife, Anne, 74 Barclay Dr., North Kingstown 02852.

William Colt Drorbaugh '53, Rye, N.Y.; Oct. 10, 1986. He was president of Drorbaugh Publications Inc., a publisher of trade magazines for the consumer electronics industry. After two years with the Army in Korea, he attended Bangor Theological Seminary in Maine. He started Drorbaugh Publications in 1965 after working for the Aetna Life Insurance Company and for *Brides Magazine*, which was founded by his father. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include four children and his wife, Jane, 60 Manursing Ave., Rye 10580.

May Forstall Sinclair '53, Albany, Ga.; Feb. 26, 1989. She is survived by a son; her husband, Col. **John E. Sinclair** '53, 2312 Wallington Dr., Albany 31707; a brother, **Alfred E. Forstall** '50; and a sister, **Alice Forstall Dana** '48.

Dr. **Harold Martin Langs** '54, Island Park, N.Y., a physician; Jan. 29. There is no information regarding survivors.

Barbara Roop Chapin '55, Saranac Lake, N.Y.; Dec. 31. She is survived by her husband, **Breckinridge Chapin** '55, RFD #1, Harrietstown Rd., Saranac Lake 12983.

Carl Frederick Gable, Jr. '56, Edgewater, Md.; April 3, 1989. He served in the Navy from 1956 to 1972, attaining the rank of lieutenant commander. He then worked for the federal government in a civilian capacity as a naval intelligence specialist. Survivors include four children and his wife, Roberta, 3196 Rolling Road, Edgewater 21037.

Magnus Jan Krynski '56 A.M., Durham, N.C., professor emeritus of Slavic languages and literature at Duke; June 29. He left his native Poland in 1939 and arrived in the United States in 1948. After Brown, he received three more graduate degrees from Columbia. He taught at Duke from 1959 to 1960, then returned in 1966, after teaching at a number of universities. A longtime chairman of the Duke department of Slavic languages and literature, he retired in 1987. Fluent in Polish, Russian, Spanish, and German, and a specialist in twentieth-century Polish literature, he received several Ford Foundation grants, National Defense Foreign Language fellowships, and an International Research Exchange Board grant for research in Poland in 1979-80. His numerous publications include three volumes of translations of Polish poetry, articles on Polish and Soviet literature, and articles on the political and cultural developments in East-Central Europe. Mr. Krynski was a past member of the board of directors for the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in New York and a member of the Resource Bank of the Heritage Foundation. Politically active in North Carolina since the 1960s, he was a past delegate to the Republican State Convention and the Republican National Convention, and founded and chaired a conservative political group, TriCons. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, 1004 West Markham Ave., Durham 27701.

Grant Edwin Kaiser '57 Ph.D., Atlanta, Ga.; July 23, of Lou Gehrig's disease. He was professor and chairman of the romance languages department at Emory, where he taught for thirty-two years. He retired last year. He is survived by two sons, including W. Dean Kaiser, of Winston-Salem, N.C.

Eugene Kenneth McGee '58, Providence; Jan. 16. He is survived by his mother, Wanda G. McGee, 328 Orms St., Providence 02908.

Susan Harbottle Campbell '62 A.M., Barring-

ton, R.I.; Nov. 12. She graduated from Northwestern in 1933, where she was Phi Beta Kappa, and taught at East Providence High School and Mary C. Wheeler School, Providence, and was a director and consultant at Miami-Jacobs Junior College in Dayton, Ohio. She also served as secretary to the assistant to the president of American Cyanamid Company in New York City. Active in Rhode Island politics, she was the endorsed Republican candidate for a state senate seat in 1982. She is survived by a son, Charles Campbell, 10 Stratford Rd., Barrington 02806.

Thomas Edward Giddings '63, Nairobi, Kenya; Jan. 14, of malaria contracted while working in Africa. He joined the Peace Corps in 1964 and spent two years in Kenya, where he was a settlement officer. He returned to the U.S. briefly and taught Swahili to Peace Corps volunteers for three months at Columbia. From 1967 to 1969 he was a Peace Corps administrator in Ghana. In 1974 he joined Technoserve Foundation, a non-profit organization that provides economic management service for developing countries, and at the time of his death was vice president for Africa. Among his survivors are his mother and father, **Ted** '29, of Pittsfield; two sons; and his wife, Susan, P.O. Box 1403, Nairobi, Kenya.

Andre Roland Aubuchon, Jr. '70, Fitchburg, Mass.; July 27. He received a Ph.D. in 1976 from Harvard and worked as a market analyst and stockbroker. He is survived by his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Andre Aubuchon, Arch Pl., Fitchburg 01420.

Alan Bruce Coulman '71, Atlanta, Ga.; Nov. 26, of complications related to AIDS. A graduate of the University of Maine School of Law, he practiced law in Vermont, where he was an assistant attorney general in the Vermont Department of Corrections and then a deputy state's attorney in Chittenden County. He later moved to Atlanta. He was a coxswain on the men's varsity crew. Survivors include a brother, a sister, and his mother, Mrs. Alma L. Coulman, Arlington, Vt. 15250.

JoAnne K. Johnson '92, Silver Spring, Md.; Feb. 20, of leukemia. She had planned a career in foreign language, business, and international relations. In November 1988, she was diagnosed with leukemia, then went into remission. By the time a bone marrow transplant donor was found, through the Save-JoAnne Foundation and a nationwide appeal, she was too weak for the operation. She is survived by a brother and her parents, Drs. Howard and Sylvia Johnson, 301 Gilsan Ct., Silver Spring 20902.

Finally...

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years. While I was having a grand time, here was the old secret casting its shadow. I began to realize that I had come back to Brown to put the past to rest.

The class picnic was held on a stretch of beach along Narragansett Bay. The hot, bright sun warmed my forehead and ears; a cool ocean breeze fanned my back and legs; warm sand clung to the soles of my feet. I stood in a circle of classmates, watching them mingle. I was warmed and cooled as well by the faces I saw.

There were many I had never met, and one was Leslie, a Pembroker. Standing in line to get a cold beer, we began talking about the lectures we had attended on campus that morning. Soon I found myself telling her about how unready I had been as a student to take full advantage of the many gifted teachers at Brown.

Leslie revealed to me that she suffered then, as I did, a numbing sense of inadequacy. Both of us had felt we couldn't compete successfully with our classmates, who appeared to be so much brighter and more socially adept. So, my dark secret was out. It was not so terrible after all, and not so rare. Nor was it ever more than a fiction having little to do with my actual capabilities. The admission office knew better.

I said goodbye to Leslie as our reunion came to a close. While I had known her only briefly, she was an important part of my reunion experience. Her sharing was a gift to me.

So, when did I graduate from Brown? The only true graduation takes place in the heart. The rest is pomp and practicality. In 1963 my heart was not ready. I had been ill-equipped to digest the richness of this institution in the four years given me. I needed more time. Brown had provided the context, but not the direction for me to discover my self-worth.

It has been a very long road over the past twenty-five years back to Providence. But, I think as I lie under the elms, I am here now, and I have joined with my classmates in a kinship that hadn't been possible for me before. Barnaby C. Keeney, wherever you are, now I am ready to graduate. ■

Tom Bale of Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, is district director of Jewish Family and Children's Service in Philadelphia. He wishes to dedicate this essay to "Barbara, my editor-in-residence."

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Finally...

Twenty-five years later, a different kind of graduation

By Thomas G. Bale '63

When did I graduate from Brown? It is Sunday morning of my twenty-fifth reunion, and this odd question floats to me on a gentle May breeze blowing from the direction of Faunce House. I am lying on the grass under an elm, something I never did as a student, and watching work crews set up chairs for tomorrow's Commencement exercises.

As the rows of chairs grow longer, I picture myself sitting in one of the front seats a quarter of a century ago. The spring air was just as light as it is this morning. My parents had journeyed from the Midwest to rejoice over my accomplishment and to celebrate the end of tuition payments. My father was expert at muscling his way through the crowd to catch me in every act of the graduation ritual with his camera.

But as I walked up and grasped the diploma President Barnaby C. Keeney handed me, I felt a slight uneasiness running through my body. At the time I had no idea what it meant.

Twenty-five years later, I returned with my wife for my first reunion. I wasn't sure what I was looking for, only that I had to come back. The surprise of learning that we were housed in the same dormitory room I had as a freshman made me think the stage was being set for further discovery.

We jitterbugged at the Campus Dance in the soft orange glow of hundreds of paper globes strung across the Green. As I looked at these tiny moons fending off the darkness, I felt my emotional clock turning back twenty-five years. And in the process, I began to recall a secret sadness from my undergraduate years.

While I had always referred to my four years at Brown as the best and most important in my development, I had buried in a deep part of myself the feeling of bewilderment that haunted me as a student. I had been taken from a cozy, homogeneous, Midwestern community and thrust into the diverse, intellectually heady atmosphere of an Eastern college. At Brown, bull sessions were the ultimate showdown; the ideas flowed fast and exciting, if often flawed. I tried to keep up, but someone was always bringing up an issue that had never crossed my mind.

During a heated discussion, one of my articulate freshman classmates once stood up among a group of us sprawled around a dorm room and said, looking at me, "The only reason I waste my time debating with you is to sharpen my intellectual tools." I tried to shrug off his rebuke with a bored look, but his words had pierced my armor to the secret image I carried of myself. In truth, I didn't think I could measure up.

As the reunion progressed, I was troubled by the memory of my old humiliation, still fresh after twenty-nine

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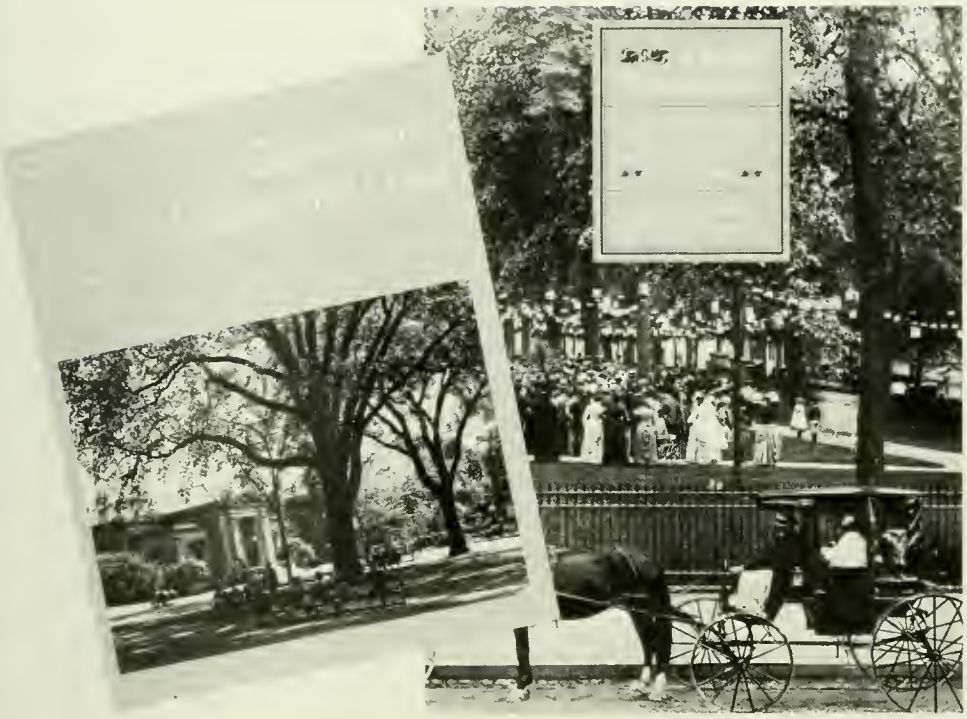
KEVIN JANKOWSKI



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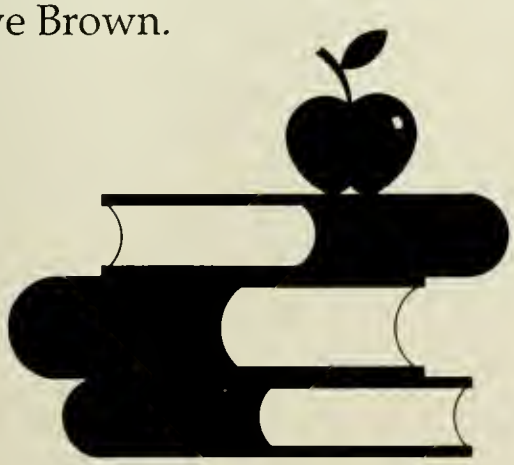

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