

Brown

February 1994

Alumni Monthly

One evening nearly fifty years ago, Donald Hornig sat in a tower, 100 feet above a desolate New Mexico mesa, guarding the world's first atomic bomb. Around him a thunderstorm raged. Components of the A-bomb had been tested countless times, but the bomb itself was just hours away from its first and only full dress rehearsal – the Trinity Test. “Lightning was flashing and thunder crashing all around me,” Hornig recalls. “I kept picturing this giant storm setting off the Trinity blast and wasting the whole national supply of plutonium.” That such a blast would also kill him he barely considered. Hornig sat on a folding chair beneath a naked sixty-watt bulb, read a paperback novel, and waited.



DONALD HORNIG REFLECTS

WHY I TEACH WHAT I LEARN

Brown Faculty on the Joys and Challenges of Teaching

The idea that education does not end with graduation is today so obvious, it has become the most common of commencement clichés. And yet it has taken our institutions nearly a century to focus the lifelong relationship with our alumni on the sound foundation of education. As president of Amherst College, Alexander Meiklejohn posed the challenge in the early 1900s: “Education for alumni,” he said, “must be part of every alumni affairs program, not simply one aspect of a specific program called ‘continuing education.’”

Later Brown presidents echoed the theme. Henry M. Wriston urged alumni leaders to talk education first at all meetings. Under Barnaby Keeney, the first Alumni College in the country was held in 1960, returning graduates to campus for an intensive week with faculty.

When Pembroke and the College merged in 1971, President Donald F. Hornig appointed a review committee, chaired by Trustee Knight Edwards ’45, to combine and strengthen alumni/ae programs. Its most important legacy was the report of a subcommittee on continuing education, chaired by Trustee Robert Fearon ’51, which set the course for alumni education through the millennium and became a model for other colleges. And it established the Continuing College as the umbrella for the University’s alumni education programs.

The Continuing College enjoyed its greatest growth during Howard Swearer’s presidency. At the very beginning of Vartan Gregorian’s presidency, another *ad hoc* committee, chaired by Trustee Michael Gross ’64, reviewed sixteen years of alumni education programs and set new challenges for the twenty-first century.

The Continuing College now has seven programs: on- and off-campus seminars, Commencement and Parents Weekend forums, Summer College, educational travel, Meetings of the Mind (club-initiated readings under faculty direction), the Wriston Lectures, and special projects. In addition, there are the Campaign Colloquia during the current Rising Generation effort, one-night faculty programs sponsored by alumni clubs, and the longstanding commitment by the *Brown Alumni Monthly* to high-light faculty scholarship.

At the heart of these efforts is the faculty, whose dedication is honored by the special five-part series,



Alexander Meiklejohn, Class of 1892

I sometimes think the only real test of our teaching is that of the extent to which pupils continue to study our subjects after they leave us.

“Why I Teach/What I Learn.” Beginning in this issue of the *BAM*, five Brown faculty members will write about the joy and challenges of teaching and the scholarship that engages them. Each insert will conclude with essays about learning written by former students.

Cosponsored by the Continuing College and the *BAM*, “Why I Teach/What I Learn” is a reminder that, as President Gregorian often remarks, Brown has not had to rediscover teaching. In a university-college in which all faculty teach, these professors and their colleagues are central to an educational process that does not end at Commencement.

ROBERT A. REICHLEY
Executive Vice President
Alumni, Public Affairs, and External Relations



PART I: Professor Meera Viswanathan

12 Under the Elms

\$50 million of Walter Annenberg's \$500-million education challenge comes to Brown's National Institute for School Reform . . . Dean Blumstein heads back to the lab . . . the Medical School revamps its curriculum . . . and a backward glance at Mark Twain: Was he gay?



30 No Regrets

He witnessed the testing of the atomic bomb and the flourishing of Cold War science. Now former Brown President Donald Hornig reflects on the environmental challenges of a post-Soviet world. *By Andrew Szanton*

36 Peggy and Fred, Isabelle and Leslie

Senior Lecturer Leslie Thornton turns her avant-garde lens toward North Africa for a film "quasibiography" of traveler Isabelle Eberhardt. *By James Reinbold*

41 The Cosmopolitan Campaign

In an art-filled mansion on the banks of London's Thames River, Brown widens the Campaign's scope. *By Richard Halstead '91*

44 Hot Topics

Vartan Gregorian talks about political correctness, free speech, and community. *Interview by Anne Diffily*



46 Portrait: Wall Street Wannabe?

No way. Mark Winston Griffith '85 has set up shop in Central Brooklyn, where his credit union serves low-income neighbors.

By Lisa Foderaro '85

SPECIAL INSERT

WHY I TEACH WHAT I LEARN

*Brown Faculty on the Joys
and Challenges of Teaching*

The syllabus for Professor Meera Viswanathan's course on travel literature includes accounts of trips both geographic and allegorical. Here she recalls her own journey into the classroom, and former students tell where she took them.

Departments

Carrying the Mail	2
Books	11
Sports	27
The Classes	48
Obituaries	61
Finally	64

Cover: Photograph of Donald Hornig by John Forasté.

Brown

Alumni Monthly

February 1994

Volume 94 No. 5

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Carrying the Mail

To our readers

Letters are always welcome, and we try to print all that we receive. Preference will be given to letters that address the content of the magazine. We request that letters be limited to 200 words, and we reserve the right to edit letters for style, clarity, and length. — Editor

The Title IX lawsuit

Editor: Regarding the article ("On Balance," October) concerning Brown's elimination of varsity status from two women's teams (along with two men's teams) as part of a cost-saving action, the "playing field" is *not* level. As the parent of three former Ivy-League daughters, two of whom played varsity sports, I have adopted a siege mentality. Nonetheless, the glass ceiling and other instances of sex discrimination are well-documented. I am thankful that there are individuals who take up the gauntlet and seek to prevent erosion of women's hard-won, and woefully late, benefits.

President Gregorian's reported statement that the University must be free to manage its own budget completely misses the mark. Aside from the obvious fact that universities do not have the right to disregard the law, I sometimes wonder about the common sense of Brown's administration. A number of years ago, we were treated to an extended payout of a sex discrimination suit involving faculty hiring and promotion practices that ultimately led to an expensive settlement. From ongoing reports in the various media at the time, the eventual outcome was certainly predictable. When I read in the *BAM* that the present administration promises to appeal any adverse decision all the way to the Supreme Court, I have an uncomfortable sense of déjà vu.

President Gregorian is reported to assert that fighting the discrimination suit is a matter of high principle. Well,

his principle is not in sync with mine. And Gregorian's athletic director's apparent belief that cutting two men's and two women's varsity sports would immunize the school from attack simply reflects a naïveté about what the struggle to eradicate sex discrimination is all about.

Arnold Cohen '60

Phoenixville, Pa.

Editor: No offense intended, but after reading "On Balance," I conclude that it is a good thing for the nation that the circulation of *BAM* is not larger than it is. At least the risk is minimized that some foreign interest desirous of gauging our national resolve might learn the awful truth that we are besotted with the trivial.

At the risk of sharing the fate of he who voiced the emperor's nakedness, I, too, have an idea. Why don't we let the universities decide how to allocate their finite resources, free of governmental supervision? Then any boy or girl who found a university's allocation not perfectly to their liking could weigh that against other factors (such as the quality of the education to which they might be exposed), compare the net to those of other institutions, and decide where they want to go to school. In the process, the kids might learn a lesson about how adults handle living with the perceived imperfections of the real world — a lesson more valuable than anything they might derive from Psych. 101.

After all, isn't it part of the university's function to teach the young something about reality?

R.K. Gad III '68

Boston

Editor: During my years at Brown, I saw many women's teams started and watched the Pandas on occasion. That *Brown* of all places would be subject to this suit is amazing to me, for the many reasons stated in your article.

The breadth of the equality mandate

by Title IX seems to be limited only by the action of the courts. It will be most interesting to see whether even Brown's very aggressive actions toward equality of opportunity are enough to satisfy the mandates of this legislation.

I still wonder whether there need be full equality at the level of participation. It was pointed out that 40 percent of the women and over 60 percent of the men participate, and that this was one example of Brown's failure to satisfy the Title IX mandates. This claim relies on the assumption that men and women are *equally interested* in participating in sports! Now, that may be true, but it certainly may not be, as well. This would be no lack in men's and women's characters, just a *difference*. Men and women are *different*, after all, in some ways.

My daughter is interested in theater, for instance. In her theater groups there are far more girls than boys, not because of lack of opportunity for the boys (actually, a boy would have a much easier time getting a part in a play than a girl), but because of the level of interest the girls have in drama. Can't the inverse work in regards to sports? I think so. Yet to mandate levels of involvement that are equal seems to be going beyond the underlying reality of the situation.

I hope that Brown's sincere efforts in support of women's sports are not denigrated.

Richard Shalvooy '77 Ph.D.
Cheshire, Conn.

Editor: A former captain of the West Point baseball team wrote, "Upon the fields of friendly strife are sown the seeds that, on other fields on other days, will bear the fruits of victory."

These days, as Brown sues Brown under Title IX, we're talking, "Within the courts of useless strife are sown the seeds that, in appellate courts on spiteful days, will rot in litigation."

Enough waste! It's time to end this silly game, be good sports about the financial realities, and try to compete as MacArthur advised. Otherwise, Brunonia keeps caving in to the P.C. police and, it follows, next time there's a war we send the Brown gymnasts.

Mark Candon '74
Rutland, Vt.

Editor: Budget cuts are an unfortunate part of higher education today. The athletic department is certainly not alone in having to "downsize" its program. Absent from Andrew Szanton's article,

however, is mention of several incidents in which the athletic department severely mishandled the cutting of the women's volleyball team.

The volleyball team found out they had been cut when an employee of the weight room informed them they no longer had varsity status, in reply to a player's question about their weight program. Such rude notification did not lay the groundwork for good future communication or show any consideration for the feelings of the athletes, many of whom had turned down athletic scholarships at other schools to come to Brown. Similarly, club-varsity status did not just mean the four sports would have to raise their own funds. Despite promises and a signed contract to the contrary by Dave Roach, the women's volleyball team found their status severely compromised.

The volleyball team was forced from varsity locker rooms to common locker rooms, was told it could not host the Ivy championship when it was Brown's turn, and frequently had to practice at East Providence High School when it was not allowed gym time. In addition, the volleyball team was told it would have access to athletic department vans for transportation. At least once members arrived to depart for a tournament to find the van missing, and had to carpool in private cars.

Injured volleyball players were given low priority by the trainers, and in more than one case, had to visit Health Services because the athletic department trainers would not treat them. Such incidents tell me that club-varsity status certainly means more than loss of funds, at least in the eyes of the athletic department. In view of the above incidents, I strongly believe the athletic department was doing its utmost to discourage the volleyball players from playing.

Regardless of how the court decides the Title IX case, the athletic department has a long way to go in improving basic communication skills, showing respect for student-athletes, and following through on promises.

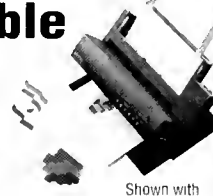
Rebecca Bliss '92
Stanford, Calif.

Athletic Director David Roach replies:

It is much easier to accept the general premise that budget cuts are necessary than it is to specifically acknowledge that one's own area may be an appropriate subject of the cuts. When an institution or department is required to downsize,

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it means more than just a reduction in budget.

The decision to change the status of the four teams (two men's and two women's) was designed to allow them to continue their operations through fundraising, rather than to eliminate them. It is unfortunate that a decision intended to minimize the negative impact on the teams has been portrayed as the exact opposite.

The volleyball team's unofficial notice of the downsizing decision was not in accordance with the plans of the department. The coach was informed and a meeting was arranged with the entire team prior to the comments heard in the weight room.

The change in the locker room assignment for the volleyball team from the overcrowded women's varsity locker room to the women's general locker room did not benefit any male teams, but rather the women's tennis and women's squash teams. Several men's teams also were assigned lockers in the men's general locker room.

Missing from the letter is any mention of the other factors which resulted in the problems encountered in practice times. Practice was held at a local high school for part of the preseason because the contractor hired to refinish the floor did not complete the work in a timely fashion. To assist the volleyball team, space was offered in the Olney-Margolies Athletic Center. This was deemed unacceptable by the coach.

The issue of regular-season practice time arose only when basketball practice (women's and men's) began on October 15. In reality, space was available at 8 P.M. or earlier every day, with four exceptions for the entire season (men's and women's basketball occasionally practice at 6 A.M. or 8 P.M. due to scheduling conflicts). It is my understanding the volleyball team chose to practice off-campus on

those dates. There are explanations for the other so-called incidents which would show that problems are not limited to any team or group of teams, no matter how they are defined.

None of the teams whose status was changed missed a season of varsity competition, including the season between the time the changes were enacted and the lawsuit was filed. The second season was much smoother for all, because the policies and procedures had been worked out.

Any department should strive to improve communications – particularly one serving an entire student body, faculty, and staff, as well as thirty-three varsity teams and many club sports, along with providing intramurals, physical education, and recreation. Such efforts, however, should be a two-way street. They might also be aided by the acknowledgment that all that is painful is not necessarily unfair.

Doublemint jeopardy

Editor: At one moment in BAM's hagiographic portrait of Arnold Weinstein ("The Last Universalist," September) as one of the last apostles of a dying universalism, Weinstein himself ironically belies the inevitably political nature of such humanism.

Professor Weinstein's disparaging remarks about the University of Wisconsin – its gum-chewing faculty, its "bureaucratic" architecture – and his simultaneous longing for Harvard Square testify to little else than the way in which the Great Books of the humanist tradition facilitate academic power structures that are, in this case, informed by political realities of class and region.

The "luggage" which Professor Weinstein admittedly brought to Madison, Wisconsin, he inevitably brings as well to the likes of Faulkner, Conrad, and Kafka. Much of cultural criticism today rightly demystifies the "eternal verities" by situating all language in contexts – an act that ultimately empowers students. Doublemint in the Heartland? The horror, the horror. . . .

Philip Gould '83
Chicago

Women and AIDS

Editor: In your article, "Women and AIDS" (September), many statistics are

given in the form of percentages, but no numbers on which the percentages are based. How many HIV-positive men and women are enrolled in your BRUNAP program? How many HIV-positive women are there in the Rhode Island prison? How many HIV-positive students are there at Brown?

Dr. [Kenneth] Mayer suggests that HIV-positive women should have babies in order to fulfill their own emotional needs. Wouldn't Mother Nature discourage any woman from having a child knowing that it would suffer the same horrors of the disease she already knows, and probably as an orphan? The unsafe sex necessary to conceive a baby is presumably discouraged by BRUNAP's counseling. In fact, the issue of the social responsibility incumbent on HIV-positive men and women to prevent the spread of AIDS is not mentioned in this article. Hopefully, it is a linchpin in Dr. Mayer's program.

Alice Berkeley
Estoril, Portugal

The writer is a Brown parent. Figures supplied by Brown's AIDS program indicate that in 1992-93, BRUNAP followed 407 women and 883 men with HIV and AIDS. In the prison, sixty-four women and 267 men tested positive from 1991 through the first six months of 1993. The number of inmates with HIV or AIDS changes constantly because of short-term prison sentences. Brown's Health Services, which serves students, currently is following no students with HIV or AIDS – but that does not mean that none has the virus. Health Services Codirector Marlene Eckerle says that one in 500 college students nationally is estimated to have HIV or AIDS. – Editor

Professor of Medicine Kenneth Mayer responds:

Ms. Berkeley misconstrues the ethical conundrum that BRUNAP clinicians routinely face in caring for HIV-infected women who decide to become pregnant. We certainly do not advocate that HIV-infected women become pregnant, but it is our responsibility to provide optimal and unconditional care if a woman elects to carry a child to term after having been apprised of potential medical and psychosocial problems. My remarks in the BAM, if read in full context, were intended to explain some of the motivations for HIV-infected women who decide to become pregnant; they did not imply an endorsement.

Many BRUNAP faculty efforts are directed toward HIV prevention activi-

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ties, ranging from counseling and behavioral-intervention research to running community-based sites that provide "one-stop shopping" for high-risk uninfected persons. We always try to be proactive in our outreach and counseling, but we know that we cannot invariably eliminate risk-taking, HIV transmission, and pregnancies. The sobering reality is that we have a long way to go before effective behavioral interventions, prophylactic vaccines, or efficacious antiviral treatments are available to stop the spread of AIDS.

Obscene cover

Editor: I've been meaning to write since I received the September issue. I think / feel that the cover [referring to the feature on women and AIDS] is in very poor taste. As a matter of fact, obnoxious - obscene.

Robert Meredith '49
Rochester, N.Y.

Rowing's beginnings

Editor: I refer to page 25 of the October issue. If men's crew started in 1961, what was I doing rowing my heart out (with a brown and white shirt on) down the Seekonk in 1950 and 1951? It is not worthy of the memory of Jim Donaldson '51 not to acknowledge the wonderful beginnings of the sport back in 1948-49.

Richard A. Clough '52
Charlotte, N.C.

Surgeons who served

Editor: I was interested to learn that Dr. John Constable has maintained his ties with the Vietnamese medical community, and that Bryant Toth is participating with him in the Indochina Surgical Education Exchange. But Susanna Levin's gee-whiz article ("Surgeon with a Conscience," September) pays inadequate attention to the pattern of voluntary service - as physicians and as teachers - established by scores of American surgeons like Dr. Constable in an earlier day a quarter of a century ago. Nor does Levin mention the contributions to Vietnam's medical system made by surgeons from a wide range of American medical schools and teaching hospitals back in the sixties and early seventies.

Further, I see in the article no recogni-

tion of the astonishingly high quality of many of the graduates of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Saigon, where the Americans taught. By way of example, for a number of years the best of these graduates were enabled to come to the United States to pursue further medical training under the guidance of the American physicians and surgeons who had taught for one, two, and sometimes more semesters at the Faculty of Medicine. It was an eye-opener to many to observe the performance of these Vietnamese doctors-in-training; at least a dozen of them led their American classes, although they were in every case working and studying in their *third* language, after Vietnamese and French. Incidentally, right up to the final debacle, all of them returned to Vietnam. It had been anticipated that many of them would become teachers in the Faculty of Medicine.

Ms. Levin observes that Vietnam's medical system was decimated when doctors fled the country after the war's end. Decimation implies a loss of 10 percent of the medical system, and it is possible that 10 percent of South Vietnam's doctors have fled the country, in 1974 or in the ensuing nineteen years. But those who remained, by choice or otherwise, were not denied access to advances in medicine solely by what Ms. Levin terms international economic embargo. That there has been an American embargo is true, but international? More to the point, Vietnamese leadership after the reunification chose to dispatch many of the South Vietnamese doctors to "re-education centers"; in addition to those who had studied under American teachers, in Vietnam or in the United States, many French-trained doctors and graduates of the medical school in Hanoi who moved to or were already living in the south at the time of Vietnam's partition were deemed to be in need of "re-education." Thereafter, many were denied the right to practice medicine.

Those of us who endeavored to augment the quality of Vietnamese medicine a quarter of a century ago applaud the work of I-SEE, even if we were, in words that Ms. Levin attributes to Dr. Toth, "typically nearsighted" in building a Saigon hospital to American specifications. One day Dr. Toth may locate some of the fine surgeons trained by some of the nearsighted Americans who worked in Vietnam when Dr. Toth was eighteen years old.

Albert E. Farwell '35
Vienna, Va.

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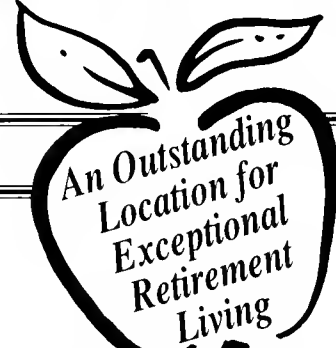
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Grammatical query

Editor: It may well be that Professor Scholes knows his fore from his aft and his bow from his stern, but he clearly doesn't know his singular from his plural. "Someone who knows *their* aft"? I am tempted to inquire if this man knows his aft from his elbow. Is this a joke?

Phyllis Kollmer Santry '00
New York City

Jessica's best interests

Editor: I read with great interest [editor Anne Diffily's] endpaper titled "Real Parents" (October). I concur completely with much of the essay, and I applaud the fact that Diffily has been able to empathize with the birthmother's position (which many adoptive parents are unable to do). I am sure she will bring an equally balanced understanding to her adoptive children's feelings when they reach maturity and wish to know more about their biological past.

Diffily has, however, used the Jessica DeBoer story as the springboard for her piece, and it is apparent that she has come to a judgment of that case which is exactly the judgment the national media want us to come to. I would urge readers not to leap to such a judgment too hastily. After reviewing the facts of the case, I suggest a careful consideration of two additional factors.

The first is the extent of the media circus instigated by the DeBoers, plus the theatrics they indulged in (for example, signs plastered on the front of their house on the day they turned over Jessica), in contrast to the extent to which Jessica's biological parents kept entirely out of the limelight.

The second factor is the question of how much influence the (undeniable) bonding that has occurred in the first two-and-a-half years of life will have on the development of the mature individual, against all of the other developmental influences after that period. We all know that very young children can be seriously disturbed by such disruptions, but we also know how fast they can forget many things, especially if they are in a nurturing environment.

I am not trying to suggest that there are not some very real and important issues embodied in this case which need to be considered in the legal system. It is long past time for the courts to realize that the best interests of the child should

be paramount in such cases.

I would like to suggest, though, that in this particular case the decision of the courts, while possibly not "Solomonic," might have been more in the best interests of Jessica than the popular press would lead us to believe. I suggest that this is possible even though the legal basis on which the court made its decision had nothing to do with this. The court decided on the basis of existing law in this country – which is what courts are supposed to do. If those laws need changing, that is up to us.

Jerome R. Hanley '57
Albany

The Brown seal

Editor: Why and when did Brown's ultra-liberal administration remove the motto "In Deo Speramus" from the University seal?

William C. Bieluch '39
Hartford

According to Executive Vice President for Alumni, Public Affairs, and External Relations Robert A. Reichley, Brown has not changed the University seal. – Editor

Classism isn't funny

Editor: As current students, we were deeply concerned by an entry in the "October Datebook" (Under the Elms, October) which was a reprint of an item that appeared in the campus police blotter on October 20, 1977. The report read, "a decrepit-looking man was spotted yesterday night attempting to enter Emery-Woolley Hall. Although security officers could not find him, [later] it was learned that he was the father of an undergraduate."

Since this was a relatively minor event in Brown's history, as readers we are left to wonder why this item was included in the datebook. Presumably, the editors of *BAM* expect its readers to find humor in the idea that the campus police were chasing down a Brown parent. But this incident was not the least bit funny if you happened to be that student or one of countless other students at Brown who do not come from privileged backgrounds and whose parents may look "decrepit" due to their financial status.

Certainly some classist assumptions were at work when the police chased down this father trying to visit his child,

and those underlying values should be addressed and changed. But digging this blurb out of the *Brown Daily Herald's* police blotter and reprinting it sixteen years later without explanation in the alumni magazine does little to raise awareness about this type of classism, those assumptions which poorer students at Brown must confront daily. We expect better from *BAM*.

Marshall Miller '96
Eileen Anderson '94
Kathly DeLeon '94.5
Kent B. Ilsen '95
David Levithan '94
Seetha Ramachandran '95
Campus

"Reunioning" redux

Editor: If I may suggest a way to recoup for the *Alumni Monthly* its right to progression in the use of language ("There goes the language," Mail, October): May I suggest referring to Webster for the meaning of *union*. It is a noun, but with a difference. This noun is an act. An act itself implies action; therefore it is an action noun. An action noun is close to a verb. Therefore, the same may be applied to *reunion*.

So what's wrong with "reunioning alumni"? I like it.

Irene Lee Yen '50
Wayne, Pa.

Jabberwocks reunion

Editor: Forty-five years ago, four young men gathered in the basement of an off-campus building around a battered old piano. This quartet formed the nucleus of an a cappella tradition that continues to this day: the Jabberwocks.

There have been many milestones over the years, but none so special as the reunion this spring which will celebrate our forty-fifth anniversary. It is a tradition born in '49 and very much alive in '94. We ask that all join five decades of Jabberwocks in a concert sure to be full of memories – Salomon Hall on May 29.

Skip Danforth '52
Barrington, R.I.

Labels

Editor: It is ludicrous that in a pluralistic, academic community like Brown University one is not allowed to question

the system. Specifically, in the case of the homosexual lifestyle, one is not allowed to ask, "why?" Whenever one has the temerity to question the assumptions, one is labeled "prejudiced," "ignorant," "hateful," "unenlightened," and so forth.

In the case of respondents (Mail, October) to my letter (Mail, June/July) asking why the homosexual lifestyle is assumed normal, neither of the letters dealt with the question. Both attacked the writer.

So much for academic freedom.

Leo Setian '55

Siloam Springs, Ark.

Jefferson's slaves

Editor: Is it too late to comment on your article about Professor Gordon Wood (BAM, March 1993)? I am tardy only because I just received the issue, which had been mailed to me in the United Kingdom and was kindly delivered by an English visitor.

I found Professor Wood's views on the American Revolution refreshing, particularly his comments on Thomas Jefferson. Indeed, as he states, Jefferson's views have been retrospectively altered to suit changing values. In writing a book about Jefferson (*Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence*, Scribners, 1977) I was intrigued to discover in a notebook he kept in Philadelphia in the summer of 1776 references to a slave, Bob Hemmings, who accompanied him to the city of brotherly love and waited on him there. As I recall, the fact that, while composing the Declaration, Jefferson was served by a young slave was ignored by all historians with the exception of a small footnote in [the biography by] Dumas Malone.

Also, I was far from unique in believing that Jefferson had magnanimously freed all his slaves upon his death. The discovery that *Washington* had freed all his slaves and that Jefferson had not, and that, indeed, Jefferson remained adamant against freeing any of his slaves, provided much food for reflection, leading to my growing radicalization as I advance in years. I found that when this same Bob Hemmings (who, incidentally, was related to Jefferson by marriage, being his wife's half-brother) impregnated the servant of a Richmond physician and wished to marry her, and the physician offered to purchase Hemmings from Jefferson in order to give him his freedom, Jefferson turned him down.

These discoveries did not alter my high opinion of Jefferson. They did cause me to question my own assumptions about virtue. If a person as brilliant and broadminded and, yes, as liberal as Jefferson could preach one thing and do another, how many sins was I committing because of easy acceptance of pervasive values?

My brush with the sage of Monticello directly led to my perception of our permanent war economy and pervasive "defense" spending, the dependence on Pentagon contracts for employment and economic health, as the moral equivalent of slavery; and, indeed, to disenchantment with "market economics" and our wage and debt system of servitude.

James Munves '43

New York City

Coach K.'s departure

Editor: I was saddened to hear about Athletic Director David Roach's decision to let Head Football Coach Mickey Kwiatkowski go following the 1993 football season. While Brown amassed a record of just 7-33 under Coach K., Roach should have recognized that Kwiatkowski has made remarkable progress and deserved to have his contract extended another year so that we could all see the fruits of his labors.

When Coach K. came to Brown for the 1990 season, the Bruins were coming off seasons with records of 0-9-1 and 2-8. His predecessor, John Rosenberg, had left the program in a state of disarray that took Kwiatkowski some time to sort through. The change in coaches during the 1989-90 off-season likely discouraged many quality players from attending Brown, and thus the class of 1994 was weaker than it could have been.

This year, Kwiatkowski finally had all of his own players in the program, and the result was a 4-6 season and a 3-4 fourth-place finish in the Ivy League. While the 1993 season was something less than legendary, Brown was competitive in nearly every game.

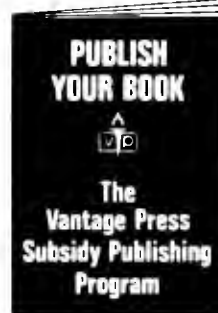
For 1994, Brown may have been able to build upon this year's success and perhaps could have challenged for the Ivy title under Kwiatkowski. It is a terrible shame that Mr. Roach did not choose to recognize Mickey's accomplishments, and instead has forced Brown football to take yet another step backward.

What high school senior will want to attend Brown now? The result will be

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yet another lost recruiting class — this time the Class of 1998, which may plague Brown's next coach for years to come.

I had the opportunity to interact with Mickey during my junior and senior years at Brown. He is a kind, decent person. Frankly, Brown needs more, not fewer, people like Mickey Kwiatkowski.

Michael A. Kirsh '91
Tenafly, N.J.

Editor: Recently a group of us "old timers" were discussing the unceremonious dumping of Mickey Kwiatkowski, the football coach at Brown. Admittedly, none of us are experts on the game, but we are knowledgeable fans.

Frankly speaking, we think that Mickey got a raw deal. We are not proud of the way in which he was dismissed or the reasons given for it. In fact, we believe that Bill Reynolds's article in the *Providence Journal* about Brown's dismal football teams over the years, their coaches' brief tenures, and the scanty crowds they are able to attract was right on the dot.

Can all the football coaches Brown hired over the years have been at fault? Were they dealing with topnotch football candidates? Not by a long shot!

Why not give Mickey a break. Extend his contract another two years and then put his record under the microscope. Let him work with the fellows he himself recruited, not inherited. We are willing to bet he will produce a first-rate Brown football team that will not only beat Yale and Harvard again, but all the rest of the Ivy League teams.

Beatrice C. Minkins '36
Pawtucket, R.I.

Intellectually incorrect

Editor: On October 9 Brown University dedicated the John Rowe Workman Distinguished Professorship in Classics and the Humanistic Tradition. Professor Workman, who died in 1985 soon after his retirement, taught classics at Brown for thirty-eight years. He was a monumental influence on me as an undergraduate, if not on everyone privileged to know and learn from him. It is, however, difficult to imagine that Professor Workman would take pride in the Brown of recent years.

From the time Brown female undergraduates first made headlines by scrawling the names of "rapists" on bathroom walls, Brown has shown

leader-of-the-pack determination in matters of political correctness.

The zeal of Brown's speech-code enforcement, of its judiciary "tribunals," of its "date-rape" "counselings" and "play actings" makes the head reel and the gut churn. The McCarthyesque or, these days, MacKinnonesque atmosphere of accusation, the date-rape and harassment hysteria, and the fostering of a pervasive victim mentality (all women the victims of all men, all men the victims of their own libido, all minorities the victims of white males) is the stuff of paranoids and emotional basket cases.

Today's politically and sexually correct Brown is not a place where, to paraphrase President Gregorian's welcome in the Workman dedication brochure, young men and women may be shown how to attain greatness. Free expression and inquiry are stifled by dogma and orthodoxy. Sound education is subordinated to aberrant forays into social transformation.

In a frenetic tarantella of capitulation (or is it *danse macabre*?) Brown cannot step quickly enough to embrace the overwrought and barely postadolescent sensibilities of minority groups, whether in matters of comportment, curriculum, admissions, or hiring. The nerve and utter self-absorption of minority freshmen protesting their "underrepresentation" on campus! (Under the Elms, November) While any one of them may yet change the world, it is sooner their time and place as freshmen to *be* changed.

The classical and humanistic learning for which Brown has sought to commemorate Professor Workman are mocked by the plague of political correctness on campus. What will Brown's president do to restore the integrity of Professor Workman's vision, to see that the institution again thrives?

Jeffrey M. Duban '71
New York City

The writer, a former professor of classics, is a lawyer with a specialty in education law. For President Gregorian's views on this and related topics, please see page 44. — Editor

Corrections

In a December feature on the "Summer of Service," a BAM reporter misspelled the name of Julie Friedberg '93, who played a major role in the New Orleans Summerbridge program. Also, a December classnote describing the recent accomplishments of Ann Matteodo Dupre '61 contained an incorrect first name. The BAM regrets the errors.

Drink up

Editor: Your "Inquiring Minds" column (October) on recommended daily fluid intake contained two errors which I feel compelled to point out.

Dr. Abuelo stated that "any fluid can be substituted (for water), with the exception of hard liquor," because other drinks, including beer, are "99-percent water." Beer is clearly more than one-percent alcohol by volume. More importantly, both beer and caffeine-containing drinks have a diuretic effect that causes the body to *lose* fluid when they are consumed. The response should have stated that any *non-alcoholic* beverage can substitute for water, with reasonable limitations on caffeine-containing beverages.

Thirst is actually a poor indicator of fluid needs. People involved in activities under dehydrating conditions (such as "working in the garden on a hot day") should drink before they get thirsty and continue to do so both during and after the activity, in order to avoid heat exhaustion or heat stroke. Dr. Abuelo is correct that no one should ignore thirst, but the absence of thirst does not always mean fluid status is ideal.

Dr. Abuelo's statement of the minimum fluid intake (one eight-ounce glass) also deserves comment. While this may be correct as an absolute minimum for survival, it is far from ideal, and may be dangerous in warm climates. Since appropriate fluid intake varies with activity level and ambient temperature and humidity, I prefer to answer the question, "How much water should a person drink each day?" by using urine concentration as an outcome measure. In persons with normal kidney function, darkly colored urine indicates that the body is working to conserve fluid, and intake should be increased. If the urine is light in color, intake is probably adequate.

Victoria Kaprielian Johnson, M.D. '81
Durham, N.C.

The writer is assistant clinical professor in the Department of Community and Family Medicine at Duke University. – Editor

Thankful for aid

Editor: As a recent graduate, I owe thanks to many outstanding people who enriched my Brown education. But I am writing in particular to thank the University and its donors for the thousands of dollars in financial aid which allowed

me to attend Brown. Too few of my classmates who received financial aid appreciated that every dollar came from generous donations or from the high tuition paid by other students.

Financial aid is not a right, and no one is "entitled" to it. Rather, it is an investment the University makes in itself to ensure the diversity and quality of its student body. As such, the University is free to decide how much it wishes to allocate to financial aid each year. Need-blind admissions is a worthy goal, but if the University finds it cannot afford it or chooses to allocate its resources to other areas, that is its prerogative.

I for one am thankful for every dollar put towards financial aid. All of us who have benefited from it need to show a little more appreciation.

Noah Sachs '93
Bethesda, Md.

The gentler life

Editor: Many thanks to Katharine Eban Finkelstein for reviving fond memories of my own yearly journeys to Oxford ("Finally," September). In writing of the British queuing system, Finkelstein is correct when she observes that the sort of long-suffering patience exhibited by her fellow patrons in a High Street shop would be unthinkable in New York, indeed in much of urban America. And although she was probably indulging in a certain amount of authorial license for the sake of humor and effect, in fact she's surely on the mark when she hypothesizes what a Big Apple crowd's reaction might have been in a similar situation. Also accurate was her juxtaposition of the methodical British clerk and her "I-can-do-four-things-at-once" American counterpart – a British clerk's mannerly, focused approach to one customer at a time would be anathema to the average American!

I do hope, however, that as well as having a full store of amusing memories in her larder after time spent there, she came away feeling somewhat wistful that whatever Americans have gained in being faster, ruder, and more efficient (and I'm not really sure what *has* been gained), the so-called advantages are cold comfort when compared to what has been lost: an ability to pass through life with a respectful eye to the past and a gentle, centered grasp of the all-important present.

In closing, I would carry Miss Finkelstein's hypothesis one step further by suggesting that if an American clerk were to call a female American patron "Love," the response at best might be a militant glare, at worst a charge of sexual harassment. That's really quite a shame, and only one of the reasons why marking time in a British queue seems a small price to pay for a bit of "cultivated civility."

Kathleen A. Nelson

Campus

The writer is on the staff of the Brown music department. – Editor **B**

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It was an exciting year. Charles Evans Hughes, class of 1881, was narrowly defeated for the presidency by Woodrow Wilson. Jazz was sweeping the country. Boston defeated Brooklyn to take the World Series. The year began with the blossoming of a new tradition – the Rose Bowl. And Brown was there.

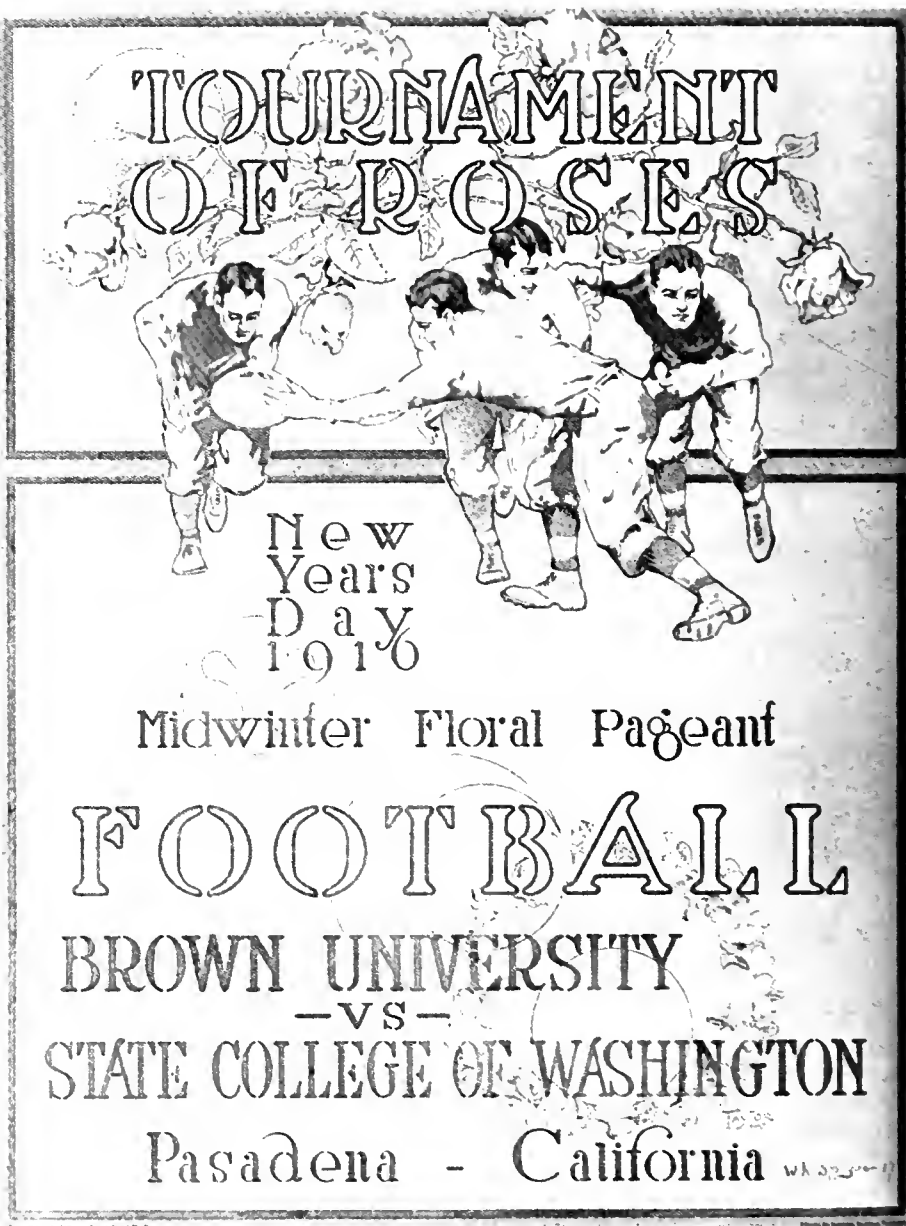
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Books

By James Reinbold

City of the Big Shoulders

Chicago Architecture and Design by George A. Larson and **Jay Pridmore** '74, photography by Hedrich-Blessing (Abrams, New York, N.Y., 1993), \$49.50.

After a canal was built in 1829 connecting the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, Chicago grew at an unprecedented rate. Meat packers and farm-equipment manufacturers made the city an industrial center. "There were pockets of wealth, but many streets were quagmires lined with hovels. Chicago could impress its visitors, and it could disgust them as well," Jay Pridmore writes in *Chicago Architecture and Design*.

When fire devastated the city in 1871, leaving 90,000 people homeless, many viewed the disaster as a "cleansing apocalypse." *Harper's Weekly* wrote that Chicago "will be made a better city than it ever could have become but for this fire."

Among the Eastern architects who came to rebuild Chicago were John Welborn Root, Daniel Burnham, Louis Henry Sullivan, and William Holabird. "As their ideas were realized, they attracted, in turn, other architects with ideas of their own," Pridmore writes. "So began a succession that continued through the twentieth century."

Two aspects of Chicago architecture make the city and its environs unique. The Prairie School gave residential architectural style a new openness. Unlike wealthy Easterners who still demanded English country houses, Midwesterners found comfort in the organic structures of Frank Lloyd Wright. The precursor of the modern skyscraper, the Home Insurance Building engineered by William Le Baron Jenney, was completed in 1885. In the 1940s and 1950s Ludwig Mies van der Rohe put his imprint on the cityscape with his steel, concrete, and glass skyscrapers.

The Chicago World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 was "a beaux-arts extravaganza," Pridmore writes. And it drew the battle lines between classicists like Burnham, who in 1909 would devise



HEDRICH-BLESSING

the Chicago Plan calling for parks and an open lakefront, and such practitioners of the emerging Chicago style as Louis Sullivan, whose Transportation Building was placed away from the main concourse. Six years later, in 1889, the Sullivan and Dankmar Adler-designed opera house, the Auditorium, was completed. The building's blend of "rational structure with poetic ornament" signaled the beginning of an "American style when one did not previously exist," Pridmore writes.

During the Great Depression brothers George Fred Keck and William Keck built the first truly modern home, the House of Tomorrow, which was exhibited at Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition in 1933. Furniture and interior finishes were simple; convenience became an aesthetic. Because the house was constructed in the winter, the Kecks discovered the possibilities of solar heat. In later years the brothers teamed up with developer Edward Green to make and market Green's Ready-Built Homes, attractive prefab houses which made use of solar energy. But the prefabs could not be standardized to meet the variety of building codes in the Midwest. Solar energy lost its appeal as modern central heating came into vogue and fossil fuels became inexpensive. "In this environment, home buyers were typically more concerned with initial cost than operating cost," Pridmore explains. "The enterprise folded after a few years, an idea that came and went before its time.

Marina City (1961), on the Chicago River between State and Dearborn streets, was designed by Bertrand Goldberg, a native Chicagoan who studied at the Bauhaus.

Fortunately the Kecks had clients who liked modern houses. Mrs. Benjamin Cahn, a wealthy Chicagoan, hired the Kecks to build her weekend home in Lake Forest. She knew about the House of Tomorrow, she told them; what she wanted was "the house of the day after tomorrow."

The book has 250 illustrations, 100 in full color. More than seventy important buildings are pictured, most with exterior

and interior images.

Pridmore, a freelance writer and a frequent contributor to the *Chicago Tribune*, recently completed a history of the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago. Larson is an architect and chairman and director of Design of Larson Associates in Chicago.

Also...

Buildings of Alaska by **Alison Hoagland** '73 (Oxford University Press, New York, N.Y., 1993), \$45.

Based on Sir Nikolaus Pevsner's *The Buildings of England*, a county-by-county survey of England's architecture, the *Buildings of the United States* series now has its fourth volume, *Buildings of Alaska*, by Alison Hoagland. It follows books on Michigan, Iowa, and the District of Columbia. Two to four new volumes are expected each year.

Hoagland's survey includes Russian Orthodox churches, log roadhouses, false-front stores constructed during the gold rush, concrete Moderne public buildings of the 1930s, and high-rise office buildings erected during the oil boom of the 1970s and 1980s. There are 250 photographs and maps.

Hoagland is a senior historian with the Historic American Building Survey, and has a research interest in cultural landscapes and vernacular housing. **B**

UNDER THE ELMS



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

\$50 million of Walter Annenberg's \$500-million gift to public education goes to Brown's Annenberg National Institute, headed by reformer Ted Sizer

President Bill Clinton's announcement on December 17 that philanthropist Walter Annenberg was giving \$500 million to reform the nation's public schools was hailed nationwide as a boon for America's children.

On campus, Annenberg's gesture held particular significance: \$50 million of the money was coming to Brown's new Annenberg

National Institute for School Reform, founded in October. It was the largest gift in the University's history.

The gift underlined the importance of work being carried on at Brown and in thirty-two states to date by reformer Theodore Sizer, the Walter H. Annenberg Distinguished Professor, and his colleagues. Since taking over Brown's comparatively tiny education department in

1984, the former Harvard education-school dean and Phillips Andover headmaster has overseen the growth of his Coalition of Essential Schools from twelve reform-minded high schools to 700 this year, along the way attracting more than \$50 million in donations and grants.

In October, Brown President Vartan Gregorian announced that a \$5-million gift from anonymous donors

would establish a nonpartisan National Institute for School Reform here, with Sizer as executive director.

Vowing to combat school violence by improving public education, Walter Annenberg joins President Clinton and Education Secretary Richard Riley in the Roosevelt Room December 17 to announce his \$500-million challenge.

When Annenberg issued his philanthropic challenge to the nation's schools, the new institute and its director suddenly were at the center of the action.

Annenberg, a former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain who made his fortune in publishing, wants to spend his half-billion over the next five years. Advising him is Gregorian, a close friend for more than twenty years, whom Annenberg has asked to plot a strategy for using the money to best advantage. "Walter Annenberg is a follower of Alexis de Tocqueville," Gregorian says. "He believes that true individualism has a social dimension. He believes foundations are there not to accumulate wealth, but to dispense it. He does not want to leave his money unspent."

By June Gregorian must report to Annenberg with a plan. Before that Sizer must report to Gregorian. "We have six months," Sizer says, sitting in his office in Providence's Davol Square two weeks after Annenberg's announcement. A major snowstorm is threatening the East Coast, and Sizer is canceling meetings for the following day and planning more for later in the week. His schedule is backed up like 737s at the airport, and the air at Davol Square is electric.

The plan, in the broadest terms, is to build a coalition of education reformers nationwide. "Mr. Annenberg is shrewd in knowing that the resistance of the status quo is very, very powerful," Sizer says, "and that those who argue for a higher standard have got to be a pretty solid group."

In addition to the Annenberg Institute, the other major initial beneficiary of Annenberg's pledge is the New American Schools Development Corporation (NASDC), which also received \$50 million. Started

in 1991 as part of President Bush's America 2000 effort, and continued under President Clinton, NASDC functions as a laboratory, funding and incubating nine models of school reform. Annenberg has served on NASDC's board, and his gift will make possible the project's completion in 1995.

When NASDC's results are in, the Education Commission of the States (ECS), a governors' group formed in 1964 and now headed by former University of Rhode Island President Frank Newman '47, will spread the word nationwide. Annenberg has promised \$15 million to the states and the territories through ECS, stipulating that governors provide matching funds to implement NASDC's successful models. The Annenberg Institute, Gregorian says, will be "the heir of NASDC," continuing after that agency's work is done.

Ted Sizer, with his easy, commonsense Yankee style, seems a natural choice to build a national school-reform coalition. But he sees hard work ahead. Dissent among reformers stems not from contrary goals, he says, but from different "points of entry."

To explain, he talks about his work over the past eighteen months with Yale faculty member James Comer on the ATLAS Project, a joint Yale/Brown/Harvard effort sponsored by NASDC. As a developmental psychiatrist, Comer naturally approaches schoolchildren's problems in terms of family relationships; Sizer comes at them as an educator, focusing on pedagogy. In addition, Comer's work is on primary grades, while Sizer specializes in high schools. They have learned to pool their knowledge in order to pursue a common goal, Sizer says. "But even among old friends,



NATION PHOTOGRAPH

it takes time to see how these different points of entry or cultures can be harnessed so that they are more than the sum of their parts. That's the challenge."

Sizer's immediate goal is to build what he calls a radar set. He is organizing meetings with teachers, with principals, and with policymakers in the Department of Education ("There, I plan to listen," he says). On the phone to an old friend – a principal involved in the Coalition from early on – Sizer jokes, "I feel like a junior-high kid who's been drafted to play with the Red Sox." He asks the principal to join him and others for a day-long brainstorming session in Providence two weeks later.

At the heart of Annenberg's challenge is a requirement that communities match his grants with public and private funds of their own, magnifying their impact. With that in mind, the Institute's strategy will be to establish a network of existing "lead schools."

"Mr. Annenberg wants us to focus on alliances of proven national efficacy," Sizer says. "He is not seeding untested new ideas." To demonstrate how this will work, Sizer says, "Let's go to greater Chicago. You find twenty-five schools

After Annenberg reveals that Vartan Gregorian (above) will coordinate a strategy for allocating the remaining \$285 million, Brown's president takes questions from reporters. One priority, he says, will be to link school libraries electronically.

which are really on the move, and you pump money into them. You accelerate their progress. In the process, you gain the political protection and support of district and state officials.

"Instead of [improving] one or two or three schools, you have a critical mass of schools whose kids are doing much better than anyone expected them to do."

The next step will be to identify the country's ablest teachers and school administrators – national faculty, they will be called – and help them not only to work in their own schools but with others elsewhere.

"The only way that you get the rapid ratcheting-up is by taking the people in the line and freeing a bit of their time to help others," Sizer says. "Schools are full of skeptics, and they can brush professor types like me off very easily. But it's [harder]

to dismiss the work of a teacher or a principal from a school that has students like yours but in fact is running a very different type of school.

"Then," he says, "you connect all those faculty members by e-mail and teleconferencing and meetings to constantly share experiences – and to make sure that folks don't feel isolated." He pauses a moment. "Of course what I'm describing on a large scale is what the Coalition does and in a way what ATLAS does and in a way what the School Development Project at Yale does."

On the wall of Sizer's office, facing his desk, is an old-fashioned slate chalkboard, the sort on which teachers and students of an earlier age worked sums and diagrammed sentences. When he started the Coalition, Sizer emphasized that education is fundamentally about the relationship between kids, teachers, and ideas. Never lose sight of that, he warned. Now, as he immerses himself in the complexities of government bureaucracy, politics, and other extraneous pressures which tug and prod at schools, Sizer must constantly

When President Howard Swearer persuaded Ted Sizer to join the Brown faculty, the former dean and headmaster came fresh from a five-year study of American high schools that resulted in his acclaimed 1984 book, *Horace's Compromise*, about a fictional composite teacher forced to make difficult decisions. Sizer's research left him with two overwhelming convictions, both of which still hold, he says: that American kids are intellectually docile and that their schools are remarkably misdesigned.

around the same ideas."

With the backing of presidents Swearer and then Gregorian, Sizer threw his energies into building the Coalition of Essential Schools, eventually stepping down from the chairmanship of the education department in order to devote more time to the thriving organization. "Brown is entrepreneurial," Sizer says. "It supports its faculty in taking risks. And the kind of work that we do is risky. It's necessarily political. We're ultimately interested in studying why good schools are good schools. In order to *get* good schools you have to go out and help people create them."

While Coalition schools differ wildly, they share a set of nine organizing principles. Most of the principles are pedagogical: less is more, for instance (i.e., schools should do fewer things well rather than attempting to do many poorly), that teachers should serve as coaches to students, that students should be grouped not by age but by skill level, and that they should earn graduation by completing an exhibition of their mastery – not by doing time or passing tests. Other principles are structural: that no teacher should be responsible for more than eighty students, for instance. (In most high schools teachers are responsible for 100 students each term – even more in low-income areas.)

In the beginning, the Coalition attracted little criticism other than the occasional vague accusation of flakiness. But as it has grown, ultraconservative groups in some states, such as Colorado, have accused the Sizer-led reform effort of communism and godlessness, linking it to other allegedly radical movements. Those attacks may increase as the effort gains broader national visibility. To do its job, Sizer maintains, the Annenberg



BEN SMITH - EDUCATION WEEK

Over lunch at Washington, D.C.'s Willard Hotel, Education Secretary Riley announces Annenberg's gift to reporters and guests. On the podium with him are (seated) Ted Sizer and NASDC head David Kearns; and (behind them) NASDC leaders Diana Lam, John Richards, and Marc Tucker '61, who is president of the National Center on Education and the Economy and director of the National Alliance Design Team.

remind himself of that simple, defining principle.

Too often, he says, "people in the policy world develop interesting-looking proposals and practices that are matters of general public administration – not in support of learning. We've got to attend to this broader context but always without confusion about our goal."

If on occasion these days Ted Sizer feels out of his league, he is clearly in his element.

"There's this assumption that you can teach 150 kids at once," Sizer laments, "that you can divide the curriculum up into little, completely self-contained, ill-defined packages, and that people will learn serious things in thirty-five-minute snippets. It's crazy. And these practices are consistent across the country, which is amazing. We have no centralized ministry of education, but you can go to schools anywhere and they're all organized



Teacher Suzy Ort '89 (above left) assists a student in her "family group" at University Heights High School, a Coalition member school in the Bronx, New York City.

governed by a board of overseers with Sizer as executive director. "This is a national thing that happens to be at Brown," Sizer says, "not a Brown thing that relates to the nation's concerns."

He stresses the importance of keeping the two separate so that Brown's academic agenda won't unduly influence the institute's goals, and the institute's potentially controversial work won't reflect on Brown. The Annenberg Institute, Sizer says, will bring to campus people at the forefront of education theory and practice. They will serve as clinical professors and visiting fellows, but the goal will be to solve the nation's educational crisis, not to meet Brown's research needs or to offer classes or degrees.

Institute will have to be non-partisan and at the same time remain "deeply involved in political discourse."

President Gregorian emphasizes that the institute is at Brown but not of Brown. It will be semi-autonomous,

democratic agenda won't unduly influence the institute's goals, and the institute's potentially controversial work won't reflect on Brown. The Annenberg Institute, Sizer says, will bring to campus people at the forefront of education theory and practice. They will serve as clinical professors and visiting fellows, but the goal will be to solve the nation's educational crisis, not to meet Brown's research needs or to offer classes or degrees.

In announcing his gift to the nation at the White House in December, Annenberg lamented school violence, predicting that unchecked "it will not only erode the educational system, but destroy our way of life in the United States." He called on others

The \$500-million Annenberg education challenge makes good on a promise Ambassador Annenberg made six months ago, after setting the philanthropic world on its ear with more than \$365 million in donations to Harvard, the universities of Southern California and Pennsylvania, and the private Peddie School in New Jersey. In an interview then, Annenberg vowed to turn his attention next to the nation's public schools. Both Gregorian and Sizer describe Annenberg as a nineteenth-century idealist who believes fervently in the power of education to create citizens.

who control sizable funds to "join this crusade for the betterment of our country."

Next to Ted Sizer's office door is a framed quote from Thomas Jefferson: "I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves, and if we think them unenlightened enough to exercise their control with wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them; but to inform their discretion."

The role of education in a democracy is "to ensure a citizenry of informed skeptics," Sizer says. "Both words are important." He wants to make sure American kids learn to acquire information and to question it. The Annenberg gift is potentially a giant step toward accomplishing those goals. — C.B.H.

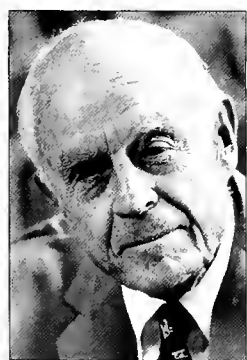
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Fellow and benefactor

Thomas J. Watson Jr. '37 dies



Brown Fellow Thomas J. Watson Jr. '37, chairman emeritus of IBM and former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, died Friday, December 31, at Greenwich Hospital in Greenwich, Connecticut, of complications from a stroke he suffered earlier in the month. He was seventy-nine.

Internationally famous for building the company founded by his father into a giant among computer manufacturers, Watson is equally renowned within the Brown community for his leadership as a longtime Corporation member and one of the University's most generous donors.

Among his legacies are the Thomas J. Watson Sr. Center for Information Technology, center for many of

Brown's computing activities; the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies; the Arnold Fellowships for graduating seniors; Wriston Fellowships, which support curricular innovation by young faculty members; and the 1974 "Watson Report" — a key document reflecting three years of study by the Committee on Plans and Resources, which Watson chaired. The report reaffirmed the University's commitment to the 1969 curriculum, reversed a trend toward larger undergraduate student bodies, and emphasized excellence in teaching as well as in research.

In recent years Watson was involved in the activities of Brown's Institute for International Studies and the Center for Foreign Policy Development, both of which benefited from his diplomatic contacts and his knowledge of the former Soviet Union. In addition, Watson was the honorary chairman of the University's current comprehensive campaign. President Gregorian described the late Fellow as "a great leader for the nation and for Brown."

A fuller account of Tom Watson's life and his contributions to Brown will appear in the next issue of the *BAM*. — A.D.

After seven years as dean of the College, Sheila Blumstein returns to teaching and research

You could call this, 'Get a life, Blumstein!' " jokes Brown's enormously popular dean of the College, Sheila Blumstein. In November she announced her decision to return to teaching and research full-time after seven years of juggling that career with responsibility for managing Brown's undergraduate College. "It was not an easy decision," Blumstein says. "It tore me apart."

In the end, she says, "the

sion to more rigid, core plans, Brown was still right to make students responsible for their education. Ultimately, Blumstein says, "you challenge young people, and they're up to the task." On the CCC's advice, though, the faculty voted to increase the number of credits required for graduation from twenty-eight to thirty. Concluding that students needed better academic guidance, Blumstein beefed up counseling



Sheila Blumstein: Time to get off the roller-coaster.

twelve-hour-day syndrome, six days a week – sometimes seven days a week – is not good for you."

Blumstein's announcement was met with apparently unanimous disappointment on campus. A linguist and a key member of the cognitive and linguistic science faculty, Blumstein had been named dean of the College in 1987 by President Howard Swearer. Vartan Gregorian persuaded her to continue.

Early in her tenure as dean, she worked with the College Curriculum Council on a major review of the curriculum, concluding that, despite other schools' rever-

for freshmen and sophomores and created the *Guide to Liberal Learning* and the University Courses program.

More than any specific program, Blumstein is proud of the style of her deanship. Her easy humor, intelligence, and down-to-earth manner earned her the respect and friendship of students, faculty, and staff. An editorial in the *Brown Daily Herald* observed that Blumstein's presence will "be welcome in the classroom, [but] sorely missed in University Hall."

She believes the Brown curriculum works for faculty as well as for students. "Prescriptive curricula stifle cre-

ativity even for good faculty," she says. "We say, 'Be creative.' Then you have students being trained by people at the cutting edge."

It is the cutting edge of research that has lured Blumstein away from University Hall. She studies the way language is organized in the brain, working with stroke victims and others who have lost language abilities to determine what has actually happened. Over the past few years, her research group has found evidence that aphasia – loss of language – may not be a matter of losing language, per se, but of losing access to it. Language, she says, may be like a software program that stroke victims have trouble using.

Her findings currently are being cited in scholarly publications, and she says, "I want to push it. I just haven't been able to keep up, working on this part-time." Starting in July, she will take an overdue sabbatical, visiting hospitals to learn about state-of-the-art neurology.

Then Blumstein plans to resume teaching her course on language and the brain and whatever other courses the department needs, probably on language and speech processing.

The past seven years have been "the roller-coaster ride of my life," Blumstein says, "with the highest highs and the lowest lows. I've come to a much richer understanding of what a university is about. And there has been a human side of it, too. As a faculty member you don't see the contours of the countryside in quite the same way. The kid who drops out of your class, you may never see again. We [deans] know what happens to that kid."

A search is on for Blumstein's successor. She plans to step down June 30 – "unless they find someone who wants to start earlier," she says with a laugh. – C.B.H.



University Professor **Martha Nussbaum** was among twenty-one writers hailed as "Literary Lions" by the New York Public Library in November. The author of *Love's Knowledge* and *The Fragility of Goodness*, Nussbaum teaches classics, philosophy, and comparative literature.

Honoring President **Vartan Gregorian** as a "teacher, administrator, and leader of excellence," the Charles A. Dana Foundation gave him its Distinguished Achievement Award in November. The \$25,000 prize was distributed among causes of Gregorian's choosing, including undergraduate financial aid and libraries at Brown.

Two Brown scientists have won Young Investigator awards – Associate Professor of Neuroscience **Mark Bear** from the Society for Neuroscience; and Associate Professor of Mathematics **Nico Iaou Kapouleas**, from the National Science Foundation.

The NSF also recognized the research of engineering professor **Lambert Ben Freund** this month with a symposium at the California Institute of Technology in his honor. The topic: dynamic failure mechanics of modern materials.

The Association for Computing Machinery has bestowed its Karl V. Karlstrom Outstanding Educator Award and its ACM Fellows Award on **Andries van Dam**, the L. Herbert Ballou University Professor and professor of computer science.

Here's the scenario: it's Commencement, and the newly minted M.D.'s file down College Hill, their green velvet collars glowing softly against brown robes. As one student passes, a faculty member whispers to a colleague, "He's going to make a great doctor."

"That's where we started – at the end," says Dr. Steven R. Smith, the Medical School's associate dean for education. "We wanted to see what it is about that candidate that will make him a great doctor: what knowledge? What abilities? What personal values?"

In 1990 Brown was one of a dozen medical schools to receive \$150,000 grants from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to take the first step toward reforming medical education: determining what works. Last April the School of Medicine published *An Educational Blueprint*, written by Smith and Curriculum Coordinator Barbara Fuller, proposing a "competency-based" curriculum. Now, with a \$124,000 grant from the Culpeper Foundation, the Medical School will begin implementing that curriculum, dubbed MD 2000. Smith hopes it will serve as a model for schools nationwide.

To those who have followed Professor of Education Theodore Sizer's efforts to reform secondary education, MD 2000 will sound familiar. It starts, not with the existing slate of course requirements and timetables, but with goals. "Instead of focusing on input, we decided to focus on outcomes," Smith says. He believes current medical curricula are inordinately influenced by departmental bickering and politicking; the most powerful departments

determine what students will ultimately take.

The *Educational Blueprint* identifies nine abilities as essential to the practice of medicine. Some are obvious: basic clinical skills, for instance, and the ability to diagnose and manage disease. But the *Blueprint* also emphasizes skills seldom addressed directly by medical curricula, such as self-awareness and the habit of lifelong learning. It stresses the social contexts of health care and moral reasoning.

All students would be expected to reach an intermediate level of expertise in each of the nine areas, and students would select specific areas in which they would strive for greater skill.

Smith believes medical education is in a rut, with faculty teaching students the way they themselves were taught. One of his goals is to break that cycle.

Faculty response has been mixed. Of the 1,300 clinical and campus-based medical faculty, 310 have expressed interest in being involved in the new curriculum's implementation phase. Already,

several faculty have incorporated the *Blueprint's* ideas into their courses.

Dr. Allan Erickson, who runs the twelve-week clerkship in medicine, changed one method of evaluating students. Instead of grilling students in oral exams, faculty have put together a hands-on test, using examining rooms at Miriam Hospital's Ambulatory Care Center at night to stage a series of tasks for students to perform. The method is still experimental, Erickson emphasizes, but it is gaining popularity nationally.

In one room, students might listen to a patient's heart murmur and try to diagnose a cardiac valve defect. "In another," Smith says, "might be a person who's recovering from a heart attack and needs to have nutritional counseling. Another might have a microscope with a slide under it."

Changing the testing method has changed the way students learn, Smith says. "Now, instead of disappearing during the clerkship to memorize textbooks, students are grabbing residents to say, 'Show me how to pal-

An innovative series of hands-on tests that replace some oral exams for medical students was developed by Dr. Allan Erickson (facing camera), here leading a class on chest X-rays for third-year students at the VA Medical Center.



MD 2000: the Medical School begins implementing a curriculum for the 21st century

pate a spleen; I forgot.' Or they're going down to the labs and actually getting technicians to ask how to interpret [a test result]. They retain much more."

But other faculty are wary. Associate Professor of Medicine Gary Abuelo worries that content may be sacrificed in the push for new teaching

methods, and he believes faculty are already stretching to include the material they must cover. "We use a multiple-choice test in my course that the secretaries can grade," Abuelo says. "Allan Erickson may get better results, but he expends ten times more energy getting there."

Smith has encouraged faculty to set up small groups in which students learn by attacking problems themselves, rather than passively listening to lectures. He argues that students retain more this way. Abuelo says that would be great if the student-driven classes didn't spend so much time chasing red herrings. "What are we going to do? Say we just had time for sore throats, we didn't get to pneumonia?" Abuelo asks only half-facetiously.

"There are a lot of important questions about medical education, especially pertinent to information overload," Abuelo says. "I think Steve's grant is asking these questions, and that's good. We just have to see how they're answered." — C.B.H.

Anthropologist Ellen Messer heads World Hunger Program

In a world where we have the technical solutions, hunger shouldn't be a problem," says Ellen Messer, who this fall was named director of the Alan Shawn Feinstein World Hunger Program. A nutritional anthropologist by training, Messer has been an associate professor since 1987; she succeeds founding director Robert Kates, University professor emeritus, who retired in January 1993.

The Hunger Program, Messer believes, is uniquely situated to bring together not only researchers and policy makers, but also local people who are working to combat hunger around the globe. "We see the people in these communities as participants, not just subjects of research," Messer emphasizes.

She plans to continue promoting global awareness through the annual Hunger Awards, which highlight people and organizations making exceptional strides worldwide; the Hunger Briefing, which brings those in the field to Brown to share their work each year; and other projects, such as the Hunger Research Exchange.

She also plans to continue the Hunger Program's educational activities, including her University course, "Feast or Famine, the Ecology and Politics of World Hunger"; and an upper-level seminar. Messer received her bachelor's degree from Harvard and her master's and doctorate — all in anthropology — from the University of Michigan. She did postdoctoral work in botany, ecology, and nutrition. She is now con-



Messer: Can a Flavor-saver tomato help prevent world hunger?

ducting searches for two new faculty members.

Among the Hunger Program's current and upcoming projects are nutritional work on various ethnic diets, and a study of the way biotechnological advances can influence Third-World diets, environment, and biodiversity. "Does a Flavor-saver tomato have anything to contribute to hunger prevention?" she asks. "That kind of question."

"We're also looking at how hunger relates to other development goals," Messer says. "The principal cause of hunger is still food wars — conflict. We're looking at the relationship between hunger and public health; between hunger, economic development, and democratization."

She and the program's other faculty will continue to fight hunger locally, lecturing and volunteering their time. The bottom line, says Messer, is that "hunger is caused by lack of respect for the humanity of others." Changing attitudes is the real challenge. — C.B.I.L.

From "nerdy reminiscences" to the curriculum and speech codes: it's all fair game for networked Brunonians



What do people talk about on Brunonia, the electronic discussion list for Brown alumni and friends? Here are some of the topics that surfaced in the last year-and-a-half:

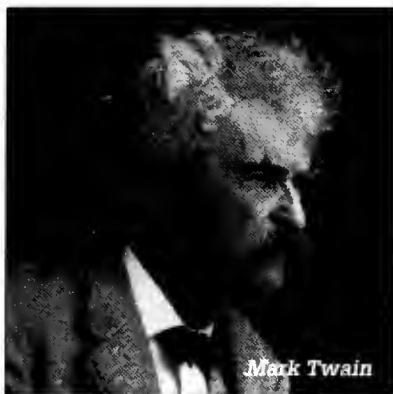
1. The Brown Curriculum vs. Great Books
2. Students with guns and bullwhips
3. Spouses who met at Brown
4. All-nighters
5. The dollar value of a Brown degree
6. Nude swimming in Colgate-Hoyt Pool
7. Brown's best teachers
8. The Mad Peck
9. Which East Side ice cream is better than sex
10. Hate speech; speech codes
11. Why it's called the "Pig Book"
12. Mr. Magoo in Faunce House Theatre
13. The worst dorm rooms on campus
14. The economics of need-blind admissions
15. What was "P.C." at Brown in the 1950s (not liking Ike; liking T.S. Eliot; joining NAACP and ROTC)
16. Music: a cappella singing groups; the Brown Band
17. Roy G. Biv
18. Long-gone eateries (Sam's Deli, Toy Sun, Lloyd's)
19. "Charlie Chaplain"
20. Brown as Nirvana (or, according to some grad students, Hell)



Anyone with a computer and access to the Internet, BITNET, or many of the commercial networks available to home-computer users with modems can join the discussions. Established by this magazine's current editor in April 1992, Brunonia provides an informal, often informative, and invariably friendly forum for consideration of topics relating to the University and higher education, as well as for reaction to and suggestions for articles in the BAM.

About 200 people all over the world now subscribe to Brunonia, and hundreds more read and respond to the list from within the University's campus computer system. There are alumni from the forties, fifties, and sixties, as well as the more predictable cohort of computer-literate seventies, eighties, and nineties grads; alumni of the Graduate School; parents; students; current and emeritus faculty; a dean or two; and other Brown staff.

To join Brunonia, send e-mail to <listserv@brownvm.brown.edu> with the following text: <subscribe brunonia John Doe '65>. From a BITNET address, you can send a message rather than e-mail by typing the following: <tell listserv@brownvm.brown.edu subscribe brunonia Jane Smith '83>. — A.D.



Visiting scholar says Twain may have been homosexual

Photographs of Mark Twain always look the same: the creased face with its overgrown mustache, wiry eyebrows, and unruly white hair stares at young readers from back covers of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*. But what if someone shaved off Twain's mustache? An equally drastic image change, says a Brown-affiliated researcher, is suggested by his new theory on Twain's sexuality.

At a conference last August, Andy Hoffman '88 Ph.D., a visiting scholar in the English department, introduced his hypothesis that Twain was involved in "strong, loving, romantic relationships with men" when he lived in Nevada and California during the 1860s. In 1870, he married Olivia Langdon and eventually had four children. The alleged affairs with men may or may not have been sexual, Hoffman says, but they were "homoerotic." Romantic same-sex relationships were not uncommon among young people then, according to Hoffman, because the lives of men and women were kept separate before marriage. But "to place the relationships into the current context of what we consider gay is

wrongheaded," he says.

Fellow Twain scholars didn't welcome Hoffman's findings when he presented them at the conference in Elmira, New York, where Twain did much of his later writing. A subsequent article in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* spawned op-ed attacks on Hoffman in newspapers across the country.

Much of the criticism has focused on Hoffman's lack of proof. "There is no proof, only evidence," Hoffman acknowledges. "I'm trying to outline what I see as a strong possibility. It makes too much sense to simply dismiss it."

The theory came about by accident, Hoffman says. While researching a biography of Twain, he found almost no trace of the year 1865, when Twain was living in San Francisco. So he began examining the lives of Twain's acquaintances, who turned out to be mostly writers, performers, and "bohemians," the term then used to describe homosexuals.

Hoffman then backtracked to the early 1860s, when Twain worked as a reporter in Virginia City, Nevada. "A pattern began to emerge," Hoffman says, "of strong, close associations with individual men that were broken

off in an immediate, passionate, fiery kind of way with no contact afterward. Friendships sometimes go that way, but it's much more a pattern of romantic relationships."

The pattern at first made Hoffman uneasy. "I really felt I was barking up the wrong tree," he says. "I was uncomfortable pursuing something that was so far from anything anybody had ever said about the man." But after consulting with several other Twain scholars, Hoffman plowed ahead with his research.

His documentation includes a letter to Twain from Artemus Ward, a popular humorist at that time, that begins, "My dearest love." There is also a newspaper column written by reporter Dan de Quille, who lived with Twain in a one-bed-

years, since Mark Twain died, we've looked at the materials in only one way, and it's time to admit they can be interpreted differently," he says. "If I had something I didn't feel was substantiated, I would have floated the idea over a beer with friends. I wouldn't have bothered to make a scholarly presentation about it."

Other critics accuse Hoffman of looking for publicity to sell his book, tentatively titled *Inventing Mark Twain*. Hoffman disagrees, pointing out that the book is far from finished and not due out until mid-1995. He says his editor and literary agent wanted him to hold back on presenting his theory on Twain's sexuality until the book was closer to publication, but he declined.



room apartment, that read, "We (Mark and I) have the 'sweetest' little parlor and the snuggest little bedroom all to ourselves." And the *Gold Hill News*, a Nevada newspaper, announced in 1864 that "Dan de Quille and Mark Twain are to be married shortly. About time."

Hoffman admits "it's entirely possible" that he is reading too much into documents that were meant as jokes, as some of his critics have said, but he insists his theory deserves further consideration. "For eighty-three

The notion of a gay Mark Twain "makes too much sense to dismiss it," says Andy Hoffman, shown above at home in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he writes and cares for daughter Alicia (left) and son Marcus.

Hoffman, who wrote his doctoral dissertation on Twain, lives in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, with his wife and two children. His first novel, *Beehive*, an adventure set in the United States and the Middle East, was published in 1992. —J.S.



Harambee residents Zawadi Powell '96, Nicole Williams '96, Monique Bobb '96, and Abigail Ramsay '95 gather on the house's terrace.

After a controversy about separatism, black students find a home in Harambee House

From the outside, Chapin House looks the same as it did last semester. The inside doesn't look much different, either. But the northern end of the Wriston Quadrangle building has a new name – Harambee House – and is the newest alternative housing option on campus.

"Harambee" means "community" and "coming together" in Swahili. Conceived by black students, many of whom belong to the Organization of United African Peoples (OUAP), the house is open to students of African descent, who speak an African language, who major in "Pan-African Studies," or who are "truly committed" to learning about African history and culture, according to the OUAP housing proposal submitted last spring. Organizers sparked a campus debate about sepa-

ratism when they asked the undergraduate Residential Council and the Office of Residential Life for "a space to construct a home, to form community . . . [to] celebrate our people and our culture."

"When I first came to this campus I spent a lot of time searching for people who were like me – other black people," says sophomore Zawadi Powell, the resident historian of Harambee House. "Not that I didn't want to associate with white people, but since I come from an all-black neighborhood, it was hard to be in this all-white setting. [The house] is something we need to make our stay at Brown easier, more comfortable . . . a place where we don't have to always explain ourselves."

Although the Residential Council and the administration ultimately approved the

proposal for what was then being called Africa House, there were weeks of debate last spring. Latino and Asian organizations worried whether such a house would lessen minority students' unity on campus, and administrators were concerned about the "activist, political tone" adopted by organizers, according to Arthur Gallagher, associate dean of student life and director of residential life. "It's good to have a wide variety of housing options for upperclass students," he says, "but it's a problem if groups become so narrowly focused that they're attracting people who are very much the same and aren't open to new ideas. That was a concern with Africa House."

Two *Brown Daily Herald* editorials denounced the proposal as promoting separatism, stating it would "serve

exclusionary ends," "further divide an already segregated campus," and "diminish" the education Brown offers. The editorials were followed by more than a dozen letters and op-ed pieces, both for and against the house.

"The *BDH* blew the problem out of proportion," Powell maintains. "If we were truly separatists, we wouldn't be here; we would have gone to Howard [University]. Our idea was to simply solidify our community."

"People of likeness tend to be together," adds junior Abigail Ramsay, head of public relations for Harambee House. "People who play lacrosse are together. If you play football, you're together. It's just a way of feeling at home."

Gallagher says he encouraged Khary Lazarre-White '95, one of Harambee House's organizers, to request space in Chapin Hall on Wriston Quadrangle, traditionally home to Brown's mostly-white fraternities, instead of in a building on the Pembroke campus, where many minority upperclass students choose to live. "That would have solidified a camp mentality," Gallagher says. "Instead, this was a great opportunity for more diversity to exist in Wriston. I give [the organizers] a lot of credit for saying okay."

Harambee House joins twenty-two other alternative houses on campus: twelve fraternities and sororities, and ten ethnic, language, and special-interest houses, including Hispanic House, East Asian House, French House, and Environmental House. All are reviewed annually by the Residential Council. If the council feels an alternative house has held

too few public events, is too self-serving, or hasn't attracted enough residents, it issues warnings and, in extreme cases, can advise administrators to disband the house. Harambee House and other alternative houses will undergo that review in the spring. Meanwhile, according to Gallagher, the Office of Residential Life has set a moratorium on new alternative housing proposals while it "reexamines" the campus housing situation. The moratorium is effective through this academic year, and may be extended, Gallagher says.

Harambee House is currently home to eighteen students, according to Powell and Ramsay – sixteen blacks, one white, and one Asian-American. All are sophomores and juniors. The house has both double and single rooms, as well as a lounge and a library "that really needs books," says Ramsay. All of the residents help run the house; this fall they have organized activities such as voter registration on the Green and get-togethers with other Wriston groups. Powell and Ramsay say they hope to plan more events that focus on African culture – a dance class, perhaps, or discussion groups.

So far, both residents and administrators are pleased with Harambee House's progress, and Ramsay predicts its membership will grow next year. Dean of Student Life Robin Rose and Associate Dean of Student Life Leonard Perry sent letters of support earlier in the semester. While Gallagher admits Harambee House has attracted more attention than other alternative houses seeking approval, he says the University's questions had to be answered. "A lot of staff were unsure at first about what was wanted," he says. "Yes, the process was difficult. But I think the end result has worked out well." – J.S.



Inquiring Minds

Q What makes us yawn? And why do we yawn when we see other people yawning?

A Mary Carskadon replies: Yawning is actually a complex process and one about which much remains to be learned. We do know there are two principal types of yawns. Spontaneous yawns occur in all mammals and first appear before birth. Contagious yawns – yawns in reaction to other yawns – are apparently exclusive to humans and do not develop until about two years of age.

Three factors are commonly thought to be related to yawning. Sleepiness has a lot to do with it, but we still don't know if yawns help a person fall asleep sooner or help one stay awake longer. Boredom is also related to yawning, though students taking Psychology 55 (Introduction to Sleep) found that sleepiness was much more yawn-provoking than boredom. A third common conception is that yawning is related to too much carbon dioxide or too little oxygen, but scien-

tific studies do not support this possibility. Yawning is much more than just a deep breath; it's like a stretch. Test this in yourself by trying to yawn through your nose with your mouth closed and teeth clenched.

Scientists have shown that contagious yawns depend upon a visual pattern detector in the brain. Stimulating this "yawn detector" requires more than just a gaping mouth, so politely covering your mouth when you yawn may not prevent the contagious response. Reading about yawning is also an effective yawn stimulus.



Mary Carskadon is professor of psychiatry, adjunct professor of psychology, and director of the chronobiology center at E.P. Bradley Hospital in East Providence.

She edited The Encyclopedia of Sleep and Dreaming (MacMillan, 1993).

If you have a question for a member of the Brown faculty, please send it to Inquiring Minds, BAM, Box 1854, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912. Fax (401) 751-9255.

Diplomat Twaddell faces tough questions on Liberia

William Twaddell '63 is no stranger to political unrest. As the United States's diplomatic representative in Liberia since 1992, he has witnessed what he calls four years of "brutal civil war." Last summer, after months of negotiation moderated by the United Nations, leaders of several Liberian factions reached a fragile ceasefire. Next on the U.N.'s agenda is demobilization of the various troops, democratic elections, and a

transition back to peace, but Twaddell warned that the situation is "precarious from the ground up."

Liberians living in Rhode Island think so, too, and they want the United States to do something about it. That's the message they brought to Twaddell when he spoke about conflict resolution in Liberia at Brown's Watson Institute for International Studies in December. Joining Brown students and faculty at the lecture, the expatriates

pleaded with Twaddell to do more to bring peace to their country and restrain Charles Taylor, leader of the violent NPFL party.

"The U.S. should look out for our cry and put out more effort," one man said. "We are very tired. We want to go home."

Twaddell expressed sympathy with Rhode Island's displaced Liberians, but maintained that the United States couldn't erase the anger and distrust between

warring parties. The whole situation is "fraught with betrayal, intrigue, you name it," he said.

Slightly larger than New Jersey, Liberia was governed for more than a century by the fraction of its population called Americo-Liberians – former slaves who returned from the United States and, Twaddell said, ran the country in their own interests. By the mid-1990s, however, leaders were trying to incorporate indigenous Liberian peoples into society and to broaden benefits of the country's economic boom. But corruption and nepotism took root, and a 1980 coup left more than a dozen government officials dead.

An election in 1985 seemed promising, but a candidate who had participated in the coup stole ballot boxes when voting turned against him. After an unsuccessful counter-coup, divisions

between tribal peoples grew more intense, and in the late 1980s Taylor began attracting followers. In 1990 they advanced into the capital city of Monrovia, leaving a wake of "carnage," Twaddell said. A prolonged ceasefire held for more than a year, but Taylor again attacked Monrovia in 1992, and the United Nations stepped up its role.

Twaddell said he is in frequent contact with some leaders of Liberia's parties (but not with Taylor), even though he describes his role in the civil war as "non-direct involvement."

The United States does not formally recognize Liberia because it has no official government, so Twaddell is called chief of mission instead of ambassador. After graduating from Brown and serving in the Peace Corps in Brazil, he honed his diplomatic skills in State Department posts in Saudi Arabia,



Venezuela, Guinea, Bissau, Mozambique, and Mali. Ronald Reagan appointed him ambassador to Mauritania in 1988.

Twaddell admitted that the United States had made mistakes in its dealings with Liberia in the past, such as sending millions of dollars in aid to corrupt leaders during the 1980s, and then doing nothing when Taylor's followers staged their violent takeover of Monrovia, in 1990. Washington was preoccupied with Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait at the time, Twaddell said.

Now, though, the United

States is trying to maintain "a fine line of objectivity," according to Twaddell. "There's nothing [Americans] can do to make peace in Liberia," he said, responding to an audience member's request for action. "We can provide conditions that enable Liberians to reconcile, but there's no way I can force you and Mr. Taylor to sit together and become a harmonious group."

Others wondered why the United States would choose to send peacekeeping troops to Somalia but not Liberia. Twaddell would only repeat that Washington had chosen to keep its assistance in Liberia humanitarian, not military. "I cannot deny the feeling of attachment that many Liberians have for [the United States]," he said. "It's not unrequited, but the view from Washington is not stirred by a comparable affection." – J.S.

Endowment earns 21.3 percent for 1992–93

Brown's investment strategy paid extra dividends last year, with annual returns on the endowment totaling 21.3 percent – well above the 13.6-percent Standard & Poor's 500 stock index increase and the 13.2-percent Lehman Brothers Government/Corporate bond index increase. Preliminary surveys of 364 institutions' endowment performance showed Brown in the top 2 percent, according to the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

Assistant Vice President for Investments Robert J. Kolyer Jr. attributes the banner year to more aggressive management by the Corporation's investment committee. Over the past several years the committee has expanded

the University's strategy to diversify Brown's holdings and to take advantage of new opportunities. Particularly strong performers last year were investments in natural gas, emerging markets, and smaller and mid-sized U.S. companies. The University's stock and bond portfolio is increasingly global, Kolyer says; "new markets, such as Southeast Asia and Latin America, are opening up and that's where we're looking."

Those managing the University's portfolio are different, too, Kolyer says. "When I came here five-and-a-half years ago, Brown's strategy was pretty typical. We had three stock managers and a couple of bond managers." All dealt primarily in the United States.

Brown now hires a wide

range of investment managers who work in two distinct ways. Niche managers are hired specifically to take advantage of opportunities in a particular field – energy or junk bonds, for instance. Using this approach, Brown took advantage of the plummeting junk-bond market in 1989–90, profiting on the rebound. "We had a phenomenal return for a couple of years," Kolyer says, "then we cut back and upgraded our portfolio. It was strictly opportunistic." In addition, Brown hires a pool of high-performance managers to invest where they see fit.

"You need to take selected risks to make returns," Kolyer says. "There's a lot of risk in emerging markets, but there's also a lot of potential for return." He believes the

breadth built into the University's strategy offsets its aggressiveness: the niche managers are in different fields by definition, and the flexible managers' numbers should provide stability, since not all will be investing in the same markets at the same time. "The way we're moving," Kolyer observes, "is the way the investment management business is moving."

Of 1993–94 so far, Kolyer says, "We're doing fine. It's tough to do this on a sustained basis, though. If you can manage to perform in the top 25 percent routinely, you're doing well."

– C.B.H.

The Latest

Views, reviews, and news you can use from Brown's faculty compiled by Jennifer Sutton

Big boys should cry

Men who keep their feelings under wraps may be putting themselves at a greater risk for cholesterol-related diseases, according to a study by **Raymond Niaura**, assistant professor of psychiatry; **Peter Herbert**, professor of medicine; and **Lynn Sommerville**, clinical assistant professor of medicine.

The study, published in a recent issue of *Psychosomatic Medicine*, showed that men who repressed negative emotions had higher cholesterol levels than men who did not deny those emotions. According to the report, blood samples were analyzed from the study participants, who answered two true-false questionnaires, one that measured anxiety and one that measured "psychological defensiveness."

The men who acknowledged anger, fear, selfishness, and other negative feelings scored low in defensiveness and anxiety. Those who had high levels of defensiveness but reported low anxiety were identified as "repressive copers," and their total cholesterol levels were higher than the all-around low scorers.

"Repression is something that may not be under conscious control, so telling a man to express himself more might not help at all," Niaura says. "But we can encourage more awareness of emotional reactions."

Women in the study showed the opposite effect. Repressive copers came out with lower total cholesterol levels than those who face negative emotions head-on. Niaura says these results could mean that repression is a good coping strategy for women, or that men's and women's bodies react differently to stress and negative emotions.



Brown bat: Some brain!

Using sound to see

It has long been known that bats "see" by hearing, using echoes of their own high-pitched squeaks to guide their flight. But according to a report in the August issue of *Nature*, bats are able to form in their brains intricate pictures of their environment, including the insects they are hunting.

Steven Dear, research assistant professor of psychology; **James Simmons**, professor of psychology and neuroscience; and **Jonathan Fritz**, a graduate student in neuroscience, built their research on previous studies that found certain brain cells, called "delay-tuned neurons," allow bats to calculate the distance between themselves and objects in their path. Some of these neurons react to echoes with long delays, while others react to shorter delays, so the bats know which objects are close and which are farther away. The cells enable them to create a sort of sonar map of their mid-air surroundings.

But the Brown team's study of bat brain cells indicates "there's something more than just a map in there," says Dear. "The bats can clearly tell a moth from tree branches and leaves." As the neurons respond to sonar echoes, they differentiate between objects the bat is approaching. "This fine-tuning ability helps the bat determine how objects it perceives are related to one another," Dear told the *New York Times*. "The mechanism is identical to a process used in computer vision to analyze images."

Strep linked to tics in children

The streptococcus bacteria (Group A) may cause more than red, sore throats. In children it can trigger movement disorders such as facial, body, and vocal tics, and even Tourette's syndrome, which causes involuntary muscle spasms and vocal outbursts.

Louise Kiessling, associate professor of pediatrics and an expert on attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD); **Ann Marcotte**, clinical assistant professor of psychiatry; and **Larry Culpepper**, associate professor of family medicine, published their study in the July issue of *Pediatrics*. They found that within a group of children being evaluated for hyperactivity, behavior problems, and learning disabilities, those with movement disorders were four or five times more likely to have "antineuronal antibodies" in their blood than children without movement disorders.

These antibodies are manufactured by the body to attack strep bacteria and help end the throat infection. But according to Kiessling, the antibodies also can attack a group of nerve cells that somehow resemble strep bacteria; this interaction causes the tics to occur. Antibiotics may shorten the course of tics for some children, Kiessling says, but they are not considered a cure.

"Gradually the antibodies die out, and the tics usually go away," she says. "But girls may get the tics back when they become pregnant or go on birth control pills."

Kiessling and her colleagues undertook the study after noticing a drastic increase in the late 1980s in both strep cases and movement disorders in children treated at Memorial Hospital in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. "We began to wonder if we were seeing an epidemic," Kiessling told *New York Newsday* in August. Further studies are under way.



On rounds in Roger Williams Medical Center, Dr. David Lewis '57 and students examine a recovering drug addict.

New addiction training program to be headquartered at Brown

Health care workers in New England soon will have access to a new type of professional training, thanks to a federal grant awarded to Brown's Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies last fall.

The \$3.4-million, five-year grant comes from the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, a branch of the National Institutes of Health. It will finance a comprehensive program across New England to train people who treat substance abusers.

Counselors, social workers, nurses, and physicians will be plugged into a network of expertise set up by a Brown-led consortium of schools.

Dr. David Lewis '57, Donald G. Millar Professor of Alcohol and Addiction Studies in the School of Medicine and director of the Center for

Alcohol and Addiction Studies, will oversee the training program. He counts among the program's supporters the governors of all six New England states and nearly every university in the region that has an interest in addiction treatment.

This level of cooperation is rare, according to Lewis. Traditionally, counselor training and community-based treatment centers have worked with government, but not with academia; doctors have been closely aligned with universities, but not with government.

Each of the four professional components of the program will be coordinated by a different institution. The Boston University School of Social Work will develop training standards for social workers, the University of

Connecticut School of Nursing will do the same for nurses, the University of Massachusetts Medical School at Worcester for physicians, and the New England Institute of Addiction Studies and ETP Consultants of Windsor, Connecticut, for counselors. These coordinating schools, with Brown's help, will select numerous training sites in communities throughout New England and designate faculty who will teach the addiction treatment curriculum. Harvard Medical School staff will evaluate the project; the University of Connecticut's Addiction Research Center will provide materials.

Lewis has set two priorities for the program. First, he hopes to recruit minorities into the program and eventually into the addiction treat-

ment field. "A lot of people who are addicted, particularly in urban areas, are members of minority groups," he explains. "We need to have professionals who are knowledgeable about minority cultures as well as addictions." Stipends, to be paid for by the grant, will help lure promising students.

Second, Lewis wants to reach "underserved populations" that need help kicking alcohol and drug habits, namely pregnant women and prison inmates. He says Brown and the other coordinating schools will try to select training sites and faculty with these groups in mind.

Although some of the sites will accommodate a particular group of trainees, others will bring counselors, nurses, social workers, and doctors together to learn about addiction treatment. "We're going to be looking very closely at multidisciplinary training," Lewis says.

The trainees also will tap the expertise of the larger addiction treatment community in New England through a computer network Lewis plans to set up. "Our main mission at Brown has been the dissemination of information," he says. "Since we've been useful to the field in a major way through print and videos and teaching slides, it seems that a natural extension is to get into electronic media."

The evaluation conducted by Harvard Medical School will help determine the number of trainees the program can accommodate, the size of their stipends, the length of training sessions, and other details. The program is expected to begin in about one year. — J.S.

High-profile authors mark debuts of two student-published scholarly journals

The young editors of two new student periodicals have lined up a head-turning array of guest writers to underscore the seriousness of their scholarly aims.

Within the past eighteen months, the two magazines – the *Brown Economic Review* and *The Brown Journal of Foreign Affairs* – have featured the bylines of such luminaries as United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and former New York Mayor Ed Koch. Articles in the two new publications (which have no connection with one another) have examined such topics as the Middle East peace process, Russia's economic future, the workings of Wall Street, and how to keep health insurance competitive.

Both magazines take a broad perspective, and the editors admit they want to cover a little of everything in their respective fields. Both are nonpartisan and welcome opposing points of view.

Founded in late 1991, the *Brown Economic Review* expects to bring out its third issue next month. Publication originally was planned for each semester, but financial constraints limited the staff to one issue each in 1992 and 1993, according to Editor-in-Chief Min Soo Kim '95. "We didn't want to put out something that was mediocre, so we waited," Kim says.

With a glossy cover reminiscent of *The Economist*, in-depth interviews with CEOs, and articles written by professors as well as students, the *Economic Review* hardly looks or reads like a rag. "Our goal is to produce a quality publication that addresses issues affecting our economy and the global economy,"

Kim says. "I know it sounds general. We want it that way."

Last year's issue included a piece by Mayor Koch on Middle East politics from an Israeli perspective. The editors are trying to convince Hillary Rodham Clinton, Ira Magaziner '69, and Ross Perot

last fall when a trio of seniors – Daniel Cruise, Alexander Scribner, and Michael Sous-san – saw a graduate-student journal from Columbia University and felt they could produce something similar. When they approached members of Brown's interna-



to write for them. Long shots, yes – but Kim recognizes that "controversy makes a magazine more interesting," and celebrity authors lend credibility to fledgling periodicals.

The Brown Journal of Foreign Affairs has a similar penchant for high-profile authors. Its premiere issue, which came out in December, features a piece by Secretary General Boutros-Ghali; an interview with former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski; and an essay on global communications by Lee Huebner, former publisher of the *International Herald Tribune*. The editors attribute such coups to the staff and their families, many of whom are active in international diplomacy.

The *Journal* got its start

tional relations faculty for advice, the response was cautious. "The key words we heard were 'too ambitious,'" says Cruise.

But after a few months of frantic work, the first issue came out looking like a professional journal. Articles focus on the Middle East, Eastern Europe, NATO, and the United Nations. "We try to find the most poignant themes, issues that are at the forefront of people's minds," Cruise says.

Editors from both magazines lobbied the Undergraduate Finance Board and the administration for financial help, but ultimately, only by digging into their own pockets did they fully cover printing and mailing costs. The

Aiming for credibility: Editor Min Soo Kim '95 of the *Brown Economic Review* (top) and editors Alex Scribner '94 (above left) and Daniel Cruise '94 of the *Brown Journal of Foreign Affairs*.

magazines have been mailed free, although the *Journal* has a newsstand price of \$6.95, with proceeds benefiting the Red Cross.

Despite wobbly finances, editors at the *Review* and the *Journal* are optimistic. "I know we can create a product we're proud of," Kim says. "Maybe it won't be up there with the *Wall Street Journal*, but who knows? Maybe it will." – J.S.

Here's looking at you, **Brown alumni**

Compiled by James Reinbold

How many of you there are 63,146

Total undergraduate 52,507

Alumni 32,803

Alumnae 19,704

Graduate School 9,309

Medical School 1,330

Median graduation year 1973

How many of you give to Brown 38.6 %

What some of you do

Law, judiciary 4,145

Physicians 4,092

Chair of the board 31

Nonprofit institutions 231

Ministry 298

Retired 3,254

Where most of you live

Manhattan 3,452

Greater Providence 3,374

Greater Boston 3,131

Washington, D.C., area 2,821

San Francisco 2,153

Greater Chicago 1,345

Los Angeles area 1,084

Where none of you live

Afghanistan; Northwest Territories

(Canada); Belize; Kuwait;

Luxembourg; Western Australia

Total Brown Club membership

5,000 (estimated)

Number of Brown Clubs

60 domestic, 9 overseas

Oldest Brown Club

Brown University Club in
New York, 1869

Newest Brown Club

Brown Club of Moscow, 1993

Westernmost Club

Brown Club of Hawaii

Easternmost Club

Brown Club of Toyko

Northernmost Club

Brown Club of Seattle

Southernmost Club

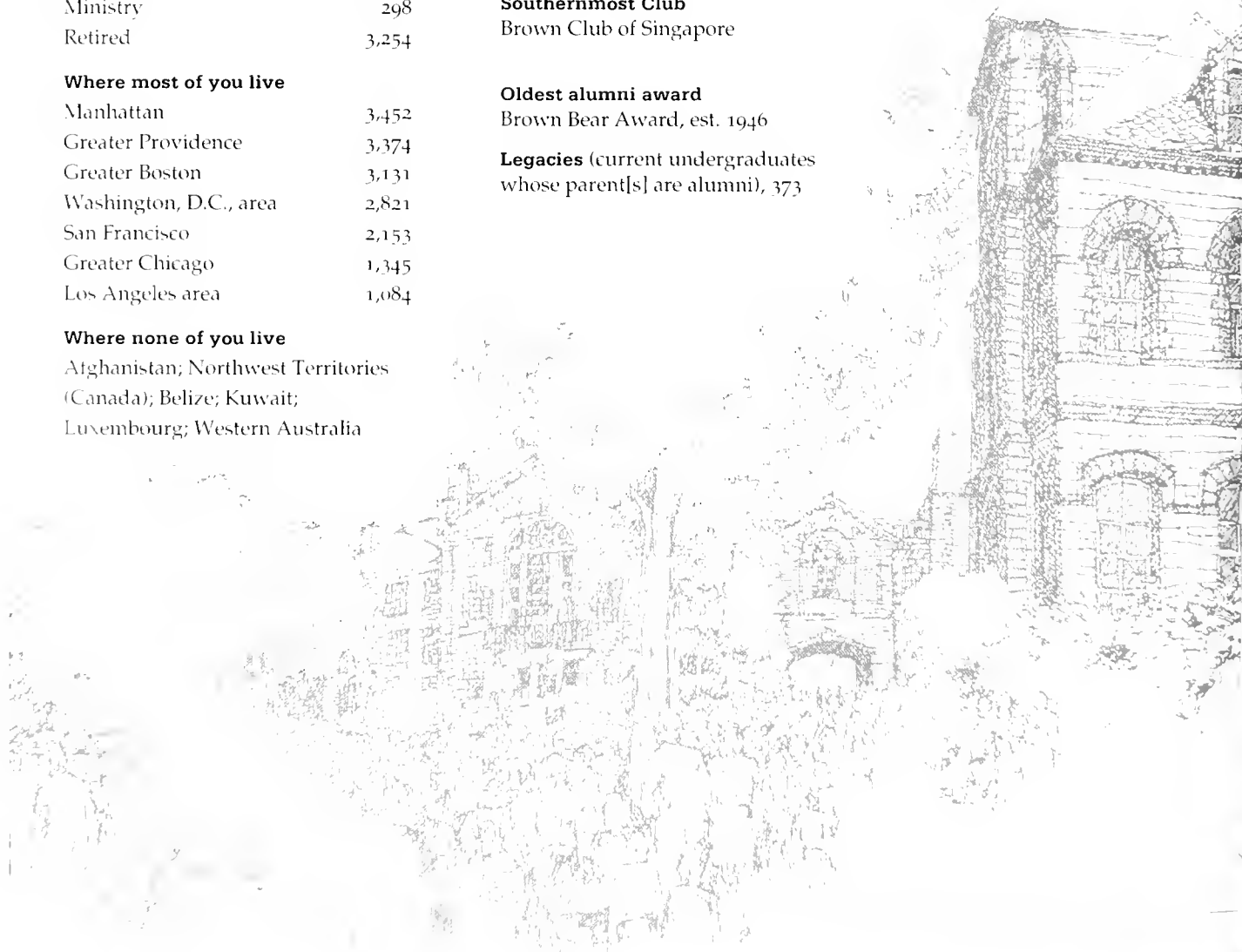
Brown Club of Singapore

Oldest alumni award

Brown Bear Award, est. 1946

Legacies (current undergraduates
whose parent[s] are alumni), 373

*Sources: Alumni and Development
Information Resources, Registrar,
Brown Medical School, College
Admission Office, Development
Office, Alumni Relations Office*



Sports

By James Reinbold

Kwiatkowski out, Whipple in at football helm

At a press conference in the Maddock Alumni Center on November 22, David Roach, director of athletics, announced that Brown would not renew the contract of head football coach Mickey Kwiatkowski. Less than a month later, on December 21, Roach told the news media assembled at the Pizzitola Sports Center that Mark Whipple '79 had been chosen Brown's eighteenth head football coach.

Despite 1993's 4-6 season, which included three Ivy League wins, Roach said he felt a change in the program was necessary. The athletic director emphasized that the decision was his, and his alone. "I received input from several people whom I trust," Roach said, "but this is my decision alone and was made over the course of the entire football season."

Kwiatkowski came to Brown in January 1990 after the departures of football coach John Rosenberg and athletic director John Parry '65. After three rocky years in which the team won only three games, Kwiatkowski finished his fourth year with a respectable four-victory season; but that was not enough to save his job.

"I feel that Brown can be successful in football, as it has been in virtually all other men's and women's sports,"

Roach said. "We've instituted some major changes in our recruiting efforts that are starting to show some positive results. But I have higher goals, and Brown needs to move toward them."

Kwiatkowski, who was not present at the press conference, had prepared a statement: "It is with mixed emotion that I say I am now unable to coach Brown to an Ivy title contention in '94. . . . However, I can say with pride that we did turn Brown around. This program will have our name all over it."

Mark Whipple, who succeeds Kwiatkowski, has been the head football coach at the University of New Haven for the past six years. He compiled a 48-17 record as head coach and offensive coordinator and took his team to consecutive NCAA Division II playoff appearances in 1992 and 1993. His 1992 team was ranked fifth nationally, and the 1993 team was undefeated before losing in the second round of the NCAA championship.

"We're extremely pleased that Mark Whipple is coming home to Brown University," Roach said at the December press conference. "He's an outstanding young football coach, a Brown graduate, a proven winner, and a great recruiter."

Under Whipple, a highly-

regarded offensive strategist, New Haven's offense led all college football divisions in scoring (50.5 points per game) and total offense in 1992. His 1993 team averaged 52.5 points per game.

Whipple went to New Haven after two years as

history professor Howard Chudacoff; and two members of the football team.

Whipple promised to bring pride back to Brown football. "I love this school and what it has done for me," he said. "I have deep feelings for Brown, and I am happy for the opportunity to give something back."

The new coach will bring



Four losing seasons and Mickey Kwiatkowski (inset) was history. New coach Mark Whipple (right) promises to bring the pride back to Brown football.

offensive coordinator at the University of New Hampshire. At Brown, he was the starting quarterback in 1977 and 1978, leading the Bears to a 13-5 record and a pair of second-place Ivy League finishes.

Roach praised the alacrity of the search committee, which completed its mission in two-and-a-half weeks. The committee was composed of Bernie Buonanno '60, an emeritus member of the Corporation; Bob Hall '66, a businessman and former All-America football player; Joan Taylor, associate director of athletics; men's basketball coach Frank Dobbs; head athletic trainer Frank George;

with him three of his New Haven assistant coaches: Joe Wirth, defensive coordinator; Phil Gorham, defensive line coach; and Keith Dudzinski, linebacker coach.

Whipple said his team will use the passing game to establish the running game, and employ a swarming defense. "We have the athletes to do things on both sides of the ball," he said.

Pride and confidence will be the cornerstones of Whipple's program. "I make the kids believe in themselves because I believe in myself," he said. Whipple also will recruit local athletes, a strategy he used successfully at New Haven.

When asked by a reporter what he was going to do the day after the press conference, Whipple exclaimed, "Tomorrow? We're going to get started tonight."

From wheat jeans to weight training: The Pandas celebrate a thirty-year odyssey



Now the Gals Want Hockey on the Ice." That was the headline on John Hanlon's sports column in the *Providence Journal* on December 13, 1963. He quickly dispensed with the other sports news from Brown – the reappointment of John McLaughry '40 as head coach of football – to get on with the story about "the lady hockey player."

The Brown men had lost to Boston College, 4-1, and Coach Jim Fullerton wanted to rally his troops, lighten up the atmosphere, or just have a good laugh. Whatever his motives, he loaned a uniform to Nancy Schieffelin '67, a freshman whom he had noticed skating and handling a puck during free ice time at Meehan, and sent her disguised onto the ice to practice with the men. Schieffelin was discovered soon enough – and the joke and its implication, one imagines, was noted by the players – but she skated for the entire session and put the puck into

the net a couple of times.

"Fullerton set me up," Schieffelin recalled recently from Belmont, Massachusetts, where she is a clinical social worker. "Sure, it was sexist; but I saw it as an opportunity."

Schieffelin acted quickly. By the following spring, women's hockey was part of Pembroke's physical education program, and by 1966 it had club status. Schieffelin was a tireless recruiter in the Pembroke residence halls. "I went to women who had

played field hockey, which really wasn't that much different," she recalls, "and to women who knew how to skate, although those two qualities were not necessarily found in the same person."

It was difficult getting ice time in those early days. Often the women had to assemble at Meehan at 10 P.M. to practice.

Even more difficult was finding competition. As the only women's college team in the nation, the Pandas took on such teams as the Walpole Brooms, which was

Above, an early scrimmage in Meehan Auditorium, refereed by future NHL star Curt Bennett '70 (background). Many Pandas then wore figure skates.

At left, the senior members of the 1993-94 Pandas. Front: Chie Chie Sakuma, Shannon Bryant. Back: Kaitie Donovan, Kate Presbrey, and Cassie Whittet.

made up primarily of the wives of a semiprofessional men's team; and Canadian college teams. The team's first intercollegiate game was in 1968 at MacDonald College in Canada. According to Linda Fox Phillips '68, who played a key role in getting the Pandas club status, "We borrowed shirts from the Brown team and still had no hockey pants. Our uniforms were blue oxford shirts and wheat jeans. The administration wanted us to tuck in our shirts and hair." Pembroke

scored its first Canadian win in the Loyola of Montreal Tournament during the 1969-70 season, beating the women of Loyola. The Pandas then lost to McGill in the championship game.

Soon after the women skaters were accorded club status, the *Brown Daily Herald* ran a contest to name the team. Associate Director of Athletics Arlene Gorton '52, who had supported the organization from the start, recalls that the jury considered any name unless it was "obscene or ended in 'ette,' like 'Brunettes.'" *Cubs* and *Cubbies* were among the rejects. The winning entry: Pandas. Varsity status and uniforms followed in 1972-73; and the first Ivy League Tournament, involving Cornell, Brown, Princeton, and Yale, was hosted by Brown at the conclusion of the 1975-76 season. (Brown finished second.)

Center Cathryn "Cappy" Cummings Nunlist '70 was the Pandas' cocaptain for two years. "We had a really good time with what little we had," she says from her home in Lebanon, New Hampshire. "I think Coach Fullerton thought it was neat that we played.

Most everybody viewed us with affectionate amusement."

Nunlist taught recruits to skate. "About half had never skated; others were figure skaters," she remembers. "The most fun was teaching people to skate backwards."

In her senior year, with competition still scarce, Nunlist visited the athletic department at the University of New Hampshire to see if there was any interest in starting a women's ice hockey program. Today the UNH team is one of the best in the nation. But when Nunlist made her pitch twenty-five years ago, her reception was chilly. "They told me that hockey was a man's sport. They said my idea was one of the most stupid things they had ever heard," she recalls with a laugh.

While the Pandas had no official coaches until the mid-seventies, physical education staff member Janet Lutz provided administrative leadership and support. And the women icers could always call upon Brown players to coach them on the finer points of the game. Some who offered instruction in the early years were Dennis

Macks '67, who was listed as coach for the 1966-67 season; Bill Clarke '68, Tom Coakley '68, Bob Devaney '69, Bob Fleming '70, Steve Shea '73, and Tom Garland '74.

Shea was a varsity player who went into prep-school teaching and coaching after graduation, first in New Hampshire. When he returned to Providence a year later, a chance meeting with Arlene Gorton led to his accepting the Pandas coaching job, which he held from 1974 to 1989.

"It was always fun," Shea says. "What began mostly as a social activity soon evolved into something else." The skill level of the players, practice, and training all changed quickly in those years. No longer did coaches have to teach women to skate backwards; the new breed of Panda arrived with extensive hockey experience and high expectations for fitness and skills. "Now the women use weight training and dry land training," Shea remarks. "Those training techniques were not even used when I was playing."

Shea led the Pandas to three Ivy championships: in 1981, when Brown shared the title with Cornell; and in 1985

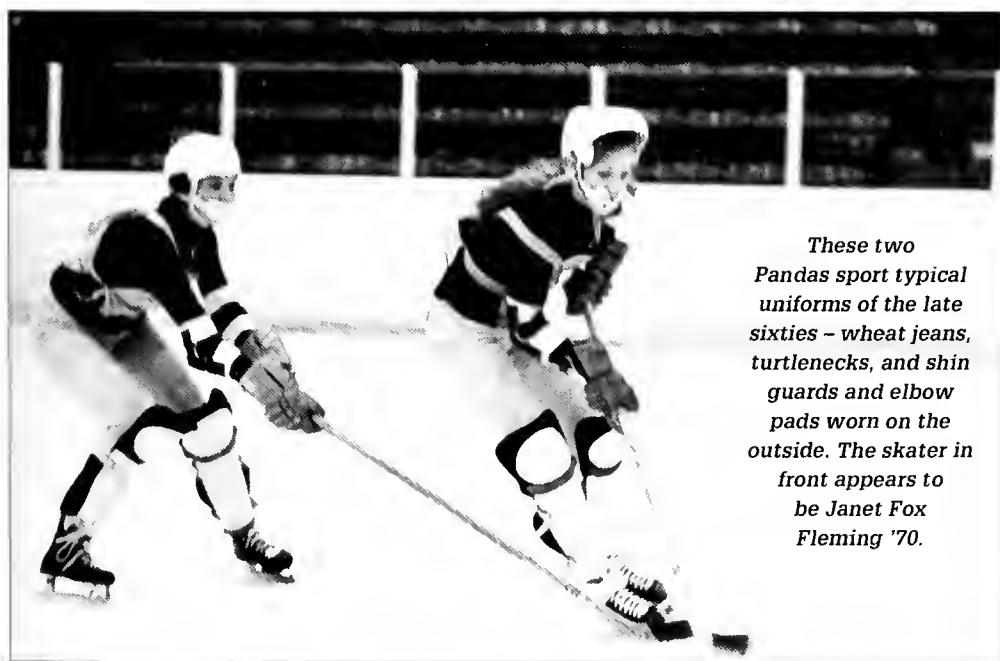
and 1986, when the Pandas won the title outright. The 1984-85 and 1985-86 teams featured two of the best players to wear Pandas uniforms: Mardie Corcoran Leys '86, who was twice Ivy League Player of the Year, and Lisa Bishop Tuckerman '86.

"My son was born in 1988, and it was then I decided I had to make some choices," says Shea, who has taught English at Mount St. Charles Academy in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, for twenty years. He retired as Pandas coach at the end of 1988-89 season. "It was a great experience. Every year was different - new players, new challenges," he recalls. "And I outlasted four men's coaches."

Shea was succeeded by Margaret Degidio-Murphy, a Cranston, Rhode Island, native and former All-Ivy forward at Cornell who had been assistant coach at Brown since 1987. Coming into her fifth season this year, Degidio-Murphy had a 42-42-3 record, and it appears this year's may be her best team yet. As of early January, the Pandas were 7-2 overall (undefeated in the ECAC and the Ivy League) and had knocked off crosstown rival Providence College at that perennial powerhouse's home arena.

Allison McMillan '74, who played hockey for four years and is the current president of Friends of Brown Women's Hockey, organized a celebration on February 5 - "Thirty Years of Women's Ice Hockey at Brown University" - that brought more than fifty former players back to Meehan for an alumnae game.

"Thirty years ago we were the only college in the United States with a team on the ice," McMillan notes. "In 1998 women's ice hockey will be played at the Olympic Games. I think that's pretty amazing." **B**



These two Pandas sport typical uniforms of the late sixties - wheat jeans, turtle-necks, and shin guards and elbow pads worn on the outside. The skater in front appears to be Janet Fox Fleming '70.

Donald Hornig began his career as a chemist on the Manhattan Project. He went on to become science adviser to three U.S. presidents and president of Brown. Now seventy-three, he reflects on science after the bomb and sounds an environmental warning

No Regrets

BY ANDREW SZANTON

One evening nearly fifty years ago, Donald Hornig sat in a tower 100 feet above a desolate New Mexico mesa, guarding the world's first atomic bomb. Around him a thunder-storm raged.

The Manhattan Project was in full swing, and Hornig was part of a team of scientists in Los Alamos, New Mexico, working feverishly to complete the bomb that would devastate Hiroshima. Components of the A-bomb had been tested countless times, but the bomb itself was just hours away from its first and only full dress rehearsal – the Trinity Test.

At the last minute, lab director Robert Oppenheimer became worried about sabotage. He decided to post guards, and Don Hornig, a twenty-five-year-old group leader, drew the first shift: 9 P.M. to midnight. At the top of the tower he sat in a twelve-by-twelve-foot shed. By his side was the bomb.

"Lightning was flashing and thunder crashing all around me," Hornig recalls. "I kept picturing this giant storm setting off the Trinity blast and wasting the whole national supply of plutonium."

That such a blast would also kill him he barely considered. He took the optimist's view: the tower was wet and well-grounded; no explosion was likely. If it came, death would be instantaneous. So Hornig sat on a folding chair beneath a naked sixty-watt bulb, read a cheap paperback novel, *Desert Island Decameron*, and waited.

Forty-eight years later, he's still here. Since that evening in the tower, Donald Hornig has led several lives: he's been a distinguished research chemist and teacher; a science adviser to U.S. Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson; and from 1970–76, president of Brown.

When the Trinity Test went off at 5:29 A.M. on July 16, 1945, Hornig was just inside the door at the test's control bunker, 10,000 yards south of

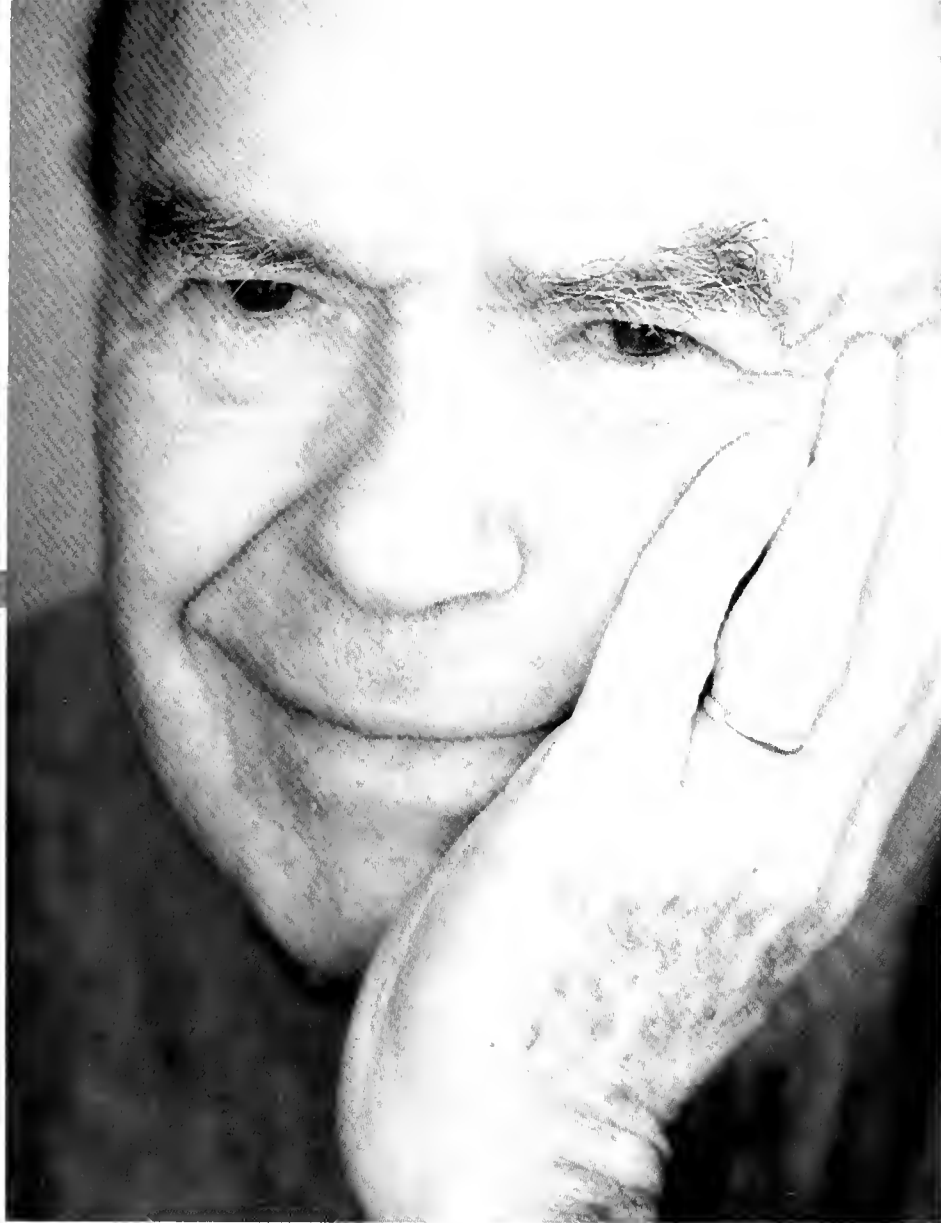
Ground Zero. He was staring at a console, holding the switch that would cut the connection between the tower and the bomb if anything went wrong. Nothing went wrong. "Up to the moment of the blast," he says, "my only thought was, 'Don't blow it.' I was very intent on doing my job. At the moment of the blast, all the needles dropped to zero. There was a great flash of light. I looked outside and saw a luminous, billowing fireball – peach, blue, green – a magnificent ball of colors going up and up."

When word came that the atomic bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima on August 5, Hornig was in Milwaukee visiting his parents. "I had a flat feeling," he says. "I'd expected it, but I certainly saw this had opened a can of worms. I thought, 'Where do we go from here?'"

Historians of the Manhattan Project sometimes portray the scientists who worked on it as wracked by conscience while they secretly prepared the world's greatest weapon. Hornig doesn't recall it that way. He was too young to grasp the event fully, and there was never much time to reflect, he says: "There were far fewer people who were philosophical about it at the time than have since become philosophical about it in the literature."

Oppenheimer later spoke of having "blood on my hands." Hornig regards the Manhattan Project pragmatically, expressing no regrets. "Look," he says, "I wish that no one had ever discovered nuclear fission. But from the time that I came into the picture, fission was a fact of life."

What World War II gave Donald Hornig was not a guilty conscience but a global perspective, and his work as presidential science adviser widened that view. In the Johnson years alone, he visited twenty-nine countries. He was the first U.S. official to meet with Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev after he took power. The visit coincided with the anniversary of the October Revolution, Hornig recalls, and after viewing the military parade in Red Square that morning, he and Brezhnev spoke through



"It was hard talking to the Russians about science during the Cold War," Hornig says. "A Russian scientist once told me it was like two explorers going up the Amazon River together in separate boats. For 2,000 miles, the second explorer is only one boat length behind. But the first one makes all the discoveries."

ment, which was headed by Brown Fellow Emeritus John Tukey '37, then a Princeton chemist and mathematician.

These three intertwined concerns – globalism, the environment, and population growth – have driven Hornig's work since he left Brown in 1976. He joined the faculty at Harvard's School of Public Health and started its Interdisciplinary Programs in Health, which link environmental, health, and public-policy studies. He has helped shape industrial policies on pollution and chaired the National Academy of Science's primary committee on the environment. Now Alfred North Whitehead Professor of Chemistry Emeritus, he continues to work parttime, dividing his time between

interpreters at an evening reception. Later Hornig and a Soviet counterpart signed an agreement to cooperate on a scientific project of mutual interest – desalinating sea water for agriculture.

Hornig visited Pakistan in 1966, primarily to gauge whether the Pakistanis were building nuclear weapons, and if so, how far along they were. But the event that left the most lasting impression on Hornig was a tour of a remote population-control center. "A barefoot doctor was holding a clinic," he remembers, "but to reach it, many Pakistani women had to walk fifteen miles across a blazing desert, often with a child on their hip." He arranged for the United States to ship Pakistan \$500,000 worth of Jeeps.

In 1962 environmentalist Rachel Carson caught the world's attention with her book, *Silent Spring*, which warned of the dangers DDT and other pesticides posed to wildlife. Like many Americans, Hornig was profoundly moved by the book. By 1964 he was in a position to act. President Johnson was setting up task forces to steer his administration, and Hornig proposed a task force on the environ-

Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Little Compton, Rhode Island, where he and his wife, Lilli, own a house.

"Over time," he says, "my views on the environment have evolved. The problems, sadly, are much bigger and more complex than I first imagined. The biggest single environmental problem is that there are too many people on this planet. World population has doubled in the past thirty-five years, and we can't sustain that kind of growth. Ethically, we want all citizens of the world to have their material needs met. . . . But environmentally that means we want to help far more people consume and dispose of the earth's resources. I'm afraid that political and environmental tensions related to overpopulation will haunt the young generation on the earth for the rest of their lives."

Andrew Szanton is a freelance writer specializing in the history of the Manhattan Project. He coauthored The Recollections of Eugene P. Wigner, the 1963 Nobel Prize winner in physics.

Don Hornig had no thought of saving the world when he fell in love with science as a teenager in Milwaukee. "At about fourteen, I began to read the scientific journals," he says. "I found out that you could write away for chemical samples." To accommodate his son's interest, Hornig's father, a housing contractor hard-pressed by the Depression, built him a lab in the family's basement.

As a Harvard doctoral student in chemistry, Hornig specialized in molecular spectroscopy – using infrared light to study the structure of molecules. But World War II intervened, and in 1942 his research group began measuring the shock waves produced by explosives. The methods they used would now be thought hopelessly primitive, but Hornig was thrilled by the work. Testing small



ON THE ATOMIC BOMB

'Look, I wish that no one had ever discovered nuclear fission. But from the time I came into the picture, fission was a fact of life'

explosions in an open lot in Cambridge led to testing two-ton bombs at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. After finishing his doctorate in 1943, Hornig went to work for the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts.

It was there, in what Hornig calls "a little comic opera," that his mentor, E. Bright Wilson, one day invited him up to the attic for a chat. "Hornig, how would you like another job?" Wilson asked.

"Have I done something wrong?"

"No," Wilson said. "You're wanted elsewhere." Where, he wouldn't say; nor by whom, or for what reason.

"Is this job in the Northeast, the Southwest, the Southeast, or the Northwest?" Hornig asked.

"I can't tell you that," Wilson replied. "But will you take the job?"

Hornig knew the job must be war work. He went home and discussed the situation with Lilli, who was also a chemist. They decided it was too much of a gamble, so Hornig returned to work the next day and told Wilson, "No – why should I buy a pig in a poke?"

The following morning Hornig's intercom

blared: "Telephone call for Dr. Hornig from Washington." On the line was James Bryant Conant, a senior administrator of the Manhattan Project and president of Harvard. "He told me how unpatriotic I was not to take a position I didn't know anything about," Hornig recalls wryly.

A few hours later the intercom blared again – this time the call was from Santa Fe. It was one of Hornig's favorite Harvard professors, George Kistiakowsky, on the line. Kistiakowsky assured Hornig that there were lots of jobs for chemists on the mystery project and that Lilli Hornig, too, would be able to find good work there. A few weeks later, without telling even close friends of their plans, Don and Lilli Hornig packed up their car and headed for Santa Fe. When they arrived, they were directed to a place whose name they had never heard before: Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Hornig's first days in Los Alamos were a bitter disappointment. The critical bomb tests were months off and he had no apparent role. But at one of Robert Oppenheimer's staff meetings, Hornig had a sudden insight. "Oppenheimer was talking about the central problem: how to focus the shock wave on the plutonium core of the bomb. We had to initiate a series of sixteen explosive lenses within one ten-millionth of a second. I had an idea how to do this – with a set of triggered spark gaps." Oppenheimer liked the idea and asked Hornig to develop it. He put together a team and began work. The spark gap solution proved critical to the bomb's success.

After the war, Hornig returned to his first academic love, molecular spectroscopy, joining the Brown faculty in 1946 and taking a post at Princeton in 1957 – the same year *Sputnik I's* success took the United States unaware. "I was surprised that Russian rocketry was that good," Hornig says. "We'd been caught napping." He was asked to serve on a committee advising the new National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), created in 1958.

Under first Eisenhower and then Kennedy and Johnson, U.S. science boomed. "From 1945 to about 1968 was a time of great optimism and rapid expansion," Hornig says. "Federal support for science grew and grew."

The commitment to put a man on the moon was, he recalls, almost entirely political; Kennedy wanted to show the world dramatic evidence that the United States was preeminent in space. "The manned landing on the moon was a perfect choice," Hornig says. "It was a dramatic objective, easy for the common person to understand."

Apollo II was a symbolic political and historical

continued on page 33 after insert

WHY I TEACH WHAT I LEARN

*Brown Faculty on the Joys
and Challenges of Teaching*

The Voyage In

BY MEERA VISWANATHAN

Like Chaucer's Nicholas, that erstwhile scholar of whom we are told, "Gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche," I take a heady pleasure in the twin pursuits of the academy – the acquisition and transmission of knowledge. Would that these were neat consecutive steps: learn, disseminate, learn, disseminate. The unsettling truth, though, is that knowledge is a messy business, given that understanding is always incomplete and usually in a state of flux. To complicate matters, each new bit of knowledge is not merely added to a stockpile but instead functions to destabilize the existing store so that a new equilibrium must be established. Teachers find that in the process of educating students they themselves invariably are learning as well. Rather than being urbane cicerones guiding credulous wayfarers through the landscape of intellectual monuments, we – teachers and students alike – are all provincials, stumbling together through the turnstiles of understanding.

My first day of teaching at Brown ten years ago engendered something akin to panic in me. Newly emerged from the chrysalis of graduate school, I was a tender thing, untried and wobbly, hoping that what I was experiencing was an adrenalin



Meera Viswanathan is associate professor of comparative literature and East Asian studies. This is the first in a series of five essays on teaching and research written by Brown faculty and their former students, produced by the Brown Alumni Monthly, and sponsored by the Continuing College.

surge. As I sidled into the classroom, nervous and dry-mouthed, to teach a course on Japanese literature, the students looked skeptically at me, and one inquired charitably, "Are you the T.A.?" Wishing desperately at that moment that I were a wizened Taoist sage, I gamely tried out the unimaginable words, "No, I am the professor," only half believing them myself.

I quickly discovered that it is one thing to decide to teach and another to do so well. In college, I remember being handed back a ten-page paper, marked only with an A– and the single comment, "Perceptive." By turns, I was pleased, dismayed, baffled, and outraged. What, I wondered, was perceptive in those ten pages, and what was not? Why not a grade of B+ or an A? What evidence did I have that my essay had been read and understood? Similarly, I was disturbed to find that, in some courses, lectures merely replicated what was in the texts and hence seemed expendable. In some other classes, professors read their lectures verbatim, making me question why they did not simply photocopy and distribute them, saving us all much effort, given the limited aural attentiveness of most of us in the modern era.

At that point I vowed that were I ever to have the opportunity to teach, I would fashion my courses differently. A noble aim, but in my collegiate zeal, I did not pause to reflect much on how I would structure my classes, and other such pedagogical quandaries. Then, in a religious-studies course, I came across a Buddhist text that offered some insight into the question of how to teach. In *The Lotus of the Wonderful Law Sutra*, Buddha is



asked how to present the sublime truth to those ignorant of it, whose very lack of understanding renders them unable to recognize truth as truth (what can crudely be termed the “swine-pearl dilemma”). Buddha responds by advocating the need for what is called *hōben* in Japanese or *upāya* in Sanskrit, devices such as using parables or storytelling to transmit truth. In other words, the truth must be presented in such a way as to become meaningful to the unaware, even at the risk of being perceived as “merely” fiction. What prevents the truth, then, from remaining in that state of relative triviality? The skillful teacher – who constantly reshapes understanding to accommodate the growing awareness of the student until that moment when truth may finally be perceived as itself.

I often cite to my classes the example of the Chinese Zen (Ch’an) master who said, “When I was young, I saw mountains as mountains and waters as waters, but after studying Zen for twenty years, I realized that mountains were more than just mountains and waters were more than just waters. Now at the end of my life, I have finally come to understand the truth. Mountains are mountains and waters are just waters.” Initially, my students see this as empty sophistry; only on reflection does one intuit that this narrative metaphorically represents the three-part voyage of understanding. At first we simply identify a thing or a concept, *X* as *X*. Then through analogy we are led to reflect upon how *X* might be related to other things or concepts, that which is not-*X*. Finally we are enabled to see the thing itself in such a way that we recognize – literally reknow – *X* as *X*. In short, what seems familiar is defamiliarized in order to make us attentive to its discrete being, allowing us once again to familiarize it and incorporate it into our mental framework.



Similarly, in my courses what I aspire to convey is not so much nuggets of wisdom or simply information about specific literary texts, but rather the process whereby students can themselves construct a persuasive and enlightening interpretation of a work. This is not at all to dismiss the significance of factual information – just the opposite. What I want students to be able to do is to ask judicious questions about meaning and significance in the context of historical and cultural particulars. The exercises I pose may well help my students become better literary analysts, but more importantly, my intent is to teach them how to undertake for themselves the process of understanding.

*My intent is to teach
students how to undertake
for themselves the process
of understanding*

By contrast with my first day of teaching, what causes my heart to skip a beat now is when I discover that students have not only absorbed what I have taught but have gone beyond. During a recent three-hour final exam in which students scribbled furiously to finish, a student who knew nothing of the topic three months before wrote a brilliant essay on Japanese fiction and the problem of modernity. Her argument was cogent, well-supported by textual examples, and wonderfully illuminating. Most significantly, it was not mine. She evoked in me not the teacherly smugness characterized by what the eighteenth-century writer Edward Young called "flatulent fumes of self-applause," but instead the admiration I bestow on colleagues whose insights may spark those of others. I think of the poem the great haiku poet Matsuo Bashō wrote to one of his students shortly before his death in 1694:

Ware ni nina

Do not be like me –

Futatsu ni wareshi

Cloned like the two halves of

Makuwauri.

A split cantaloupe.

As a result of the ideas students bring to my classes, our time together often takes the form of a mosaic. I find I prepare extensively for my lectures, though I rarely carry with me more than skeletal notes, often consisting of less than two dozen words. The point is not to impress on students a perfect seamless vision of my own fashioning, but rather to invite them to participate by making specific observations about texts and posing questions about them. My role is to frame, shape, and place all of our insights into a larger picture, so that by the end of the class hour, we may step back and muse on the contours of what we, as a group, have constructed.

But before entering the classroom and disseminating knowledge (or is it after?), there is the pursuit of it. Like Chaucer's Nicholas alluded to earlier, I have a disquieting passion for books. Its provenance may be attributable to my background: for Hindus, knowledge is sacred and hence all texts are considered holy. In fact, I was taught from the time I was a child that evil inheres only in ignorance or the absence of knowledge. Thus, by extension, to step carelessly on any random piece of paper signified a trampling of knowledge that could blind one to truth. My sister and I were warned about the seriousness of this terrible act even as preliterate beings, and when we trod on paper, however accidentally, we immediately touched our right hands first to the paper, then to our closed eyelids, and then again to the paper as both atonement and a plea for greater vision. As immigrant children, we were mortified to be unable to control that reflexive behavior in front of our bemused American playmates.

To this day I feel distressed when I must visit friends who are in the midst of house-painting, knowing that the floors inevitably will be swathed in newspaper. Nor can I keep from bellowing wildly when, as happened in one of my seminars, a student slipped off her shoes and neatly placed them atop her books, or when my husband (admission dean Eric Widmer) fails to create sufficient walking room through the piles of applications to Brown that are strewn across the floor of our house during certain months. Perhaps this helps explain my obsessive preoccupation with textual matter.

Then again, this fascination with books may have begun when my mother led me by the hand at the age of six to the local public library in Los Angeles and helped me procure my own library card. On our weekly forays, I would load up an armful of books, feeling secure that the universe now rested on my forearms. I was enthralled to think that all knowledge awaited my discovery along those aisles through which I could plot my own trajectory. My mother was appalled to discover that I was so loath to return those sacrosanct volumes that I soon racked up sizable overdue fines. In retrospect, I realize that the larger part of my intellectual development was accomplished at that small, nondescript branch library rather than

at any tower of learning. Is it not remarkable that anyone can saunter into a public library and be granted access to books, tapes, and other materials? We hear much these days about freedom of speech and its singular relation to the American ideal, but I wonder sometimes if the freedom to know, embodied in the institution of American free public libraries, does not convey just as much about a society's fundamental beliefs concerning the importance of knowledge and ideas and its confidence in its citizenry.

Meera Sushila Viswanathan



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POSITION: Associate professor of comparative literature and East Asian studies

BEGAN TEACHING AT BROWN: 1983

EDUCATION: A.B. '78 in English, A.M. '84 and Ph.D. '85 in comparative literature, all from Stanford University

COURSES: Japanese Literature and Society; Modern Japanese Fiction; Japanese Court Literature; The Japanese Novel in Film; Japanese Poetry, Past and Present; Gigantic Fictions: *The Tale of Genji*, *War and Peace*, and *Ulysses*; Dark and Cloudy Words: Metaphor and Poetry

AWARDS: Hazeltine Award for Outstanding Teaching and Service, 1990; First Prize, 1988 Asiatic Society of Japan Scholarly Essay Competition; Wriston Grant for research and course development, 1988

BOOKS (IN PROGRESS): *A Century of Poets: A Translation of Fujiwara Teika's "Ogura Hyakunin Isshu,"* and *Aesthetics of Being: Three Models of Cultural Influence and Appropriation in Early Twentieth Century Japanese Thought*

No doubt it was in part my own voyage of emigration that catalyzed my interest in travel literature and the metaphor of the journey. At Brown, in addition to courses on Japanese literature and aesthetics, I teach a number of comparatist courses, including one titled "Travel and Tourism through the Ages." In it, the class examines both "actual" travel accounts of historical figures (Marco Polo, Olaudah Equiano, Charles Darwin, Ibn Fadlan, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu) and imaginative ones (*Pilgrim's Progress*, *Journey to the West*, *The Time Machine*, *The Wild Seed*), as well as those that span these distinctions (Ki no Tsurayuki's

Tosa Diary, Bruce Chatwin's *Songlines*, William Least Heat Moon's *Blue Highways*, Jamaica Kincaid's *A Small Place*).

Both travel writing and allegory concern themselves with issues of movement and transcendence, physical and spiritual. They may be seen as inverse genres, since allegory with its multiple levels of meaning proposes the existence of *this-ness*, the literal present, and *that-ness*, the figurative goal, while travel focuses on the process, the movement from origin to goal. Thus the pilgrimage, or sacred voyage, emerges as the ultimate travel allegory, uniting as it does the physical and spiritual goals into a coherent, ordered whole.

In the seventeenth-century English work *Pilgrim's Progress*, we see a peculiar tension evolving among Christian, the protagonist who hopes to make his way to the Celestial City; the dreamer-narrator who tells the tale; and the reader. At times the three are collapsed into one figure, in which the dreamer disappears, and we as readers vicariously sojourn as the pilgrim. At other times we sense three different levels of narrative. In the end the pilgrims Christian and Hopeful enter through the Gates of the City, the dreamer remains outside the Gates vainly trying to peer in, and we as readers are left only with the recollected glimpses of our narrator. This tension is the hallmark of allegory that seeks to represent the perfect, the atemporal through the historical, and in that very attempt, underscores its own inability to do so. Consequently, it is able only to hint or point vaguely at the truth that lies within the Gates. In this type of allegory, progress is linear and movement is directed toward an end. The voyage, if successful, is unidirectional. There is no homecoming or return to *this-ness*.

By contrast, the second type of allegory requires a homecoming that exposes the absurdity of a belief in the very idea of "goal," given that one has possessed the truth all along. Ironically, the voyage remains necessary as a means whereby the traveler's delusion is exposed. An example of this kind of travel allegory is the sixteenth-century Ming Chinese narrative, *Journey to the West*. In it, a motley group of pilgrims, consisting of a weak and cowardly Buddhist monk, a rascally magical monkey, a gluttonous monster, a sandy beast, and a white horse, make a pilgrimage from China to



*As children we were taught
that to step carelessly on a piece
of paper signified a trampling
of knowledge*

India in search of Mahayana Buddhist scriptures. Once found, the scriptures are discovered to be blank. Complaining bitterly to the Buddha about the deceit of his underlings, the pilgrims persuade him to give them new scrolls, which are inscribed. But Buddha, after relenting, remarks that the writing is nothing more than an expedient for the ignorant; the true scrolls are indeed blank. Here the irony inheres in a text denying itself. Just as the pilgrims foolishly allow themselves to believe that the truth may be represented by text and do not realize they already have access to the truth, so, too, the reader realizes uncomfortably that the

allegory at hand is merely an expedient for those who are not already aware.

Both of these types of travel allegory suggest models for the process of engaging with knowledge and truth. Both implicate the reader in those same voyages of understanding: our voyages are not outward, but inward. It is on that "voyage in" that we are able to compare where we are with where we have been, *what was* with *what is*.

A comparatist approach offers us a method of study, a chance to place works in dialogue with one another so we can see the deeper implications of each through counterpoint. In contrast to the current debate in the academy over what comprises the canon, which in turn has generated a national nervousness about the definition of a liberal education, this approach focuses not so much on *what* we teach, but *how* and, by implication, *how well* we teach it.

We seem to be in an era of anxious enumeration of particulars – courses, disciplines, majors and minors – in the hope that what results will

emerge as a harmonious whole. But at the heart of a liberal education lie not simply platitudes about well-roundedness or diversity, but basic assumptions about life. First, as rational beings we believe that knowledge is good, and that education functions as a way to apprehend better the truth, however we define that. Second, a liberal education

presumes freedom of access to knowledge. Education is not a zero-sum game in which the price of one person's understanding is another's ignorance or diminished awareness. Ideally knowledge should not function as a *shibboleth* – to maintain the insularity of those in power, those in the know; there should be no “insider information.”



Education is not a zero-sum game in which the price of one person's understanding is another's ignorance or diminished awareness

Finally, a liberal education assumes certain priorities about how we order our lives. The best example I can think of comes from my own family lore. My grandfather, S.M.B. Easwaran, used to tell the story of how when he was an asthmatic adolescent, the youngest of a large brood, he would engage in furious verbal battles with his father, who was an extremely formidable and imperious district judge. Finding his father dogmatic and unsympathetic, my grandfather decided to throw off the shackles of parental authority by leaving college in Madras and running off to Bombay. He thought that by succeeding in business he could prove himself to his father.

Within a fortnight of his arrival there, though, he landed in a hospital with severe breathing problems; the doctors feared he might not live. While he hesitated about what to do, feeling too proud to contact his father and return home, some intermediary informed his father about his condition. My great-grandfather, realizing the resentment that would accrue if he hauled his son home, sent a laconic cable, which read, “Health first, education next, prospects last.” My grandfather would chuckle about his father's shrewdness in constructing a telegram that demonstrated his concern while protecting his son's sense of *amour propre*, dignity, thereby guaranteeing his return.

Health first, education next, prospects last. This is the hierarchy of values embraced by those who espouse a liberal education. These are the values which have made Brown University such a congenial place for me to learn and teach.



The Value of Ideas

BY SUSANNAH HILL '87

Recently I was talking with a fellow Brown alumnus in my M.B.A. program, and we were trying to put into words a quality we'd noticed among Brown graduates. He described the attitude this way: "I have an idea. Get out of my way." His depiction is accurate, I had to admit. We can be opinionated and devoted to the paths we have chosen, even though others question them. We were trained to develop our ideas and to defend them rigorously. Our instructors demanded it. They are guilty of making us irritating to disagree with, and Meera Viswanathan is certainly guilty in my case.

At Brown I took many fascinating classes that explored topics I had never before imagined would interest me. One of those was Meera's course on Japanese aesthetics. She taught us to search for what I came to think of as "breathtaking conceptual encapsulations." She prompted us to clarify our idea of what a work of literature should be, and left us to draw our own connections among the different works we were studying. So fantastic was the achievement of coming up with a great answer to a question in the classroom that it took

me by surprise to realize my bosses and coworkers were not always thrilled with my answers – or my questions, for that matter – in the workplace.

When I entered the professional world, I continued to develop ideas and use them to form new perspectives on how to solve problems. At one agency where I worked, I was the team member who volunteered for complex writing jobs, such as

white papers, speech abstracts, and strategy papers. I also organized a women's lunch discussion group in the office. When it came time to buy a new plain-paper fax machine for the office, I even had opinions about that. My ability to synthesize discrete ideas into strategies was in fact valued. But my desire to jump into everything and to apply my analytical thinking to all problems, not just those

in my post, was not always esteemed. And that is one of the reasons I decided to enter management. Eagerness to get my hands into everything will be taken for granted.

Because we Brown undergraduates had so much flexibility in designing our own courses of study, we chose disciplines and instructors that interested us most, and we became devoted to them. I was engrossed by what I studied and never would have described my education as "detached intellectual furtherment." I got caught up in the enthusiasm and rigor of each professor's class. The teachers with whom I chose to study were those who encouraged the analytical thinking crucial to cracking problems: the ability to draw together disparate elements and draw conclusions about how they work together. That skill was taught in courses as wide-ranging as Meera's Japanese poetry and Jim Head's planetary geology and Hendrik Gerritsen's holography. As I took those great courses, I slowly began to realize that knowing it all is a far less winning trait than being interested in it all.

Between graduating from Brown and coming to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for business school, I worked hard in a smattering of professions. I dropped my seniority and experience in each one as a salamander leaves behind its tail. Friends warned me that my record would scare off future potential employers. But for me, that approach to a career was the logical next step after a Brown education. I was learning by sampling and assessing my potential in new vocations in order to identify the most promising path. If I had to make a change, my early twenties was the time to do it, and I had the courage to do it. I firmly believe that my ability to focus on what is important is a valuable quality that I learned by studying at Brown, and now I have found a profession in which I will do it for a lifetime.

Susannah Hill '87 is a first-year student at the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She previously worked for a public-relations agency, a software company marketing department, a television station newsroom, and as an independent corporate-video producer.

The Poetry of Teaching

BY WILLIAM ROBINS '86

Every weekday, after spending the morning at the library, double-checking obscure footnotes or deciphering jargon only literary specialists can understand, I head across campus to teach literature to undergraduates. Today, having spent my early hours researching a forgotten Latin grammarian, I must quickly switch gears to elucidate Tolstoy's work. On my walk over to the classroom, however, yet another literary form comes to mind, the Japanese art form called *renga*.

Renga is poetry composed by improvisation, in which a group of poets take turns responding with a half stanza to the previous poet's half stanza, producing a sequence of interlocking but separate poems. I'm thinking how my research, my teaching, and my students' work and interests are something like *renga*. I know that my morning's research will likely somehow influence what I say about Tolstoy, and that my lecture will undoubtedly elicit some response I have not prepared for from my students. It's a process I've come to love and look forward to.

I first encountered *renga* my senior year at Brown in Professor Meera Viswanathan's course on Japanese poetry. I remember the day because the class's excitement at learning a new literary form prompted us later to compose our own interlocking poem over lunch at Louis'. Still, it took an entire term of delicate guidance before I could feel how the phrase

*While he takes pleasure
sketching pictures with brush and ink,
autumn nears its end,*

is perfectly answered by

*and what joy he has in wearing
those fashionable knitted socks.*

Like Professor Viswanathan's class, my best courses at Brown were ones that appealed to my fascination for a mix of the known and the new, the familiar and the strange: medieval archaeology, neuroscience, non-Western theater, the contemporary long poem. Because of Brown's generous policies for course changes and pass-fail options, I

felt free to roam widely in search of the fitting balance among the material, the professor, and my own interests.

In my sophomore year my practice of shopping for courses reached an extreme. At the beginning of one term I attended more than twenty classes, spending weeks before I decided on four. Many of my friends seemed to know which interests they wanted to pursue or which charismatic lecturers they hoped to hear, but my own sense of excitement, dissatisfaction, and experimentation made me unsure and even a little defensive in the face of their certainty. Now, as a teacher of undergraduates myself, I wonder, What was I looking for? How can a teacher get a course to fall into that rare and perfect balance?

What I wanted, and what I found, was the kind of spontaneity and connectivity I learned from *renga*. In her teaching, Professor Viswanathan was responding to the direction her research was taking, often putting those discoveries into words for the first time in front of the classroom. Her teaching was an improvisation guided by her own excitement.

Most of the courses I took had not been offered before and had no textbook or syllabus to follow. A teacher's attempt to articulate new ideas ran parallel to my own attempts at understanding, and the courses often had an underlying current of both urgency and tentativeness. It was almost as if the students' responses were the next half stanza, the sign that would tell whether the experiment had worked.

As I work to master the skill of teaching, I am learning just how difficult it is to convey the beauty of the material along with the excitement one derives from one's research. In my own teaching I try to respond to the charge of my undergraduate teachers at Brown, teachers such as Meera Viswanathan. I hope that my students in turn feel a similar charge as they come to realize how much their involvement matters. ●

William Robins '86 is a Ph.D. candidate and an assistant in instruction in the Department of Comparative Literature at Princeton University.

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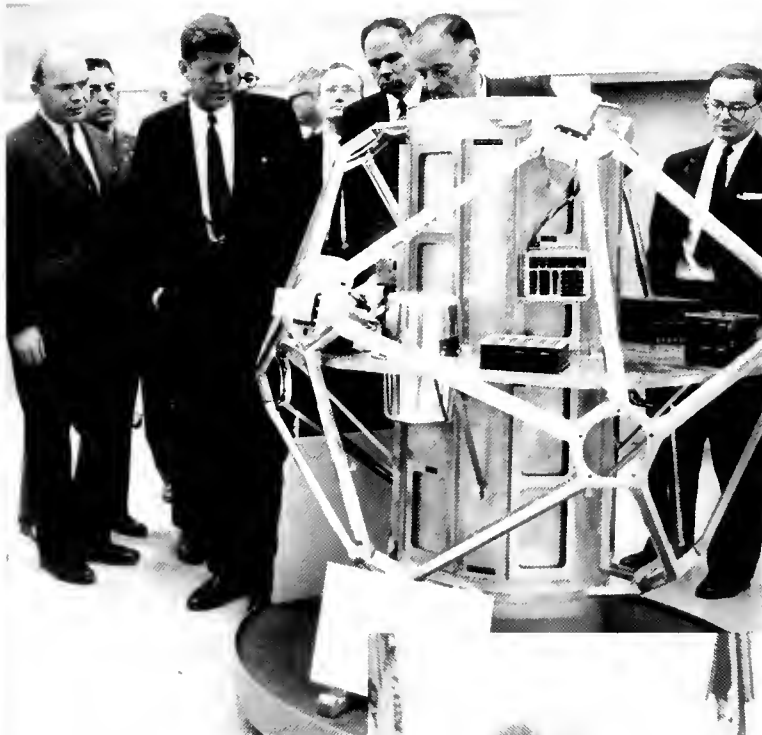
coup, but the unmanned space missions provided most of the substantive advances in science. "We have now seen every planet in our solar system except Pluto in a depth of detail that was unthinkable in the 1950s," Hornig says. "We have learned a tremendous amount about how stars are formed, how galaxies are formed, how the universe was created."

To those who challenge NASA's roughly \$15-billion budget, he retorts, "The space program has transformed the world we live in." Communications satellites alone justify its entire cost, he believes.

"In a way that would have been completely incomprehensible forty years ago, these satellites have tied the world together." He notes that the space program led to dramatic advances in X-ray, ultraviolet, and infrared astronomy. Pausing a moment to consider the contributions of Galileo and Copernicus, he speculates that "the last two decades may have been the greatest in the history of astronomy."

In the late sixties, federal science funding stopped growing, signaling the start of what Hornig calls the "mature" period of American science – 1968 to 1988. "Some scientists were sore when funding leveled off," he says. "They saw increasing federal funding as an entitlement. But I've never agreed." He compares the growth of American science in the sixties to that of an adolescent: "He doesn't grow forever; he gets to be eighteen and slows down."

In the late eighties U.S. science funding entered a new phase – "one of real reexamination," Hornig says. "People are less supportive of pure research. The byword now is 'strategic' research." Money is



COURTESY OF DONALD HORNIG (2)

At the Sandia nuclear weapons laboratory in 1962, President Kennedy views the spacecraft Vela Hotel, designed to monitor compliance with the atmospheric test-ban treaty. With him are Hornig and (from Kennedy's right) National Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy, NASA chief Bob Seamans, Secretary of the Air Force Harold Brown, and White House staff member Spurgeon Keeney.

"Lyndon Johnson was a people person," Hornig says. "He knew everyone's strengths and weaknesses. He was the supreme arm-twister." Hornig tried to quit his post as science adviser several times, and when he finally resigned to take a job at Eastman Kodak ten days before Nixon's inauguration, LBJ exploded, calling Hornig a traitor. So Hornig remained in Washington those last ten days.



ON POPULATION GROWTH

'Ethically, we want all citizens of the world to have their material needs met. But environmentally that means helping far more people consume and dispose of the earth's resources'



short, and the public is skeptical. He believes scientists must do a better job of explaining why their work is crucial.

"The public is asking, 'If we have the best science in the world' – which we do, incidentally – 'then why are the Japanese giving us so much trouble?'" Hornig says. "In overall productivity the Japanese really don't come close to us. They match us in carefully selected fields – mainly in consumer electronics and in automobiles. Neither one depends much on progress in basic scientific research."

Hornig argues that the federal government must continue to fund pure research in universities – though not at the escalating levels it did in the fifties and sixties. "Basic research fills our well of knowledge," he says. "Applied researchers build using the tools and knowledge produced by basic research."

Since 1945 the federal government has supported university research in two important ways, he says: by subsidizing bright students who



couldn't otherwise afford to make science a career, and by putting state-of-the-art equipment within academics' reach. To dramatize the advances made possible by current equipment, he points to the experiments that determined the structure of vitamin B-12; they took years and won a Nobel Prize for the woman who did them. With modern instruments and computers, he says, those experiments could be done in two or three days.

Boosted by federal funding, Hornig's own field of spectroscopy has been revolutionized since 1970. "Spectroscopy used to be proud of being able to look at events that occurred in a microsecond," he says. "Now, with better equipment, people are studying things at 10^{-15} seconds; that's a *billion* times faster than a microsecond."

Hornig does not endorse all federally-funded research. He is caustic on the subject of President Reagan's Star Wars program. "Star Wars was a very expensive sham," he says. "It was clear from the beginning that it was kooky science. A space shield was hugely expensive, and not clearly feasible. Even if it *had* been built, the Soviets could have defeated it with a few extra missiles."

Hornig regrets that Congress last fall voted to kill the \$8-billion Superconducting Supercollider



The state of the earth is what worries Don Hornig most these days. He and his wife, Lilli, keep tabs on their stretch of the environment in Little Compton, Rhode Island, where they built a cottage. Most of the year they live in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Hornig works part-time at Harvard's School of Public Health.

Today, at seventy-three, Donald Hornig is at peace, a thoughtful man with a clear memory and firm priorities. "My wife, Lilli, has been married to me for fifty years, and has expertly balanced family duties with her own scientific career," he says with pride. "I have four children – none of them chemists, but all of them idealists who lead meaningful lives. They've given us plenty of grandchildren, too." The professional achievement he's most proud of is neither the Manhattan Project nor the Brown presidency, but the basic scientific research he conducted while teaching at Brown and Princeton, when he helped develop some of the early infrared spectrometers.

What brings passion to his voice at this stage in life is the fragile state of the earth. He believes people can halt the process of ozone depletion

by changing their habits, for example, by taking CFCs – chlorofluorocarbons – out of air conditioners. "Alternatives are expensive, but they're plausible," he says. More worrisome is global warming, a direct environmental cost of population growth. Global warming results from burning too much coal, gasoline, and oil – the fuel we need to warm and power our society, he observes. "We may have to go back to nuclear power. We may have to look more seriously at solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy.

But finding new power sources is not enough. "We need to cut our consumption of energy," he says urgently. "We need to recycle all we can. Insist on clean air and clean water. And above all, cut the growth in human population." The earth is a finite system. There are no big, simple steps to saving it. Whether we can keep our world clean will depend on thousands and thousands of little steps.

"We don't keep our homes clean just so our house guests won't get sick," he continues. "It goes deeper than that. You want to be a good housekeeper because the house itself has meaning to you. We've got to start acting as though this earth has meaning. We've got to be good housekeepers." ■

ON PURE RESEARCH

'It fills our well of knowledge. Applied researchers build using the tools and knowledge produced by basic research'

project, but accepts it as a political decision, made by leaders more concerned with a budget shortfall than with unraveling the mysteries of the universe. "The fundamental laws of physics and of nature aren't going anywhere," he says philosophically. "If we're not willing to spend the money to discover them now, they'll stay there and wait for the next generation."

In the future, without the Cold War lending urgency to the science race, "much less science will be funded out of the Department of Defense," Hornig notes. But he believes other government departments will pick up the slack. "The federal government doesn't *make* anything happen," he says, "but it recognizes and funds good ideas, and it will keep doing that."



Peggy Fred, Isabelle

THE FILM

Peggy and Fred in Hell secured Leslie Thornton's reputation as one of the leading avant-garde filmmakers working today. Now she is attempting to attract a wider audience with her new feature-length film, *The Great Invisible*, a biography of the Victorian eccentric, Isabelle Eberhardt

Leslie:

OF LESLIE THORNTON

by james reinbold



Isabelle Eberhardt was many things to many people: traveler, explorer, spy, saint, libertine. Her drowning in a 1904 flash flood in Ain Sefra, Algeria, at the age of twenty-seven only added to her mystery. Today, when most place names in North Africa have reverted to Arabic, nearly every large town has a Rue d'Isabelle Eberhardt.

"The true story about me is perhaps less romantic, and surely more modest, than the legend in question," Eberhardt wrote in 1903, responding to false charges that she was anti-French and anti-Semitic. The illegitimate child of Russian refugees – an aristocrat and her anarchist lover – Eberhardt was born and raised in Geneva, Switzerland, where her father gave her an eclectic home education. At twenty she fled to North Africa, following her step-brother, who had joined the French Foreign Legion. Fluent in Arabic and familiar with the Koran, she disguised herself as a male Turkish student and gained acceptance in the Arab community. Eventually she married an Arab clerk who worked for the French military. She escaped an assassination attempt and became a go-between for the powerful sheiks of southern Morocco and the French. By the end of her life, both sides thought she was a spy.

The question of who Eberhardt *really* was has engaged more than one scholar in the latter part of

this century. But the first in-depth examination of her life on film awaited the particular talents of Senior Lecturer Leslie Thornton of Brown's Malcolm Forbes Center for Modern Culture and Media (MCM) Studies. Ten years ago the avant-garde filmmaker came under Eberhardt's enduring spell. "I was drawn to Isabelle because I thought hers was the story of failure," Thornton says. "She was more a victim of circumstances – her family life and politics – than were other Victorian women travelers. She also was a cross-dresser and a strong woman, which makes her appealing to the twentieth century."

At the time, Thornton was teaching at San Francisco State University, where Ellen Zweig (now a visiting associate professor in the visual art department at Brown) also was teaching and putting together a multimedia project on Victorian women travelers. Zweig asked Thornton and two other artists to contribute a work on the topic. For her part, Thornton began what would become an hour-long videotape about Eberhardt, *There Was An Unseen Cloud Moving*. In 1984, when Thornton joined the Brown faculty, she brought the project with her and involved her undergraduate video class. Some of the scenes her students created are in the final video, completed in 1986. Then, in 1990, Thornton began work on *The Great Invisible*, a



feature-length film on Eberhardt that she describes as "quasibiography and antitravelogue."

A number of Brown students and recent graduates have been involved in *The Great Invisible* from the start. The director of cinematography is Pete Zuccarini '88, and one of the associate producers is Brian Goldberg '89. Eurudice Kamvisseli '93 M.F.A. and Rebecca Baron '91 helped write some of the scenes in the script. Others who have acted, helped with shooting, and made other contributions to the film include Robin Hessman '94, Rob Bingham '88, Carol Irving '90, Rob Reynolds '92, Mark Haffner '89, Kent Rollins '87, and Barry Ellsworth '83.

Shot in North Africa, Europe, and the United States, the film is to be released this summer on the international art-cinema circuit. Thornton also anticipates that she will tour North Africa with the film through an arrangement with the U.S. Information Agency.

Leslie Thornton started out to be a painter, but early in her artistic career she grew disillusioned with the medium. In the late 1960s and early 1970s most young painters followed the acrylic trail left by the conceptualists and the minimalists. "I realized that if I continued painting I would soon have to erase the painting completely once I finished it," Thornton says. "I needed something more complicated, something less in my control." She found the challenge she sought in filmmaking, where she could deal with such concepts as the nature and limitations of communication, narrative, and biography.

She transferred from Tufts to the State University of New York at Buffalo, and went on to earn an M.F.A. in film studies from the Hartford Art School in 1976. Since 1974 more than twenty of her films and videos have been shown at festivals, including Rotterdam, Berlin, London, and Montreal; and in museums, universities, and arts centers worldwide. *Cahiers du Cinema*, the international film magazine, places Thornton among the 160 leading American filmmakers. She is the only one on the list who teaches fulltime, and she is probably the most avant-garde and least commercially oriented.

"The fact that I teach at Brown and work on small-budget (\$50,000 to \$250,000) independent features has enabled me to maintain complete creative freedom," Thornton says. "But the flip side to that is that 'art films' are generally relegated to obscurity." She is trying to break down the boundaries that distinguish – sometimes arbitrarily – art films (or avant-garde films) from commercial films.

Much of Thornton's work has been an attempt to define and then push the parameters of video and film. "No one has demonstrated a more sustained investigation of the medium than Leslie," says MCM professor John Silverman. Using a montage style, often overlapping images and layers of sound, her non-traditional approach to narrative makes her films difficult. But while a viewer may

have to search for meaning, a Thornton film never lacks for a striking image or sequence.

"She built the film program at Brown," says Professor Mary Ann Doane, who has chaired the center for the past two years. "MCM has developed a reputation, under Leslie's guidance, as unique for the way the film program combines theory and practice."

Of Thornton's films, none has brought more recognition than *Peggy and Fred in Hell* – a work in progress that has gained cult status. Both *Cahiers du Cinema* and the *Village Voice* included it in their ten-best-of-1989 lists. In the December 1992 issue of *Cahiers*, Bill Krohn, one of the magazine's founding members and now its American correspondent, writes that Thornton's "place in cinema history has already been assured for the sole reason that she is the author of *Peggy and Fred in Hell*. Forever unfinished, Thornton's magnum opus resembles nothing else known in the cinema avant-garde."

Thornton began the film in 1981 while teaching at San Francisco State. "I turned three rooms of the house I was living in into a set and filled the rooms with machine parts – a cacophony of references. It looked like an exploded living room, the inside of a factory. The idea was watching two children become social subjects, adapting to impossible situations.

"I wanted to make a film that dealt with cultural anxiety," Thornton continues. "During the early 1980s there was concern over the so-called information explosion. *Peggy and Fred* is a film about the development of technology in relation to the individual."

As developed in *Peggy and Fred*, Thornton's "cultural anxiety" is an apprehension about the uses and abuses of technology, specifically weapons of mass destruction. "Both my father and grandfather

worked on the Manhattan Project," she says. After the atom was demonstrated in its most destructive form, Americans were challenged to accept its beneficence as well. "Around my house," Thornton recalls, "there was always talk about 'atoms for peace.'" But for her and for many others of the postwar generation, images of Hiroshima were vivid reminders of the nation's nuclear priorities.

Thornton refers to *Peggy and Fred* as a science-fiction film, because everything that happens is outside the realm of day-to-day life. "The ruse in *Peggy and Fred* is that the children think they are the only two people in the world," she explains. "Their socialization is entirely controlled by television. Everything they learn is from television, and they in turn think they are on television."

Ten years in the making, "the film is not done by any means," Thornton says. When she began, the characters were six and eight years old. Thornton says the next segment might document their lives as young adults: Peggy serving in the U.S. Army; Fred playing in a rock band and serving as an AIDS-research volunteer.

"No matter how she chooses to complete *Peggy and Fred*, if she ever does," writes Krohn, "the film will live eternally as a psychic landscape of the nineties, unraveling into a never-ending poem or nightmare."

Other Thornton films touch on the nature and difficulty of communication, the structure of narrative, the limitations of biography, and Orientalism

▼ Thornton filmed in Tolga, Algeria, on her second trip to North Africa. Abderrahmane Hellal, the city's Imam, playfully peeks over her shoulder as she films his storefront.



— a theory (described in Edward Said's book of the same name) of how the West imposes its impressions on the East, thereby dominating it.

Thornton made *Adynata* (1983) after reading Said's book; it's about "the Western world's Oriental gaze," she says. The film begins with a photograph of a Chinese couple, a formal portrait taken in the nineteenth century by a Western photographer. The soundtrack includes rare ethnographic recordings of Chinese opera from the 1920s, a Cuban rumba, Bach, the Hartz Mountain Canary Orchestra, crickets, birds, thunderstorms, and a spoken passage in which English and Chinese are mixed and syncoated with the gestures of the characters. While Thornton says her intent was to examine the ways in which Westerners imagine and portray the East, a few critics have accused her of the very racism she exposes.



Since 1990 Thornton has made three trips to North Africa, shooting footage for *The Great Invisible* in Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria. Thornton believes biography is specious; what passes for truth about Isabelle Eberhardt's life

often turns out to be fantasy. Eberhardt's journals contradict much of what has been written about her. But after her escape from an assassin's dagger she did nothing to discourage the mythopoeisis that would turn her into a living icon. Eberhardt's life becomes interesting, Thornton suggests, only when she is seen as "a kind of cipher for an era, and for cross-cultural movement," rather than as an idealized figure.

The Great Invisible juxtaposes the often-contradictory "truths" about Eberhardt, reflecting the fragmented quality that emerges from her journals. Thornton has four different women play Eberhardt in the film, each representing one of her personas, a device Thornton experimented with in *There Was An Unseen Cloud Moving*. One of the actresses is Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature Susan Slyomovics, an anthropologist who specializes in Middle Eastern theater, film, and performance. While helping Thornton organize shoots in Algeria, Slyomovics met her husband, Nadjib Berber.

Another serendipitous result of the production was that Slyomovics joined the Brown faculty in 1992. "One day several years ago Susan mentioned that she was a finalist for a position at Brown," recalls Thornton. "She was teaching at N.Y.U. and was an ardent New Yorker. I told her that Providence was really a nice place to live." Now all three of the film's progenitors — Zweig, Thornton, and

Slyomovics — find themselves continuing their careers and friendships in Providence.

The last time the latter two traveled to North Africa, in December of 1991, they witnessed a historic event: the first free elections in Algeria. Arriving after a thirty-hour boat trip from Marseilles to Algiers — "as Eberhardt would have done it," Slyomovics points out — she and Thornton watched and filmed events that were largely unseen by the rest of the world. "There were huge rallies and parades," Thornton recalls. "The official estimate for one rally was 300,000 people, and one parade was said to have been composed of a million women in traditional clothing as well as Western attire."

After Islamic fundamentalists won the election, the Algerian military immediately took over, promising a runoff which has yet to take place. "It was extraordinary and rather harrowing," Thornton says of the election and its aftermath. The election results were announced in classical Arabic, which none of the men clustered around the television in Thornton and Slyomovics's hotel lobby understood. "It was one of the high points of Susan's life as an Arab scholar to translate the new president's remarks for the men in the room," Thornton says.

Thornton returned to North Africa last month to film the final scenes of *The Great Invisible*, which she hopes to finish editing during a spring sabbatical — in time for the New York and Locarno film festivals. She envisions the film as a potential landmark in her career. "My reputation is within the cinema avant garde, yet this is a crossover film that will reach a more general audience," she says.

In Eberhardt's flight from the strictures of Victorian Europe, Thornton finds a fictionalized perspective for viewing the present from a distance. She sees turn-of-the-century Europe as the birthplace of an ideology of the West which still reigns today, especially in relation to the family and middle class. And she sees in Eberhardt a window to a spiritual world the West has not grasped. In the introduction to *The Oblivion Seekers*, a volume of Eberhardt's writings, Paul Bowles, author of *The Sheltering Sky*, wrote, "Her nature combined an extraordinary singleness of purpose and an equally powerful nostalgia for the unattainable. Over the years the goal imperceptibly changed from the idea of simple escape to the obsession of total freedom, only later manifesting itself in a quest for spiritual wisdom through the discipline of Sufism."

In the process of deciphering the cipher of Isabelle Eberhardt, Thornton probes the present and the West, the past and the East. "There's a sense of urgency about anything dealing with Arab culture," she says. Eberhardt's story challenges Western representations of Islam: "Going against the current anti-Semitic tide," Thornton says, "this story points to our own cultural illiteracy about what other people regard as sacred." ■



THE Cosmopolitan Campaign

*At a two-day gala kickoff
in London last fall, Brown
flexed its international
fundraising muscles and
introduced potential donors to
the notion of philanthropy,
American-style*

BY RICHARD HALSTEAD '91

ILLUSTRATIONS BY TED DEWAN '83

Power conversations are breaking out left and right. Business cards are migrating between wallets. It's a Tuesday night – November 16 – in south London, the second twenty-four hours of Brown's British kickoff for the comprehensive Campaign for the Rising Generation.

Trustee Tim Forbes '76, national chairman of the Brown Annual Fund and a member of the campaign steering committee, has loaned the campaign his family's ornate, art-filled mansion in Battersea, a few hundred yards from the banks of the Thames, for a late dinner party. The 200 guests have just been bussed over from the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square, where they were thrown willingly in the deep end of information technology, courtesy of a satellite-borne Professor of English Robert

Coover and a more tangible Professor of Computer Science Andries van Dam.

A two-hour multimedia show at the embassy introduced Brown's European alumni to hypertext, a computer-based information storage and retrieval system that provides users with an interactive, easily-manipulated library, on the one hand, and for the novelist, fiction that conveys meaning in an extra dimension. The presentation also touched on the fashionable concept of cyberspace, which, though pioneered by Brown's now-defunct IRIS group, has been developed by other institutions – notably the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. UNC faculty appeared onscreen at the London seminar to demonstrate how to walk around a computer-generated church with the aid of a pair of old bicycle handlebars attached to a

treadmill, and special goggles.

This evening's event is the second London party in two days for Brown's fundraising troops. The message is clear: to help reach the \$450-million campaign goal, the University is looking to a segment of its alumni body – those living outside the United States – it hasn't really tapped before.

"The international side of the campaign is in many ways an exploration of new sources of support," says Ann W. Caldwell, vice president for development. Eleven percent (about 800) of current undergraduate and graduate students now come from abroad, up from 5 percent ten years ago, according to John Eng-Wong '62, director of foreign student, faculty, and staff services. It follows that a larger chunk of total campaign gifts may be raised from international alumni and parents. To date, in fact, donations to the campaign from outside the United States are estimated to total about \$4.5 million.

Raising funds for the University overseas, however, is a challenge. Outside the United States the culture of philanthropic giving is less advanced. The idea of contributing money to an institution that already has asked parents for the better part of \$100,000 might get a frosty reception in other countries. Even Americans living abroad, well-versed in their responsibilities to alma mater, have found it awkward to write checks for which no local tax credit is available.

In the United Kingdom, however, a Brown trust fund qualifies British donors for tax relief. Caldwell wants to go a step beyond the logistical, however, and begin to change attitudes toward philanthropy in general. "The campaign events have been designed to raise everyone's sights about the merits of the University," she says. "But the real challenge is to persuade international alumni that support, in the traditional American sense, can be rewarding."

"In many countries, including Britain," says Ronald D. Margolin, assistant vice president for international development, "education is paid for by the state, so there is no expectation that one should contribute towards it. We're hoping to capitalize on the charitable impulse that is present in all societies but manifests itself in different ways."

At the hypertext presentation, the approach to potential donors was soft-sell. Late in the program, as if an afterthought, the Rising Generation promotional videotape flashed on the screen and tugged heartstrings with images of sunny days on the Green and Commencement euphoria.

When the actual "ask" comes, as it will over the next few months, the asker is likely to be Trustee Emeritus Paul Dupee '67, chairman of the campaign volunteer committee in the United Kingdom. Dupee, who recently gave \$600,000 for the completion of the University library's on-line catalog, believes



and ♪
wherever
we may
go...
)



in practicing the art of giving as well as preaching it. "It's very hard to look someone in the eye and say, 'Give until it hurts,' until you've been there yourself," he says, adding, "We're trying to make some cultural changes here, but we're particularly interested in the younger generation. We need to develop the University's next leaders."

It's past ten o'clock, and a few stomachs are rumbling. An hour has slipped by in sipping drinks and admiring the walls of the Battersea house, which groan under the weight of the Forbes art collection. The dinner guests are now seated in a tent in the back garden, with space-heaters churning.

President Gregorian, whose style can best be described as equal measures of ebullience and endurance, dispenses well-timed backslaps and handshakes.

He has assembled a formidable supporting cast at the event, including Anthony Quentin, the eloquent curator of the British Library and former president of Trinity College, Oxford; Lord Quentin's deputy at the library, Nicholas Barker; and a gaggle of Americans, including Brown Trustee J. Carter Brown and Vice Chancellor Artemis A.W. Joukowsky '55.

The pre-dinner speeches by these notables expand (with Anglicized humor) the theme of the evening: the future of education and technology. Gregorian lays down a challenge. "Our successors, and my successor," he says, "are going to have an easier time because of you." As the duck appetizer appears, the idea of giving to Brown is beginning to seep into the diners' communal consciousness.

The development office's apparatus for international fundraising demonstrates the seriousness of the University's intent. For its Asian effort the campaign

recruited such eminent players as Japan's Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp., who helped organize a leadership group of several dozen corporate CEOs; and the heads of powerful industrial families in South Korea (some of them alumni) who send children to Brown.

The campaign's swing through Europe is expected to produce an enthusiastic response. "In the past we've done an uneven job of keeping in touch with foreign alumni," says Dupee, "although Britain is an exception, with all the work Nancy Turck '68 has done as president of the Brown Club here. There are many reasons why alumni fall out of the loop, and our job is to restore a sense of cohesion between the University and its family in other countries."

In particular, Dupee believes Brown must achieve the sort of brand recognition among foreign corporate investors that Harvard and Yale now enjoy. It is among corporate donors, of course, that the potential for really large gifts lies – gifts that can propel the campaign, and future fundraising efforts, toward their goals.

With campaign events such as those in London, Brown is spending some money to solicit gifts, but it is also marketing the University's future. Perhaps those who dined on duck in Battersea will be moved to do something that, for the circumspect British at least, is entirely novel: promote their university's good name among their peers. It's an American idea whose time just may have come. **B**



Journalist Richard Halstead '91 and illustrator Ted Dewan '83 live in London.

President
Gregorian
on "P.C.,"
protests, and
more



Hot topics

What makes news? Controversy, for one, and Brown has not been immune in the nineties. From the appearance several years ago of bathroom graffiti accusing male students of rape, to the 1990 expulsion of an undergraduate for drunkenly shouting obscenities and threatening fellow students, to the 1992 occupation of University Hall by students protesting the University's financial-aid policies and last fall's protests by Latino students, to the perceived foibles of Brown's curriculum, College Hill has provided lively fodder for the newswires and for assorted acerbic commentators.

Concern among alumni, parents, and other Brown friends about controversial news often finds its way to University Hall in the form of letters and other queries to President Vartan Gregorian. During his five years as president, in fact, he has spoken on a number of occasions to various assemblies of students, faculty, and parents on such subjects as freedom of speech and standards of behavior. Recently Gregorian discussed his views with *BAM* editor Anne Diffily; excerpts from his remarks follow.

ON POLITICAL CORRECTNESS

Political correctness is not a modern invention. Throughout history it has been hard for people to understand and accept those who express "unpopular," "unpatriotic," "inflammatory" opinions. Even in America we have not been able to deal well with people who benefit from our Constitutional and other freedoms but also retain and exercise their right to be intolerant, anarchist, fascist – to be nonconformist and proud of it. During World War I, it was politically incorrect not to believe in the draft, to speak German, to say "frankfurter" rather than hot dog, to listen to Wagner. During the McCarthy era it became incorrect to be a Communist or a "fellow traveler." But now all of a sudden political correctness is supposed to be the sole preserve of the academy.

Learning – the kind of learning especially that takes place at our universities – always has been an interplay between orthodoxy and heterodoxy. It is that interplay that has been associated with progress and tension in our society. At the university, just as in society, those who have doctrinaire views must be free to express them. But the university also must have equally powerful voices that challenge those views. The university is not a place for monologues; it is a place for dialogue and conversation.

I have always adhered to the principle of free

speech, and I'm glad that during my presidency Brown has witnessed an ongoing dialogue. We have had many lecturers come to our campus representing varied ideologies: Arthur Schlesinger spoke recently about his discomfort with multiculturalism, Cornel West presented a differing view of racism, Camille Paglia discussed her version of feminism. We've had Charles Colson '53 talking about evangelical Christianity, Ed Meese defending the Reagan administration's record, conservative Justice Antonin Scalia, radical scholar Angela Davis, Fred Barnes of *The New Republic*.

The very fact that *none of these speeches, nor any other*, has been interrupted or disrupted must come as an unpleasant shock to people who think Brown would silence dissenting voices.

I have gotten letters accusing Brown of being a hotbed of political correctness. These tend to be from people who don't know what is going on or who did not read about the major national conference here on this very topic – the Brown-Providence Journal public affairs conference on freedom of speech ["How Free?", *BAM*, May 1991]. Yesterday someone sent me Dan Cerf's *Dictionary of Political Correctness*, and while I found in it a large section devoted to Smith College, I could not find Brown mentioned at all.

People who have in mind the Brown of the seventies and eighties, who are still mesmerized by old news of Amy Carter's protesting and suicide pills, will be fascinated to read such reports as Tim Forbes's ('76) defense of Brown in the *Wall Street Journal*. [In a letter to the *Wall Street Journal* in November, Forbes defended the Brown curriculum: "It assumes that bright young individuals are capable of finding their own way to a liberal education," Forbes wrote. "... It was this affirmation of individual choice and responsibility that attracted me, a conservative Republican then and still, to Brown."]

I don't think Marxism is new on campuses, nor liberalism, radicalism, or faddism. Every generation has considered what was going on at the uni-

versities as a departure from orthodoxy. I consider all differing views – deconstructionism and its critics, for example – as part of an ongoing dialogue in the "marketplace of ideas," provided no one of them dominates or

imposes its will on another. To think without prejudice and to teach without fear are central to the mission of our University.

That is where presidents, provosts, and deans have a major role to play: to see to it that we do not create uniformity under the guise of autonomy, but rather that we provide and encourage a diversity of views – not for the sake of diversity alone, but because knowledge requires it. The thing I cannot stand is mindlessness, argument without integrity from intellectual exhibitionists who think formulas will impress people and pass as a substi-

tute for knowledge. It is our duty as educators to make sure the university is encouraging students to challenge all orthodoxies, whether on the left, on the right, or in the center. The key is not to be *disagreeable*; civil discourse can be conducted and students may oppose each other's views without being enemies. It is all right, I tell my students, to have friends on opposite ideological poles.

One of the wonderful experiences I've had here was teaching, with Professor of History Steven Graubard, a course on Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*. For a full semester we read the two volumes. The course brought together some twenty students with different backgrounds and opposing ideologies – left- and right-wing, Christian, Jewish, people with Midwestern and Eastern attitudes. At the end they came to understand what a university is all about, what America is all about; they came out of the course with a great respect for one another. For me that course was the essence of liberal education: scholarship, a zest for learning, informed and honest dialogue.

We are fortunate to attract students from the top one percent, academically, in the country. We are getting an independent-minded, albeit idealistic, student body. These are students who are eager to learn, eager to contribute, eager to become citizens. I have urged Brown students always to challenge each other, because in my opinion peer pressure to conform intellectually can be the most influential neutralizing, silencing force.

I've been delighted to see that many people at Brown have taken up my challenge – from Jeff Shesol '91, who gave "political correctness" a bad name through his "Thatch" cartoons; to the late Professor William McLoughlin, who wrote a column in the *Brown Daily Herald* about the exaggeration of political correctness as a weapon for silencing others; to Jacob Levy '93, a libertarian student of mine who wrote columns for the *BDH* and other publications, including the *BAM* [see "The Ennui of P.C.," *BAM*, October 1991]. Last year I received a letter from a parent who is a Christian minister, and he thanked me for allowing his child to attend a university where her views were respected, her values maintained, and her integrity not violated.

ON COMMUNITY STANDARDS

To the great chagrin of those who have made up their minds about Brown, we do not have a "speech code." We have a *behavior* code. Some have said this distinction is spurious, but I beg to differ. There is a difference between unpopular ideas expressed in a public context and epithets delivered in the context of harassing, intimidating, or demeaning behavior. At Brown, we expect our students to know the difference. For twelve years our freshmen have received the University's *Tenets*

continued on page 63

All of a sudden political correctness is supposed to be the sole preserve of the academy

WALL STREET WANNABE?

Mark Winston Griffith '85 has been called the hip-hop banker, but his real goal is to provide loans to his Brooklyn neighbors

No Way

BY LISA W. FODERARO '85

To anyone who graduated from Brown in the mid-eighties, it's a jarring sight: Mark Winston Griffith in a crisp gray suit, presiding over a bank. A bank? After all, this is the guy whose anti-racism rallies on the Green presaged a decade spent advocating for the poor, studying poetry in Nigeria, and working for a black state legislator in New York.

But the dreadlocks crowning Griffith's corporate uniform suggest that he is no ordinary banker. And his is no ordinary bank. The Central Brooklyn Federal Credit Union is the only financial institution exclusively serving the predominantly African-American and Caribbean communities of central Brooklyn. At the bank's opening ceremonies last April, Griffith, the cofounder and president, pronounced it the "world's first hip-hop credit union."

"Bring the noise!" he challenged the audience. "We're 'bout to take it to ya face."

When he discusses the credit union's purpose, however, Griffith turns serious, and talk of redlining and reinvestment replaces his street slang. The credit union, the first to be granted a government charter under the Clinton Administration, is part of a national network of community-development banks designed to help the deteriorating neighborhoods commercial banks have shunned. Nationwide, the practice of redlining – in which bankers draw a line around blighted areas considered poor credit risks – has long impeded economic development, making it hard for residents to finance homes or start businesses.

"We feel that economic empowerment is the last frontier," says Griffith, sitting in his corner office, which looks out on the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. An African mask gazes down at the computer on his desk. "In

the whole history of black struggle in this country, we have to a certain extent achieved political power, and we've achieved a cultural consciousness. But economically, there is an entrenched underclass, and to a very large extent black people have not been made financial citizens of this country."

The credit union grew out of the Central Brooklyn Partnership, a coalition of community organizations Griffith convened in the late 1980s. Its goal was to promote "financial literacy": to conduct research and to develop leadership skills in young people. One of the organization's studies showed that for every dollar large banks received in deposits from residents of Brooklyn's poverty-stricken Bedford-Stuyvesant, Flatbush, Crown Heights, and Prospect Heights neighborhoods, only one penny was given back in the form of home loans.

That's where the credit union comes in. For now, with 700 members and \$1.5 million in deposits, the union offers savings and checking accounts and makes personal loans up to \$10,000. In a year regulators are expected to raise the ceiling on loan amounts.

Most of the credit union's assets are from deposits made by commercial banks that would prefer to "park" their money there, since those deposits are federally insured, and leave the risks of loan-making to the union. It's a quid pro quo arrangement that has helped the credit union get up and running quickly, while enabling the banks to fulfill their lending obligations to poor neighborhoods under the 1977 Community Reinvestment Act.

"There's a slight contradiction because we're a self-help institution," Griffith says. "But this lets us get money out on the street very fast and do the kind of lending that otherwise would have taken us five or six years to do."

Establishing the credit union in Bed-

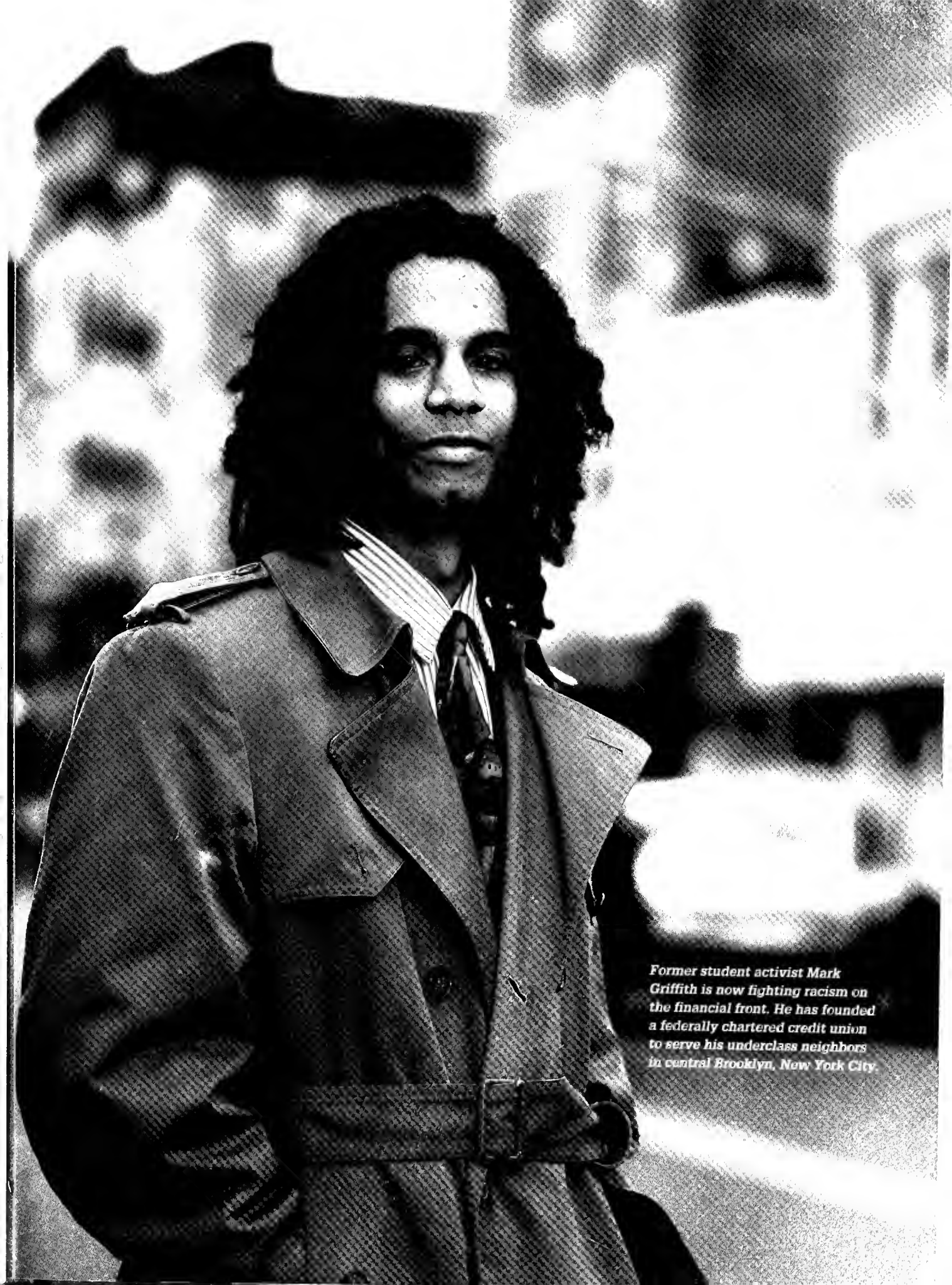
ford-Stuyvesant is part homecoming, part political statement for Griffith. As a child he lived just ten blocks away until his parents moved to a working-class neighborhood in Queens. Then Griffith was off to the privileged world of the Lawrenceville School in Princeton, New Jersey, where his uncle taught English. Griffith became the first black president of the private boarding school's student body. At Brown he concentrated in English and Afro-American studies and became president of the Organization of United African Peoples.

After graduation, material success never beckoned – only his roots. "There always seemed to be a strength here, a grittiness and a color and a vitality that I wanted to be part of," says Griffith, whose apartment is a short walk from his office.

"It's difficult," he continues. "This place is very violent. But I need to feel connected, to have a physical stake in this community. And I do think that I'm considered to be legitimate. I'm not seen as a carpetbagger, someone who is here to exploit the moment."

After long days at the credit union, Griffith treks uptown to take two evening courses at Columbia University, where this year he is a Revson Fellow, one of ten New York City residents chosen for their contributions to urban life. He is studying sociology and fiction-writing – subjects that may foreshadow his next undertaking. "My dream is to write the *Invisible Man* for this generation," Griffith says. "Ralph Ellison encapsulated so much of what happened in our community, and I think those stories can be told much more effectively in fictional form." **B**

Lisa W. Foderaro is a reporter for The New York Times and vice-chairman of the BAM's Board of Editors.



Former student activist Mark Griffith is now fighting racism on the financial front. He has founded a federally chartered credit union to serve his underclass neighbors in central Brooklyn, New York City.



Once upon a time several decades ago, the drinking age was eighteen and the Graduate Center Bar on the ground floor of the Graduate Center was where the action was. A GCB membership was considered essential by many undergraduates, as well as graduate students, faculty, and staff, who packed the cozy bar area and the larger "Jellybean Lounge" each night for beer (sold by the bottle, glass, or pitcher), conversation, and on weekends, dancing to live bands. These photographs were taken in the early and mid-1970s. Today the GCB occupies a much smaller space on the Graduate Center's second floor and is frequented primarily by graduate students. The former bar and lounge space on the ground floor houses a student computing cluster.

The Classes

By James Reinbold

24

The 70th reunion will be held May 27-30. If you have any questions or suggestions, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947. Remember to save the dates.

28

Ruth Hill Hartenau, Larchmont, N.Y., writes that after her very enjoyable 65th reunion she took an interesting trip in July to Scotland, England, and Germany with son **Chris '69** and his wife; daughter Veronica and her husband; and five grandchildren.

29

The 65th reunion will be held May 27-30. If you have any questions or suggestions, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-3380. Remember to save the dates.

Mae Sydney Alimena lives in Manhattan, where she is awaiting the birth of her fourth great-grandchild.

Everet H. Wood, Black Mountain, N.C., serves on the board of the Western North Carolina Visual Rehabilitation Center. He holds support-group meetings for visually-handicapped people.

32

The Rev. **Frederic P. Williams**, venerable canon of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Indianapolis, was honored on the occasion of his 85th birthday when the music director's office was dedicated in his honor, in recognition of Frederic's important role in the creation of *The Hymnal 1982*. "I'm ready to head for ninety," he adds.

33

Harold and **Ruth Cary Boynton '34** live in Hope, R.I. "We just hit our 82nd and 80th birthdays - have been retired since 1976. We have four children, fifteen grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren. We are well."

34

Your reunion committee is busy making plans for the 60th reunion to be held May 27-30. If you have any questions or suggestions, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947. Remember to save the dates.

E. Davis Caldwell, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, says it's time to start talking up the 60th reunion.

Benjamin D. Crissey, Overland Park,

Kan., writes that 1992 was a year of rehabilitation. In March he had two knee replacements, and in November he had a left hip replacement. He's known by family members as the "bionic man." At 83, Ben can still drive and walks with a cane. In September he and four of his children honored his wife, Ruth, on the occasion of her 80th birthday with a high tea at the Kansas City Ritz Carlton Cafe. Forty-four guests attended. "My aim is to become steady enough to get back to trap-shooting at our local gun club. I still paint miniature lead soldiers and have a collection of about 750."

35

Ross A. DeMatteo II, Bradenton, Fla., received an Alumni Service Award at the 10th Annual Alumni Recognition ceremony on Sept. 10. He had an exhibition of his sculptures at Longboat Key Art Center in October.

Lt. Col. **Lee LaBonne**, USA (Ret.), Somers, N.Y., writes that he is "looking forward to the 60th reunion."

36

Helen Johns Carroll attended a lecture given by **Maureen McConaghy '74**, manager of the Sumter, S.C., Social Security Administration, at Shepherd's Center in Sumter.

Regina A. Driscoll, West Hartford, Conn., continues to teach part-time at Holy Apostles College and Seminary in Cromwell, Conn. "Also, I've become a member of a weekly Tai Chi class, part of a program called BAGEL - Balance and Gait Enhancement Laboratory - at University of Connecticut Health Center. It's great."

38

Robert H. Blewitt Sr., Waterbury, Conn., writes that he left Connecticut last year only for two trips to Falls Church, Va., to see his daughter and her family. While there he visited Virginia's historic sites.

Allan R. Brent, Baton Rouge, La., continues to be active in the Service Corps of Retired Executives. "In April I lost my dear wife, Adalie, after fifty-one years of marriage."

Alan Fontaine photographed the trials of the Junior Olympics track and field events in Venice, Italy, last year. "It was one of the most exhilarating and exciting experiences in my career as a commercial photographer."

What's new?

Please send the latest about your job, family, travels, or other news to The Classes, *Brown Alumni Monthly*, Box 1854, Providence, R.I. 02912; fax (401) 751-9255; e-mail BAM@brownvm.brown.edu. Or you may send a note via your class secretary. Deadline for the July issue: April 1.

After opening a new studio in Westport, Conn., with Edie Van Breems, a close photographer friend, it seemed a great way to start the New Year."

Philip H. Glatfelter III, York, Pa., enjoyed the 55th reunion and catching up with some of his old buddies.

39

Calling all women of '39! Our 55th reunion is getting closer. Let's all plan to come and make it a great, happy, exciting time. **Helen Gill Engles**, activities chair, is planning a wonderful array of activities for you to enjoy. You won't want to miss a thing.

Teresa Gagnon Mellone, class gift chair, is encouraging all classmates to be as generous as possible and to break our own 50th-reunion participation record of 94 percent. Let's make it closer to 100 percent! With your continued loyalty and support we'll do it.

Mark your '94 calendar for Commencement/Reunion Weekend - Friday, May 27, through Monday, May 30 - and come.

Gilbert E. Cain, Wilmington, Del., urges classmates to make a real effort to attend the 55th reunion.

Dick Goodby is chairman and CEO of Sanson & Rowland Inc., of Philadelphia, a 103-year-old fastener company. Dick started as sales manager in 1949 and became president in 1960. He lives in Gladwyne, Pa., and spends much of the summer at his home in New Hampshire. He has a son, Rick; a daughter, Susan; and six grandchildren. Wife Ginny graduated from RISD in 1941.

43

L. Robert Campbell and his wife sold their property on Hilton Head Island, S.C., and are living in Arizona.

44

Brown and Pembroke reunion committees continue to meet and put our game plan into action. Please refer to your last mailing and review the itinerary detailing special events that promise you a weekend of treasured

memories. If you have not received a mailing, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1047.

Make your plans to return to your alma mater on May 27-30. Your presence will provide the spirit of friendship and fellowship needed for a successful 50th reunion.

Your committees are headed by **Mike Leach**, **Charlie Collins**, **Preston Atwood**, **Haig Barsamian**, **Lillian Affleck**, **Dodo Hirsch**, **Marcella Hance**, and **Jane Cottam**. Subcommittees are also at work and are an important link in the planning process.

Phyllis Bidwell Oliver, Bloomfield, Conn., writes that her first granddaughter, Maggie, arrived on Aug. 31. On Sept. 10, Phyllis and Don flew to Athens for a two-week land and sea trip that included visits to Istanbul and Ephesus, Turkey. "My biggest shock was that I cannot walk and climb as well as I did when we were there in 1983."

46

Bette Lipkin Brown, West Palm Beach, Fla., is involved with fundraising for the Campaign for the Rising Generation and interviews prospective Brown students in Florida. "For me it is a special privilege to work for our alma mater."

Ed Clarke and **Vivian Bergquist Clarke** '49 traveled with a group of Rotarians to the international convention in Melbourne, Australia, last May and early June. The trip included a week in New Zealand and a few days in Fiji, where "we assisted poor villagers by providing them with simple but strong homes that can resist the devastating cyclones that regularly hit the islands." Ed and Vivian's entire family of four children, three daughters-in-law, and twelve grandchildren came together in July for the first time ever to celebrate the baptism of the two newest granddaughters: one from Phoenix, and the other from Appleton, Wis. "The possibility of retirement is beginning to sneak up on us." They live in Paxton, Mass.

Arnold Durfee and his wife, Alicia, retired as classroom teachers in 1983. They have three children, Matthew, Anne Mary, and Marian; and six grandchildren. Arnold and Alicia volunteer with a number of local organizations. In the summer they cruise Narragansett Bay in their Pearson-26 sloop. Arnold is looking forward to the 50th reunion.

Paul Green and his wife, Eleanor, presented a panel for the AIDS Quilt the weekend of Oct. 23 on behalf of their daughter, **Ann Craig** '74. "Ann was a talented performer, and the panel celebrated her life of innovation and talent, including a *Village Voice* review of her shows at the Pyramid Club in New York City. We hope that any of our classmates who have an opportunity to view the Names Project quilt will do so. It brings home the epidemic in a dramatic and moving way. Life in Westport, Conn., continues well with no thoughts of retiring ever from my publishing activities. Thanks to my Mac and my fax all is possible. We look forward to seeing everyone at the 50th."

Betty Sue Ernst Greenebaum continues as vice president of the Scarsdale (N.Y.) His-

torical Society, where she is involved in various school programs. She has worked for more than thirty years at White Plains Hospital. Betty Sue "commutes" to Phoenix, Ariz., to visit with her daughter and her 4-year-old grandson. She still attends concerts, exhibitions, antique shows, and craft shows.

Edwin M. Knights, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., is easing into retirement while consulting in pathology for private medical laboratories and hospitals. He's planning to move back to New England. He and his wife have a condo in Flagship Wharf in the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard and are building a hilltop home in Grantham, N.H. "We hope to be using both places next fall."

James S. Siegal, Tustin, Calif., hosted a family reunion last July in Newport, R.I. "Looking forward with pleasure to our Brown 50th. I've been in California since 1958 and recently toured the campus for the first time since 1945. Talk about nostalgic experiences. Dr. Gregorian told me that one cannot change one's memories."

47

Hope Finley Boole is back in California, poor but happy, after retiring from paying jobs a year ago. "Three daughters live in this area; a son lives in Raleigh, N.C.; and another in Dallas. I spent the summer on the East Coast as if I was independently wealthy, hitting Dallas on the way out and coming back. Among others, Larry and **Fran Richardson Brautigam** took me in, as did Myra and **Dick Crossley**, wonderful old friends, all in good spirits and health. Out here, **Carl Paulson** '46 and I get together for lunch and do museums, etc. He lives five minutes away. Small world. I am expecting my fifth grandchild in February."

48

Ernest S. Frerichs, director of Brown's Program in Judaic Studies, was honored at the Touro Synagogue in Newport, R.I., on Oct. 3 by the Touro National Heritage Trust, of which **Bernard Bell** '42 is president. The Trust recognized Ernie for distinguished service. The Touro National Heritage Trust provides an annual fellowship in the John Carter Brown Library at Brown. Ernie also has been elected a trustee and vice-president of the American Schools of Oriental Research, the oldest academic society in the United States dedicated to archaeological and related studies in the Middle East.

Stephen Stanley received the 1993 Vocational Excellence award from the Middleboro (Mass.) Rotary Club at a dinner reception in October. Steve, who was a tackle on the Brown football team, has owned Steve's Sports Den for forty-four years. He is active in civic affairs and was instrumental in forming the Middleboro Little League. Present at the award ceremony were Middleboro Rotary Club past presidents **Jack Beckford** '60 and **Robert Saquet** '62.

Robert H. Wehrman, Fountain Valley, Calif., writes that he keeps in touch with nephew **Phil** '52 and son **Bob** '69.

49

Reserve May 27-30 to return to campus for a memorable weekend. If you have not received your first mailing, please contact reunion headquarters at (401) 863-3380.

The Pembroke Class of '49 held a delightful mini-reunion at the Harvard Club in New York City on Oct. 15. Classmates who attended were **Anne Day Archibald**, **Caroline Kittredge Barlow**, **Marilyn Taft Blake**, **Shirley Prager Branner**, **Dolores Pastore Di-Prete**, **Lois Jagolinzer Fain**, **Rose Jamiel Falugo**, **Adele Miller Fiderer**, **Janice Eppler Hagemann**, **Marjorie Logan Hiles**, **Muriel Broadbent Jones**, **Jeanne Maroney**, **Jean Miller**, **Alice Kirk Overton**, **Renee Broder Parvin**, **Eloise Fleischer Pollack**, **Joanne Worley Rondestvedt**, **Chris Brown Shults**, **Ruth Anderson Turney**, **Olga Glassman Weiss**, **Henny Wenkart**, **Marion Stewart Wenzel**, **Sally deVeer Whipple**, and **Doris Payne Williams**.

The Pembrokers came from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Several from New England braved the early morning hours to hop on an Amtrak club car, and made it a full day by enjoying both breakfast and dinner on the train. Others spent the weekend in the city, or drove in. It was an adventure for all.

An elegant luncheon and enough time to socialize, reminisce, and catch up rounded out this most successful mini-reunion. We are eagerly looking forward to our return to the campus for our 45th reunion in May. **Sally deVeer Whipple** and **Lorraine Bliss** are reunion cochairs.

Judge **Phyllis Whitman Beck** was elected to the American Judicature Society's Board of Directors at the Society's annual meeting in New York City. She is chair of the Governor's Judicial Reform Commission and a member of Pennsylvanians for Modern Courts and the American Law Institute, for which she serves on the committee on family dissolution. She is a former vice dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. She lives in Wynnewood, Pa.

John F. Prendergast (see **Steve Dorsey** '80).

50

June Brenner Judson is founder and continues as artistic director of Theatre in Process, Boston, which has received a major grant from the Massachusetts State Arts Council. June plans to use the grant to support the theater's next project, which she will direct: a workshop production of a new musical for family audiences, *Sherlock Bones and The Case of the Vanishing Dinosaurs*, by Dennis Livingston.

Diana Harvie Maher still owns Maca Dourada, a bar in Rio de Janeiro. She has five married children and seven grandchildren. "I visit the States a couple of times a year," she writes, "plus other travels to places like China and Greece."

Fredi Kovitch Solod and **Beth Pollock** '51 toured the Alaska Inland Passage aboard the *S.S. Universe* in late August and September. They flew by helicopter to and walked on glaciers and rafted through an eagle preserve

along the way. "The country is as spectacular as we'd imagined." Fredi lives in Providence, and Beth lives in Barrington, R.I.

51

Col. Norman Duquette, USAF (Ret.), Anchorage, enjoyed a September ski vacation in New Zealand. "Experiencing spring foliage at that time of the year was different."

Henry F. Shea Jr. retired from Monsanto in June 1991 and from Novos International, a Monsanto spin-off, last June. He lives at 475 Buttercup Trace, Alpharetta, Ga. 30201.

53

Sheba Fishbain Skirball writes that **Bill Gindin** and his wife, Emily, spent some time with her on their recent visit to Israel during the fall holy days. Sheba and her family are delighted to welcome any Brown alumni visiting Israel. Sheba, who lives in Jerusalem, is president of the Brown Club of Israel. Her home telephone is (02) 813498.

54

A tribute to our college days is being planned and we want you to be there. Save the dates of May 27-30. Being there is really what the reunion is all about. If you have not yet received your first mailing, please contact reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947.

Peter P. DePaola, Fall River, Mass., retired in June 1990 after thirty-five years of teaching, twenty of which he served as department head of foreign languages at Classical High School, Providence.

Doris Eisenberg Epstein, Ames, Iowa, had a great summer despite the floods. **Ruth Finkelstein Ignatoff** visited for two weeks. "I think we talked nonstop." After that Doris helped her daughter pack for a move from flooded Manhattan, Kansas, to Boulder, Colo. In August she went to Canada with her husband, Abe, who had business meetings, and then they drove to Cape Cod for a visit with Doris's brother, **Ben** '51.

Joseph A. Meschino is celebrating his third year with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases as chief, pharmaceutical and regulatory affairs branch, a part of the division dedicated to discovering and developing new treatments and vaccines against AIDS-related diseases. He lives with his wife, Gloria, in Vienna, Va., and they enjoy visiting their six grandchildren in Montpelier, Vt.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Newtown, Conn.

56

We are pleased to report that thirteen classmates were on campus this past Commencement weekend. **Dazzle Devoe Gidley**, **Julie Petrarca**, and **John Peterson** got themselves invited to '55's Saturday-night dinner at the Faculty Club. Later they were joined at the Pops Concert by **Judy Gagnon Davidson**, **Ginnie Clark Levin**, **Dick Williams**, **Dorothy Mancini Lafond**, **Hank Vandersip**, and **Jiffy Morgan Massey**.

Sunday morning most of us reassembled at Hank's house in Cranston, R.I., where he and his wife, Phebe, put on their third annual reunion brunch. Also there were **Judy Kwe-skin Greenfield**, **Linda Kessler Fishman**, **David Fishman**, and **Carol Jordan Hamilton**.

On Monday morning Hank, John, Dazzle, Jiffy, and Judy Greenfield carried the '56 banner down the Hill. We should also note that both Judy and Jiffy had sons graduate that day, and it was a repeat experience for both. Judy had a daughter graduate in 1983, and Jiffy had a daughter graduate in 1985.

We hope many of you will join us next year.

Hideo Masuda, Kyoto, Japan, writes that while doing research at Bowdoin College in 1985, he visited Brown for the first time since 1952. "I was delightfully surprised that so little has been changed."

John Robinson (see **Chase Robinson** '85).

57

Robert E. Connell, Pittsburgh, is head librarian of Washington and Jefferson College and was recently named professor of Latin by the Beatty Foundation.

Olga Gemski Robinson (see **Chase Robinson** '85).

58

Stephen Barkin and his wife, Madeline, joyfully announce the birth of their second grandchild, Jesse Lee Barkin, on April 22. They live in New York City.

William F. Gleason Jr. (see **Stephanie A. Jeong** '87).

William F. Johnston, Weston, Mass., has been appointed full-time lecturer in management at Babson College, Wellesley, Mass. Previously he was an executive-in-residence and part-time lecturer at the college. He was president and CEO of Fenwal Inc., a manufacturer of industrial temperature and process controls in Ashland, Mass.

C. William Stamm, Stonington, Conn., writes that it was exciting to share his 35th reunion with the graduation of his youngest child, **Jeffrey Palmer Stamm** '93. "We are looking forward to going to reunions together."

Joan Kopf Tiedemann, Baldwin, N.Y., received an Alumni Service Award for distinguished volunteer service to Brown at the 10th Annual Alumni Recognition ceremony on Sept. 10. Her daughter, **Cathy** '84, is completing her MBA in marketing at Columbia and interned at Colgate Palmolive. Son **John** '87 is in sales at *Rolling Stone* magazine.

59

Come back to campus May 27-30 for our fabulous 35th! If you or anyone you know did not receive our first mailing in October, please call (401) 863-3380. — **Diane Scola** and **Clark Sammartino**

Lois Wolpert Graboys (see **Angela S. Graboys** '84).

61

Wendell B. Barnes Jr., Gresham, Oreg., writes that "during 1993 my travels took me to China five times, to India twice, lugging a (**John**) **Sculley** Powerbook, and sanity being saved by **Ted Turner's** CNN International. Son **Wendell III**, 30, is in Germany and Czech Republic teaching English, and daughter **Deidre**, 28, is in Great Falls, Mont., working for a title insurance company."

Roger and **Sandy Mason Barnett** have moved to Newport, R.I., where Roger is a Secretary of the Navy Fellow at the Naval War College. Their address is 6 Whitwell Pl., Newport, R.I. 02840.

Robert J. Echenberg, Bethlehem, Pa., is chairman of the city's Perinatal Ethics Committee. He had a paper published in the fall 1992 issue of *The Journal of Clinical Ethics*.

Don E. Hamilton, Laguna Beach, Calif., writes that his first granddaughter, **Sierra Gustava Hamilton**, was born Feb. 18, 1993.

John Sculley left Apple Computer Inc. to become chairman and chief executive officer of Spectrum Information Technologies Inc., a Manhasset, N.Y., company that holds several patents in the area of error-free transmission of computer data over cellular networks.

62

Dorothy Pierce McSweeney, Washington, D.C., writes that her youngest son, **Terrell Pierce McSweeney**, is a freshman at Harvard. Her oldest, **Ethan Maverick McSweeney**, graduated from Columbia last spring and is the resident director of the National Shakespeare Theatre of Washington, D.C.

Ray Merson (see **David Soule Merson** '89).

63

William R. Caroselli, Pittsburgh, has been named honorary chairperson for the 1994 Easter Seal Society of Allegheny (Pa.) County national telethon on March 5 and 6. He is a partner at Caroselli, Spagnolli & Beachler, a law firm specializing in personal litigation and worker's compensation.

On May 31 **Carol Spindler Duncan** and daughter **Alison Carroll Duncan** marched in Brown's Commencement procession, Carol as an aide to the chief marshal and Alison as an almost-graduating senior with one course and one thesis to go. In addition, Carol's son, **Andrew**, graduated from the Williston-Northampton School in Easthampton, Mass., on May 30. Carol lives in Lowell, Mass.

Gary E. Seningen moved to Bethlehem, Pa., in 1992 when he relocated his job to Bridgewater, N.J. He works for Met Life Insurance Company as director of comprehensive planning. His son, **Scott**, is a sophomore at Villanova. "I enjoyed seeing Brown play Lehigh on Sept. 25. Ran into **Lee Steele** '62. He lives around the corner."

64

Don't forget to make your plans *now* to return to campus for our 30th. May 27-30 are the dates to join old and new friends. We are

planning on bringing back old memories and establishing new memories. If you have not yet received your first mailing, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947.

Michael Broomfield and Deborah Nadler Broomfield announce the birth of their daughter, Caroline Abigail, on July 9. "We hope to attend the 30th reunion this spring, particularly if anyone is bringing a teenager who'd like to babysit," Michael and Deborah live in New York City.

William Cutler is a clinical psychologist in private practice. His wife, Mary, is a senior mental-health worker and MSW candidate. Their daughter, Cara, is a freshman at Northfield Mount Hermon. William and Mary live in Gales Ferry, Conn.

Albert E. Labouchere hosted a surprise birthday graduation party in Salisbury, Conn., last summer for his wife, **Anne Doswell Labouchere '65**, who graduated from Averett College with a 4.0 average. Anne works in the development office of Chatham Hall School and writes poetry. Brown alumni joining the celebration included **J. David Cummings '63**, **Robert E. Dineen '63**, **Carole Ann Jones Dineen '63**, **Frederic E.J. Helbig**, **Stephen W. Jenks**, **Jackson W. Robinson**, and **Albert Suttle Jr**.

Susan Rosenfeld married Frederick J. Stelow, executive director of the Amistad Research Center at Tulane University, on March 27. Susan is a research fellow at Tulane this year. They live in New Orleans.

Col. **David K. Rumsey**, USMC, was recalled to active duty with the Marine Corps in February 1991. Last October he returned to his old job as domestic-relations master in Prince George's County, Md. He looks forward to the 30th reunion and to his son **Alan's** graduation in May. David lives in Upper Marlboro, Md.

Loretta G. Stokes, Mill Valley, Calif., is director of human resources at Dominican College in San Rafael, Calif. Her daughter, Alison, graduated last June from Curry College, Milton, Mass., and son Derek graduated from the San Francisco Art Institute in December.

65

William G. Hooks was transferred to Singapore as managing director, HBO Asia, where he manages the startup of an English-language, satellite-delivered movie service targeted at a dozen countries in Southeast Asia. The job involves a lot of travel in the region, and he is enjoying the cultures and people. Bill expects to be in the area for at least two more years; the ultimate goal is to deliver service into China. He is also doing NASP interviewing and reports that six Singaporeans matriculated at Harvard last fall. Bill's daughter is **Lisa Hooks**.

Ross Jones was promoted senior vice-president and chief financial officer at Knight-Ridder Inc., Miami, on Oct. 1. He joined Knight-Ridder last February after serving as vice-president and treasurer of *Prader's Digest* since 1985.

Kenneth A. Klein is a radiation oncologist. He lives in Racine, Wisc., with his wife, Anne, and their two sons, Jeff and Mike.

Robert Waxler '66

Literature as a tool for reform

Many have argued that prison is a school for crime and that few criminals are rehabilitated during their incarceration. In the hope that literature might influence lives gone astray, Robert Waxler, professor and chair of the English department at the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, teaches a literature class at the university to criminals who have been given the choice of enrolling or going to jail.

"I really believe that of all the tools that we have to humanize the world, literature remains the most powerful," Waxler said in an article in the *New York Times*. The alternative sentencing program is for offenders who have been convicted of crimes ranging from burglary to assault; repeat offenders also are eligible. To be accepted into the program, convicts must be literate and must convince a judge and a probation officer that they want to turn their lives around, according to the *Times* article.

The classes are not meant to be group therapy sessions; rather, they focus on works by such authors as John Steinbeck, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, and Toni Morrison. "Part of the value is that we're really not engaged in personal revelations around the table," Waxler said. "But at the same time, we're discussing the larger patterns of everybody's lives."

The program was created several years ago by Waxler and his friend and tennis partner, Judge Robert Kane of New Bedford (Massachusetts) District Court. "I've seen that the traditional approach, weighted toward jail, is not always effective," Kane said in the *Boston Globe*. "As a lifelong believer in literature, I thought this was



worthy of an experiment. It's turned into my best experience on the bench." The friends enlisted the help of probation officer Wayne R. St. Pierre and won a grant from the Shaw Foundation in Boston. To date, fifty-four men have participated in the literature class.

Not everyone favors the program. Some faculty members at UMass-Dartmouth have questioned bringing criminals onto the campus, and the president of a New Bedford crime-watch group accused the program of coddling criminals, the *Globe* reported.

But a recent study by G. Roger Jarjoura, a professor of criminal justice at Indiana University, was encouraging. He followed thirty-two men who took the class for one to two-and-a-half years and found that only six of them were convicted of new crimes. Over the same period he tracked forty men with similar backgrounds who had not taken the class; eighteen were convicted of new crimes, reported the *Times*.

Waxler finds his convict students very capable. At the conclusion of a recent class he told the group that the discussions were "good and sometimes better than the discussions I've had in my day classes. You guys are bright and capable of going on to get more education, no matter what level you're at now."

67

James Davenport was promoted to associate chairman of the physics department at Brookhaven National Laboratory. He and his wife, **Deborah Morgan Davenport '70**, live in Setauket, N.Y.

Marjorie J. Marks has made Snowmass, Colo., her official and legal home, although she continues to maintain a residence in New York City, "which helps me realize how lucky we are to have found Colorado. I am

going through my first retirement, but starting a consulting business in Colorado. I also have become quite a middle-aged jock, which will certainly surprise all who knew me in the sixties. So I have to figure how to juggle working with skiing (downhill and cross-country), tennis, biking, hiking, white-water rafting, fishing, and rollerblading."

Joseph J. Ruma, North Andover, Mass., writes: "I came to appreciate life a bit more this past year helping my fiancée, **Helaine Benson Palmer '68**, fight an aggressive cancer

and survive the rigorous treatment and a bone-marrow transplant. It was wonderful to celebrate Helaine's 25th reunion."

68

After ten years in New York City, **Terry Gross** returned to San Francisco, where he will continue his law practice at One Maritime Plaza, Suite 1040, specializing in complex civil and criminal litigation, intellectual-property and entertainment law, First Amendment and media law, and civil-rights and employment discrimination. He is of counsel to the firm Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., of New York. Terry's wife, Victoria Kelly, is a writer, director, and actress. "We are following the lead of our children, who as soon as they left home after high school returned to the West Coast." Terry's name was omitted from the list of attendees at the 25th reunion.

Elliot E. Maxwell is director of international technology policy and programs at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C. He lives in Bethesda, Md.

Michael F. O'Connor writes that "after several years of huffing and puffing to earn a second-string defenseman's slot with Maryland's Eastern Shore Men's Lacrosse League, I took last summer off to teach, as adjunct professor of law at the University of Maryland School of Law in Baltimore. At this time, I'm back in the world of crimes and courtrooms as public defender for the Tidewater Community of Easton, Md."

69

Richard Blackman, Robert Huseby, Linda Abbott Antonucci, and their enthusiastic committee have a wonderful weekend planned, May 27-30. We look forward to celebrating this milestone reunion with many of you. If you or anyone you know didn't receive our first mailing last May, please call (401) 863-3380. Don't forget to return your 25th reunion yearbook survey if you haven't done so already - you'll want to be part of this instant bestseller!

Paul H. Ellenbogen, Dallas, writes that his son, **Jeff**, is a freshman. Paul is looking forward to the 25th reunion.

Christopher Hartenau (see **Ruth Hill Hartenau** '28).

Ronald A. Landay, Pittsburgh, reports that his daughter, **Melanie**, is a member of the class of '97.

Robert J. Rothstein recently celebrated twenty-two years of living in Brussels by founding a computer consulting company, Baudet International. (Baudet means mule in French, he notes.). Bob, his wife, Anne, and daughters, Shona, 11, and Liane, 8, "moved into a turn-of-the-century townhouse that will probably be completely renovated by the next turn of the century." Baudet consults mostly for the Dutch/Belgian/French company, Multihouse, which installs clinical laboratory computer systems in France and the Benelux countries. Bob is also on the board of the European MUMPS Users Group.

Elizabeth Pfeiffer Tumbas is pursuing

her California teacher's credentials at St. Mary's College. **Stephen Tumbas** '72 continues in his fifth year as director of food and beverage at the Lafayette Park Hotel. They live in Walnut Creek, Calif.

70

Helena Formal Lehrer writes that **Michael** '93 is attending University of Pennsylvania Medical School and misses his Brown friends. **Joshua** '96 "is busy as a sophomore and enjoying all that Brown has to offer. I am looking forward to our 25th reunion."

Pat Truman, Boise, took a workshop for teachers, "Mathematical Modeling," at Boise State University, taught by **Alan Hausrath** '72 Ph.D., a Boise professor of mathematics.

71

Richard F. Erwin and his wife, Diane, have moved to 12 Sound Bay Dr., Lloyd Neck, N.Y. 11743. They have a son, Matt, 14, and a daughter, Gianna, 12.

Charles O. Monk II, Baltimore, was elected managing partner of his law firm, Weinberg & Green, last year. The firm employs 120 attorneys.

Carol L. Newman, Encino, Calif., was named to the board of transportation commissioners for the City of Los Angeles.

Joseph Roback has formed a new partnership, Feldman & Roback, attorneys at law, in Bradenton, Fla. He and his wife, Iras, have two teenaged daughters. Rebecca "has visited Brown and expressed a genuine interest in Dad's alma mater. The younger one, Phyllis, wants to keep her options open."

Norman E. Swanberg is enjoying the climate and lifestyle of San Diego. "More importantly, I am satisfying my lifelong interest in music as a weekend DJ on KSDS, winner of the Marconi Award for Best Jazz Station in the country." Friends can contact Norman at home: 14815 High Valley Rd., Poway, Calif. 92064.

72

Vincent S. Chao and Lorelei Leung proudly announce the birth of their first child, Maxwell Leung Chao, on May 27. Vincent is a school principal in San Francisco Unified School District, and Lorelei is an executive assistant at the City College of San Francisco.

William V. Grickis Jr., Bethlehem, Conn., is corporate counsel for Loctite Corporation, where he has worked for the past twelve years. He and his wife, Ellen, an interior designer, have two daughters: Carter, 4, and Grayson, 3 months.

Gary D. Mooney, Phoenixville, Pa., is president of the Phoenixville Area Soccer Club for 1993-94. The organization provides soccer programs and teams for nearly 500 children ranging in age from 4½ to 18. Gary also coaches the under-11 team, the Tornados, which includes his son, Ryan, at left wing. Gary adds, "Now I have no time left in my life for anything else."

R. Paul Richard is working in the White

House as deputy staff secretary to the President. He lives in Washington, D.C.

73

Roxana Rogers DeSole lives in Harare, Zimbabwe, where she is the population officer with USAID. "Harare is a lovely city; we hope to stay two more years. Quite a few Brown grads have pitched up here, including the ambassador, **E. Gibson Lanpher** '65, **Robin Sandenburgh** '76, and **Lisa Langhaugh** '90."

Scott Blake Harris and Barbara Straughn Harris are pleased to announce the birth of Margot Straughn Harris on April 10. Colin is 3. Last August Scott left Williams & Connolly to accept an appointment as chief counsel for export administration with the U.S. Department of Commerce. Scott and Barbara live in Washington, D.C.

Dianne M. Thomason, Bethesda, Md., is working at the Embassy of Japan in Washington, D.C. "Playing piano, swimming, bicycling, playing tennis as much as possible. I'm enjoying being an aunt seventeen times. D.C. is great - culturally speaking."

74

Come back to campus May 27-30 for our fabulous 20th! If you or anyone you know did not receive our first mailing in October, please call (401) 863-3380.

Nancy Campbell has moved to Kirksville, Mo., for a two-year residency in osteopathic manipulative medicine. "I am the first M.D. to be accepted into this training program. I am honored and excited." Nancy address is Rte. 6, Box 138, Kirksville 63501; (816) 627-5234.

Craig A. Jacobson writes that with the addition of Hillary Erica in January 1993, the family has moved into larger quarters in Santa Monica. The twins are entering first grade. Craig's law firm, Hansen, Jacobson, Teller & Hoberman, has moved to a larger space in Beverly Hills. The firm represents clients in the entertainment industry.

Richard E. Johnson '81 Sc.M., '88 M.D. and **Amy Beth R. Hilton** (Harvard '83) '88 M.D. announce the birth of their first child, Christopher Malcolm Sven Owen Johnson, on July 27. Dick and Amy Beth recently joined the anesthesiology faculty of Duke University Medical Center after completing a fellowship in neuroanesthesia and a chief residency in anesthesiology, respectively, at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia. They live at 29 Quail Ridge Rd., Durham, N.C. 27705; (919) 382-7321.

John P. Pelegano and his wife, Nancy, live in Charlottesville, Va., with their 8-month-old son, Benjamin James. John is assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Virginia, and Nancy is a nursing instructor. "We're really enjoying parenthood and its special little pleasures: like finding soggy Cheerios in your shirt pocket."

Stanley Spinola is an associate professor in the department of medicine in the division of infectious diseases at Indiana University. His wife, Marianne, directs a senior's fitness program. They have three children: Stan, 8,

Suzanne, 5, and Caroline, 1. Their address is 7041 Blutrtridge Blvd., Indianapolis 46278.

C.A. Stein, New City, N.Y., is a cancer research scientist at Columbia University.

Along with my colleagues, I have introduced the drug, suramid, into clinical trials for hormone-refractory metastatic prostate cancer. I have also become coeditor of a new journal, *Antisense Research and Development*, and have been using antisense technology to develop new antineoplastic agents."

75

Joan Gozonsky Chamberlain, Cupertino, Calif., writes that with both kids, William and Sarah, in school for the day she has become a director of the American Museum of Quilts and Textiles in San José. "Designing quilts is something I never dreamed that I would be doing," she writes. "I finished my stint as PTA president, so this museum work will keep me busy."

Christine Gleason is director of the neonatology division in the department of pediatrics at the Johns Hopkins Children's Center. Her husband, Erik Larson (Pennsylvania '76), is a staff writer for the *Wall Street Journal*. His second book, *Lethal Passage*, about the U.S. gun culture, will be published in March. They have "two-and-a-half" children and live in Baltimore.

David Hirshland and Kathy McDonald announce the birth of their second son, Colin Kirk, on July 3. David is a transactional enter-

tainment attorney at Rosenfeld, Meyer & Susman in Beverly Hills.

John W. Kresslein and his wife, Cindy, proudly announce the birth of their first child, Robert Luke, on July 30. John is an electrical engineer at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory in Laurel, Md. The Kressleins live at 9014 Flower Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20901.

Peter Piness is public affairs officer at the America Embassy in N'Djamena, Chad.

Cheryl Soled Reid, Moorestown, N.J., is continuing to build the Regional Genetics Program for Southern New Jersey. She is the new president of the Society of Craniofacial Genetics, a national professional society.

Nancey Rosensweig lives in New York City with her husband, Bob Friedman, a mathematician at Columbia, and their two children, Zachary, 5½, and Leah, 3. Nancey has danced and taught professionally since 1977, but is currently at Columbia's School of Nursing, planning to become a midwife.

Howard A. Sobel and his wife, Ilene Smith, announce the birth of Rebecca Julia on Jan. 17, 1993. Nathaniel is 4½. Howard is a partner in the Manhattan law firm of Kramer, Levin, Naitalis, Nessen, Kamin and Frankel, specializing in corporate finance transactions. The family lives in New York City.

Gerson Zweifach is a lawyer with Williams & Connolly in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Jackie Zins, have two children: Ben, 6, and Sarah, 3.

76

Todd K. Abraham and his wife, Anne, have moved to a new home at 8007 W. 18th St., St. Louis Park, Minn. 55426. They both still work at Pillsbury; Anne is an engineering manager, and Todd is a research & development director. They have two children.

Drusilla Blackman has joined Columbia University as dean of undergraduate admissions and financial aid, a new position. She had been dean of graduate admissions and financial aid at Harvard. The appointment marks a return to Columbia, where she was formerly assistant director of admissions.

Barbara M. Elkins continues to teach English at the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N.J., along with her husband, Tim Brown, who teaches mathematics and ecology. "We are also the exhausted parents of 4-year-old twin boys, a 7-year-old girl, and a new puppy."

Nancy Siwoff Gilston is living at 1356 Madison Ave., Apt. 1 South, New York, N.Y. 10128 with her husband, Bruce, and sons Ben and Joseph. "We haven't given up on New York," she writes.

William Grebenc, Ladue, Mo., was named an assistant vice-president for the North American Grain Division of Continental Grain.

77

Richard J. Carell and **Aileen Jordan Carell** '78, San Francisco, report they have received "several anonymous photos of children in envelopes containing a Maine postmark. Either **Dan Scofield** '78 is up to his old tricks or we will contact the authorities."

Julia Lancaster Forgaard writes that Kyle Andrew Forgaard was born on Dec. 29, 1992. She and her husband, Randy (MIT '81), "are having a wonderful time being parents. Kyle came with us to Brown for Commencement weekend in May, stayed with us in the dorm, and *marched* in the Commencement procession." Julie and Randy live in Lexington, Mass.

Susan Maikis Hans and Mark Hans announce the arrival of Thomas Mark on Nov. 28, 1992. He joins Sara, 9, and Jack, 6. The family lives in Berea, Ohio.

Ann I. Jones, Chevy Chase, Md., is special litigation counsel to the assistant attorney general in the antitrust division at the U.S. Department of Justice. She was formerly a partner at Blecher & Collins, a Los Angeles firm specializing in antitrust law. She adds that **Ed Sargus** '75 is now U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

Steven A. Ladd and **Judith A. Durant**, Meriden, N.H., are self-employed computer consultants. They have three children: Ben, 9, Nathan, 7, and Bethany, 5. During a five-week trip across Canada and the United States, they stopped to visit **Alan Schrift** and his wife, Jill, in Grinnell, Iowa.

Barbara Sunderland Manoussou married Jean (John) Manoussou on May 27 after a seven-week courtship. They honeymooned in Santorini, Greece. "As a togetherness project, Jean and I became Texas-certified as alternative dispute resolution mediators. I am focusing on health-care issues and disputes using my M.P.H. Jean has been with Bowen Tool for thirty-two years and is concentrating on international oil business and financial disputes. Our union has made me a stepmother of Nicole and a grandmother to two girls and a boy. In Greek, I'm a *yaya* - grandmother." Barbara has been president of the Houston Brown Club for thirteen years.

Gregory J. Miller, Salt Lake City, has returned to the Rocky Mountains. "Would love to ski with anyone visiting Salt Lake City - or just drop by and chat."

Matthew R. Mock has been appointed to the national board of the Asian American Psychological Association. He has also been designated Cultural Competence Coordinator for the City of Berkeley, Calif., where he has worked as director for the Family, Youth and Children's Mental Health Division. He continues as a professor of multicultural psychology at two local professional schools. His wife, Sharon Ngim, and 2-year-old daughter, Rachel, "keep my life nicely in balance." He can be reached at (510) 655-5601.

78

David Hahn received a Ph.D. in music from Stanford this past summer. He and his wife, Gordana, live in Seattle, where he is active as a composer and performer. His compositions for television and film are represented by DSM Producers, New York City. Friends are invited to contact him at 10027 31st. NE, Seattle 98125.

Alison O'Connell and Steve Neumann (University of Oklahoma '76, '79 A.M.) were married on Oct. 1. Alison is a freelance marketing, advertising, and sales promotion

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What is important in life

Two years ago **Andrew Tonks** of Yarmouth, Maine, resigned as a vice president at Citibank Maine and enrolled at Antioch New England Graduate School in New Hampshire. There he earned a master's degree and a certificate to become a Waldorf teacher. Today he teaches first grade at the Merriconeag School in South Freeport, Maine.

"I realized all that I had done to try to change the world, both at work and as a volunteer, tended to be from the top down," Tonks told *The Times Record* of Brunswick, Maine, in a recent article. "I realized I needed to start working from the bottom up."

Tonks chose the Waldorf approach to education because it emphasizes a child's "feeling and doing capacities," he said. "We need to educate the whole child, to



THE TIMES-RECORD

develop healthy, active, self-aware, and compassionate people."

Tonks's wife, **Patricia Hart Tonks** '75, is the coordinator of administration and development at Merriconeag. Their combined salaries amount to about half of his former earnings as a banker.

The couple has three sons. "They certainly have enjoyed having their dad

around more often than he was before," Patricia says. The boys have learned some valuable lessons, as well. When Patrick, thirteen, wanted a new bicycle, he had to earn the money by mowing lawns. "Before, we might have just gone out and bought him the bike," Andrew says.

copywriter, and Steve is director, marketing research, for OTC and Suncare, Schering-Plough HealthCare Products in Liberty Corner, N.J. The couple lives in Basking Ridge, N.J. Alison's mother is **Frances Wexler O'Connell** '51.

Cathleen M. Sullivan, Wakefield, Mass., has been promoted to manager of system documentation for Dragon Systems, Inc., of Newton, Mass.

79

Watch your mail for reunion registration materials. If you have questions, call the alumni relations office. Start to put some money aside so you can join us for the entire weekend.

W. Barry Blum and **Lori Blum** (Johns Hopkins '80) announce the arrival of **Brian Scott Blum** on April 18. He joins **Jeffrey**, who turned 3 four days later. Barry is a founding shareholder in the Miami law firm of Schulte Blum McMahon & Joblove, and Lori is a clinical psychologist in private practice. They live in Miami.

Robert A. Fields and **Randi L. Dodick** '81 added Jessica to their family on June 15, 1992, and moved to San Francisco in November 1992. Friends are welcome.

Jeffrey A. Graham, Los Angeles, attended a Brown Club event at Shutters, a new hotel on the beach in Santa Monica, Calif. "Fun crowd. I was a distinct minority. Wow, the class of seventy-something. My son is 1."

Abby Jennis and **Steven Sokolow** announce the birth of **Rebecca Lynn** on Jan. 27, 1993. She joins **Brian**, who is 3. They live in New York City.

Alan D. Schiffres and his wife, **Lynda**, are pleased to welcome **Gavin Meyer**, born Aug. 23, into the family. **Jeremy** is 5. The family lives in the South Street Seaport section of New York City and encourages friends passing through the area to stop by.

80

Rick Deutch and his wife, **Amy**, of Miami, are proud to announce the birth of their first child, **Allison Blair**, on Sept. 6.

Steve Dorsey and **Julie Prendergast** Dorsey announce with pleasure the birth of their second daughter, **Jessica Elizabeth**, last August. **John F. Prendergast** '49 is the proud grandfather. Steve and Julie live in Spokane, Wash., after moving from El Paso, Texas.

William C. Fox III, Chicago, writes that he saw **Vaughan Johnson** '79 in August, and attended **Joe Mixie**'s '79 wedding in Barrington, R.I., in September. **Bill Dobson** '78 came up from Miami for the event. "My wife, **Teri**, had our first child, **Ian Michael**, on Oct. 4. Business travel takes me to Boston a lot these days. Life is basically good."

Sarah C. Francois-Poncet is working for a new law firm. She moved to a new address in Paris and attended the wedding of **Jeanne Hoberman** in Boston last June. "It was good to see **Amy Fitzgerald** and **Jan Graff** and many others.

Tonia Teresa Healey has moved to Cape Cod to work, commune with nature, and write poetry.

Jennifer D. Lish and **Frederic H. Schwartz** were married on Oct. 3 in Villanova, Pa. Jennifer, who received her Ph.D. in clinical psy-

chology from New York University, is a research assistant professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania. **Frederic** is an internist with the American Health Care Group of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Catherine Loudon and her husband, **Andrew Borovik**, got their Ph.D.'s in 1986; coordinated postdoctoral research positions in Minneapolis, Ithaca, and Berkeley; and landed in Manhattan, Kansas, where they are both assistant professors at Kansas State University - **Kate** in entomology and **Andy** in chemistry. Their son, **Jedidiah**, is 2.

Andy Lowen and **Corey Sheff Lowen** '81 live in Lexington, Mass., with their children **Gregory**, 3, and **Eve**, 1½. **Andy** is a senior product manager at the Shipley Company, and **Corey** has "retired" from IBM after twelve years. She plans to teach high-school chemistry as her next career.

Tom O'Connell married **Christine Sagnier** on July 29. **Christine**'s daughter, **Natacha**, made the cake "and all other important decisions." **Tom** and **Christine** live in Valencia, Calif.

Douglas James Rose and **Anouk Geerts**, formerly of S'Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, are married and living in the Washington Park section of Providence. **Doug** is associated in general trial law practice with **Jarret & Mitson** of Woonsocket, R.I.

Julia H. Sall, Newton, Mass., is vice-president of marketing at MathSoft, where she has been for five years. She and **Eric** welcomed **Charlotte** to their family in January 1993. **Maddy** is 3.

Graham Sullivan has returned to Stanford for his third master's degree, this one an MBA. He lives on the campus with his wife,



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The Associated Alumni of Brown University (AABU) is the official, independent organization of all Brown alumni. AABU's mission is to keep alumni interested in, involved with, and connected to the University. The purpose of strengthening Brown and creating goodwill among alumni. To fulfill this mission, the AABU brings a wide range of programs and activities to alumni worldwide.

Rumey Ishizawar '96 will be listed as co-author of Dr. Ken Ain's ('78 M.D.) upcoming paper on the subject of the effect of the drug Suraman on human thyroid cancer cells. Rumey apprenticed in Ken's lab in Lexington, Kentucky last summer, and Ken says, "If she were local, I'd hire her in a minute as a lab technician. In the eight weeks she was here, she learned two to three times what she could have during a similar period of course work. Rumey was an outstanding addition to the lab."

Rumey, from Colonial Heights, Virginia, agrees with Ken that her experience was invaluable. "I was amazed that Ken had me working on his own pioneering research. I feel more confident in my lab skills as a result of my collaboration with Ken."

Jane Levine '88 was instrumental in getting the apprenticeship program off the ground while she was an undergraduate. Last summer Jane was in a position to bring an apprentice into the Washington, D.C., firm where she works as a corporate art consultant. "It was a terrific experience."

Susan Chew '95 of Flushing, New York, is equally enthusiastic. "I participated in all parts of the business, from routine office work to meetings with clients at the gallery, to correspondence with artists." Would Jane hire another apprentice? "In a minute!"

Stephanie Jones '94 of San Mateo, California, apprenticed with Dana Buchman '73 last summer at Dana's fashion design business, a division of Liz Claiborne, Inc. Stephanie "assumed key responsibilities and quickly became an important member of the Dana Buchman 'design team.' Stephanie is a true delight! She made a valuable contribution to our company." Stephanie feels her apprenticeship with Dana "allowed me to be an integral part of the fast-paced world of fashion, and introduced me to career options within the industry. Such an opportunity would not have been possible without Brown's apprenticeship program, or Dana's willingness to sponsor current Brown students for summer positions."

Alumni Apprenticeships

Summer '93 at a glance

- Number of apprenticeships offered: 177
- Number of paid apprenticeships: 58
- Number of volunteer apprenticeships: 119
- Number of repeat sponsors: 45, or 25%
- 22 career fields represented, from medical research to film production
- Most apprenticeships: New York
- Most exotic location: Guam
- Decade with most sponsors: 1980s

It's easy to offer an apprenticeship

- call 401 863-3380 for a sponsor form
- follow the easy instructions on the form
- fax your completed form to:
401 863-7070 or mail to:
Apprenticeships, Box 1859,
Brown University, Providence, RI
02912-1859 by February 21, 1994

For information on other programs,
please call 401 863-3307.

Sharon, and their two boys: Conor, 3½, and Trajan, 1½. Visitors are welcome: Box 3042, Stanford, Calif. 94309; (415) 497-6604.

81

Eli N. Avila '86 M.D. finished residencies in medicine and ophthalmology and is on the clinical faculty at the University of Connecticut. He plans to return to New York City next July to a private practice in refractive surgery and as a member of the faculty at Columbia. His wife, Elena, is manager of diversity and training at Sony Music Inc., and a choir director. They live in New York City.

Janet L. Levinger and **William Poole VIII** are getting settled into California life, enjoying exploring a new area and spending time with many friends who have visited. They live in Millbrae, Calif.

Beth Lipoff and David Glass were married last year at their country house in Scotland. Siren Drake (AISEC, summer '80) flew in from Oslo to attend the weekend house party. After ten years of systems work in the financial industry, Beth "is for the moment enjoying a life of leisure and travel. We maintain homes in Scotland (near St. Andrews), Manhattan, and London, and can most often be reached at 7 Eaton Mews North, London, SW1X 8AR; (071) 235-2580.

Gena Cohen Moses, her husband, and two children have relocated to Concord, N.H., from Washington, D.C.

Diane Eliopoulos Sharp and her husband, Nicholas, live in Paris with their daughter, Hermione, 6½, and son Robin, 3½. Friends can reach them at 11 bis rue Ampere, 75017 Paris.

82

Robin W. Asher announces the birth of Madeline Rose on Feb. 14, 1993. Robin lives in Natick, Mass., and practices child, adolescent, and adult psychiatry in Providence. She keeps in close touch with **Lisa Kirsch** and **Lauren Frisch** ('85 M.D.).

Marissa Winter Kahan and her husband, David, announce the birth of Joanna Frances on Sept. 25. Gabriel is 2½. The family lives in Manhattan, where David practices tax law and Marissa "practices keeping her sanity as a full-time mom."

Joy Ryan is enrolled in law school at Catholic University. She would enjoy hearing from friends in the area at 1201 F. St., NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Mimi Brown Simpson, Grantham, N.H., is working at Dartmouth, managing a department and implementing health-care reform projects—one in Russia. She is the mother of a 1-year-old and is in contact with several alumni from '82 and '83. "Things are great."

Douglas T. Sovern is a reporter at KCBS Newsradio in San Francisco after several years with the Associated Press and another San Francisco radio station. He is writing his first novel, a murder mystery. "I still play rock and roll, though only in the privacy of my home. My last band, Nice Boys From New York, put out one independent album before breaking up. I live in Oakland, Calif., with my girlfriend, Hannah, and our cat,

Angus. I hang out with **Brad Levy** '81, who owns his own restaurant in San Francisco."

Judy Sternlight marks her fifth year with *Some Assembly Required*, a New York City improvisational theater and training company. Her troupe last performed "Absolute Freefall" at the Society of Illustrators in New York City.

83

Andrea Terzi Baum and her husband, David Baum, announce the birth of Jeffrey Steven on July 12. Andrea is a vice president and manager of the financial analyst program, and David is a vice president in mergers and acquisitions, both in the investment banking division of Goldman Sachs in New York City. They live at 25 Joanna Way, Short Hills, N.J. 07078.

Karen Becker has begun a Congressional fellowship, fully sponsored and competitively selected by the American Veterinary Medical Association in participation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She will be working full-time on such legislative issues as animal welfare, wildlife protection, and health care. Karen welcomes visitors or phone calls at 917 South Carolina Ave. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003; (202) 547-6642.

Lisa Gertzis and Dan Curhan (Columbia '81, Harvard '84 J.D.) were married on Aug. 8. Among the Brown friends not present were **Nancy Lee Fitzpatrick** and her husband, Jack, who were awaiting the arrival of their baby boy, Mark Christopher. The Curhans live in Newton, Mass. Brown friends are encouraged to call.

Patricia Keenan-Byrne returned to Brown in the fall of 1993 as the director of school programs for the Choices Education Project at the Center for Foreign Policy Development. She married William Byrne in November 1992, and they live in Quincy, Mass. They would love to hear from Brown friends.

Mary L. Metayer writes that she appreciates receiving the magazine in Zurich.

Peter K. Poli, LaCanada, Calif., reports that his wife, Pamela, gave birth to their second daughter, Courtney, on March 29. Cara is 3½.

Gordon Thames and his wife, Martha (Mount Vernon College '86), proudly announce the birth of William Gordon Thames III on Oct. 16. Gordon and Martha live in Tallahassee, Fla., where Gordon is president of Arbor Properties Inc., a property-development and management organization. He and his wife enjoyed the 10th reunion, where Gordon ran into many of his Delta Phi fraternity brothers.

Robert A. Walsh Jr. writes that "after the campaign for U.S. Congress proved less than successful, I am an assistant executive director with the National Education Association/Rhode Island. As always, feel free to check in at the Elton Hotel when in Providence; (401) 331-1451."

84

Your reunion committee has been busy making plans for the 10th reunion to be held on May 27-30. If you did not receive a fall

mailing or have any questions, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947.

Lorna Loo Aratani and her husband, Terrence, of Honolulu announce the birth of their first child, Tyler Harrison, on July 7. Lorna is a staff attorney for the State of Hawaii Office of Information Practices.

Patty Arledge is a producer for "NOW with Tom Brokaw and Katie Couric," NBC's new prime-time news-magazine program. Last year she was honored with three national media awards for a series she wrote and produced on "Women and Alcohol." The honors included the Scott Newman Drug Abuse Prevention Award, an American Women in Radio and Television Award, and a special honor from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. Patty lives in Los Angeles but gets back to New York City often enough to enjoy Brown friends on both coasts.

Sally Belcher, Los Angeles, is chief resident in family medicine at UCLA for the 1993-94 year. Her daughter, Mary Evelyn, was born on Feb. 6, 1993.

Kay Gamo completed a residency in family practice and moved to San Francisco, where she is working with the public health department and with a group practice. She would love to hear from Brown friends at 490 Hill St., #6, San Francisco, Calif. 94114; (415) 824-6905.

Angela S. Graboys was ordained a rabbi in 1989 after concluding five years of graduate studies at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. For two years she served as a congregational rabbi in Hot Springs, Ark. She is pursuing a Ph.D. in Berkeley, Calif. Angela's mother is **Lois Wolpert Graboys** '59, '73 M.A.T., of Barrington, R.I.

William G. Mowat and his wife, Debbie Grodin, moved to 14486 NE 58th St., Bellevue, Wash. 98007; (206) 882-8805. Their daughter, Nina, is 16 months old. William is still working at Microsoft. He and Debbie would love to hear from old friends.

Maureen Mulligan, Arlington, Mass., is an attorney in the litigation department at Peabody & Arnold, Boston, and teaches part-time at Boston University Law School.

Eva Pressman is finishing her fellowship in maternal-fetal medicine at Johns Hopkins. Her second daughter, Anna Elizabeth, was born on Aug. 22. Eva lives in Baltimore.

Gene Quirini, Chicago, is finishing his residency in radiology and will begin a fellowship in neuroradiology at Northwestern University/McGraw Medical Center. "It was great to see many Brunonians at the wedding of **Dave Lieberman** and Karen Berman."

Cathy Tiedemann (see **Joan Kopf Tiedemann** '58).

85

John F. Medler Jr., Ballwin, Mo., writes that his 4-year-old son, Ryan, was diagnosed with cancer on Aug. 23. "Fortunately, doctors say with fifteen months of chemotherapy treatments he should be OK. Need everyone's prayers. Also, my wife and I are expecting our third child in May."

Sarah H. Goff Raslowsky is teaching mathematics at the Little Red School House—

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Elisabeth Irwin School in Greenwich Village, New York City, an independent K-12 coed school. In addition, she is finishing her master's degree in mathematics education at Rutgers and quilting in her free time. Sarah, **Gabe Kater**, and **Sabina Siani Soloway** were bridesmaids at the wedding of **Deanna Dorsey** and Brad Sadell in Kennebunkport, Maine, last June. Sarah lives in Hoboken, N.J.

Katherine Melchior Ray and **David Ray** '84 passed through Providence recently and took photos in front of the Van Winkle Gates with a future class of 2015 student, their daughter, Sabin Hana Ray, who was born on July 3. The Rays live in New York City.

Chase Robinson and **Emiko Terasaki** Robinson are living in Oxford, England, with their daughter, Mayumi, 2½. Emiko is completing requirements for Brown's M.D. at Oxford's medical school. Chase is university lecturer and fellow of Wolfson College at Oxford. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard last year. Chase is the son of **John** '56 and **Olga Gernski Robinson** '57 of Newton Highlands, Mass.

Grace Tsuang Yuan has been named to the Western Washington University board of trustees. She is an attorney with Preston Thorgrimson Shidler Gates & Ellis with a practice in municipal, land use, and education law. She is the general counsel for the King County School Coalition and a special counsel for school districts throughout Western Washington. Grace is also vice-president of the Asian Bar Association of Washington and on the Washington Council of School Attorneys board of directors.

86

Amy Barasch has returned from three years in France and is attending Columbia Law School.

Nancy L. Easton quit her full-time art director job in February 1993 to go into business for herself. Since then, "I've been working day and night as a freelance art direction/design/production specialist, doing everything on my Mac." Nancy would love to hear from classmates, especially any passing through Chicago, at 4257 N. Ashland, Apt. 3, Chicago, Ill. 60613; (312) 525-0781.

Leon L. Haley finished his year as chief resident and is now senior staff physician at Henry Ford Hospital in the department of emergency medicine. His wife, Carla (Penn State '86), is a third-year resident in medicine/pediatrics at the Detroit Medical Center. They live in Southfield, Mich.

Jecca, who moved to Paris last July, returned in October for a solo exhibit at the Newton Arts Center, Newtonville, Mass. The show included 450 photographs of a tree taken over a period of 4½ years. In Paris, she can be reached at 43-38-69-03.

Alexandra Matthews completed her Ph.D. in child development at the University of Minnesota and is teaching there; her dissertation was on brain development in preterm infants. She and **Mischa McCormick** '85 were married in 1991. They live with a cat and a dog in Minneapolis and "dream of traveling around the world or joining the

Peace Corps." All are welcome to contact them at 2405 Bryant Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55405; (612) 377-2969.

Lee Anne Nugent, Basking Ridge, N.J., resigned from Bell Laboratories and is in her second year as physics teacher and alumnae director for Villa Walsh Academy, a small girls' Catholic high school in Morristown, N.J. "I love it. Teaching these girls that they can be successful leaders and scientists is so important. I hope to send some to Brown."

Eric and **Sarah Geary Ottem** have moved to 201 S. 26th Ave., Yakima, Wash. 98902. Gordon is 5, and Conrad is 21 months. The couple would love to hear from friends.

Katherine W. Oxnard is still working on her A.M. in fiction at NYU. She expects to graduate in May. "Hard to believe, but I'll actually be teaching undergraduates in the spring. Went to two Brown weddings this summer: **Matt Scott** and **Karen Darby**, and **Mike Coughlin** and **Angie Kelly**. Saw **Alex Seus** and his wife, **Christie**, and occasionally see **Bob Zimmerman**, **Sue Berfield**, **Julie Feldman**, and **Art Jones**."

Scott Tarabek received his MBA in 1991 from the University of Pittsburgh. He married **Kathy Karas** (Slippery Rock University '87) in June of 1992, with **George Klipa** serving as best man. Scott is a senior engineer with Westinghouse Electric in Pittsburgh. He and Kathy live in North Huntingdon, Pa.

87

Kimberly Birkenfeld graduated from Harvard Business School and returned to Hawaii to windsurf and work for PepsiCo Foods International as associate marketing manager. Friends can drop her a note at 1336 Mokulua Dr., Kailua, Hawaii 96734.

Deborah J. Erb, Mt. Gretna, Pa., writes that in addition to a 2-year-old son Graey, she has another son, Morgan, born last April.

Asli Giray married Eran Raman in February 1993. He is the principal flutist with the State Symphony Orchestra of North Cyprus. Asli is teaching music history at International University, Cyprus, and giving concerts with her husband.

On Oct. 10 a group of Brown graduates met in Puerto Rico to celebrate the marriage of **Henry Hedge Hammond II** to Mimi Neuman (Pennsylvania '86). Suited up in tuxedos as members of the wedding party were **Willie Stamp**, **Craig Blackwell**, **Matt Hendrickson**, **Jay Gibson** '86, **Dave Warren**, **Chris Bagley**, and **Charlie Weiland**. More Brown alumni were among the guests.

Stephanie A. Jeong married William F. Gleason III (Cornell '87) on Sept. 18 in Camden, Maine. Among the Brown alumni in attendance was bridesmaid **Maggie Linvill**. Bill's father is **William F. Gleason Jr.** '58. After a Bali honeymoon, the couple is living in New York City, where both are vice-presidents in corporate finance at J.P. Morgan.

Cori Lopez-Castro married Brad Hornbacher on April 16 in Miami, Fla. Both practice law in Miami.

Karen Ekberg Moritz, Westport, Conn., left IBM in 1992 to work for Parametric Technology.



ANDREW BIDWELL

You would expect to find tanks at Fort McCoy Military Reservation in west central Wisconsin. You might not expect to find butterflies. But because of the wild blue lupine, which grows on the reservation, the endangered Karner blue butterfly is there.

Andrew Bidwell, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, is conducting research on Karner blue populations at Fort McCoy. During the summers of 1990 and 1991 he worked for the Nature Conservancy in New Hampshire and studied the only remaining population of Karner blues in New England.

According to Bidwell, whose research was featured in the *Stevens Point Journal*, lupine is the only plant the butterfly will eat in its larval stage as a caterpillar. The Karner blue was added to the federal government's endangered species list in December 1992.

"The butterfly could formerly be found

Poor butterfly

in ten states from New Hampshire to Minnesota, and in the Canadian province of Ontario," Bidwell says. "However,

populations are now extinct in three states and Ontario, and other states have experienced greater than 90-percent decreases in populations."

The butterfly's demise has been caused by the destruction of its habitat by development and a lack of natural fires, which, according to Bidwell, "played a major role in maintaining the open oak savanna and pine barren habitats in which lupine and Karner blues thrive."

But there is hope, unlikely as it may seem, that Fort McCoy may prove beneficial for the butterfly. "It is possible that tank traffic and other disturbances create and maintain open and sun-filled areas," Bidwell notes, which is exactly what fires did in other habitats.

88

Emanuel Alves has joined the regional law firm of Brown, Rudnick, Freed & Gesmer as an associate in the firm's litigation practice group in the Boston office. He worked for two years as a senior credit analyst at Bank of New England before enrolling in Boston College Law School, where he received his J.D. in 1993. Emanuel lives in Milton, Mass.

Katherine Eban Finkelstein has returned from three years of study in England and is a writer in New York City. She has completed a novel, *Soil*; and in collaboration with **Maryann Mohit** '80, a screenplay, *The Gift*.

Doug Liman has directed his first feature, reports **Jeff Southard** '90. Doug and a long

list of Brown alumni sweated through a sticky summer shoot in Durham, N.C.: **Steve Klinenberg** '90 found the project, Jeff rewrote some scenes, **Lauren Zalaznick** '84 organized the mess, **Kathleen Kim** '91 kept the camera running, **John Christie** '88 and **Lisa Kaufman** '91 built the set, and **John Hamburg** '92 kept it quiet. *Getting In* should arrive in the spring with the tag line: "Getting into medical school can be murder."

John Manzon, executive director of Asian & Pacific Islander Coalition on HIV/AIDS Inc., New York City, has been named to the Burroughs Wellcome Company's HIV Community Advisory Board. The multiethnic board was formed in 1990 for the development of educational activities.

Santiago Roca, Guayaquil, Ecuador, is "enjoying the married life and starting my own business."

Bernard Whitman and his wife, Deborah, proudly announce the birth of their first child, Zachary David, on Aug. 24. Bernard works in New York City but plans to attend Harvard's Kennedy School of Government in the fall. Any friends passing through New York should call (718) 522-0477.

89

Nancy Erban, **Michael Kezirian**, and their committee thank everyone who returned the reunion survey and especially those who paid class dues. If you or anyone you know did not receive the first mailing in October, please call (401) 863-3380.

Erika Banks and **Gavriel Rosenfeld** were married in Santa Monica, Calif., on Sept. 5. Numerous Brown friends attended. Erika is finishing her fourth year of medical school at USC, and Gav is nearing completion of his Ph.D. in European history at UCLA. They live in Hollywood and would love to hear from friends at 2590 Glen Green #6, Los Angeles 90068.

Suzanne F. Bavy is at the University of Chicago pursuing a Ph.D. in education policy. She sends greetings to friends, roommates, and colleagues in San Francisco, where she spent the past few years "working and living the good life." Recently she returned to Brown with **Monica Brady** and **Jalu Kurtis** to scout the Green in anticipation of the 5th reunion. Suzie's address is 5400 S. Woodlawn, Apt. #3, Chicago, Ill. 60615.

Marc Brando is enrolled in the M.B.A. program at Columbia. He would love to hear from friends at (212) 866-2043.

Peter M. Bridge has started his residency in plastic and reconstructive surgery at Ohio State University and would love to hear from friends at 619 Jasonway Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43214.

Valerie Dabady is a second-year associate in the corporate department of Baker & McKenzie in New York City.

Karen Finkelman married Chris Churchill in Dallas last April 18. Many Brown friends were there, including **Ellen Freund**, a bridesmaid. **Leslie Stern** married Ira Richard in Philadelphia on June 12; **Susan Kardos** was a bridesmaid. **Jenny Sweet** married Rich Esposito in Massachusetts on July 24. **Eirinn**

Rick Perera received his master's degree at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and after a summer fellowship in journalism at the Poynter Institute in St. Petersburg, Fla., he landed a job at CNN in Atlanta as a writer and editorial assistant for "Headline News." It's much less glamorous than it sounds, he writes, but he hopes it will open doors. Friends can contact Rick at 233 Harralson Ave., NE, Atlanta 30307; (404) 681-1283.

Lisa Ryan Boyle was married in July of 1991 and is a lawyer in Georgetown clerking for a judge in Washington, D.C. Her husband works for Alex Brown in Baltimore. They live in Silver Spring, Md.

John Tiedemann (see **Joan Kopf Tiedemann** '58).

Buckley and Claudia Gras were bridesmaids. **Erin Maguire** married George Alley on Oct. 3 in Telluride, Colo. Susan was a bridesmaid. Claudia received her M.P.H. from Michigan and left in October for a two-year international public health appointment in Campinas, Brazil.

Michael B. Householder '90 M.A.T. and **Suzanne M. Rivera** '91 were married on June 26 at the 1601 Inn on Block Island, R.I. **Sandra Liu** and **Norbert Hendrikse** were witnesses, and **Elsa Jiménez** '93 caught the bouquet. Other Brown alumni and staff attended. Michael and Suzanne live in the San Francisco Bay area, where Michael teaches English at Castro Valley High School, and Suzanne is a Presidential Management Intern with the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. They welcome correspondence at 2120 40th Ave. rear, Oakland, Calif. 94601.

Elizabeth Kashner teaches a fourth-grade bilingual (Spanish/English) class in Brentwood, Calif. She sees **Liz Maker** '88, **Josie Porter** '88, **Jill Huchital**, **Micah Altman**, **Hank Obermayer** '87, **Isobel White** '90, and **Steve Zilber** '88. Elizabeth's sister, **Megan Kashner** '92, lives in Chicago, where she works for Traveler's Aid and is studying for her M.S.W. at the University of Chicago. "I am doing research on new methods of teaching science as well as ethical dilemmas with the school context," Elizabeth reports. "I am interesting in hearing from other alumni who teach elementary school as well as out-of-touch Brown friends." She can be reached at 83A Glen Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94611; (510) 655-6585.

Nancy J. Matchett, Baltimore, is completing her Ph.D. in philosophy at the University of Maryland, College Park. She is engaged to Timothy R.W. Kubik (Yale '88), and they plan to marry on June 18.

David Soule Merson graduated from Cornell Law School in May. Attending were Carol and **Ray Merson** '62. David has been commissioned into the Naval Judge Advocate General Program and will be stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Base after training at the Naval Justice School in Newport, R.I. David adds that **Anthony B. Radin** '90 and **Sang Lee** '90 graduated with him.

Donald Thumim married Anna Kirsanova in Moscow on Aug. 19. She was to arrive in the United States in December. Donald can be reached at 11 Harold St., Apt. 2, Somerville, Mass. 02143; or via e-mail: dthumim@husc.harvard.edu.

Lane Wood married Sheryl Kidney, his girlfriend from high school, on March 7, 1992. He is president of Daystar Publishing Inc., a publisher of full-color real estate magazines. He placed second in the Florida Sunshine State Games track and field competition, and is trying out with professional football teams in the NFL, CFL, and new World League. Lane and Sheryl live in Winter Park, Fla.

runs his own remodeling company. Erin is the assistant risk manager for Systran Financial Services Corporation, a factoring company. They live in Lake Oswego, Ore.

Greg Gore sends this update: "After laboring a dreary but excellent last winter away in Brussels at the Commission of the European Communities along with **Jay Backstrand** and **Neil McGaraghan** '91, I am comfortably settled along the warm sea in Orange County, working for Pacific Investment Management Company, a money management firm specializing in fixed income assets. **Tom Tobiasson** '88 is in town, and I see San Francisco with **Chris Jerde** '89, **Tony Stearns** '93, **Elizabeth Twaddell** '88, **Doug Edwards**, and **Rich Siefert** '88. **Darren Brady** '86 and his wife were kind enough to show me the sunny side of Portland in August. Seeing him evoked good memories of Marvel Gym and the 1986 basketball team." Greg can be found at 310 Marguerite Ave., #A, Corona del Mar, Calif. 92625; (714) 675-9725.

Brian Kaye quit his job with a government contractor in Washington, D.C., last summer and traveled around the western United States for a month, living out of his truck and in a tent. He finally settled in Frisco, Colo., and is working in a design and print shop. "It won't be a successful move unless I get at least 100 days of skiing in," Brian writes from the heart of Summit County. Write or call with vacation plans: P.O. Box 4114, Frisco, Colo. 80443; (303) 668-3319.

Gabrielle L. Nohnberg received her master's in elementary education from Teachers College, Columbia University, and is a head teacher at Temple Emanuel Nursery School and Kindergarten in Manhattan.

Jill Sands has graduated from New York University School of Law, where she was a member of the Moot Court Nationals Team. She has begun her legal career at the law firm of Rivkin, Radler & Kremer in Uniondale, Long Island. Friends can reach her at (516) 357-3000.

Elizabeth W. Scott, Chicago, is in her last year of law school at the University of Chicago and will clerk next year for Judge Mary Schroeder of the 9th Circuit.

91

Blake Andrews, Portland, Ore., is in the "management trainee program at Bob's corner footlong stand. Eliza is expecting Blake Jr. in December. When she returns from the birthing ward, we will move into our new home along the Sandy River just outside Gresham. My degree hangs proudly above the crib where little BJ will take his first year's slumber. Hi to all fellow '92 alumni, and God be with you."

Michele Deppler and **Alison Berube** are both engaged; Michele will marry Brian Moore in October, and Alison will marry Tim Sullivan in September. Michele has returned from the Czech Republic and is working in the Washington, D.C., area. Her address is 3326 Woodburn Village Dr., #23, Annandale, Va. 22003. Alison is completing her master's degree at WPI in Worcester, Mass.

James S. Eidson, Alexandria, Va., "relo-

cated in Washington, D.C., for a position as second assistant to head busboy but couldn't take the pressure. I am now pursuing a career in video, and working on a cure for male pattern baldness in my free time. For follicular advice, call (703) 642-1967."

Laura Kumler is in her second year of teaching U.S. history and English at St. Mary's High School in Medford, Ore. "I'm treading through the waters of grading essays, planning classes, and coaching. I thought second-year teaching was supposed to be easier than first year. It all evens out with the quality of life factor out here. I can be reached at 1026 Henry St., #2, Ashland, Ore. 97520; (503) 482-7645."

Rose Ann Miller is enrolled in the Hollins College writing program, "in the beautiful Virginia mountains. I'd love to hear from any Brunos who happen to be trucking through the Roanoke, Va., area at (703) 345-3713."

MacArthur White married Tolla Shalewa Anderson on April 17 at the Mt. Wade Baptist Church in Terry, Miss. Tolla graduated from Bryant College, Smithfield, R.I., and is a license and copyright associate for Malaco Records in Jackson, Miss. MacArthur carries a badge and gun for the Jackson Police Department. MacArthur and Tolla can be reached at 8783 Tank Rd., Terry, Miss. 39170. MacArthur adds, "Life is looking up when they pay you to carry your 9mm."

92

Christopher M.G. Johnson, Cambridge, Mass., played the lead role of Kilian in the feature film, *Kilian's Chronicle*, which was shot over the summer in Massachusetts and Connecticut. He is playing the role of Lancaster in the upcoming American Repertory Theater Mainstage production of *Henry IV, Parts I and II*.

Jaime Rossi and **Melissa Morton** are teaching elementary school in South Central Los Angeles through the Teach for America program.

Hale Pulsifer writes that his band, Angry Salad, signed a record deal with Breaking World Records. The band started at Brown and played at the Campus Dance in 1992. "I'm sure classmates will have a few fond memories of the band that once played at the Underground, the lounge of Delta Tau Delta, Phi Psi, Sigma Chi, and Delta Upsilon: a band that is now readying for a national tour." Hale can be reached c/o Breaking World Records, P.O. Box 962, Dept. 319, Cambridge, Mass. 02140; (617) 279-2822.

Susan Upright married Bryan Montgomery (University of Portsmouth, England '92), of Waterlooville, England, on June 5 in New Paltz, N.Y. **Lara Tannenbaum** was the honor attendant, and two of Susan's former roommates, **Caryl Waggett** and **Deana Theroux** (a second-year medical student at Brown), were bridesmaids. A number of alumni also attended. Susan works for Policy Research Associates and is pursuing her master's of public health degree part-time at SUNY-Albany. She and Bryan live at 6A Old Hickory Dr., Apt. 2B, Albany, N.Y. 12204, and would love to hear from friends.

90

Erin J. Crawley married Scott D. Fairbairn on Sept. 11 in Gresham, Ore. Scott attended Johnson & Wales University and URI and

Josh Berberian and **Maria T. Davila** were among twelve Brown alumni and students who worked in the Exploration Summer Program at Wellesley College last summer. Now in its sixteenth year, the program has a staff of 125 college students, graduate students, and recent graduates who design workshops, create and lead extracurricular activities and live with youngsters as residential advisors. Josh and Maria worked in the junior-high program; Josh taught music and boat design, and Maria taught courses in the sociology of music and the United Nations.

Robin Halsband spent a year in San Francisco teaching at the Institute of Reading Development. She roomed with **Tracy Brim**, who is pursuing a career in film production, and together they played host to hordes of classmates who passed through. Robin is now teaching English and French in Zamora, Mexico. "If you can find her, drop in," writes her father, **Earle Halsband** '63.

Jed Simon and **Jason Kaplan** are living together in San Francisco. Jed has opened the first of what he hopes will be a chain of boutiques, The Modern Man, in the Bay area. Jason has been teaching aerobics at Gold's Gym and accepted a managerial position. "We recently applied for adoption of a son and are keeping our fingers crossed. We'll keep you posted."

Michael Lehrer (see **Helena Formal Lehrer** '70).

Jeffrey Palmer Stamm (see **C. William Stamm** '58).

GS

Gunfighter Nation: The Myth of the Frontier in 20th-Century America (1992) by **Richard S. Slotkin** '67 Ph.D. has been nominated for a National Book Award. It completes a trilogy that began with *Regeneration Through Violence*, based on Slotkin's graduate-school thesis. He teaches at Wesleyan University and lives in Middletown, Conn.

Peter S. Allen '68 A.M., '73 Ph.D. and **Susan Heuck Allen** '90 Ph.D., Providence, announce the birth of their fourth child, Kenneth Peter Cornelius Allen, on Sept. 19.

E. Bruce Goldstein '68 Ph.D., Pittsburgh, writes that his text, *Psychology*, has been published by Broulls-Cole Publishers.

Winfried Schleiner '68 Ph.D. and **Louise Gittings Schleiner** '73 Ph.D. celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary. They live in Pullman, Wash.

Phillip J. Campana '70 Ph.D., Cookeville, Tenn., was reappointed to the board of governors of the Tennessee Foreign Language Institute for three years. He serves as secretary-treasurer of the state agency. Campana is one of two of the original members appointed in 1986.

Alan Hausrath '72 Ph.D. (see **Pat Truman** '70).

Richard E. Johnson '81 Sc.M. (see '74).

Chris Clouet '87 A.M. is the director of resources and learning technology for the Hamden Public Schools in Connecticut. He recently was appointed to the state's Joint

Commission on Educational Technology. Chris lives in Bridgeport, Conn.

Ivette N. Hernández-Torres '88 A.M. has been appointed an instructor in Spanish at Colby College in Waterville, Maine. Her specialty is Latin American colonial literature, and she is a scholar of Puerto Rican literature and history. Her most recent publications are five entries in *Diccionario de literatura española e hispanoamericana* (1993).

Misha Hoekstra '90 M.F.A. took the fall semester off from teaching creative writing and literature at Deep Springs College to be a faculty guest at Cornell's Telluride House.

Michael B. Householder '90 M.A.T. (see '89).

Joaquin Roses '91 Ph.D. is professor of Hispanic literature at the University of Cordoba in Spain. His book, *Una Poética de la Oscuridad: La Recepcion Critica de las Soledades en el Siglo XVII*, will be published by Tamesis Books Ltd. (London) in 1994.

Hirokazu Sakai '92 Sc.M. works for Toyota Motor Corporation and lives in Nagoya, Japan. "We are very busy even after the bubble economy," he writes.

Robert C. Welshon '93 Ph.D. has accepted a position as assistant professor in philosophy at the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs. He lives in Lakewood, Colo.

MD

Lewis M. Satloff '83 M.D. and his wife, Wendy, were expecting their first child on Dec. 31. They live in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Eli N. Avila '86 M.D. (see '81).

Amy Beth R. Hilton '88 M.D. (see **Richard E. Johnson** '74).

Richard E. Johnson '88 M.D. (see '74).

Obituaries

Edwin Croston Brady '23, South Dartmouth, Mass.; Oct. 18. He was retired president and director of Coaters Inc., New Bedford, Mass. He is survived by a son, **William** '50, 496 Elm St., South Dartmouth 02748.

Nathan Benjamin Silberman '24, Stamford, Conn.; Oct. 31, 1987. A 1928 graduate of New York University Law School, he was an attorney with his own practice. He is survived by a grandson, **Fredric Silberman**, 28 Luquer Rd., Port Washington, N.Y. 11050.

John Howard Kazanjian Jr. '25, Portsmouth, R.I.; Oct. 7. He was the retired coowner of John H. Kazanjian & Company, Newport, R.I., a home furnishings business begun by his father in the 1870s. He was a member of the vestry of Trinity Church in Newport, a past treasurer and member of the Point Association, and a member of the Redwood Library. He is survived by his wife, **Alberta**, 20 Indian Ave., Apt. 1, Portsmouth 02871.

Robert Ingle Williams '25, Garrison, N.Y.; June 10, 1992. He was a retired insurance consultant for Westchester County, N.Y.

William George Chace '26, Punta Gorda, Fla.; July 31, from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. He was a retired physicist with the U.S. Air Force at the Cambridge Research Laboratory in Bedford, Mass. Prior to that, he taught in the engineering and chemistry departments at the Lowell (Mass.) Technical Institute for fourteen years. He was a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

Arthur John Barry Jr. '27, Naples, Fla.; Aug. 26. He was in the radio advertising business, and when World War II broke out he joined the U.S. Navy, where he served as a fighter director on a carrier in the Pacific. He produced nine training films at the Walt Disney Studios and a magazine on aircraft production for the Navy, as well as writing a book, *Allie Dear*. After the war he reentered the radio advertising business as vice president of Free & Peters Inc., and later was president of WEOK in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He is survived by his wife, **Martha**, 576 Tierra Mar Ln., Naples 33963; and a son.

Beatrice Simpson Brown '30, Eugene, Oreg. She was active in volunteer organizations including the League of Women Voters in Geneva, N.Y., and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, when her husband was an English professor at the University of Puerto Rico. She wrote a column, "In and Around Mayaguez," for the English-language *San Juan Star*. She is survived by a daughter, **Diana**; a son-in-law, **J. Edmund Sheridan** '60, 2686 Cresta de Ruta, Eugene 97403; and a granddaughter, **Elissa Sheridan** '86.

Ann Marie Flynn '32 A.M., Warren, R.I.; Sept. 5. She was executive director of the USO from 1944 to 1971. She is survived by a nephew, **Jack Flynn**, 791 Main St., Warren 02885.

Maurice Theodore Taylor '33, West Palm Beach, Fla.; April 4. He was president of Brooklyn Outfitters Inc., a Norwich, Conn., men's and boy's furnishings business founded by his father. He received his law degree from Boston University in 1937 and was a sergeant in the quartermaster corps during World War II. He is survived by his wife, **Charlotte**, Dover C 260, West Palm Beach 33417.

Francis Luther Moses '34, East Providence, R.I.; Oct. 13. He was a warehouse manager for the former G.A.F. Corporation before retiring. He served on the board of deacons of Newman Congregational Church in East Providence. He is survived by a son and a daughter, **Beverly Sawyer**, Second Point Rd., Warwick, R.I. 02886.

Harry Goldberg '35, Warwick, R.I.; Oct. 14. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Dental School in 1939 and had a dental practice in Providence for forty-seven years until retiring in 1991. He had been assistant dental director at the Joseph Samuels Dental Clinic in Providence, and was a member of the dental staff at the Miriam

Hospital, Providence. He served in the U.S. Army Dental Corps in the Panama Canal Zone during World War II. He had been vice president of the former Temple Beth Israel, Providence, and a member of the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island, the Providence Hebrew Free Loan, and the Jewish Home for the Aged. He was a Boy Scout leader in Warwick in the 1940s and 1950s. He is survived by his wife, Charlotte, 121 Puritan Dr., Warwick 02888.

Reuben Botsford Johnson '38 Sc.M., Storrs, Conn., director emeritus of alumni relations at the University of Connecticut; July 13. He served as dean of men at the University of Connecticut from 1946 to 1960, and as director of alumni relations from 1962 until his retirement in 1970. In 1990 he and his wife, a retired assistant professor, received the university's highest award, the University Medal, for their service. As an undergraduate, he was captain of Connecticut's 1935 football team. He taught high-school science and mathematics in North Canaan and Windsor, Conn., before returning to the university as a dean. During World War II he was a U.S. Army intelligence officer, attaining the rank of colonel, and he later served in the Korean War. He was in the Connecticut National Guard from 1948 to 1966, retiring as a brigadier general. Survivors include his wife, Louise, 15 Eastwood Rd., Storrs 06268; a daughter; and a son.

Helen M. Cavanaugh '39, Fall River, Mass.; Oct. 30. She was a clerk for the Fall River Electric Light Company for twenty-nine years before retiring in 1981. She was a member of the American Association of University Women.

Alan Metcalf Decker '42, Providence; Oct. 26. He was a merchant marine during World War II and an office worker at the former Triangle Prints, West Warwick, R.I. He is survived by a brother, **Malcolm** '39, P.O. Box 234, Charlestown, R.I. 02813.

Jane Spencer Schwantes '44 A.M., Woodstown, N.J.; July 8, 1992. She taught Spanish for sixteen years at Woodstown High School. She was a member of the Woman's Club of Woodstown and the American Association of University Women, and a volunteer at the Woodstown Library. Survivors include her husband, John, R.R. 2, Box 108A, Marlton Rd., Woodstown 08098; and two children.

Alfred Henry Bosworth Jr. '45, Lebanon, Conn.; Aug. 27. He retired from Pratt and Whitney, East Hartford, Conn., where he designed jet aircraft and ICBM missiles. He also worked in nuclear manufacturing and submarine and jet-engine testing. He was a scoutmaster and a boy's chairman in Woodbridge, Conn., and active in musical organizations, including the Apollo Swedish Singing Society, the Lebanon Community Chorus, the Manchester Silk City Barbershoppers, and the Rose City barbershoppers, of which he was past president. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Sur-

vivors include four sons, a daughter, and his wife, Olive, 49 Madley Rd., Lebanon 06249.

Eliot Stellar '47 Ph.D., Ardmore, Pa., former provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Oct. 12, of cancer. After four years as a U.S. Army psychologist and seven years on the faculty at Johns Hopkins University, he arrived at the University of Pennsylvania in 1954 as an associate professor of physiological psychology in the medical school. He was named professor in 1960, and five years later was named to head Pennsylvania's Institute of Neurological Sciences, where he carried on research in brain function, appetite, and obesity. He was named Penn's provost in 1973. During his tenure he was instrumental in establishing the new Faculty of Arts and Sciences, placing renewed emphasis on undergraduate education and fostering interdisciplinary learning. When he resigned the post in 1978, he returned to his position as professor of physiological psychology. Largely because of his work, the 1950s became "the age of the hypothalamus" in physiological psychology. He coauthored *Physiological Psychology*, the standard text in the field, and wrote with his son, James, *The Neurobiology of Motivation and Reward*. He edited the *Journal of Comparative & Physiological Psychology* (now *Journal of Behavioral Neuroscience*) and founded the *Progress in Physiological Psychology* series with James Sprague. His article, "The Physiology of Motivation," which appeared in *Psychological Review* in 1954, was one of eight articles selected by the *Review* for a centennial edition of the most influential papers of the twentieth century. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Department of Cell and Developmental Biology, formerly the anatomy department, at Penn. Mr. Stellar was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society, of which he was president for six years. He had a lifelong interest in human rights, serving on a presidential committee that developed the ground rules on the use of human subjects in research, and was an active member of the Committee on Human Rights of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1991 friends and colleagues from around the country honored Mr. Stellar in a two-day tribute at Penn. He is survived by his wife, **Betty Housel Stellar** '42, 172 Cedarbrook Rd., Ardmore 19003; a son; and a daughter.

Alvin Zell Freeman '49 A.M., Williamsburg, Va.; June 22. He was professor emeritus of history at the College of William and Mary, and previously taught at Black Mountain College and Allegheny College. His specialties were medieval, constitutional, and military history. He was elected three times to a visiting fellowship at Robinson College at Cambridge University, England. During World War II he was stationed in the Pacific and participated in the Battle of Okinawa. During the Korean War he was a combat historian, retiring as a major. For two years afterward, he was in civil service with the U.S. Air Force as a scientific historian, and was on the Marine Corps Historical Foundation board of direc-

tors. His collection of Japanese swords was displayed at Bowdoin College's Walker Art Museum, the Zollinger Museum, and the Williamsburg Regional Library. He catalogued collections at the MacArthur Memorial in Norfolk, Va., and the Virginia Military Institute Museum. He was chairman of the Japanese Sword Society of the United States for six years. A member of the Marine Corps rifle team, he won two state rifle championships and was invited to the final tryouts for the 1966 Olympics. He is survived by his wife, **Margaret Wooster Freeman** '45, 150 Ridings Cove, Williamsburg, Va. 23185; a daughter; and a son, **John** '70.

Clara Sprankle Lee '49, New Canaan, Conn.; June 23. She was a real estate broker and appraiser for thirty-five years. Active in many community organizations, she was a past president of the New Canaan Community Nursery School and of the Silver Hill Community Association. She is survived by her husband, **John** '46, 160 Mill Rd., New Canaan 06840; two sons; and a daughter.

Leonard Bouras '55, Boston; Oct. 24, of leukemia. An interventional radiologist, he was associated with Lynn (Mass.) Hospital from 1965 to 1988 and introduced percutaneous arteriography, mammography, needle aspiration, and other interventional radiology techniques in the area. He was chief of radiology at the hospital in 1982 and 1983. He also had been an associate clinical professor of radiology at Boston University School of Medicine, where he received his medical degree, and at Boston City Hospital. He is survived by his wife, Elaine Meier-Bouras, P.O. Box 1257, Boston 02117; and two daughters, including **Jennifer Bouras Sheppard** '87.

Robert Francis Cahill '55, Alexandria, Va.; Jan. 13, 1993, of cancer. He was a retired insurance broker specializing in employee benefits with Aetna Life & Casualty. After graduation he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force and served two years' active duty at Lowery Air Force Base in Denver. He was a former managing editor of the *Brown Daily Herald* and a member of Alpha Delta Phi. He is survived by his wife, Mary Lou, 6040 North Morgan St., Alexandria 22312; and four children.

Barbara Couse Rahn '57, San Antonio, Texas; July 4. She is survived by her father, John C. Couse, of Rock Hall, Md.; and a sister.

Marjorie W. Champlin '59 A.M., Jamestown, R.I.; Oct. 5. She was a retired Latin teacher, having taught at Cranston (R.I.) High School and North Kingstown (R.I.) High School.

James Wallace '63 Ph.D., Sudbury, Mass.; Sept. 24. He was the founder and president of Far Field Inc. in Sudbury. A research scientist who published numerous technical papers, he was an internationally recognized expert in the field of laser propagation. Sigma Xi. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, 6 Thoreau Way, Sudbury 01776; and five children. **B**

Hot Topics

continued from page 45

of *Community Behavior* and have acknowledged in writing their understanding that the University will hold them to that standard of behavior. Indeed, the underlying principle of the *Tenets* is that "a socially responsible community provides a

structure within which individual freedoms may flourish, but not so self-indulgently that they threaten the rights or freedoms of other individuals or groups." Intellectual independence and social responsibility are not mutually exclusive.

Brown University has an obligation to protect the safety and dignity of the young people who have come here to study, to affirm their right to learn without intimidation or fear. This is the reason the University occasionally is involved in hearing charges of sexual misconduct. Criminal charges of sexual assault can take months or even years to come to trial. As members of this community, our students can choose instead, on the basis of solid evidence, to ask the administration to protect them when they feel unsafe being on the same campus – perhaps in the same dormitory or classroom – as the person whom they believe assaulted them. Naturally the first recourse is to resolve such problems through mediation, but when that fails, we have an obligation to hear testimony and rule in as fair and balanced a manner as possible.

There are nearly 10,000 people in this constantly-changing community, living on and near campus. For Brown to hear two or three cases of sexual assault in one year does not constitute a trend or a norm; such cases are the rare exceptions.

ON PROTESTS AND LEADERSHIP

Throughout the history of this University – and every other university – there have been student protests. In retrospect we can say some of them had a point and others did not. In my five years here Brown has had protests, sit-ins, and demonstrations. But these have not deterred me from stating the University's goals. I am not persuaded by force; I am not intimidated by demonstrations.

What I am impressed with are the logical arguments of faculty, staff, and students who make a compelling case to me that something is wrong and who provide constructive solutions. When I came here, for example, women on the faculty and staff told me Brown needed a daycare center; we needed more equitable maternity leaves. Those were great ideas, and we've acted on them.

I have told our students: you may demonstrate, you may picket, but you may not disrupt the func-

tions of this University. You may raise your voice, but you may not impose your will on everyone else. Further, I have tried to make clear my belief that you cannot commit acts of intimidation in the name of your cause and afterward try to gain amnesty from the legal consequences of your acts. Civil disobedience as practiced by Gandhi, by Martin Luther King, was a method of educating that included suffering the consequences of one's actions. I respect that.

For 230 years Brown University has had rules and regulations. The legal responsibility for running the University belongs to the Corporation, which has delegated day-to-day authority to me and my senior colleagues in the administration. Last fall I distributed a document to all incoming freshmen as well as all students on campus, delineating the University's governance rules and the participation of the faculty and, where appropriate, students. I told the students that if they want to participate in governance, they cannot bypass the prescribed channels and go directly to the president with demands for change.

Students know that I do not accept demands, nor do I respond to them. Two years ago, instead of pursuing a dialogue with the administration, a group of students occupied University Hall and dictated their conditions for leaving. As you know, the occupation resulted in the arrest of 251 students, all of whom later wrote a letter of apology to our employees and voluntarily placed themselves on probation for one year, and paid fines.

ON FAIRNESS

As president of this University I am in charge of the welfare of all our faculty, students, and staff. I have not allowed any individual's views or opposition to me to result in a withdrawal of support for their worthy projects, nor to interfere with their appropriate recognition for academic achievement or their plans for the future. I consider it normal, for example, to name a fellowship and to plant trees in honor of Professor McLoughlin, or to write recommendations on behalf of students with excellent academic records who might have criticized me or Brown. I distinguish between ability and ideology, as well as between integrity and deception.

I remember when I was in San Francisco attending a seminar given by Episcopal Bishop Pike, and he said, "Categorization is sin." I believe in that, because if unchecked categorization may lead to dehumanization and stereotyping. I don't want people to pigeonhole Brown on the basis of a few incidents that get publicity. I want people to judge Brown on the basis of facts, not perceptions. People who are prejudiced against this University are falling into their own mode of political correctness. They have made up their minds and they say, "Don't confuse me with facts." **B**

**I tell our students:
You may raise your
voice, but you may not
impose your will on
everyone else**

Finally...

By Maggie Rosen '85

Mailbox of my dreams

Shortly before the 1992 presidential election, while I was working as an education reporter, I dreamed that then-Education Secretary Lamar Alexander was quitting his post to enter the winter Olympics as a speed skater. The contest was being held in sunny, mild Tennessee. Get it? He was skating on thin ice.

I have strange dreams.

For many years now I have had a recurring dream about Brown. I think it is the only dream I have about Brown, and I seem to have it regularly, at least once every other month. It usually starts as the typical freshman anxiety dream, except I'm my current age: I'm returning to campus after years away, and I can't remember how the routine works. I'm struggling to set up my class schedule, buy books, and find my classrooms.

The weird part is that as I head across the Green to my first class – sensing, of course, that it has already started and it will be futile to find it – I remember that I haven't checked my mail in, say, four years. I go straight to Faunce House and open my mailbox, and there it is: a huge pile of letters, flyers, advertisements, and announcements of activities long since missed.

You tell me: what's it supposed to mean?

After a particularly dramatic version of *The Dream*, in which I search the Brown Bookstore – renovated to resemble the Charles DeGaulle Airport – for an office where I must obtain permission to register for classes, I decide to take an informal poll.

I ask my friend Keshini Ladduwahetty '85 if she ever dreams about Brown. Not surprisingly, Keshini says no. She is a supremely rational woman

who doesn't dream about real things; she dreams weird, illogical stuff. She thinks it's hilarious that I have dreams with plots.

So I call Liz Wagner '85. We were roommates for three years and we're still close, although we haven't lived in the same city for eight years now. I ask Liz, "Do you ever dream about Brown?"

"All the time," she says. "I'm rushing around trying to find out where my classes are and the list isn't posted, or I'm late for my first class." A pause. "And my mail. I always go to check my mailbox at Faunce House."

"Because you haven't gone in a long time?"

"Yeah," says Liz. "It's stuffed. But I can't remember the combination to get it open."

There has to be some great Brown unconscious that draws us together for four years, then sends us off, changed, into the wilderness. These fragmented memories, the bits and pieces of a routine long since abandoned, reveal themselves like shards from ancient civiliza-

tions, like refrains from nursery rhymes our mother sang to us. I don't dream about "Rock-a-Bye, Baby." I dream of Brown in the first shock of September, when submerged color breaks forth on the leaves, new books release crisp smells of ink, and dark stairways lure you to unknown classrooms.

I'm yearning for that lost sense of embarking, of starting a wild voyage with all possibilities ahead. I'm nostalgic for the fear I felt as a new undergraduate, fresh from North Carolina and nearing what I had wanted for so long: to be around people who talked fast and thought fast in a place with a choke hold on ideas.

In my dreams, as I peer into that tiny cubbyhole in Faunce House, I'm casting into my old self to see if it remembers me, waiting for that fearful, happy student all those years ago to send me word. **B**

Maggie Rosen of Alexandria, Virginia, is a writer and a graduate student in education at George Washington University.



Nancy B. Turck '68

D. Patrick Maley III '67

Home: London, UK

Occupations: International Lawyer

Petroleum and Middle East Consultant

Planned Gift: Bequest

As Paul Kennedy argues in his recent work, *Preparing for the Twenty-First Century*, "globalization" – the triple whammy of the communications and financial revolutions and the spread of the multinational corporation – is a process which will result in increasingly diverging lists of economic winners and losers as we move into the next century.

Brown's own globalization is, however, a winning situation. Brown has come a long way from our days at the University when the number of foreign students could be counted on your fingers. Courses on third-world subjects were in their infancy and foreign study, when possible, usually required extended time at Brown. With its plethora of internationally-focused centers and courses, a significant percentage of international undergraduates and numerous foreign study opportunities, Brown has gone truly global.

This expanded international dimension has given those of us who choose to live as expatriates even more reason to remain interested and involved in Brown and its future. It has become increasingly common to meet Brown alumni living abroad, and the University has demonstrated an active interest in its foreign and expatriate alumni through the international Brown Club network.

For those reasons and because no matter where we are (even in Samarkand as pictured), "we are ever true to Brown" and have chosen to bequeath substantial portions of our estates to the University – in particular its new Islamic Studies Program and other international activities.

Only with the loyal and generous support of its alumni can Brown keep pace with its international competitors and continue to produce graduates ready and able to face the global challenges of the twenty-first century.

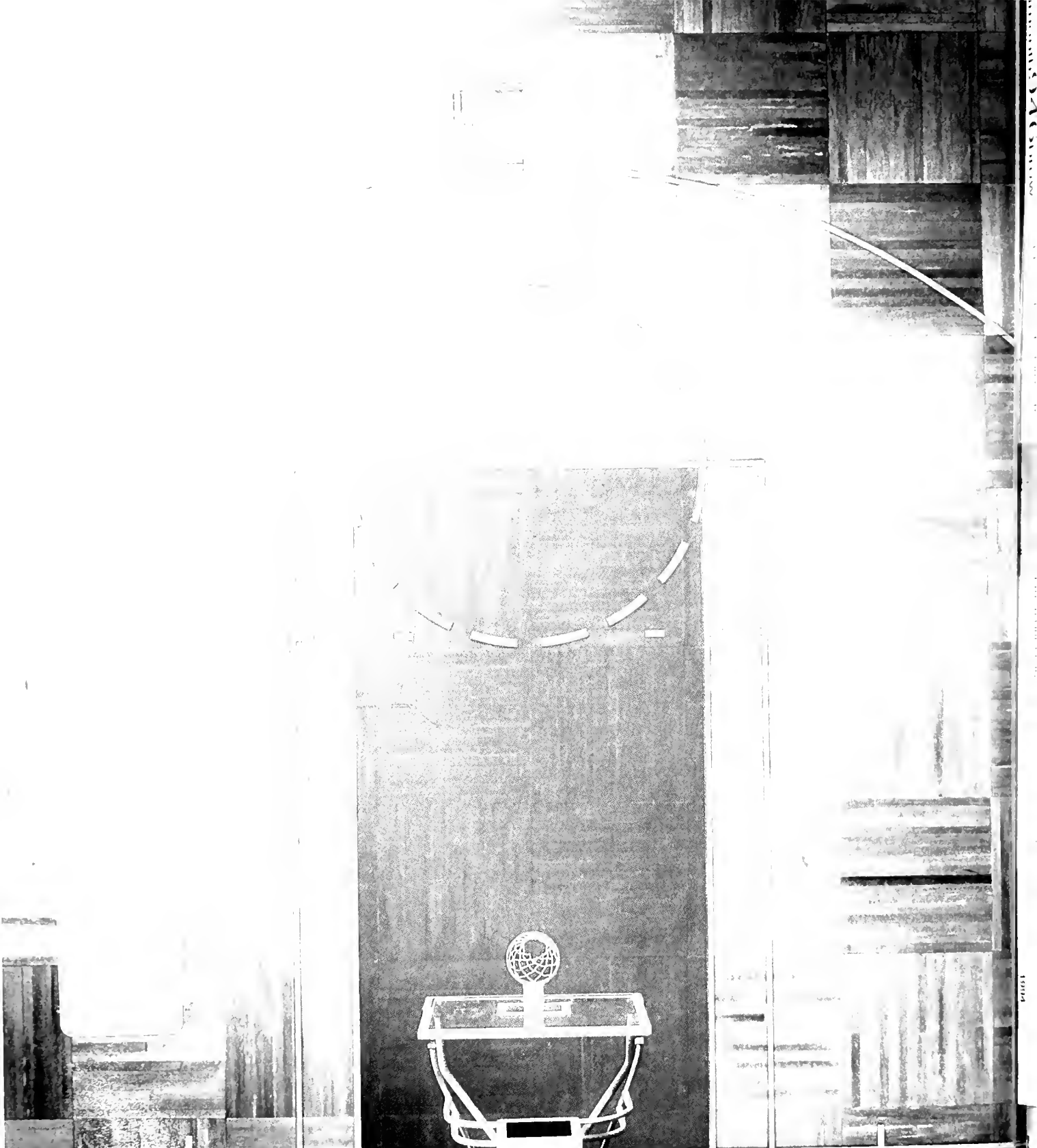


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