

Brown

April 1994

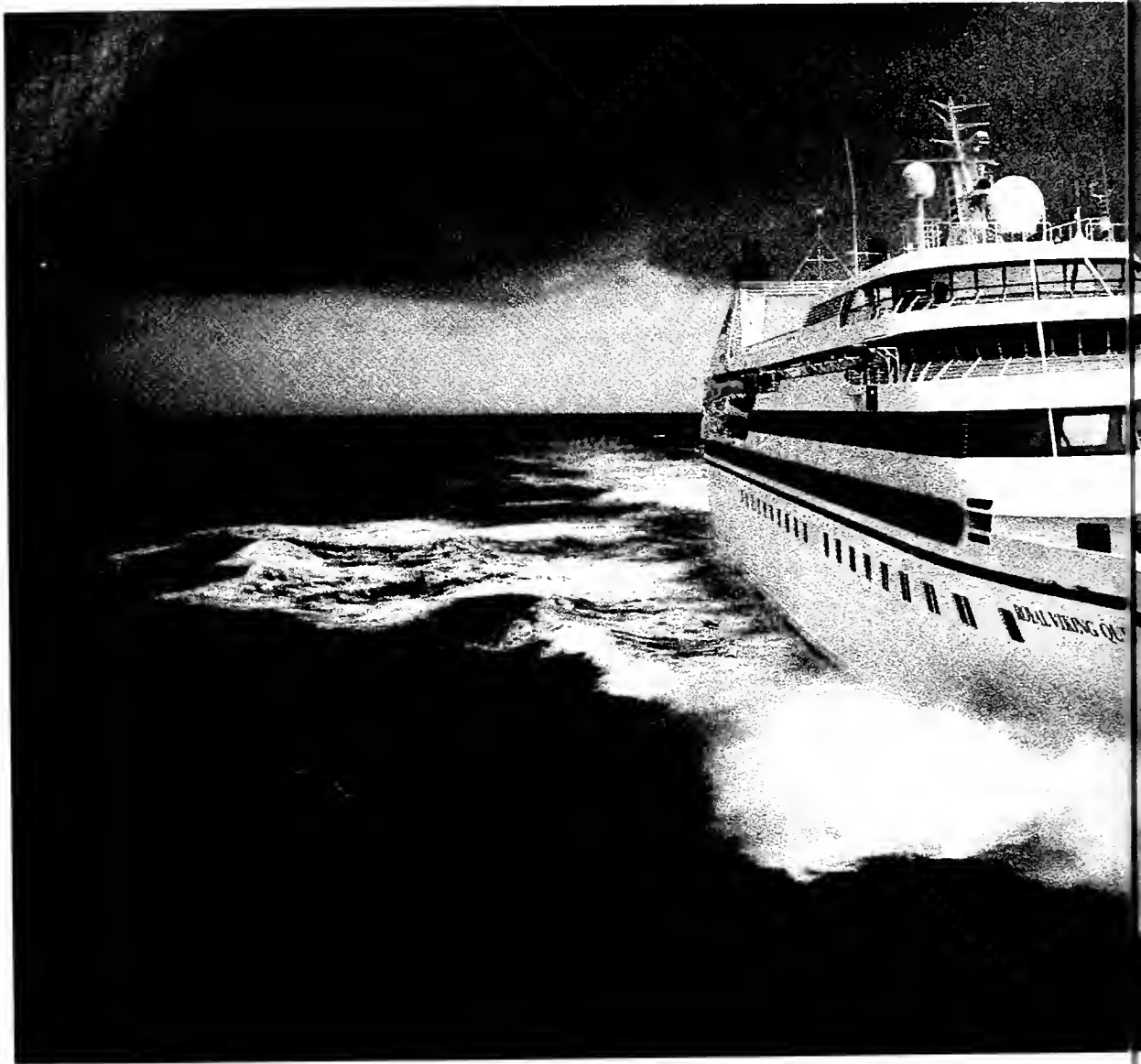
Alumni Monthly



Suzanne Keating '89

photographs the home front

BOSNIA

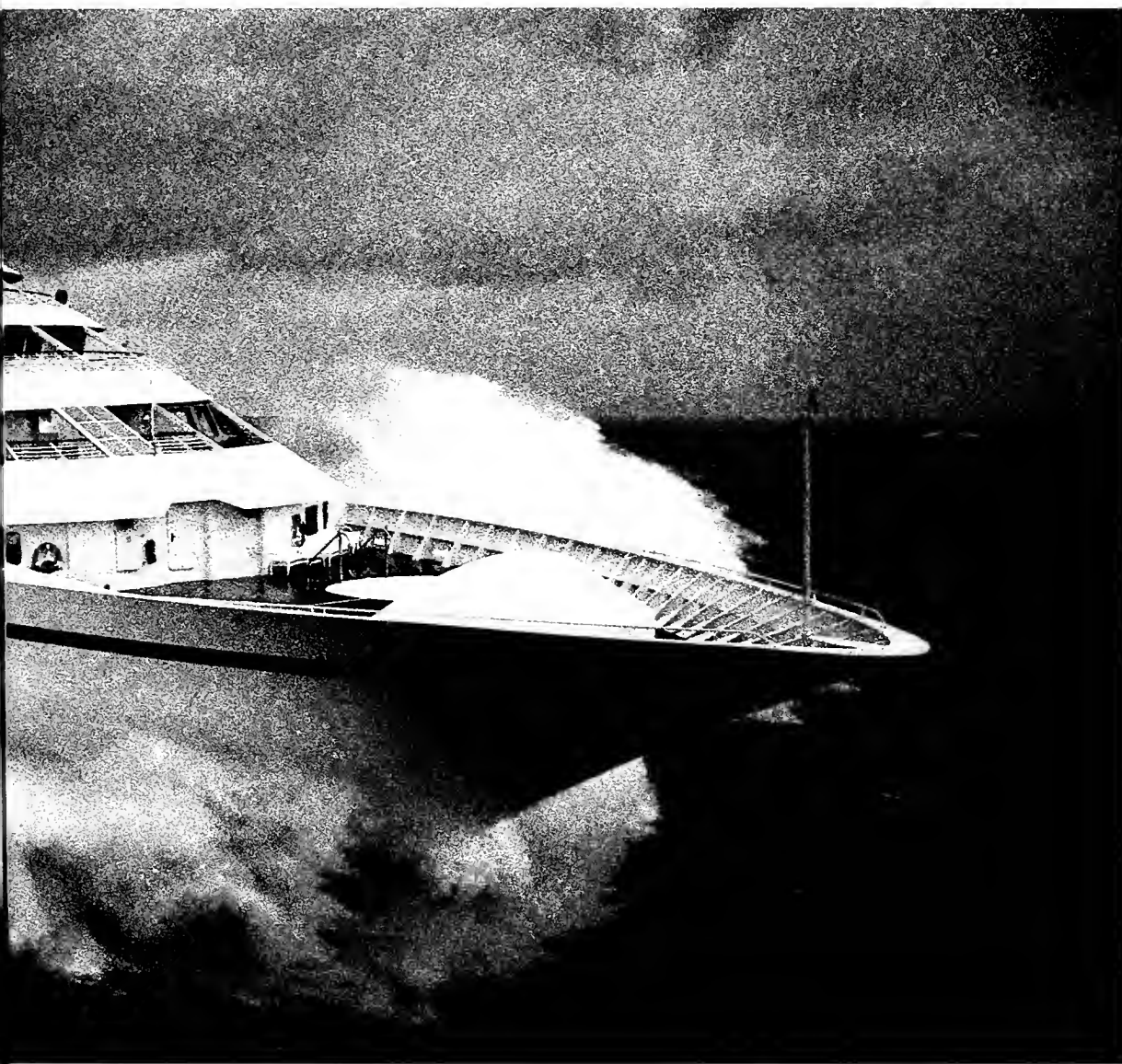


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Cover: A toddler watches refugees arrive at a Bosnian relief center. Photograph by Suzanne Keating.

Brown Alumni Monthly

April 1994
Volume 94, No. 7

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PRINTED

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

Anything goes?

Editor: Heather Woodcock's breezy formula, "Don't bother! This is Brown!" ("First Impressions," November), in reference to prospective students changing into suits before an admission tour, suggests that choice is a casual matter and that formality is not part of the Brown experience. This offhand comment from an admission officer is unfortunate, particularly as it closes an article about how the University presents itself to visitors. It is the kind of remark that Brown's detractors love. "Don't bother!" is at best a shrill call to "Relax!," at worst an assurance that "anything goes." This is the cliché image of Brown that alumni are at pains to live down.

The issue is not one of clothes, although many Brown students are in fact formal dressers *by choice*. Brown's genius has been to dwell in a middle ground where tradition and informality coexist. The healthy tension on which Brown students thrive has always been confusing to outsiders. What recent graduate has not engaged in tiresome debates with skeptics about what life at Brown is really like and how the curriculum actually works?

Choice is the true guardian of Brown's reputation and image. To trivialize or second-guess a student's freedom to choose is to tamper with the peculiar mixture that has been the key to Brown's success.

*John R. Fawcett '85
Oxford, England*

The Title IX lawsuit

Editor: I have just received a copy of the *Brown Alumni Monthly's* October cover story on the Title IX lawsuit against Brown. The article does an excellent job of summarizing both sides' arguments, but it overlooks one critical fact: both the trial and the appeals courts have already rejected Brown's arguments.

The article accurately reports why we say Brown cannot legally eliminate the funding for its women's varsity gymnastics and volleyball teams. It properly sets forth the three-part test for compliance with Title IX's participation requirements upon which we rely — the test promulgated by the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights. The article also sets forth Brown's numerous arguments as to why the three-part test isn't fair and shouldn't be applied to Brown. It concisely summarizes, for example, Brown's assertions that the three-part test establishes a "quota" or "affirmative action," as well as Brown's argument that its institutional autonomy must be protected. Finally, the article correctly notes that the trial court granted a preliminary injunction reinstating the two women's teams and that the injunction was affirmed on appeal.

What the article fails to note, however, is that, in issuing and affirming the injunction, both the U.S. District Court hearing the case and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit enforced the three-part test and rejected Brown's arguments as meritless. While additional evidence will be submitted at the hearing on a final injunction, these legal rulings will *not* be reconsidered. Under well-established legal doctrines, they are "the law of the case," and both the trial and appellate courts are bound to follow them. Moreover, since the rulings in Brown's case, every single judge to address these arguments has rejected them, including two unanimous federal courts of appeal.

The article concludes by quoting President Gregorian as saying he is fighting this case as "a matter of high principle." The courts, however, have already rejected the "high principles" advanced by Brown. What is President Gregorian's justification for continuing to treat women as second-class citizens now?

Arthur H. Bryant
Washington, D.C.

The writer is executive director of Trial Lawyers for Public Justice, which is representing the plaintiffs in the class-action suit against Brown. — Editor

Female Philly singers

Editor: We are forming a women's a cappella singing group in the Philadelphia suburbs. The group will be small, secular, and fun. Our goal is local gigs and charity work. Anyone who wants more information can call me at (215) 657-5786.

If we accept a Brown alum into the group, I promise a free a cappella concert at the (Philly area) admissions or alumni event of your choice!

Lorraine Lindhult

Huntington Valley, Pa.

The writer is a 1983 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. — Editor

Remembering Elmer

Editor: One of the telling indicators of a bicoastal mentality is reading the *New York Times* while living (as I have for thirty-nine years) in California. Reading about Elmer Blistein's death some months ago not only blitzed my day but brought back a rush of memories.

In the *BAM*'s November article, one course Elmer taught was not mentioned. He taught nonfiction writing, a course as fundamental as Latin for those of us who would become journalists, technical writers, and more. He made that course lively. Years later, he would still correct me when I used *like* for *as if*. I made a living by writing (in the health field primarily), but I needed Elmer the editor-teacher beside me.

I was privileged to stay in the Blistein home when I returned for a reunion. Elmer's smoking had not yet taken its toll. By then I was a seasoned public-health worker, and I tried a little health education on him. It did not work then — or even after three bypasses, for Elmer appeared to be an indisputably addicted smoker.

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His geographic universe was narrow, compared to some of us who nearly live in airplanes. But it was highly focused. He was a born teacher-scholar and loved every minute. It was not onerous work and he was ideally suited for it. He always wore suits in my era (1950-54), suits his father had made for him fifteen years before.

Now that I have moved my own focus away from health into photography, I realize how much I will miss him when I come back for my fortieth reunion in May. I, too, would like to have captured that dimpled pixie look John Forasté did in the tribute, and to have Elmer correct me on my feeble recall of grammar.

Devra Miller Breslow '54
Los Angeles

Editor: After reading your excellent article about Elmer Blistein I feel constrained to tell you why I am a contributing member of Friends of the Brown Library.

A few years ago I decided to take my wife to the Brown-Penn football game at Franklin Field. Not having bought our tickets in advance, we were headed down 34th Street to the ticket office. As I spoke about this to Peggie I felt a tap on my shoulder by a gentleman who had

heard my remark. He offered me two tickets on the spot. I handed him a Jackson, which he politely refused with the explanation that his wife and daughter had deserted him and his son to go shopping. Rather than argue the point, I thanked him profusely.

At this point I knew who my benefactor was and made a mental note to reimburse him with a check next time I paid my bills . . . only to receive a typical Blistein note a week or so later. It said:

"Dear York: You are now a member in good standing of the 'Friends of the Brown Library' and in years to come you will pay many times the cost of a Brown-Penn football ticket!"

Elmer was right, but it has been worth it.

York A. King, Jr. '34
Wayne, Pa.

Amnesty?

Editor: I am delighted to read that Ted Turner ('60), expelled for having entertained a young lady from Wheaton in his room, was forgiven and awarded his bachelor's degree in 1989. As [Executive Vice President] Bob Reichley says [in the



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Providence Journal], "There's a certain maturation factor that occurs as people get older," and I like to think that Brown has mellowed, too. In any case, this is cheering news for the others who were expelled for the very same offense. I assume that plans are underway to seek them out also and fold them again to Alma Mater's bosom.

My only concern is that Admiral Durgin's files may have gone to the shredder, and thus it may not be known to the current administration which students were expelled for Mr. Turner's offense, and which for other transgressions that are still considered heinous. I have one such friend in mind. I will not embarrass him by naming him here, but a copy will go to the present dean who will, I trust, put the necessary paperwork in motion.

David W. Dumas '64, '77 A.M.
Warwick, R.I.

Anti-business bias?

Editor: Recently I received a glossy, well-done brochure entitled "Brown Means Business," designed to raise funds by pointing out Brown's supposed interest in, and close ties to, the business community.

I personally find this approach to fundraising duplicitous and offensive. My rationale is that the philosophy of Brown is most probably antibusiness and anticapitalism. As an example, please look at the "Last Word" in the December 3, 1993, issue of the *George St. Journal* publication for the Brown University community.

In this article, the authors support a program to provide U.S. funds to Russian students. Their rationale is that "young people are already withdrawing fully or partially from school to work as petty entrepreneurs" (emphasis added). If one thing is clear, it is that Russia now needs "petty entrepreneurs" far more than the additional research students, engineers, teachers, and doctors that the authors assume are more important to a stable, democratic society.

It is this type of blindness or malevolence to the capitalist, free-enterprise system that calls into question the validity of the underlying premise of "Brown Means Business." It also calls into question for me whether I wish to support Brown financially.

In the past, I have been a zealous supporter of Brown. I now feel, how-

ever, my financial support of Brown should be tied to Brown's support of the American ideals I, and a majority of Americans, value.

Therefore, I have decided to organize an "Alternative Alumni Association" that would undertake an indepth analysis, on an ongoing basis, into what Brown *really stands for*. To the extent that we conclude that Brown's values are our own, we will enthusiastically recommend and solicit financial support for the University. If, on the other hand, the conclusion is that Brown's values are antagonistic to our own, we would urge alumni and others to withhold financial support until meaningful changes have been made.

If other alumni are interested in discussing this concept, I would like hearing from you. Please write to me care of TMAC, 600 Montgomery St., 42nd floor, San Francisco, CA 94111.

Kenneth A. Cohen '63
London

Peter Lauro '78, associate director and senior development officer for science and engineering, replies:

First, let me thank Mr. Cohen for his compliments on the "Brown Means Business" brochure. We have received uniformly positive responses to it from parents, alumni, and business leaders.

Since 1764, Brown University has fostered academic freedom and creativity. This very freedom of intellectual expression produced the article by [Assistant Professor of Economics] Michael Spagat and [graduate student] C. Simon Fan to which Mr. Cohen has taken offense. It has also nurtured a University community that is a leader in educational reform, developed and encouraged the notion of national service, pioneered the technology underlying the national information highway, and established the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies.

To assist the former Soviet Union's transition to a market economy, the Watson Institute's Center for Foreign Policy Development is working with the former Soviet states to develop international investment and business ventures, hallmarks of our national capitalist tradition. (Michael Spagat is a research associate at the Center.)

At this time, Brown has partnerships with America's top corporations, including the many listed in "Brown Means Business." These partnerships are multifaceted and include recruiting, training,

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I invite Mr. Cohen to visit the Brown campus. He will see what I have shown corporate representatives from across the nation and the world. He will discover that we are a diverse group with interests and attitudes that cover a wide political range. He will see that, in President Gregorian's words, "Brown means business" in every sense.

Pitching Prozac

Editor: Providence psychiatrist and Associate Professor Peter D. Kramer has been perfervidly pitching his bestseller, *Listening to Prozac*, along with the purported antidepressant of the title, at every opportunity. It was only a matter of time before he showed up in your pages ("Is the Self in the Synapses?" November), and I suppose a soft-focus profile was inevitable.

Evidently the good doctor is quite skilled at writing promotional literature for a pharmaceutical company: *The New Yorker* (August 16) observes that "the heart of this text is a love letter to the drug." Perhaps Kramer should consider retiring from private practice and university teaching to pursue a career for which he is obviously suited. At least then he would avoid what is, minimally, the appearance of an unseemly and troubling conflict of interest.

And it's too bad that the editors of the *Alumni Monthly* don't "listen" to the pieces published in the magazine and make connections between them. In the September issue (Books), you ran a review of Marc A. Rodwin's *Medicine, Money and Morals: Physicians' Conflicts of Interest*, which could not have been more timely or had applications closer to home.

As a former and, yes, dissatisfied client of Kramer's - I balked at swallowing the doctor's nostrums and am one of his "failures," so you won't find me in his paean to pills - I hope that the BAM will surprise me and have the courage to print this letter. But why don't you go one step further and invite Marc Rodwin to bring his expertise to a critique of the Kramer book and a discussion of the propriety, not to mention the ethics, of a physician's visiting every conceivable media outlet to plug a drug?

The whole matter may prove a classic illustration of Rodwin's central thesis. In

any case, hard questions need to be asked. Or is this just too close to home?

Paul J. Palmera '65
Warwick, R.I.

Those great Scots

Editor: I read with amusement the last-page "Mrs. Angus" one-upmanship article ("Finally," December). Having a dear friend who is a Scot, so much so that only when the wind blows over thirty miles an hour, the mist turns to a heavy rain, and the temperature drops below 40° F, does he turn to me on the golf course and announce that now we can get serious about playing real golf, I sent him the article. With his permission I quote his response.

"I know many a Mrs. Angus. Generally they devote their efforts to showing the Scot's superiority to the English. However, I am pleased that we can add an international bias."

He enclosed a writing for me, apparently well worn and often used, which says:

"The average Englishman in the home he calls his castle, slips into his national costume – a shabby raincoat – patented

by chemist Charles Macintosh from Glasgow, Scotland.

"En route to his office he strides along the English lane, surfaced by John Macadam of Ayr, Scotland.

"He drives an English car fitted with tyres invented by John Boyd Dunlop of Dreghorn, Scotland.

"At the office he receives the mail bearing adhesive stamps invented by James Chalmers of Dundee, Scotland.

"During the day he uses the telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell, born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

"At home in the evening his daughter pedals her bicycle invented by Kirkpatrick Macmillan, blacksmith of Dumfries, Scotland.

"He watches the news on TV, an invention of John Logie Baird of Helensburgh, Scotland, and hears an item about the U.S. Navy, founded by John Paul Jones of Kirkbean, Scotland.

"He has now been reminded too much of Scotland and in desperation he picks up the Bible, only to find that the first man mentioned in the good book is a Scot – King James VI – who authorized its translation.

"Nowhere can an Englishman turn to escape the ingenuity of the Scots.

"He could take to drink but the Scots make the best in the world.

"He could take a rifle and end it all, but the breechloading rifle was invented by Captain Patrick Ferguson of Pitfours, Scotland.

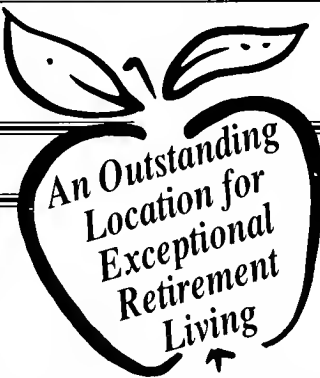
"If he escaped death he could find himself on an operating table injected with penicillin, discovered by Alexander Fleming of Darvel, Scotland, and given an anaesthetic discovered by Sir James Young Simpson of Bathgate, Scotland.

"Out of the anaesthetic, he would find no comfort in learning that he was as safe as the Bank of England, founded by William Paterson of Dumfries, Scotland.

"Perhaps his only remaining hope would be to get a transfusion of guid Scottish blood, which would entitle him to ask, 'Wha's like us?'"

I am led to believe the last phrase is "Who's like us?" said with an air of assuredness that Mrs. Angus would fully understand.

Richard Buck '56
Erdenheim, Pa. **B**



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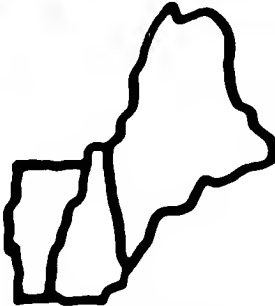
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UNDER THE ELMS



Winter wonderland: One of the snowiest winters in recent memory left Brown's campus picture-pretty, albeit occasionally difficult to navigate. The campus was blanketed in the white stuff throughout January and February; on the day these photographs were taken, February 11, the University sent employees home early because of blizzard-like conditions. Rock-hard mountains of plowed snow caused headaches for pedestrians and motorists until mid-March, when rain and warmer temperatures exposed some College Hill curbs for the first time in 1994.

Endowment drive for Rites and Reason seeks to ensure a unique theater's permanence

When Professor George Houston Bass, the father of black theater at Brown, died suddenly in 1990, his colleagues sat down and took stock. Their formula of bringing scholars and playwrights together to produce original dramas was successful and unique. Rites and Reason, the twenty-year-old theater organization Bass founded when he came to Brown, was thriving. But still they worried.

"I'd come from the New York theater scene, and I'd seen a lot of organizations disappear when their founders passed away," says Karen Baxter, managing director of Rites and Reason. "George's death made me realize we needed to plan for the future."

And so, in 1991, when the Rites and Reason performance space in Churchill House was renamed in honor of Bass, an endowment campaign was quietly launched. Kicked off formally last May, the campaign is now \$15,000 shy of the \$50,000 minimum needed to establish an official endowment at Brown. The goal is \$5 million to \$6 million. According to Elmo Terry-Morgan '74, artistic director of Rites and Reason, such an endowment would provide between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in annual income – the amount necessary "to do everything the way it should be done." Terry-Morgan hopes to reach that goal by the year 2000.

Rites and Reason currently survives on University funding; grants from organizations such as the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Rhode Island State Council on the

Arts; and the generosity of volunteers and artists who work practically for free. "But you can't run a viable business based on friendship," Terry-Morgan says. "People leave. People die. Institutions must be designed to survive individual human beings."

An endowment would give Rites and Reason stability, allowing it to move beyond hand-to-mouth existence – what Terry-Morgan calls "creating magic out of scraps."

During the early 1970s, Bass and Rhett Jones, professor of Afro-American studies, developed the theater's singular "research-to-performance" method, in which scholarly research on American minority and ethnic cultures is transformed into dramatic works. Production of the original plays brings professional playwrights onto campus to work with academics and students. Scholars see their research presented to a whole community instead of in books and journals read only by their peers.

The formula has brought Rites and Reason numerous awards, and one of its plays – *Mulebone* – went to Broadway. As the number of black playhouses has dwindled in recent years, university theaters, including Rites and Reason, have become a major outlet for playwrights.

For all the artistic success, however, Terry-Morgan can't help but notice the difference between Rites and Reason's worn auditorium and the spanking new Dill Center for the Performing Arts, which was dedicated last fall.

"Artists are usually underfunded, but we're black artists, so we're even more under-

funded," he observes. The endowment, Terry-Morgan says, is a way to "achieve equity." He, Baxter, and Jones plan to work with the development office on fundraising ideas that will inspire alumni to give.

"It's new for us as a black institution and it's also new for the development office," says Jones. "They've got lots of experience getting white people to give to white causes. But to get people of all colors to give to a black artistic organization is a different kind of challenge."

"We've traditionally given to our churches and religious groups," Baxter adds, "or black educational institutions or fraternal organizations. But we haven't quite gotten to the next thing on the list, which is theater and cultural organizations."

Terry-Morgan points to the National Black Theater of Harlem, where he once worked, as a role model; its administrators raised more than \$10 million in seven years. Without a similar push



"Magic out of scraps":
Artistic director Terry-Morgan envisions financial stability by the year 2000.

at Rites and Reason, insists Jones, the legacy of George Bass will continue to dangle on a shoestring.

"What we do is unique in American theater, among black theaters, among university theaters. All of this is special stuff," Jones says. "That's the way George started off and that's the way we want to continue. But we'd like to have some assurance that this unique stuff that everyone seems to find so valuable is continued in a regular way." – J.S.

Tuition and fees will be almost \$26,000 next year

The cost of an undergraduate year at Brown in 1994–95 will be \$25,954, up from \$24,618 this year. The new figure, which includes tuition, room, board, and fees, represents a rise of 5.43 percent, the lowest percentage increase in twenty-five years.

The tuition increase (5.49 percent) approved in February by the Corporation was smaller than the 5.9-percent increase recommended by the Advisory Committee on University Planning, a group of students, faculty, and staff that reviews the University's spending and revenue and makes budget recommendations to President Gregorian.

With two exceptions – 1989–90 and 1992–93 – the rate of Brown's tuition increases has been declining in the past ten years.

"The Corporation has established a strong record of restraining increases in student fees while at the same time adopting prudent, conservative measures to ensure the University's financial stability over the longer term," said Robert A. Reichley, executive vice president for alumni, public affairs, and external relations. Nearly 80 percent of the University's revenue comes from tuition and student fees. – J.R.

Foreign investment is key to Russian reforms, says visiting scholar Sergei Khrushchev

Since last fall, media coverage of events in Russia has reinforced the idea that President Boris Yeltsin's push for democratic reform has lost its strength. Add up his military attack on hard-line political opponents in Moscow's Parliament building, the elections that brought more communists and nationalists – notably Vladimir Zhirinovsky – to power, and even the arrest of a CIA mole, and the result is widespread doubt that Russia is committed to becoming a capitalist democracy.

These events are merely setbacks, insists Sergei Khrushchev, the son of former Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev and a senior visiting scholar at the Watson Institute's Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown. "It's important for Americans to understand that this transformation will take a long time," he says. "Maybe twenty-five years, maybe fifty years. Russia is a well-developed society, so you must change it step by step."

Khrushchev, an engineer by training, has worked in the Soviet space program, taught at Moscow Technical University, and authored several books on his father. At Brown he continues to write, focusing on Russia's current turmoil. He contributes op-ed pieces to newspapers and magazines, and sends strategic advice to State Department and White House officials – hoping some of it sticks.

According to Khrushchev, the rise of nationalists and communists is quite likely when Yeltsin is seen making promises he cannot possibly keep. "He said everything will become better in a few

months, and (if not) he will lie on the railways," Khrushchev recalls. "People did not forget it, and they did not forgive him."

"Russians began to have nostalgia for the past because they lived better then. For Americans, communism is the 'evil empire,' but for Russians in that time, they can buy food, they can buy clothes, they can buy much more than now. Of course they think the old system is better."

Khrushchev says the old system got its first taste of reform when his father was in power; a second surge came with Gorbachev. "We began changing our centralized society not because you won the Cold War, but because we understood the market economy is more effective," he says. "Ours was a well-developed economy that worked, but we decided to find something different, something new that will make it work better. It is mistakes along the way that make it so unsuccessful and bring us to this disaster."

Zhirinovsky, who now appears to be campaigning for the Russian presidency, will not pose a threat to democratization over the long term, Khrushchev says. But neither should the United States count on Boris Yeltsin, whom Khrushchev believes can retain power only if he calls off the presidential election.

"You mustn't support the person," Khrushchev warns. Or a slogan such as Yeltsin's, calling for instant capitalism. "What is capitalism? It is an

empty word," says Khrushchev. "Americans are living in one capitalism and Somalia is living in a very different capitalism. You cannot simply declare the transformation; you must understand how to do it."

And no Russian official thus far has succeeded, says Khrushchev, whose suggestion list for change starts with the introduction of private ownership. "But it can't be done like in this country – you began from the beginning, the small enterprise with one worker, the family company that grows up into General Electric or General Motors, year by year." If Russia is to leave behind government ownership, it must allow businesses to be bought and controlled "by people who know what to do," Khrushchev says, including foreign investors.

Khrushchev believes rebuilding the Russian economy will require an influx of foreign financial aid, providing it is funneled directly to the business community. "The amount of money needed . . . is trillions of dollars, and such free money doesn't exist in the world," he concedes. "But there is not a big difference between \$2 billion or \$20 billion if it is

given to the government. They won't steal, but it is still the old system; they don't know how to support [other businesses]."

"Real support from the West," Khrushchev adds, "would be a guarantee of private investment inside Russia. One [foreign] businessman will set up his own company, another will invest in some Russian enterprise, a third will do a joint venture. It must be private. It must be my risk or your risk, an individual's risk."

Khrushchev says to attract foreign investment, the Russian government must limit its tax rate, which now tops 90 percent of a company's profit, and create laws that prevent the rate from changing frequently.

"It is not a question of what" needs to be done, Khrushchev says. "It depends on how. How, how, how. Only when Russia chooses the correct 'how' will real change come. If reform is again unsuccessful, I don't know what will happen. Maybe a strike or fighting. Maybe war. I do not know." – J.S.



According to Khrushchev (left), his father, Nikita, began a series of Soviet reforms which culminated decades later in the opening of Russia to capitalism.

Day-long forum holds out hope for reversing the trend toward violence in the United States

As violent crime increases in American society, concerned voices are calling for a nationwide "war" on violence. Others wonder if such a campaign is doomed to have the same depressing outcome as its predecessors, the War on Drugs and the War on Poverty.

A panel of thirteen experts and four main speakers addressed the issue in a forum, "Violence: Its Causes and Cures," on February 28 in Sayles Hall.

Sponsored by the *Brown University Child and Adolescent Behavior Letter* (published by the Providence-based Manisses Group, headed by Associated Alumni president Fraser Lang '67), the day-long conference drew more than 100 teachers, mental-health workers, and sociologists. The experts' recommendations (see box) will be sent to President Clinton in hopes of influencing his domestic social agenda.

The keynote speakers were Peggy Charren, founder of Action for Children's Television (her husband is Stanley '45); Rhode Island Attorney General Jeffrey Pine; Theodore Sizer, head of the Annenberg Institute for School Reform at Brown; and Rhode Island Senator John Chafee, a Republican.

The current epidemic of violence among youth in the United States demands immediate and long-term attention, the panelists said. They named the usual causal suspects: the media (especially in children's television

programming), the breakdown of the nuclear family and the subsequent loss of values traditionally transmitted by parents, the increase of poverty and its accompanying desperation, and the widespread availability of handguns.

Peggy Charren deplored

violent behavior's roots.

Assumptions are rife, and often unsupported. "There are a lot of poor people who are never violent," cautioned Cynthia Garcia Coll, associate professor of pediatrics, "and a lot of countries with a large percentage of poor people that have much less vio-

A few items for the national to-do list

Out of the conference came this list of recommendations headed for President Clinton's desk as his administration formulates domestic policy aimed at curbing violence:

- Improve children's television programming.
- Teach adolescents critical thinking and conflict resolution.
- Reduce the size of schools and offer job training for dropouts and provide more effective job programs.
- Create a nationwide nonviolence policy, as well as a national day-care policy which includes infant care.
- Ask the media to run one positive story for every negative story.
- Open "family centers" in public schools, to provide medical and social services.
- Pass laws to control handguns.
- Spend more on social services and education, and provide parenting classes for teenage parents.
- Institute alternative sentencing for juveniles that includes mental and physical therapy.

television networks' irresponsible approach to children's programming. "If we can regulate guns, we should be able to regulate TV ads, promos, and programming," she said, "but parents need to get involved." Through community organizing, and parental pressure on local and national networks as well as the government, Charren said, "We can change Pandora's box into Aladdin's lamp."

Several speakers noted the complexity of identifying

violence than ours." Underscoring the fallacy of the poverty-violence paradigm, Attorney General Pine noted that teenage serial killer Craig Price of Warwick, Rhode Island, grew up in an intact, middle-class family.

How can schools address the problem? Rather than talking about guns, metal detectors, drugs, and dropouts, Ted Sizer suggested that anonymity is a major contributor to violence among teens. Schools which have sub-

divided into smaller "human-scale communities," he said, have reported significant drops in both violent behaviors and absenteeism.

Senator Chafee, who is sponsoring far-reaching gun control legislation, warned, "Every family in America will be touched by handgun violence if something is not done." Another haunting comment came from panelist Roy Fowler, a criminal prosecutor in the Rhode Island attorney general's juvenile unit. Fowler spends his days in court with kids who have committed murder, rape, child molestation, and armed robbery. "What gets me is . . . many of them have no reaction," he said. "They're passive, disinterested, even smug. There is a total lack of



shame, concern, remorse, pain, or fear. . . . Being sent to the training school becomes a status symbol."

Moderator Lewis Lipsitt, founder and director of Brown's Child Study Center, injected a hopeful note into the conference summary: "Violence involves a multitude of factors - poverty, disenfranchisement, demeaning treatment, the availability of weapons," he said. "It is complicated, but not unsolvable." - Linda Peters Mahdesian '82

The Latest

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

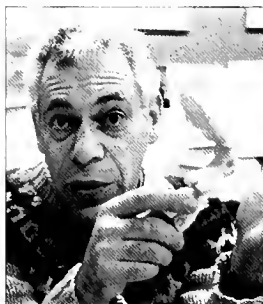
Predicting earthquakes may be possible

Some earthquakes – possibly the one that rocked Los Angeles in January – are preceded by foreshocks rumbling deep in the earth. Trying to detect those foreshocks and prevent loss of life and property damage is the goal of geologists everywhere, including Professor of Geology Terry Tullis.

At a meeting of the American Geophysical Union in December, Tullis presented a computer model of a section of the San Andreas fault in Parkfield, California, that showed underground movement occurring minutes, days, even years before an actual earthquake. He chose the site because it is positioned at a boundary: to the north, the fault "creeps," moving very slowly and gradually causing damage to buildings and infrastructure; to the south, the fault is "locked" and moves drastically once every century or two, creating "the big ones." The result in Parkfield is intermediate-sized earthquakes every twenty-two years or so since 1857. "Probably nowhere else do we know so well where and when an earthquake will occur," says Tullis.

The computer model is based on measurements taken in his Brown laboratory of how different types of rock react when moved and squeezed, as well as on records of Parkfield's previous earthquakes. In the model, which Tullis has transferred to videotape, a spectrum of colors quantifies activity approximately ten kilometers below the earth's surface. Intensifying colors indicate faster movement, which is reflected in strain patterns at the ground level.

So far, Tullis finds the strains at the earth's surface too small to be used for predicting the next earthquake. His model does detect foreshocks, although some are false alarms. "When the next big Parkfield earthquake occurs, we will be able to hope to learn significant things about how to predict earthquakes," he says.



Lieberman: High-altitude linguist.

Why Mount Everest climbers may be at a loss for words

Mount Everest is considered one of the most dangerous, challenging climbs in the world. But Philip Lieberman, professor of cognitive and linguistic science, has determined it's not just potential avalanches and frigid temperatures that make it risky.

At high altitudes the declining amount of oxygen in the air causes climbers to lose some control over their comprehension abilities and speech motor skills; the effects are similar to, though much less severe than, those of a stroke or Parkinson's disease. Lieberman and research assistants Ted Youngs '94 and Eric Reed '90 spent part of last summer at a base camp on Everest, studying a group of climbers through radio communication. As the climbers reached points at 20,000 feet and higher, they took longer to understand simple sentences and they slurred some words. On a few occasions they used unusually poor judgment.

Lieberman says his research disproves a commonly held theory that language is controlled by itself in the brain, apart from other functions. "This shows you can't separate [speech] motor control from thinking," he says. "The part of the brain that's sensitive to oxygen loss is controlling several different processes."

Lieberman's research methods will measure more sensitively the effects of Parkinson's disease, he says, and may help NASA better assess astronauts' performances in space.

Breast cancer inflicts more anxiety on younger patients

All women diagnosed with breast cancer experience psychological and social problems, but the extent of their worries may depend on age, according to a study conducted by researchers at the School of Medicine.

Professor of Community Health Vincent Mor, Postdoctoral Fellow Maureen Malin, and Assistant Professor of Community Health Susan Allen analyzed data collected from women with breast cancer in two studies investigating the home-care needs of cancer patients undergoing outpatient treatment. The researchers found that women under age fifty-five felt more distress as a result of their disease and treatment than did women over fifty-five.

Older women in the study were more likely to be diagnosed with advanced cancer and also to have other medical problems, while younger women had higher levels of education and income and a better support network. Despite those apparent advantages, the younger women reported greater emotional distress, more disruption of daily routines, more unmet needs, and more financial problems. "Younger women, with both greater familial and financial resources, may feel they have more to lose," the researchers wrote.

Previous studies noted that older women may expect breast cancer as part of growing older; younger women have no such expectation and must prematurely face their mortality. The result: greater "psychosocial morbidity" from the breast cancer experience.

The study has been accepted for publication in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*.

Professor Emeritus Paul Fritz Maeder: 1923–1994

Professor Emeritus of Engineering Paul F. Maeder '51 Ph.D., former vice president for finance and operations, and associate provost during the social and financial upheavals of the late sixties and early seventies, died January 30. "Paul was a principal actor in piloting Brown's way through a difficult but very important transition," says former President Donald F. Hornig. "Those changes really marked the beginning of the modern Brown."

Born in Basel, Switzerland, Paul Maeder received his master's in engineering from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich before coming to the United States in 1946 to teach and pursue his Ph.D. at Brown. He received his doctorate in 1951 and three years later became the youngest Brown faculty member to attain the rank of full professor.

He chaired the engineering division from 1962 to 1968, bringing it to national prominence. As head of Brown's aerodynamics laboratory, he accrued numerous government contracts and patents for his inventions, several of which were manufactured by College Hill Industries Inc., a company he founded. With colleagues he built a transonic wind tunnel (reportedly the first at a university), and he worked on the conversion of the F-86 airplane, enabling it to break the sound barrier.

In 1968, at the height of campus unrest nationwide, Maeder joined Brown's administration as associate provost. Although his stern, upright, and acutely logical manner were unpopular with students at the time, he played a critical role in responding to their demands. He helped negoti-

ate the resolution of the 1968 black student walkout, which resulted in Brown's commitment to increase the number of black students on campus. The following spring the so-called Maeder Report on undergraduate education incorporated many recommendations from the Magaziner/Maxwell Report, leading to acceptance of the New Curriculum.

In 1972, as vice president for finance and operations, Maeder took on the additional challenge of curbing Brown's deficit. "That was really where he made his mark," says Hornig, who promoted



Maeder to the post. But bringing expenditures in line was painful and at odds with student idealism; the release of Hornig's 1974 White Paper outlining forthcoming cuts sparked protests.

In 1977 Maeder quit administration to return to science, continuing his research in fluid mechanics. In 1986 he retired to Delray Beach, Florida, maintaining a home in Switzerland as well.

As vice president and associate provost, Maeder (above) helped steer Brown through the fiscal and social turbulence of the late sixties and early seventies.

He is survived by his wife, C. Gaya Maeder, 790 Andrews Avenue, Delray Beach 33483; a daughter, Carol Maeder Rhoads '70; and a son, Paul. — C.B.H.

Inquiring Minds

Q **Has baseball lost its popularity as America's national pastime? Is "Take me out to the ballgame" an obsolete refrain?**

A *Professor Howard Chudacoff replies:* Attendance figures at games indicate that baseball's popularity has remained high. Most games are now played at night, which contributes to the maintenance or increase in attendance, as does the resurgence of interest in minor league teams.

There's still a certain nostalgia attached to baseball, more so than to football or basketball. It's certainly due to people of the baby boom generation trying to relive their past.

There's also a different kind of fan today — an accidental fan rather than the committed, longstanding fans of earlier eras. The intense marketing of both

major- and minor league teams is aimed at people who are not consistent ticket-buyers.

Going to a game has become a special outing instead of something you do regularly. It's partly because people don't have time to go to every game. Also, as a one-shot deal, it's relatively inexpensive. Those who are real fans still get their fill, but they do it by watching TV, especially cable.

Professor Chudacoff is a member of the history department and a diehard Boston Red Sox fan who frequently makes the pilgrimage to Fenway Park.

▼
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.





Journalism award goes to John Chancellor

In town on February 17 to accept Brown's second Welles Hangen Award for Excellence in Journalism, veteran NBC newsmen John Chancellor spent an hour being interviewed by student journalists in the Maddock Alumni Center. The award honors Welles Hangen '49, an NBC foreign correspondent who was killed by guerrillas in Cambodia in 1970. "Welles and I knew each other quite well," Chancellor said. But since Hangen's death the world has been so transformed, he added, "Welles would not even recognize it."

University will extend health coverage to same-sex domestic partners

Following the lead of other Ivy universities, Brown will begin offering health benefits to live-in partners of lesbian and gay employees as of May 1, Vice President for Administration Walter Holmes announced in January. The University's Benefits Review Committee recommended the extension of benefits last fall, and the Corporation approved it in December.

The new policy stems from Brown's desire to attract and retain employees, Holmes says. "It was a business decision made so we can stay competitive in recruiting faculty and staff. Other schools have gone through this already," he says. "I don't view it as groundbreaking." Similar plans have been implemented at Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and MIT.

In addition, health and dental benefits will now be available to part-time employ-

ees, research assistants, and senior research associates, who will pay the full cost of their insurance premiums, but at the group rate. Employees with same-sex domestic partners will pay the same sliding-scale fees as other University subscribers.

Holmes calculated in his budget that between twenty and forty people would apply for the domestic-partner benefits, with costs to the University of approximately \$2,000 per person. Holmes predicts the final tally, however, will be smaller because some partners already have their own insurance. The benefits will be taxable because the Internal Revenue Service does not consider lesbian or gay partners to be dependents.

Nor does Rhode Island law recognize homosexual

marriages, although it does recognize common-law marriage for long-term heterosexual couples, who have always qualified for Brown's health benefits, Holmes says. Denying benefits to long-term same-sex couples is simply unfair, he adds, because they are "ineligible" for marriage, legal or common-law. To qualify for the coverage, the couples must certify that they live together and share expenses, and that their relationship is at least a year old.

According to Holmes, Brown formally began to consider expanding benefits in 1991, even though escalating health-care costs had plunged the University into a financial crisis. Then-Dean of Medicine David Greer was asked to review the problem from both a financial and a

human-resource point of view. He suggested including "nontraditional families" in Brown's health plan, but not before controlling costs.

By 1993, the University's health-care budget was stabilized, Holmes says, with costs between \$1 million and \$2 million less than projected for each of the two previous fiscal years. Expansion of benefits then moved to the top of the agenda, partially because of a request from the Faculty Awards and Benefits Committee.

"There was virtually no discussion," says Mark Schupack, professor of economics and chairman of the committee. "The faculty all agreed very quickly that this was the right thing to do." —J.S.

What They're Reading

The Brown Bookstore's best-selling nonfiction titles in 1993:

HARDCOVER

1. *Listening to Prozac*, Peter D. Kramer, associate professor of psychiatry
2. *SeinLanguage*, Jerry Seinfeld
3. *Race Matters*, Cornel West
4. *Wouldn't Take Nothing for My Journey Now*, Maya Angelou
5. *Encyclopedia Brunoniana*, Martha Mitchell (Brown archivist)
6. *The Hidden Life of Dogs*, Elizabeth Marshall Thomas
7. *Having Our Say*, Sarah and Elizabeth Delaney
8. *Ship*, David Macaulay
9. *Keeping Faith*, Cornel West
10. *The Era*, Roger Kahn

PAPERBACK

1. *The Radicalism of the American Revolution*, Gordon S. Wood (professor of history)
2. *Brown University: A Short History*, Janet Phillips '70
3. *The Tao of Pooh*, Benjamin Hoff
4. *Cooking With Master Chefs*, Julia Child
5. *The Beauty Myth*, Naomi Wolf
6. *Life's Little Instruction Book*, H. Jackson Brown Jr.
7. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, Maya Angelou
8. *Life's Little Instruction Book II*, H. Jackson Brown Jr.
9. *Reflecting Black*, Michael Eric Dyson (assistant professor of Afro-American studies)
10. *The Way to Cook*, Julia Child

Studentside

The heart of rock 'n' roll (and all that jazz)

by Lisa Singhanian '94

At 9 p.m. on a Saturday night, the Underground is mellow. In a few hours the dark barroom will be filled with bodies twisting to the thump of live music, but this early in the evening patrons barely outnumber staff. Several students are quietly nursing beers, while others take shots at two dart boards hanging on a wall.

Located in the basement of Faunce House, the Underground dates back to the early 1980s, when it began as an evening hangout near the post-office lobby. In those years it shared space with Big Mother, a daytime café featuring herbal tea and granola. After Faunce House was renovated in 1988, the bar moved to its current location at the west end of the building.

Roughly the same size as the upstairs Blue Room snack bar, the Underground packs a lot into a small area. The stage and bar take up one-third of the available space, the dim lighting creates a cave-like atmosphere, and smoking is freely allowed – but in spite of the low-rent ambiance, undergraduates come here to relax, see their friends, and check out potential love interests.

On weeknights the Underground's fare is eclectic: Monday nights alternate blues, heavy metal, and Frank Zappa recordings; Tuesdays feature acoustic music; Wednesday is jazz night; and Thursday brings the popular Funk Night with a disc jockey. When Providence weather permits, Funk Night is held outdoors and draws people from across the cam-

pus. No one entering the Green from Waterman or George Street can miss the pulsating beat of recorded dance music. While outdoor Funk Nights are alcohol-free for legal and practical reasons, this semester the Underground has begun offering a separate "twenty-one-plus" indoor funk night for those of legal drinking age who would like to imbibe.

According to manager



Cynthia Stimac '94, the Underground is busiest on Friday and Saturday nights, when the bar features live campus bands. She's proud of the state-of-the-art sound system; "Brown has one of the best music scenes anywhere," she says. Tonight two campus bands, Nancy Candy and Ragna Rok, are scheduled to play.

By 10:15 p.m. the place is filling up. Approximately forty students have replaced the tables and chairs on the dance floor, and two bartenders are busy serving beer to those who can legally drink. A staff member checks Brown IDs at the door, giving yellow bracelets to those twenty-one and older.

Victoria Chiou '94, who has been tending bar here for two years, says the job not only is lucrative on good nights, but it also provides an interesting overview of Brown

social life. "You see the campus as a whole, because behind the bar you're a little higher up," she explains.

Chatting with Chiou is a challenge; she's busy running up and down the bar's length, serving customers. Fellow bartender Aaron Mischl '95 is concentrating on concocting the house specialty, a "Black and Tan" – coffee-colored Guinness stout slowly swirled into Harpoon Lager. The custom-poured blend is popular even at \$2.50 a pop. Chiou boasts that with a selection of about a dozen beers and ales starting at less than a dollar a draft, the Underground can accommodate most students' tastes. Soft drinks, of course, are also available.

The music blares, the crowd thickens, and smoke gets in your eyes. It's Saturday night at the Underground, and now is the best time, as bartenders like Chiou attest, to "see who's scamming on who." By night's end several of the patrons who came alone will end up leaving as pairs – putting the Underground squarely at the heart of campus social life.

History concentrator Lisa Singhanian of Dallas is a reporter for WBRU-FM and the Brown Daily Herald.

No more cheap thrills: New "zero tolerance" policy fines students for false alarms

To help eliminate malicious false fire alarms in campus residence halls, the Office of Student Life has implemented a "zero tolerance" policy. Any member of the Brown community caught pulling a fire alarm without reason or tampering with fire safety devices will be fined \$1,000 and dismissed from the University.

If a dormitory fire alarm is deliberately and unnecessarily activated and the person responsible is not identified, all residents are held accountable and fined a minimum of \$10 each for the first offense. The fines will increase with each subsequent offense.

Since the policy was implemented last fall, many students have complained publicly that it is unfair to punish innocent dormitory-dwellers for the sins of irresponsible peers and visitors. But the residential life staff believes enforcing community responsibility may succeed where other policing efforts have fallen flat.

"If people don't get the message, they'll get the medicine," says Arthur Gallagher, associate dean of student life and director of residential life. "It may sound draconian, but the point was to get serious about the increasing number of malicious false alarms."

From 1989-90 to 1992-93, the number of false alarms rose from twenty-seven to forty-five. During this time, Gallagher says, his office began offering rewards to students who identified culprits, but the policy failed to curb the misbehavior. After eleven alarms went off during last year's Spring Weekend, administrators felt they

"had to take drastic action," says Gallagher.

Last semester, fourteen malicious false alarms occurred in residential areas; so far, one fraternity house has been fined \$1,000, and Gallagher says residents of a first-year dorm also will be fined \$1,000. If alarms are maliciously activated during a social event, it will immediately be shut down and organizers will be responsible for the \$1,000 fine. According to Gallagher, malicious false alarms occur most frequently in Wriston Quad, where the majority of on-campus parties are held. The second-highest occurrence is in first-year residence halls.

Although malicious false alarms constitute less than 10 percent of all the fire alarms on campus, Providence firefighters "have to respond to every call as if it's a life-threatening fire," Gallagher says. "There's clearly a lack of appreciation for the risk involved on their part."

In addition to students, maintenance workers and contractors also will be fined if their work accidentally sets off fire alarms or smoke detectors. A first offense will cost \$100; a second, \$500; and a third, \$1,000.

The University is in the process of installing clear plastic covers or "hoods" over all its fire alarm pull stations. A local alarm goes off when the cover is lifted; Gallagher hopes the noise will deter anyone planning to pull a false alarm as a prank. —J.S.

Sports

By James Reinbold

Sidelined wrestler Jim Pedro '94 pins his Olympic hopes on judo

Students take time off from their studies for a lot of reasons, but wrestler Jim Pedro is the only Brown student known to take a leave of absence to practice judo.

Pedro left Brown in 1990, after his sophomore year, for training and international judo competition culminating in his competing for the U.S. Olympic Team at the 1992 Summer Games in Barcelona, Spain. Competing in the 143-pound division, he won two bouts before losing to a Japanese competitor.

Now a graduating senior, Pedro is training to make the 1996 U.S. Olympic judo team. At Atlanta, he expects to move up a weight class and compete at 156 pounds.

Pedro, who grew up in Danvers, Massachusetts, began judo when he was five. His father ran a judo club in nearby Peabody and was an alternate on the 1976 U.S. Olympic team. "When his dream of going to the Olympics died, he wanted it for either my sister or for me," Pedro says. Pedro's sister, Tanya, quit the sport when she was sixteen. But Jim Pedro kept at it. He began winning junior national titles when he was six, and by the time he was eighteen he was the senior national champion and ranked number one in the country in his class.

Pedro began wrestling as a sophomore at St. John's Prep in Danvers. Wrestling,

not judo, he knew, would help him get into college. He won the state championship as a junior and a senior, and was New England champion as a senior. In close to seventy matches in those two years, he lost only once. When the college recruiters came calling, Pedro picked Brown.

Pedro made it clear to wrestling coach Dave Amato that judo was a major part of his life. "I told him I would give wrestling my all," he says, "but that I also needed time for judo." Wrestling at 142 pounds, Pedro finished fourth and fifth, respectively, as a freshman and sophomore at the Easterns. When he returned as a junior in 1992, he finished first and went to the Nationals, where he lost to the second-place finisher.

"Jimmy is the kind of athlete you get once in your career as a coach, if you're lucky," says Amato. "He is a competitor. You might be better than he is, but that will just make him work and train harder. His competitive spirit brought the whole team up a notch."

"I really thought my senior year was going to be my year for wrestling at Brown," Pedro says. Amato agrees: "He was defending Eastern champion, a two-time first-team All-American, and a two-time first-team All-Ivy," he says. Pedro could have been a national

Fierce competitor: Jim Pedro (facing camera) gets down with judo sparring partner Alex Ottiano '97 in the Pizzitola Center's wrestling room.



champion, Amato believes.

But last November, just before the start of the season, Pedro was injured when he was flipped on his head at a judo competition in Seoul. The fall resulted in two bulging discs and nerve damage that caused weakness on his right side. Pedro spent the entire wrestling season cheering his teammates from the sidelines.

Pedro says his nerve is regenerating, and he hopes to resume his judo training soon. Overseas competition is particularly important to his Olympic chances. He has been to Japan twelve times and is considering spending nine months there after graduation, training and competing.

Consider Pedro's schedule beginning in January 1992, when he was preparing for Barcelona. First there was the French Open in Paris, followed by several weeks of training. On to Germany, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia for competition punctuated by training with the coaches of foreign national teams. Pedro won two bronze

medals and a silver in the French, German, and Hungarian competitions, respectively.

In April 1993 he won the senior nationals held in Pittsburgh, and then it was on to Italy, where he won the gold. At the Pan-American Games held in Hamilton, Ontario, just months before the Summer Olympics, Pedro beat the Barcelona Olympics gold and bronze medal winners.

"I have sacrificed a lot," says Pedro, who has worked during his time at Brown to pay for some of his judo expenses. But the business economics concentrator has no regrets, and feels he is well-prepared for a life without judo someday.

At the time of the Atlanta Summer Olympics in 1996, Pedro will be twenty-five years old. For judo competitors, that is peak performance time, payoff time for all the training and all the international competition. Typically, Pedro is looking forward to his big Olympic chance – not only to be a part of the U.S. team, but to win a medal, as well.

Playoff bound

As the *BAM* went to press, **women's basketball** was headed for the NCAA tournament and **men's hockey** to the semifinals of the ECAC tournament, both thanks to dramatic post-season wins.

Basketball finished the season tied with Dartmouth (11–3) at the top of the Ivy League. With an automatic bid to the NCAA tournament for the Ivy champion this year, the two teams held a one-game playoff at Harvard.

The Brown women, who had twice lost to Dartmouth during the season, beat the Green, 72–62. The Bears tied the game with nine seconds left to send it into overtime. They played flawlessly, hitting 100 percent of their floor shots and converting eleven of twelve free throws.

Center Martina Jerant '95 had a season-high 26 points and a career-high 24 rebounds despite four fouls in the second half. She led the Bears on defense, as well, holding Dartmouth's Ivy rookie of the

year, Sally Annis, to 14 points.

Brown was to play the University of Connecticut, the number-two team in the country and the Eastern region's top seed, at Storrs on March 16.

Meanwhile, men's hockey bested the University of Vermont, two games to one, on March 11–13 at Meehan to advance to the ECAC semifinals. Brown was slated to face Harvard on March 18 at Lake Placid, New York.

After losing the first game to Vermont, 8–5, Brown came from behind in the next two games, twice outscoring the Catamounts 3–2. Brown tied the second game early in the third period. With five minutes remaining Brendan Whittet '94 scored. Geoff Finch '94 had twenty-three saves and withstood a furious assault in the final minutes after Vermont pulled its goalie for a sixth skater.

In the decisive third game Brown came back with two goals in the third period for the win. Steve Kathol '96 scored twice, and Eric Trach '95 netted the winner, assisted by Brian Jardine '96. **B**

Media Man

BY ED HARDY

Campaign ads can win elections, says political scientist Darrell West, but when TV spots get too vicious, they cost the public trust



It's October of 1992. The presidential election is only weeks away, and weary voters are elbowing through the charges and counter-charges of another largely negative and seemingly endless presidential campaign. Did Bill Clinton inhale? Was George Bush really out of the Iran-Contra loop? Did Ross Perot actually leave the U.S. Navy because he couldn't stand his shipmates' foul language?

On TV the attack ads have come down off the shelf. The Bush campaign charges that "100 leading economists" say Clinton's economic plan will bring on huge deficits and higher taxes. The Democrats come up with "nine Nobel-Prize-winning economists" who say that's wrong.

Against this backdrop, a *Time/CNN* poll finds that 75 percent of Americans believe there is less honesty in government than there was ten years earlier. Sixty-three percent have little or no confidence that their leaders generally tell the truth.

"In recent elections there's been a terrible hangover effect from campaigns," says Darrell West, associate professor of political science. "The ads have been so negative that voters feel turned off by politics. It creates a sense that politics is a nasty business."

West's new book, *Air Wars* (published by Congressional Quarterly Press), takes a detailed look at four decades of political advertising on television.

"People assume that attacks on character are new, [but] they're as American as apple pie," West says. He points out that negative campaigning had its start in the early years of the Republic and that it has stayed around for a good reason: It works.

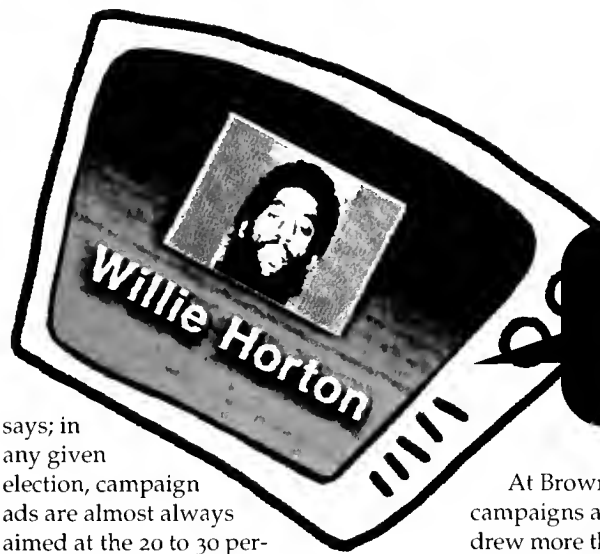
West's research argues that, while voters may not *like* negative campaigns, exposure to negative ads can change their perceptions about candidates' stands and electability. "We have a double standard on negative ads," he explains. "On the one hand we don't like them, but on the other hand we're influenced by them. Political psychologists note that people often remember negatives much longer than positives. And negative ads are a very effective way of getting across information that will stick with the voters."

But here's the complication: long-term exposure to overtly negative campaigns, West believes, carries with it the larger danger of pushing voters away from politics. In part, this stems from a misunderstanding of the nature of political ads.

"Most Americans think ads are directed at them, and it's not true," West



Darrell West has been studying campaign ads for the past four years - but he's still smiling.



The 1988 contest proved once and for all that ads can decide elections

says; in any given election, campaign ads are almost always aimed at the 20 to 30 percent of voters who have not yet made up their minds. "They're not addressing the concerns of the majority, they're addressing the concerns of small groups of undecided voters, which is the reason many Americans feel that politics and politicians don't address their concerns," West says.

"The long-term danger is really quite extreme," he cautions. "It's when people lose faith in politicians and lose confidence in the ability of political systems to address fundamental problems that they turn to saviors.

"On some level this is similar to what Russia is experiencing right now," West says, pointing to the strong showing of ultranationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy in that country's recent elections. With Russia's political and economic reforms causing upheaval, Zhirinovskiy promised that he alone could bring the country back from the brink. "He was great on television and used a lot of advertising," West says.

Darrell West's small, first-floor office is near the back of Prospect House, across the street from Carrie Tower. Bookcases run to the ceiling, and several chairs are piled high with advance copies of political science books waiting to be doled out to reviewers. (He is also the book review editor for the journal *Congress and the Presidency*.)

West came to Brown in 1982 after finishing his doctorate at Indiana University. He has always been interested in the mechanics of politics – even while growing up on a farm in Ohio. In fact, he says, the subject was unavoidable. His father was a township supervisor, and the how and why of local elections was standard conversational fare at the dinner table.

At Brown West teaches a course on campaigns and elections that last fall drew more than 220 students. This spring he's leading a seminar on politics and the mass media. And for the past six years, he has directed the John Hazen White Sr. Public Opinion Laboratory, which conducts statewide political surveys.

Air Wars is West's third academic book, and putting it together took roughly four years. "I've always been interested in elections," he says, "and more and more it became apparent that you can't really study elections without studying the media, and then studying television advertising. Basically I wanted to study the three different parts of it: the ad itself, media coverage of the ad, and then viewer reactions."

"A lot of the interesting work that's been done so far on campaign ads has simply been tracking their history," says Robert Shapiro, associate professor of political science at Columbia. "Darrell is the first person to offer a synthesis concerning what difference ads do make in terms of voters' appraisals and reactions. [*Air Wars*] is the kind of book that everyone who will be studying these things in the future will have to take as one of their starting points."

Today two-thirds of the average presidential campaign budget goes to TV ads, West says – more than twice the percentage that went to TV and radio in a 1952 campaign. A lot has changed during those years. For one, party allegiances have weakened. Thirty years ago, more than 75 percent of voters called themselves Democrats or Republicans; today, less than 60 percent of voters align themselves with one of the two major parties.

In addition, the process by which delegates are selected has been revamped. It moved out of the back rooms and into a presidential primary system that was expanded during the early 1970s. Unable to rely on party allegiance and machine politics to capture elections, candidates

needed a better way to reach into the living rooms of ordinary voters. They found it in television. Yet

even as political ads became more common, conventional campaign wisdom still held that TV ads alone would never decide a national election.

In political advertising circles, the 1988 contest between George Bush and Michael Dukakis is remembered for disproving that long-held axiom. "It was a turning point, in the sense that it proved once and for all that ads can be decisive in elections," West says.

Using news reports about Willie Horton, who had committed rape while on furlough from a Massachusetts prison, the Bush campaign created the famous "revolving door" ad. This spot blamed Dukakis for the furlough program, suggesting that the governor was soft on crime. The Republicans went on to paint Dukakis as a big-spending, tax-raising, weak-on-defense liberal who didn't particularly like the Pledge of Allegiance.

The success of the anti-Dukakis ads was due in part to the Democrats' failure to counterattack, but also to the media's failure to scrutinize the Republican message. "The Bush campaign was able to get the media to accept [its] message basically carte blanche," West says, "even though there were a lot of voters who said, 'Wait a minute. Where are the big issues? This campaign is about much more than flags, furloughs, and patriotism.'"

Misleading campaign ads, West points out, are most effective – and most dangerous – in situations where candidates are not well known. "That really was Dukakis's problem," West says. "He was one of the least-known nominees of a major party in the post-World War II period. And that allowed Bush to quite effectively create this negative impression of him."

Yet four years later, the Bush campaign failed when it tried those same tactics against another little-known Democratic governor, Arkansas's Bill Clinton. One factor, West says, was "the 800-pound issue of the economy,"

which every 1992 candidate had to address. In addition, unlike the Dukakis team, the Clinton campaign responded immediately to attacks on the candidate's character and record. For instance, when Bush ran an ad depicting middle-class voters whose taxes "might" rise under Clinton's economic plan, in less than forty-eight hours the Democrats ran a clip of the Bush spot under the bright red headline, "George Bush Attack Ad." Clinton's ad then quoted the *Washington Post*, which had called the Bush ad "misleading." Voters began to blame Republicans for the overall shrill tone of the race, West says.

Also, by 1992 the news media had changed their approach to covering campaign advertising. "They felt they'd been had by Bush in '88 and they resolved never to let that happen again," West says. During the 1988 election the press had developed the concept of ad watches — news reports that analyzed campaign ads shortly after they aired. By 1992 ad watches were regular features in most major newspapers, on CNN, and on the network news. Often the day after a candidate's television ad first aired, newspaper readers would find the text of that ad laid out beside a point-by-point analysis of its claims. Television news operations typically ran portions of ads in a small box on the screen and superimposed commentary.

The 1992 ad watches were rigorous, unlike some 1988 reports that had inadvertently increased the impact of the ads. In those early reports, "[news programs] would run an ad full screen and then do a mild critique," West says. "The critique suggested that viewers should watch the ad and not the critique." In 1992, those works "were not as much about reporting on campaign advertising as [the 1988] ones. Which was a change that was not understood immediately. [The 1988] Bush never did figure out how to do it."

Anticipating Clinton's victory, "Clin-

ton was very careful about documenting the claims in his ads," West says. "He'd have a claim and on the bottom of the screen there'd be a little footnote. It kind of reinforced the message that Bush was playing loose with the facts."

West believes ad watches will play a critical role in curbing the excesses of future political campaigns. "Follow-up reporting by the news media would enable viewers to link ad sponsorship with responsibility," he writes in *Air Wars*. "Journalists who aggressively focused on negative commercials would help the public hold candidates responsible for ads that crossed the threshold of responsibility."

The 1992 campaign also saw candidates appearing on venues, from "Larry King Live" to MTV, which until then had not been standard outlets for prospective presidents. Does this kind of exposure make campaign ads less important? Not in the least, according to West. "(Candidates) want to run their paid media campaign in such a way that they get free media coverage," he says. "The fact that there are alternative sources of information doesn't necessarily undermine ads, if ads set the agenda for how those appearances come off."

Early in the summer of 1992, for instance, focus groups showed that many people thought Bill Clinton came from a privileged background. "They saw him as someone who had been a Rhodes

Misleading campaign ads are most effective — and most dangerous — when candidates are not well known

Scholar at Oxford and went to Yale Law School," West says, "and assumed that he was a rich kid who had all the advantages. So the campaign then had to show that he had come from humble roots, worked his way up, overcome a lot of adversity in his life, and done well as a result."

To "humanize" Clinton, as West puts it, the campaign created ads that featured Clinton's tiny hometown of Hope, Arkansas, and they sent the candidate out to talk-show land. The morning after Clinton donned his shades and played the saxophone on "The Arsenio Hall Show," his photograph was on the front page of the *New York Times*.

One of the difficulties West faced in putting together *Air Wars* was tracking down old campaign ads. In the fifties and sixties ads were not routinely saved, and West spent a lot of time going through materials from an archive at the University of Oklahoma. For more recent elections, he found most campaign managers happy to send tapes. "I practically have a warehouse of ad tapes at this point," he says.

To get a clearer sense of what is actually going on in an ad, West often separates the audio from the visual. "When I have the ad on tape I watch the ad with the sound on and then with the sound off. It's a very effective way of seeing what message comes across, because people remember the visual portion of an

ad a lot more than they remember the audio. That old saying that a picture is worth a thousand words is true in advertising."

West plans to write an updated version of *Air Wars* after the 1996 presidential campaign. He predicts ad watches will continue and there may be fewer out-and-out attack ads, as candidates become wary of voter backlash. "We're going to see a lot of negativity, but whether it's effective depends a lot on how it's done, how it gets reported, and what the circumstances are," he says.

He is unsure what the future will hold for the other big ad development of the 1992 presidential campaign - Ross Perot's half-hour infomercials. While they did draw large audiences (at times as many as 16 million viewers tuned in), West writes that "once the novelty wears off and news coverage of the broadcasts declines, viewership levels will most likely turn down."

Other advertising developments concern West more. "In California, in the senate race of '92, we saw the innovation of the ten-second ad," he says, "which is probably the most disturbing development of all." In a ten-second ad, he points out, there's room for little more than name-calling.

Advances in digital video editing make it possible to manipulate images in ways viewers cannot detect, he adds. In 1992 candidate Patrick Buchanan's ad consultants actually speeded up clips of President Bush to make him appear jerky and out of control. One indepen-

dent producer, West writes, admitted to doctoring an ad that showed Bill Clinton's hand raised high with Senator Ted Kennedy's. The ad was created from two separate photographs.

Political television spots are also beginning to appear beyond the boundaries of the electoral season. Is the perpetual campaign at hand? "There's no question," says West. "It used to be that ads were limited to candidate elections, but now they've become much more common in policy battles of all sorts." That list includes abortion, the battle

over NAFTA, and Clinton's plan for health care reform.

If the discussion of serious issues continues its slide into the campaign area, West warns, "the big loser will be the political system as a whole, and how people feel about it." He concedes that some changes are positive, "in that the infomercial and other lengthy discussions offer the opportunity for more debate." But do the campaign commercials infiltrating policy battles across the national landscape actually help the debate? West says the answer is no. **B**

Ed Hardy is a freelance writer living in Cranston, Rhode Island.



To humanize Clinton, the campaign created ads featuring his hometown of Hope, Arkansas

The Perilous Lives and Uncertain Future of Books

*Conservators race to save Brown's
collections from self-destruction*

BY JAMES REINBOLD

Florence, 1966. After three days of heavy rain in November the Arno River floods the city. Among the losses:

- 300,000 books, 30,000 newspapers, 20,000 periodical sets damaged at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale
- 250,000 volumes under water and mud at the library of the Gabinetto Vieusseux
- 180,000 volumes destroyed or damaged at the University's faculty of letters and faculty of law libraries
- 50,000 volumes under water at the State Archives
- 35,000 volumes flooded at the Uffizi Gallery

Los Angeles, 1984. An arsonist sets fire to the public library. Among the losses:

- 375,000 books destroyed by fire
- 700,000 books damaged by water

Paris, 1983. An electrical short circuit starts a fire at the Academy of Sciences Library. Among the losses:

- 400,000 books destroyed by fire
- 220,000 books water-soaked

Floods and fires remind us that knowledge can be as fragile as it is precious. Library and museum disasters, such as those enumerated above, often propel conservation theories into practice: charred books are painstakingly repaired, large-scale efforts are made to dehumidify storage environments. After the Arno flood, an International Centre for Book Restoration was established in Florence.

But a more insidious problem, acidification of paper, is turning the pages of countless books into brittle, and ultimately unreadable, leaves.

The acid comes from a variety of sources: air pollution, ingredients in the paper, and sulfur dioxide gas reacting with the paper's moisture to form sulfuric acid. Whatever the acid's source, the result is the same. Paper derives its strength and durability from the length of its cellulose molecule chains, and acid attacks these chains, shortening and breaking them. Librarians use the term *brittle* to describe books succumbing to this terminal illness. While the deleterious effect of acid on wood-pulp paper has been known since the 1930s, only recently have libraries begun to tackle the problem head-on. It is daunting.



*In the bindery, conservator James Chapin rebacks a 1945 edition of Proust's **La Prisonniere**. Inset, the frayed and unreadable pages of two volumes of **Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Siciliae (1723)** illustrate the damage extensive use can cause to books. To read these, a scholar must locate another copy or hope the contents have been microfilmed.*

"Sometimes I feel like the little Dutch boy with his finger in the dike," says Ann Dodge, conservator of library materials at the John Hay Library, which houses Brown's special collections.

Except for student help, Dodge works alone in a workshop in the basement of the John Hay, rebinding books, constructing acid-free wrappers and boxes for damaged materials, and, in extreme cases, reconstructing damaged paper. Part of her work is retarding the acidification process. Part of her work is involved with correcting past mistakes: rehousing books improperly housed or rebound in highly acidic card stock – those familiar red cardboard covers hinged with red string. And part of her work is counteracting damage done by external forces: whole sections of stacks on the top floor of the John Hay, for example, are shrouded in plastic to prevent damage from a leaky roof. One recent day twenty-five books were spread out on a work surface in Dodge's workshop, their leather covers cleaned with an ethanol solution to remove mold.

"Basically I'm treading water," she says, indicating the hundreds of books in her laboratory tagged for treatment. "It's like being on the *Titanic*. You have to identify the women and children."

Conservators have no choice but to practice triage. "Brittle books are catching up with us," Dodge says. "Every decision is a compromise because so many books are deteriorating. We call ourselves conservators, but in practical application, we do the exact opposite; we fix the item so it can break down again. Decomposition is a natural, organic process. We can slow it down, but we can't reverse the process."

Before the Industrial Revolution, paper was made mostly from cotton rag sized, or stiffened, with gelatin and bleached with alkaline soda washes. Around 1850, however, rag was supplanted by woodpulp that was sized with alum and rosin and bleached with chlorine. The new technology changed papermaking from a cottage industry to a factory operation. Books



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With a book as old as the fifteenth-century *Comœdiæ* by Terentius Afer, the problem is not acidification but water damage.

Inset, paper conservator Ann Dodge uses a slurry of paper fibers, distilled water, and methyl cellulose to repair a page from Andrew Hyde's narrative of supernatural operations, 1806-1811.

could be printed in large editions, and personal and library collections grew. But woodpulp paper was highly acidic and ultimately self-destructing. In his book, *Conservation of Library Materials*, George Cunha, a respected conservation authority, estimates that 90 percent of the books published between 1900 and 1940 will be unusable by the year 2000 if left untreated.

To combat this problem, in the 1980s the Library of Congress developed a strategy for the mass deacidification of books: placing them in sealed chambers filled with highly volatile diethyl zinc gas. The library licensed Akzo Chemical Company, makers of road salt among other products, to build a deacidification plant outside Washington, D.C. But during a test, the plant exploded. Akzo built a new plant in Texas and charged libraries \$12 to \$15 per book for its services. The Library of Congress and several large research libraries – including those at Harvard, Yale, and Northwestern – deacidified tens of thousands of books. But most schools, Brown among them, couldn't foot that bill. Last December the chemical company decided deacidification wasn't profitable and closed the plant.

Eric Shoaf, preservation director for Brown's libraries, estimates that 360,000 of the two million items in the circulating collections of the Rockefeller, Orwig, and Sciences libraries are brittle or damaged because of acidic paper and poor binding. He believes that mass deacidification is still a worthy goal and that if the price were right (\$1 to \$5 a book), it would be cost-effective for Brown.

A soft-spoken Southerner, Shoaf came to Brown a year ago from Duke, where he headed that university's special collections. He now inhabits a bunkerlike windowless office at the Rockefeller Library, from which he directs the bindery, a microfilming unit, and Ann Dodge's conservation laboratory at the John Hay. All told, last year Brown spent \$670,821 for preservation, a figure that includes salaries, supplies, binding, and contracted work. "Our primary task is to provide continuing access to the general circulating collection of the library," Shoaf says. "But we have limited resources, and the problem is enormous.

A tour of the bindery adjacent to Shoaf's office reveals hundreds of books pulled from the stacks to be repaired and sent back into action. They represent only a fraction of the casualties.

The bindery's rule of thumb is this: if the text block is in good shape but detached from the spine and boards, the book goes to a commercial bindery for repair. Last year the library sent out 21,875 books for rebinding, at a cost of about \$9 apiece. "It's the cheapest way," Shoaf says. If the spine is damaged, the repair is done in-house – by hand. "At least it represents job security," Shoaf says dryly, indicating the bindery's two bench workers, James Chapin and Marie Malchodi. With bindery manager Adriana Zavala, Chapin, Malchodi, and Ann Dodge repair about 6,000 items a year.

The condition of a book and its importance to the collection determine what course they take. They may simply rebind it or put it in a protective acid-free case. Neither will halt acidification, Zavala explains, and no cosmetic work is done to remove dirt or water stains; that is simply too expensive and time-consuming. "We are not in the business of restoration," she says. The bindery's goal, rather, is to stabilize deterioration and get the book back into circulation.

If a book is very damaged and significant, it may be microfilmed; it may be photocopied and the copy bound and put on the shelf; or the library may try to purchase another copy.

"Paper will be with us for a long time," Shoaf says. "People want to hold books. The problem will continue if for no other reason than that we collect books printed in countries where the paper quality is still poor." But some progress, at least in the United States, is being made. The 1991 Paper Permanence Act mandated that all government publications of lasting value be printed on acid-free paper. Since 1990 university presses have been printing books on acid-free paper, and commercial publishers are coming around.

Acidification is not the only destroyer of books. Light, air pollution, temperature and humidity, mold, insects, and rodents all contribute to the problem.

"The Rock is a totally electric building," Shoaf says. "During the energy crunch of the 1970s, attempts to save energy by lowering the temperature during nonuse and then raising it during operating hours harmed the books." These days the library's temperature and humidity are carefully monitored. Exterior windows are coated to keep out ultraviolet rays, and fluorescent lights in the stacks and work areas are filtered. Lights in the stacks are on timers.

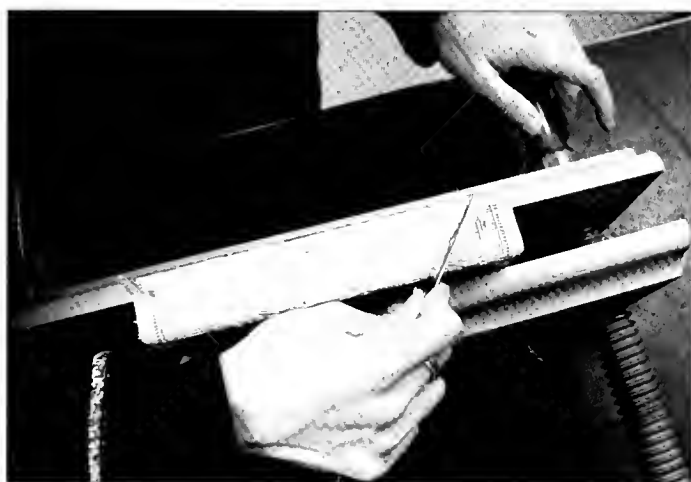
In Brown's rare-book libraries, controlling humidity and temperature is crucial. While books printed before 1800 are immune from the weaknesses of acid paper, they have other vulnerabilities – especially to moisture, which causes vellum (parchment) to expand and contract. Damp heat breeds mildew, and excessive moisture causes leather bindings to rot.

When the John Hay was renovated in 1981, its heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning were overhauled and a climate-control system installed. The Annmary Brown Memorial's collection of incunabula was moved to safer and drier quarters in the John Hay in 1992.

The John Carter Brown Library of Americana was air-conditioned some fifty years ago, and the 1990 Caspersen addition is climate-controlled. As part of that project, water sensors were installed, too. During a winter thaw in 1993, the sensors alerted the staff to flooding. "It was in a stairwell,



Marie Malchodi, book conservation technician, cleans the spine of the textblock by applying wheat-starch paste to dissolve the old glue. She then scrapes away the residue before finally affixing new boards and spine to *She Wolves of Machecoul* by Alexandre Dumas (1892).



away from the collections," says Reference Librarian Dan Slive, "but certainly the sensors paid off."

The JCB and the John Hay take pains to protect their collections from abuse by readers, as well. Fragile and damaged books are placed on foam supports to relieve tension on the spines; and researchers may be asked to use a snake, a length of filled fabric, to turn the pages of a book to keep the oil from their fingers off the pages. When the treasured Audubon elephant folios are next shown, handlers will turn the mammoth pages with white-gloved hands, Ann Dodge says.

Ultimately, the question must be asked: What is a book? Is it the object, or the information it contains? Most researchers are interested in the information within the covers of a book. Specialists, such as bibliographic researchers and book historians, want to see "the real thing, the primary source," Dan Slive says. As auction prices have soared, however, only the wealthiest private collectors can afford the \$300,000 paid for a letter written by Christopher Columbus after his first voyage. "We [librarians] need a reality check," Slive says. "With on-line capabilities we have virtually unlimited access to texts of all books."

That's the good news. But computer- and electronically-generated materials pose another set of problems. Microfilming, which was perfected during World War II, is a proven method of preserving information, but its use is limited to paper items: books, manuscripts, sheet music, newspapers.

"The challenge is that technology changes so fast," laments Shoaf. "We have books that include a five-inch computer disk, but everything now is run on three-inch drive. How do we copy information that is recorded on outdated systems? Do we buy one of every machine?"

Ann Dodge tells of a colleague's problems reformatting materials from 78-RPM phonograph records. "The conservator could not find a record player that played 78s. Finally she discovered the best place to buy an *old* record player was through an elementary-school supply catalogue," Dodge says. "Remember Betamax? How do we copy that material? Also, VHS tapes in Europe are different from those in the U.S., and that presents a retrieval and reformatting problem."

continued on page 29, after the insert

*The most important gift an instructor
can give his students is the sense of what
discovery feels like emotionally and what
its rigor demands intellectually*

education in science is research. The science Ph.D. is based on research and has little to do with teaching. Getting a postdoctoral position depends entirely on research expertise. Getting an academic job depends almost entirely on your research specialty, and staying in that job depends on publishing that research and winning grants for it. Promotion depends on your research reputation. Funding decisions, which bring overhead dollars to universities, are based entirely on research plans and productivity. It's fair to say that university-based science is dominated by a pervasive "research culture." In the midst of such a culture, it might seem incredible that science teaching gets done at all.

When I came to Brown in 1980, I found many of the characteristics of the research culture that are present in every university. I understood I would be judged foremost as a researcher. That was not a problem; I have always considered myself as a research scientist first. However, there was something different about Brown. Early on I teamed with Professor Susan Gerbi to teach an advanced course in cell biology and also taught an increasing share of the freshman-level general biology course. By the time I came up for tenure review, I had come to realize that at Brown, success in teaching was a plus. That is not to say that it was more important than research, only that teaching was not considered a net *negative* in career evaluations, and that truly excellent work in the classroom was a factor in one's favor.

At many – if not most – universities, time spent in the classroom makes one's colleagues suspicious that something is amiss in the laboratory. There is a belief that anyone can flatter the students enough to make them like you, but real research is what separates the adults from the kids. At Brown I have never sensed that attitude. I can't explain why that is so, or why so many of our faculty put so much effort into their teaching, but I can try to explain why I find teaching so appealing.

I didn't set out to be a teacher. I wanted to be an experimental scientist, and I was thrilled when I won a research fellowship that insulated me from teaching during my first three years in graduate school at the University of Colorado. Within two years I had two successful projects, both well on their way to completion and, more importantly, to publication. The fellowship didn't insulate me from poverty, however, and after a year or so I was looking around for an easy way to make a few bucks to add to my \$200 monthly stipend.

There was a small, fly-by-night company in Boulder called The Pink Elephant that took advantage of the impersonal nature of so many of the large introductory courses at the university. It sold what every student seemed to want – clear, authoritative class notes. For 69¢ a week, students could subscribe to "professional-quality" notes in any of twenty or so classes. The company hadn't yet tackled introductory biology, which had almost a thousand students in its largest section, so I walked over to the tiny office and volunteered my services. To my delight, I was hired for the princely sum of \$15 a week, which just covered my grocery expenses. It was a job I kept the remainder of my time in graduate school.

The course instructor was infamous for obscure analogies, fumbled explanations, and mistaken solutions to problems. The notes I wrote for The Pink Elephant included detailed explanations of each mistake, corrected solutions to homework problems, and a daily narrative on "what the professor really meant." Concerned about his reaction, I kept my identity secret. But one day when a student sitting near me asked me point-blank why I was taking such detailed notes, I confessed that I was the anonymous Pink Elephant note taker. By the next class he had a list of eight students who had chipped in to hire me as a biology tutor. It was the first time I had ever tried teaching. I loved it.

I loved being able to take a small group of stu-



Ken Miller (above) pursues his cell research in this laboratory on the fifth floor of Brown's Biomedical Center.

dents from puzzlement to understanding; to convince a skeptical class that Mendelian genetics was *easy*, not difficult; and to convince at least a few of my charges that biology really is the most interesting subject in the world. I enjoyed it so much that I asked my advisor to take me off fellowship for my last year of graduate school so that I could work as a teaching assistant. When I finished my Ph.D. and set off to my first faculty position at Harvard, I knew there was something besides research that I found fulfilling.

At Harvard I volunteered to give half the lectures in the freshman-level general-biology course. I was amazed at how difficult it was to step outside my own area of cell biology and present a coherent introduction to a topic such as muscle physiology. It's an experience many first-time teachers know well. You think you understand a topic, but when you try to explain it to a class, every gap and unre-

solved contradiction in your knowledge looms so large that teaching becomes impossible. Fearing that, I must have spent fifteen or twenty hours preparing each one-hour lecture. When I failed, I knew it. The students dutifully copied down everything I wrote on the board, but every yawn, every whisper, every pair of closing eyes told me that I had done nothing more than repeat information they could just as easily find in their texts. When I succeeded, it was a different story. I could see the students on the edges of their seats. They scribbled down not just what I said, but also, as I discovered later when they brought their notes into my office to discuss, what they were *thinking* about what I said.

I quickly realized that a recitation of facts and numbers and principles doesn't make for good teaching. It certainly doesn't make students think like scientists – or, for that matter, like artists, his-

torians, writers, or lawyers. What does make for good science teaching? An instructor who can create a story line that will draw students into the process of scientific discovery, add an element of mystery – for the mysteries of the natural world are at the heart of science – and bring the human side of science into the classroom. It's a great feeling to make a lecture *work* for a hall full of eager students, and that makes every hour spent in the classroom exciting.

Kenneth Raymond Miller



AGE: 45

POSITION: Professor of biology

YEAR BEGAN TEACHING AT BROWN: 1980;
taught at Harvard 1974–80

EDUCATION: Sc.B. '70 in biology from Brown;
Ph.D. '74 in biology from the University of
Colorado

COURSES: The Foundations of Living Systems
(one of the largest courses at Brown) and

Eukaryotic Cell Biology

AWARDS: First recipient of the Elizabeth H. Leduc Award for Teaching Excellence in the Life Sciences by Brown University, 1993; Rhode Island Professor of the Year by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education, 1992

BOOKS: *Biology*, a high-school textbook, coauthored with J.S. Levine (Prentice-Hall Co., 1991, 1993, 1995); *Biology: Discovering Life*, a college textbook, coauthored with J.S. Levine (D.C. Heath & Co., 1991, 1994); *Energy and the Cell*, a Carolina Biology Reader, edited by J.J. Head (Carolina Biological, 1988)

RECENT ARTICLE: "Life's Grand Design," *Technology Review*, January/February 1994

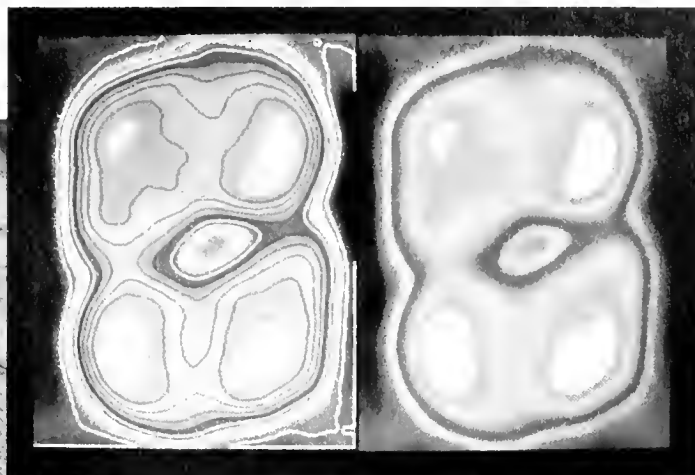
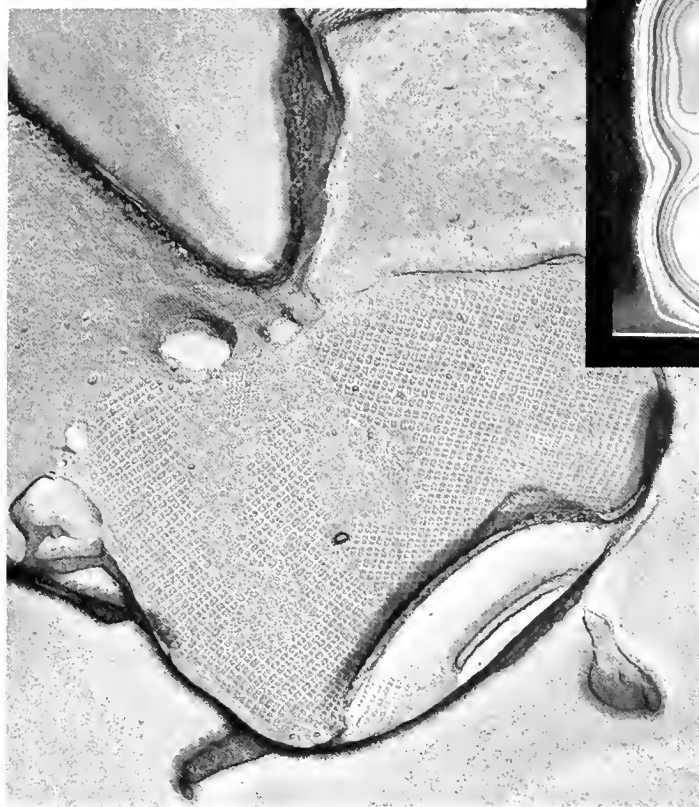
One of my first successful lectures concerned the way in which mitochondria, tiny structures within cells, use the chemical energy in food molecules to synthesize adenosine triphosphate. ATP can then be used by cells to provide the necessary energy for everything from ion transport to DNA synthesis. The usual way to explain the process is to dredge through the biochemical pathways in which food molecules are broken down and then to explain the theories of British scientist

Peter Mitchell, who showed how high-energy electrons from those food molecules are used to make ATP.

I decided to try something different. Instead of telling students about Mitchell's theories, I attempted to recreate the scientific background of the late 1950s, when Mitchell was studying the puzzle of ATP synthesis. I told my class that for years biochemists had expected to find a compound containing a high-energy phosphate that could be the source of phosphate in ATP. They never found one. I explained how scientists were puzzled by how the "chain" of carrier compounds that transported the high-energy electrons was embedded in the inner mitochondrial membrane. Why should it be in a membrane? And I added the experimental tidbit that protons were pumped across that membrane during the process of electron transport, apparently for no reason. Was it possible to put all those strange elements together?

It certainly was. Together, the class and I tried to be Peter Mitchell, and the pieces began to fit. Gradually, they saw Mitchell's reasoning, developed the same model he did, and even demanded an experiment to test it. I concluded the class by describing the results of one of those experiments and showed how those results completely confirmed Mitchell's theory. Students rushed up to the front of the room after class to ask for more details, to challenge the theory with other experiments, or to ask about the theory's implications. The success of that lecture made me realize how important it is to put students into the context of scientific discovery, and it is something that I now try to do in every class.

Sometimes I can help students get inside the head of a scientist by exposing them to the first-hand writings of a pioneering researcher. I routinely have my students read James Watson's incomparable account of the discovery of the structure of DNA, *The Double Helix*. Watson's narrative is intensely personal and contains his candid and occasionally scandalous comments on dozens of scientists. No one escapes his barbs, including the great American chemist Linus Pauling, Watson's coworker Francis Crick, and most notably Rosalind Franklin, the superb crystallographer whose work made the double helix discovery possible. My students have fun critiquing and dis-



KEN MILLER (2)

This freeze-etch electron micrograph (left) shows the inner surface of a barley photosynthetic membrane. Each small particle, Miller says, is a photosynthetic reaction center. Two of those centers are shown one million times their actual size in the computer-processed color image (above).

secting the science, the personalities, and the emotions in Watson's fascinating book.

Like any teacher, I especially enjoy using examples I know about personally. My students know, for example, that until a few years ago biology textbooks taught that all enzymes, the compounds that catalyze chemical reactions, were proteins. Then a graduate student named Paula Grabowski happened along. Working in the laboratory of Thomas Cech at the University of Colorado, Paula and fellow student Arthur Zaug discovered that RNA, a nucleic acid, could also catalyze a chemical reaction. Was it an isolated case? Far from it. As I delighted in pointing out to my students during the years that Paula was an assistant professor at Brown, her work opened the minds of molecular biologists everywhere, leading to the coinage of a new scientific term, *ribozyme*; a new appreciation of what RNA does in the cell; and even to the speculation that RNA, not DNA, may have been the key molecule in the evolution of life.

I also like to tell my students of a conversation I had over a few beers in 1980 with two of my European colleagues, Hartmut Michel of Germany and Ernst Wehrli of Switzerland. Ernst lamented

that everything worthwhile had already been discovered, and there was nothing left for us young researchers to do but fill in the details. Hartmut wondered whether Ernst was right. He complained that he'd been trying to crystallize a membrane protein for almost four years and had failed at every turn. His goal was to study the atomic structure of the protein with X-ray diffraction, a technique that works well only if a protein is in its crystal form. But membrane proteins, some of the most interesting of all proteins, had never been crystallized.

Hartmut was ready to give up. Ernst and I suggested that he try the membranes we were working on. Isolated from a photosynthetic bacterium, the membranes seemed to be already crystalline, so perhaps it would be easy to crystallize the protein at the heart of the membrane. Hartmut said he would give it a try. Did the suggestion pay off? Well, in 1988 Hartmut Michel was in Stockholm accepting the Nobel Prize for the first atomic-level map of a membrane protein – the very protein Ernst and I had suggested. I haven't seen Ernst Wehrli since that night, but I doubt he still thinks all the interesting work of science is over.



Miller examines plant-cell samples on an electron microscope; the room is illuminated by two sodium-vapor lamps.

Science is a human endeavor filled with ambition, passion, and pride, and its practitioners possess as strong an aesthetic motivation as any student of the arts

Science is not the cold, objective, purely rational activity that many seem to think. It is a human endeavor filled with ambition, passion, and pride, and its practitioners possess as strong an aesthetic motivation as any student of the arts. Despite biology's ancient roots, until this century it was largely a descriptive rather than an analytical science, and biologists' primary concern was naming living things rather

than trying to understand how they work. In that sense, biology is still an infant science, and one does not have to venture far from an introductory course to encounter the raw frontiers of our understanding. Any research biologist can experience the exhilaration of making sense of the unknown because the unknown is all around us.

In my own brief career I've participated in a dozen or so basic discoveries regarding the process of photosynthesis – including the first high-resolution three-dimensional map of the structure of a photosynthetic membrane, which is where my work with Nigel Unwin led. Every one of those discoveries allowed me to glimpse new territory, to create a new world in my imagination that is a little bit closer to the nature we all long to understand. One of the things that keeps me coming to the laboratory is the hope to do it again, to discover and observe something no one else has seen or understood. To work in science is always to have the opportunity to create something new.

For biologists the most interesting discoveries of all are ahead of us, not behind us, and that's a message I never tire of giving my students. In my lab, I am currently working with a new research instrument, the atomic-force microscope, and also on a new research problem, the tiny and little-understood tunnels, known as plasmodesmata, that connect plant cells. The supply of new questions to be answered in biology shows no sign of running out.

At first, teaching may appear to be an entirely separate process from research. Passing knowledge along is different from participating in its creation, right? I don't think so. In fact, I believe teaching complements research and puts the specialization of research in its proper context. Having had the experience of discovering something about the natural world, the most important gift an instructor can give his students is the sense of what that discovery feels like emotionally and what its rigor demands intellectually. As wonderful as it is to have the privilege of participating in the scientific process, the chance to open that process up for hundreds more is a calling that should make every instructor feel lucky indeed. I certainly do.



The Science of Teaching Science

BY PETER MATHERS '83

Last spring I returned to Brown twice – first for my ten-year reunion, then coincidentally two weeks later for a developmental-biology conference. Being around my old pals and our haunts and observing the many changes on campus evoked memories of the events that had propelled me into biological research. My first stop was the BioMed Center and the office of Dr. Ken Miller.

Ken's tutelage and inspiration were primarily what led me to a career in biology. Ken made learning fun, whether in the classroom or outside it. My strongest memory of Ken's challenging style is not a classroom lecture, but a debate at Meehan Auditorium between him and Henry Morris of the Institute for Creation Research of San Diego. Even though Ken was a cell biologist, not an evolutionary theorist, he did a fantastic job of showing the simple, irrefutable logic of the evolutionist's argument.

Two thousand people watched as the debate went on for four hours. One point I particularly remember: Morris argued that the fossil record

evolutionary theorists use as evidence was meaningless. He said that all living things were created simultaneously and that when the great flood came, the creatures that weren't mobile and quick thinking simply sank to the bottom. Ken countered that if that were true, you would expect to find such life forms as flowering plants and sea urchins at the bottom. Nobody can call either of them fast or clever.

Yet flowers appear much higher on the fossil record, only about 100 million years ago, and sea urchins about 250 million years ago.

I also remember the fascination I felt when my class discovered that an exam question we had struggled through was taken from unpublished reports at a conference Ken had just attended. That was my first exposure to cutting-edge research, and I soon caught the bug. After my junior

year I approached Ken about a position in his lab. Most undergraduate research projects involve little independent analysis and are often tacked on to an ongoing project, mainly to provide another pair of hands. So I was unprepared when Ken asked me, "What ideas do you have for a project?" Eventually we decided on a project together: analyzing membranes within photosynthetic bacteria, obscure little creatures that, like plants, can turn light into energy.

Soon I was working with the electron microscope, the freeze-fracture chamber, and the ultracentrifuge – sophisticated equipment worth hundreds of thousands of dollars that would never be found in a conventional undergraduate lab. It was there I learned that research can be engrossing and rewarding and aggravating and also entertaining. I remember during the holidays decorating the lab with alternating bottles of red and green bacteria to make it look like the lit-up tower of the Hospital Trust Building in downtown Providence. Primarily I learned that I could make bench science my life's work.

Ken has a new lab now, but I was pleased to find many familiar things there: a bicycle for his commute from Massachusetts, the textbook he coauthored, and Ken, as always, on the phone trying to get another teaching assistant or two. When the time comes for me to teach courses and train students, I know I'll look to the examples set by Ken and his colleagues. As I've prepared my own lectures, I've learned just how difficult it is in an age of exponential scientific advancement to present technical information clearly and concisely to those who are not equally trained. To do so takes a complete understanding of the material, hours of preparation, and a love for teaching. Ken Miller conveyed to me and hundreds of others the excitement of science and inspired us to join the pursuit.

Pete Mathers '83 ('89 Ph.D., California Institute of Technology) was a postdoctoral fellow at the National Institutes of Health for three years and is now a staff fellow in the Division of Cellular and Gene Therapy at the Food and Drug Administration. His research analyzes the formation of the head during embryonic development.

Why Mentors Matter

BY MICHELLE WACHS '86

In the fall of my senior year, I took Brown's introductory biology course because the professor was reputed to be a phenomenal lecturer. While the freshman premeds took copious notes with their signature multicolored pens, I simply listened and hoped to absorb the broad contours of the course. I ended up getting much more than I expected or bargained for.

Through his dynamic lectures and entertaining demonstrations, Professor Ken Miller conveyed a genuine love of biology that piqued my curiosity

Michelle Wachs '86 earned her J.D. from Harvard last year. She is a lawyer with Freeman & Galie in San Francisco.

and encouraged me to learn more about his discipline. For example, once, to show us how laboratory work often requires nothing more than ordinary materials and equipment, he puréed spinach, water, salt, and sugar in a blender and filtered the suspension through a cheesecloth. When he turned off the overhead lights and illuminated the green slime, it produced a magnificent red glow. He then poured the mixture over ice, added vodka, and drank it.

As the semester progressed, I began asking Ken biology-related questions by e-mail. Our messages soon evolved into free-form discussions of a wide variety of topics. I still have a printout of one of them. After watching a televised debate in which Ken argued the Darwinian theory of evolution against a local minister who espoused creationism, I asked Ken whether science and religion are fundamentally at odds, both vying to be the pre-eminent world view. Ken thoughtfully replied that science and religion endeavor to answer two essentially different sets of questions. Whereas science seeks to account for *what* we observe, religion attempts to resolve such ultimate questions as *why* we exist. His cogent explanation gave me new insight into the complex – but not necessarily contradictory – relationship between theology and science.

While young professors at other universities compete on the tenure track and may view undergraduates as mild irritants who encroach on their scarce research and writing time, most Brown pro-

fessors whom I knew, such as Ken Miller, are eager to talk with students and share their views. The resulting robust discussions facilitate both academic and personal growth, as curious students freely test new ideas on seasoned scholars who challenge them to think, dream, and imagine. Impassioned, impromptu debates taught me to deconstruct and analyze problems as I was forced to articulate and defend my views.

The seeds of critical analysis sown at Brown germinated during law school and continue to grow in my legal career. My mentors taught me that the real challenge often lies not in deriving the right answers, but in asking the right questions. Clients who come into my office are typically distressed, in crisis, and incapable of clearly articulating their needs. Asking the right questions can help them sort out the most intimate and difficult problems in their lives.

I vividly recall assisting in the civil-rights trial of a woman dying of AIDS. When her ninety-pound frame was wheeled into the courtroom, the jurors' eyes nearly popped out of their heads. As the opposing attorney impugned the woman's character with a hostile, rapid-fire cross-examination, she began to perspire and eventually left the courtroom in disgust. I quickly joined her in the hall and asked some pointed questions. How did it feel being subjected to that humiliating barrage? How would she feel if the perpetrators went free because she could not continue? She thought it over, composed herself, and decided to finish her testimony.

At a time when universities seem consistently to value scholarship over teaching, Brown stands apart in its commitment to and recognition of fine educators. The mentorships forged at Brown are more than mere memories. My college friends and I still stay in touch with our mentors and remain a part of their lives. By their examples, our mentors inspire us actively to seek knowledge and always to be intellectually curious about the world around us – and those are cornerstones of a well-rounded liberal education. ●



Eric Shoaf, preservation director, in the stacks. The shelves display a representative combination of books treated and untreated, and the many more awaiting attention.

Books

continued from page 28

Even compact discs, once thought inviolate, now appear to be unstable. Shoaf explains that the adhesive on the call labels libraries previously affixed to CDs was found to cause distortion; now special pins are used.

In the past, well-meaning librarians sometimes did more harm than good to the materials they were trying to repair. Shoaf recalls the broadside collection at Duke: "Some well-meaning soul had clipped the fraying and torn edges of all the broadsides, folded the edges over, and taped them." The result was brittle tape, acidification, and curling; the integrity of the documents was ruined. Shoaf considers current efforts to reformat electronic information and wonders aloud, "Is someone fifty years from now going to look back and say, 'What was that fool doing?'"

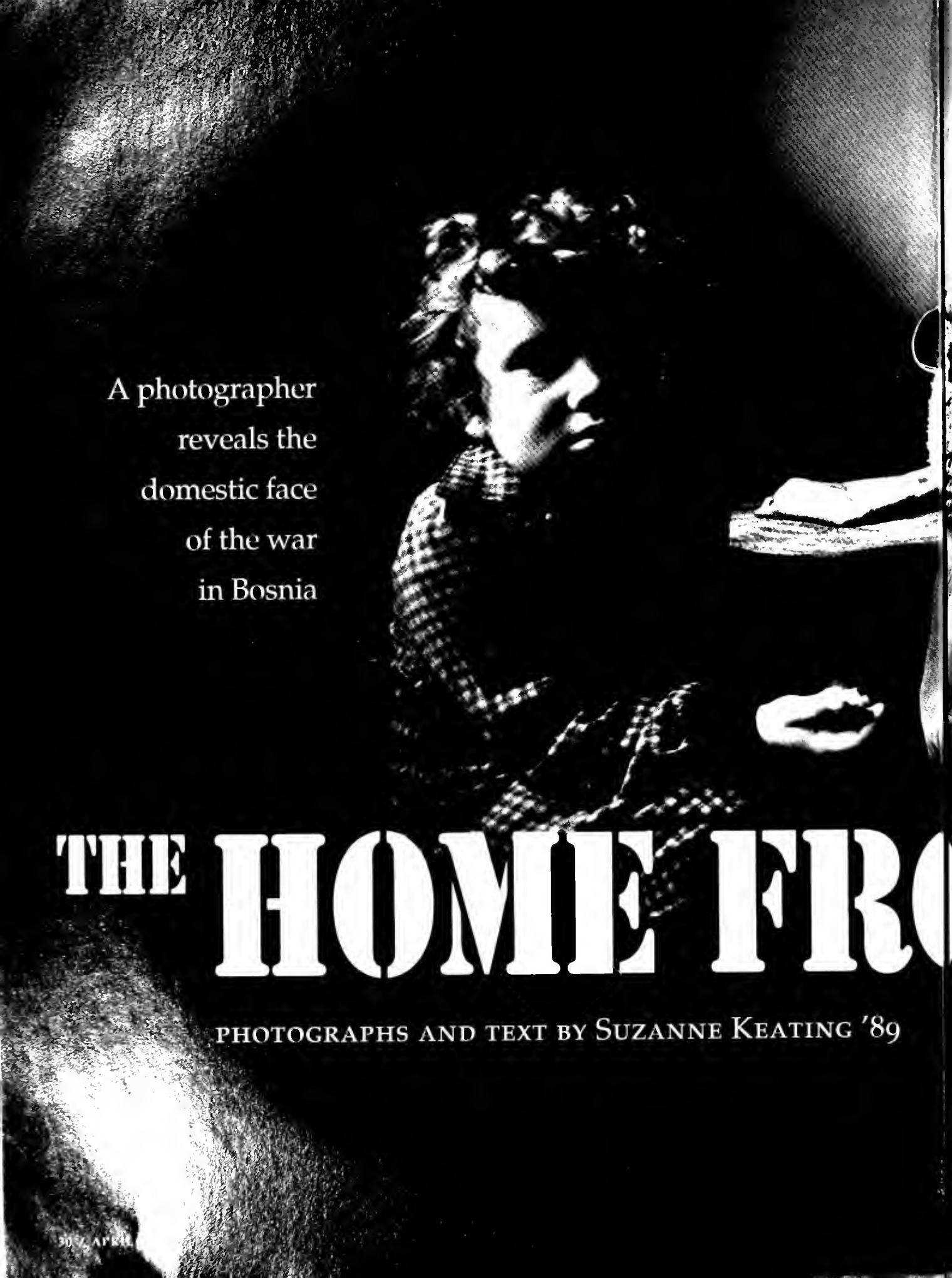
As the millennium approaches, information scientists attempt to cope not only with proliferating transmission and storage technologies, but also with an explosion of knowledge itself. The chief scientist for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Earth Observing System, scheduled for launch in 1998, has estimated that every twelve weeks for five years the spacecraft will generate a volume of data equivalent to the text contained in all 16.3 million books held by the Library of Congress.

That storage and retrieval problem may be NASA's, but it points to a concern for all library conservators: Where to put all the new information? Brown already leases space at the Harvard Depository in Southborough, Massachusetts, and is creating a system of compact shelving – a motorized accordion-like shelf set-up that opens to create an aisle where the desired book is located – on the subterranean C-level of the Rockefeller.

The more vexing conundrum may be *what* to save. "Once we studied the history of great men," says Dodge. "Now we study individual soldiers. There is a greater emphasis on social history, on women's studies. How do you anticipate usage?"

Despite the enormity of these problems, Shoaf believes Brown is well-positioned to meet the challenges presented by brittle and deteriorating paper, its special collections, electronic information, and storage. With funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Brown is filming 3,300 volumes from the Harris Collection of American Poetry and Plays at the John Hay. (Last year the grant paid a reformatting cost of \$104,000). The Rising Generation, Brown's comprehensive campaign, has designated funds to endow a head-of-preservation position.

There is no magic bullet, however; conservation work is painstakingly slow and deliberate: one book at a time. The need to keep to the task is compelling. As Frederick Lynden, associate university librarian for technical services, puts it, "You discover as time goes on that certain material in your collection has become rare." And it must not be lost. **B**



A photographer
reveals the
domestic face
of the war
in Bosnia

THE HOME FROM

PHOTOGRAPHS AND TEXT BY SUZANNE KEATING '89



ONT

In the countryside outside Gorazde, neighbors have cared for these four Muslim children and two more siblings ever since their parents were killed early in the war.

On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, and I bought a one-way ticket to the Middle East. I had \$300 in my pocket, a camera, two lenses, and not a clue in the world what I would do once I arrived in Cairo.

Seven months later I was on contract for Reuters news agency, covering the Kurdish refugee crisis. There I drove mountain roads in a rented jeep, my cameras and lenses crammed in back with my sleeping bag and a portable satellite transmitter that allowed me to beam my pictures to London. It was enormously exciting. That spring, however briefly, the work of journalists forced a reluctant world to witness and to confront human suffering. In turn, governments reacted. Watching food and medical assistance parachute into mountain refugee camps, I really believed photojournalism could make a difference.



For many, the war's cost has been total. In Jejnika, a woman returns to her bombed-out house after shelling by Croat forces; the only thing she can salvage is a handful of clothespins from the line.



Parents and children are separated in the shuffle to move refugees to safety. Above, children evacuated to Tuzla from Srebrenica learn from incoming refugees that their father, who was wounded, has died. At left, another child narrowly escapes that loss: in Travnik, he is reunited with his father who has fled a Serb-held area outside the city.



Frustrated refugees hire a bus to take them back home to Tuzla, but they are shelled at a Croatian checkpoint. Dawn finds them in a bunker outside the U.N. Protection Forces sentry position.

When I left Kurdistan that July, Yugoslavia was already imploding. However, my next assignment took

me to Burma and Sri Lanka to photograph the work of doctors, nurses, and medics for a book on war and medicine. For the most part, the assignment kept me away from soldiers and fighting, instead bringing me into emergency rooms and clinics, where I was able to document the war's impact on civilians.

In the Karen state in Burma, I photographed a seventeen-year-old medic. A year earlier she had been a sophomore in high school, but now, with just a month's training, she was packing gunshot wounds and cleaning land-mine injuries. I began to notice that most war photographs I'd seen (and taken) had focused on the front line, on the atrocities and dramas we immediately associate with war. But I was seeing a more intimate side of war, the way in which it was changing women's lives. An idea began to form in my mind.

Back in the United States that summer, I began planning a photography book on women and their

experiences in war. I proposed it to an editor at St. Martin's Press, and he liked the idea enough to give me an advance. With the publisher locked in, Canon provided cameras. Bosnia was the obvious place to begin.

I thought I knew what I was getting into when I left New York City last April. I had worked in dangerous places before. My research told me this war would be worse than anything in recent memory, and still, I thought I was prepared.

I flew to Zagreb, Croatia, where the United Nations issued my press credentials, and then on to Split, the nerve center of the relief effort. There I hitched a ride with two other journalists through Central Bosnia, and then hiked over the mountains to Gorazde, a refugee-swollen enclave of 60,000 imprisoned civilians. Back in Split, I caught an aid flight into Sarajevo.

Along the way people offered weak coffee and displayed their photo albums. A woman showed me her photograph as a young bride, taken just ten years earlier. I would never have recognized her. She had been raped, she told me, and her husband



Even in the midst of war, women carry on. In a schoolhouse-turned-refugee camp in Travnik, men doze and play chess while a woman hangs laundry to dry in the window.

was missing. She showed me his passport photograph so I might recognize him if I saw him. "Tell him his child is alive and hungry," she asked.

A grimy-looking boy begged me to make a portrait of him with his accordion. He played "Happy Birthday" as I worked.

I visited a family who lived in the 1984 Olympic Stadium. Two parents and two children lived in locker room 19B. The mother planted onions inside the track and painted still lifes. Her children were skinny and pale, but she said they were lucky. At least they could run around. They weren't confined to a basement.

A teenaged girl invited me to her home and played arrangements by Beethoven and Bach on the piano. Her mother apologized for serving tea made with nettles.

This war was different from the other places I'd been. It wasn't just that the violence was extreme and ubiquitous and the terror total. Oddly, it was the banal relics of prewar lives that moved me: snapshots of a family vacation in Ireland, ski poles propped in a hallway, a math test dated 1991 still taped to a refrigerator. These things were constant reminders of lives that were whole just two years earlier.

Everywhere I went, someone reminded me of a cousin, a college classmate, a friend. People told me stories about their lives before the war. A soldier

had been a saleswoman for a tobacco multinational. An amputee had owned an art gallery. I would peer at people through my viewfinder and think, "Can you imagine? He was a schoolteacher, and she was a shop clerk."

Unlike other wars, in Bosnia there was no need to travel to the front line. It was everywhere, and it shifted constantly.

Early on, I was driving through what I was certain was a safe area. The countryside was lovely, quilted with farms and villages – one Croat, another Muslim, the next decidedly mixed. Until this time, the Croats and Muslims had been allied against the Serbs. However since the disintegration of the Vance-Owen Plan, a vicious and panicked land grab had begun. I passed a row of houses on the outskirts of Vitez, a mixed town with a Croatian majority. Laundry still hung on the line and smoke rose from the rooftops. There was a strange stillness. As a sniper opened fire on us, I noticed a man's body lying in a doorway. When I next visited, the town was a postapocalyptic ruin.

At one point I hiked into Gorazde as part of a human caravan. Hundreds of civilians had taken a ten-hour journey across two mountains and through Serb lines to get food for their families – as much as they could carry back. We traveled through the night, navigating narrow passes and hidden mines



Dr. Sanja Besarovic is one of the heroes of the war, a Serb who has stayed in Sarajevo to care for her mostly Muslim patients. The eighty-seven-year-old man on the gurney before her has stabbed himself in the abdomen.

In Vitez, a Muslim woman, right, is held prisoner by the Croatian Defense Council; she will be exchanged for Croatian soldiers held by the Bosnian Army. Below, Croatian women and children flee Muslim-held Novitrvnik for Vitez.



in the dark. At times we were so close to Serb positions we could hear the soldiers cough.

It was in Gorazde that I met Aida, an awkward girl, overtall and skinny. Aida turned seventeen the day her family ran out of food. She and her sister, Saoud, were the only members of the family strong enough to endure the ten-hour trek to the Greyback supply camp, so they set out

together. But Saoud stepped on a land mine planted by Serb soldiers during the day. Aida continued on alone and returned carrying ten kilos of flour and a kilo of sugar. Passing her sister's body on the way back, Aida was forced to leave it unburied and frozen in the snow. They call the Greyback trail "the road to hope and tragedy." It has kept thousands of Gorazde's inhabitants alive, but the cold, the snipers, and mines have claimed the lives of hundreds.

In Sarajevo, I spent days photographing at Kosevo Hospital, a modern facility that now resembled a front-line medics unit. The hospital had been hit by more than 150 shells. The surgeons in the trauma unit had treated 14,500 wounded, but their high-tech equipment stood idle for lack of electricity. When I first arrived at the hospital, it was quiet. Over coffee, Dr. Schad Maxic introduced me to his colleagues. "See, I'm Muslim," he said. "Sanja is Serb. Anja's Montenegrin. And he's married to a Croat. We are all Bosnians, and we work together, help each other."

Later I was in another part of the hospital when Dr. Sanja Besarovic ran to find me. "Suzanne," she called. "You must come. Max wants you to photograph something." She brought me to a side room where Dr. Maxic stood by a gurney with a small mound in the middle; he lifted the canvas. I braced myself. I did not want a picture of a body laid out to be photographed, and certainly not a child's. But these doctors asked only this one small thing of me. So I began to work.

Half of the child's head had been cleaved off, cleanly, just above the nose. I asked myself if I was



Muslim women in headscarves break from a meeting in downtown Sarajevo. They are setting up a volunteer organization to deliver food and supplies to old people who can't leave their homes.

shaking. The first time I photographed a dying person, on the front line in Burma, my hands shook so badly the film was blurry. I have learned to compensate by increasing my shutter speed. I have learned to shake less.

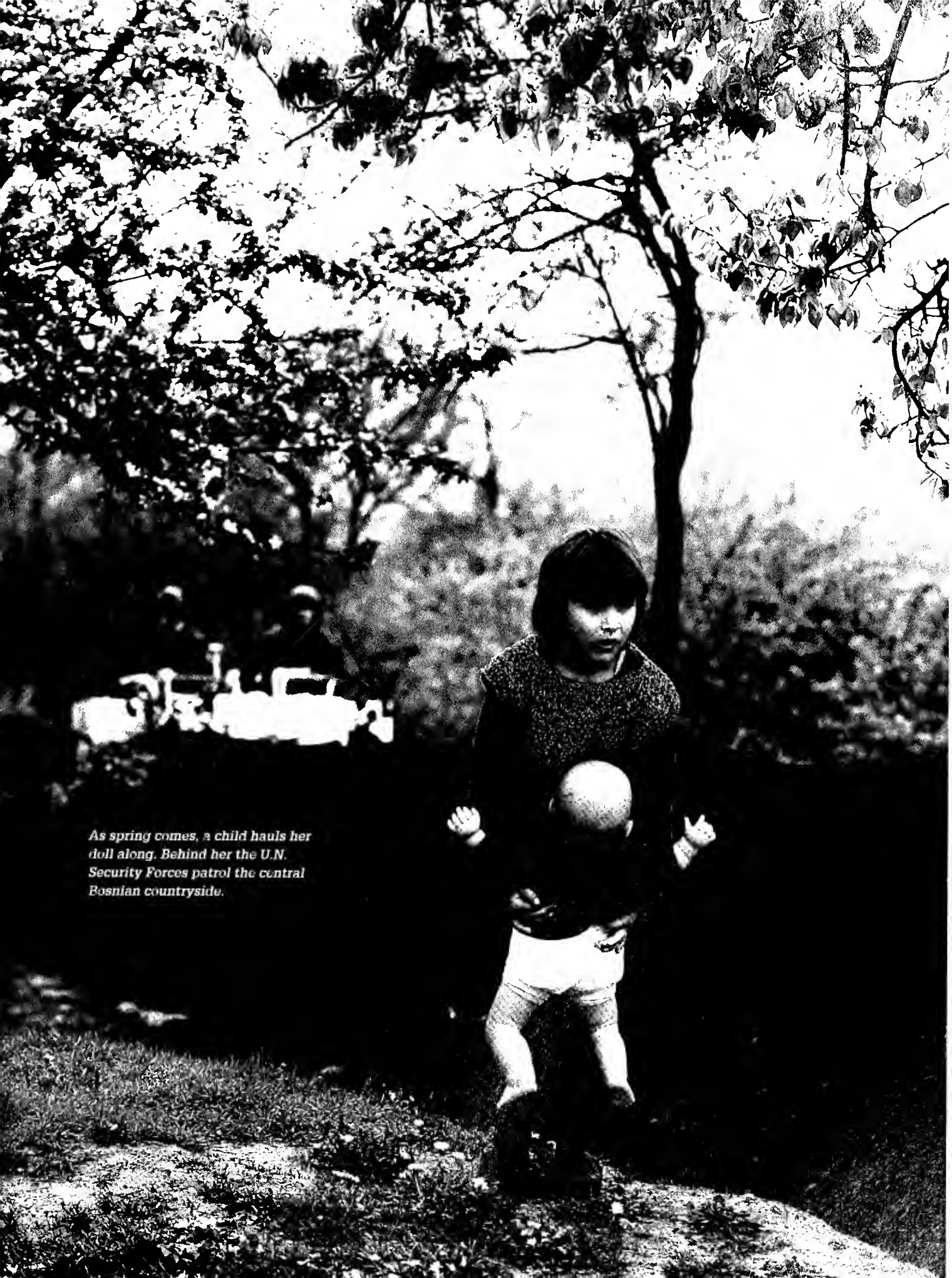
Dr. Besarovic said the boy was three. I noticed one shoe was missing, blown off by the impact. On the other were laces decorated with Mickey Mouse characters. Dr. Maxic covered the boy, tucking the canvas around the body. "Ah, holy God, what will become of us?" he said.

And what *will* become of us? That day the United States bombed Baghdad. When a nurse told me the news, I thought to myself, "What's the use?" But I didn't give up; I couldn't. Not after these people had been so good to me, sharing precious food and their difficult stories. Not after they had trusted me.

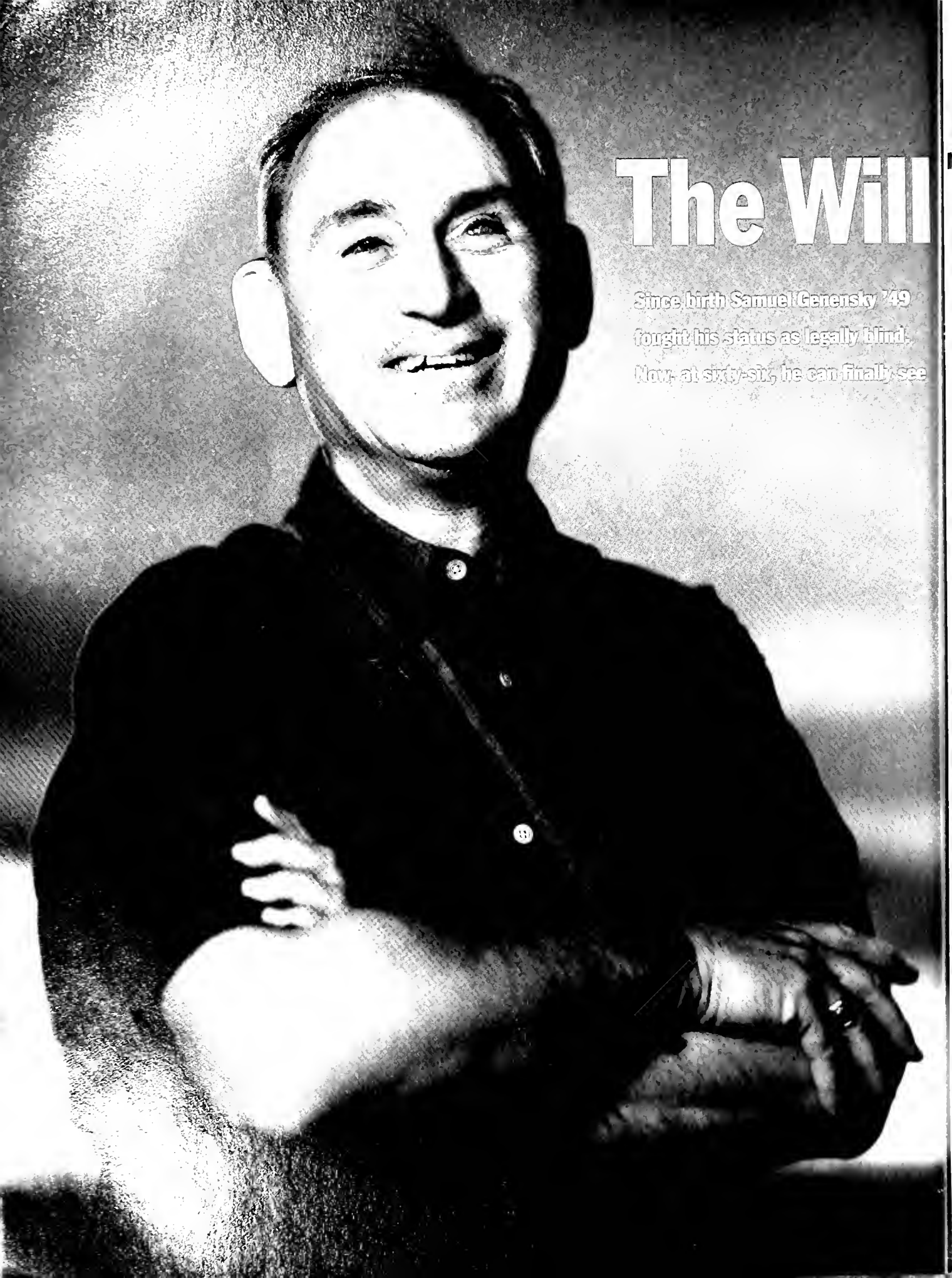
As the Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal put it, "All of us need an alibi so we can say we were not there, that we informed people, that we did everything we could to bring knowledge about this to the public." I offer these photographs as my alibi. Journalism has been sorely tried and my faith in the power of journalism shaken. Still, I believe the writer and the reader do something honorable together. **B**



Suzanne Keating is currently living in Providence and writing about her experiences in Bosnia in association with the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies. She plans to return to Bosnia later this spring.



*As spring comes, a child hauls her
doll along. Behind her the U.N.
Security Forces patrol the central
Bosnian countryside.*



The Will

Since birth Samuel Gerensky '49
fought his status as legally blind.
Now, at sixty-six, he can finally see

To See

BY IRENE WIELAWSKI

Sam Genensky is easily distracted these days – his eye caught by the interplay of pattern and color in a visitor's scarf or a dancing ray of light through his office window. In the middle of a complicated recitation of statistics, he rushes to the chalkboard, where two big pie charts emerge under his careful hand. "I couldn't do this a few months ago," he says delightedly.

Indeed, he could not. Since the day of his birth, Sam Genensky, now sixty-six, has used all his ingenuity to compensate for vision so damaged he literally could not see the fingers of his own hand. But an operation last November worked the miracle he never dared to hope for, revealing a world even Genensky's lively mind had been unable to imagine.

So it is easy to forgive his lapses in attention as he marvels at sights most of us take for granted.

Classmates of Samuel M. Genensky '49, '58 Ph.D. may remember the math whiz from New Bedford, Massachusetts, who squinted through binoculars to see equations on the blackboard. Who used those same binoculars – his father's World War I field glasses – to find the edge of the curb before dashing across Waterman Street. And who read with his nose literally pressed to the page to see the letters with his "good" eye. That was the Sam Genensky who graduated magna cum laude from Brown and went on to earn a master's from Harvard (1951) and his doctorate from Brown in applied mathematics.

The Samuel Genensky known to the rest of the world – and cherished by those with limited sight – is the inventor of numerous devices to help the legally blind see and founder of the respected Center for the Partially Sighted in Santa

Monica, California. Among his inventions is a machine based on closed-circuit television technology that enables people with severely limited vision to read and write. Users place a writing pad or reading material under a camera, which instantly projects an enlarged version onto a video screen. He also designed glasses with telescopic lenses – a wearable version of the binoculars he carried around his neck at Brown.

Genensky did not set out to be an advocate for the blind, nor did he even count himself among them, though with 20/1,000 vision in his sole functioning eye, he was well within the legal definition of sightlessness. His eyes were severely burned at birth when a nurse accidentally bathed them with drops of a caustic chemical that she mistook for silver nitrate solution, then a routine preventative against infections. The left eye was ruined, the right eye too scarred to be useful. But a Boston eye surgeon created a pinhole opening in the scar tissue, admitting light to the baby's still-functioning retina.

In school and in life, Genensky resisted pressures to accept his limitations. He spent a miserable year at Massachusetts's Perkins School for the Blind after a New Bedford superintendent refused to admit him to public high school. Required to learn Braille, Genensky stubbornly read every bit of printed material he could find. "The director called me into his office one day and said, 'Sam, why can't you act like a well-behaved blind child?'" Genensky recalls. "And I said, 'Because I am not blind.'"

A new superintendent agreed to let young Sam try high school, but warned that there would be no concessions in grades or the pace of instruction. Genensky struggled through the first year, unable to see the blackboard. By the second year he'd figured out the binoculars trick. "I used these all through New Bedford High School, Brown, a year at Harvard, and graduate school at Brown," Genensky recalls, holding the eighty-year-old lenses that he keeps on a shelf in his office.

He worked first as a mathematician and computer programmer for the U.S. Bureau of Standards. In 1958 Genensky joined the RAND Corporation, working on strategic systems for the U.S. Air Force, among other projects. There, he and several colleagues developed the

prototype closed-circuit television device. His refinements of this and other seeing aids might have ended then were it not for an article in the January 1971 issue of *Reader's Digest*, playfully titled "Sam Genensky's Marvelous Seeing Machine."

"We were inundated with letters – 5,000 a week," Genensky recalls. "Suddenly I found myself among people just like me – people who had some sight but only had access to services for people who couldn't see at all. I couldn't turn my back on them."

In a major career shift, Genensky set about documenting that most people labeled legally blind have some vision – data essential to securing government funding and services for them. Then he continued inventing and perfecting devices to improve vision. And so it went – until the miracle of last fall.

A cataract in his good eye was threatening to make him totally blind, and his surgeon also recommended a cornea transplant to remove some scar tissue – risky surgery in an eye as scarred as his. But Genensky took the chance, and during the operation his surgeon took one, too, elongating the pinhole opening in the pupil to resemble a cat's eye slit.

Hoping only to have his previous vision restored, Genensky was not prepared for the panorama that greeted him when his bandages were removed: "I saw my daughter Marcia's long flowing brown hair for the first time from a distance. . . . I saw my doctor's moustache. I could make out objects around the room. Colors were incredible!" he says, and his voice catches.

Once on his feet, Genensky headed for the Norton Simon Museum in Pasadena. An admirer of impressionist paintings, he had spent decades examining them in sections through his binoculars, then mentally reassembling the whole. "I saw the Renoirs and the Monets like it was the first time – the brush strokes, the detail, everything I had missed before. And oh, the colors were stunning," he says. "It made my day."

The eye isn't perfect. By normal standards, Genensky says his vision – 20/400 now – is downright "crummy."

"But for me," he adds, "it's a new world." ■

A former medical reporter for the Providence Journal, Irene Wielawski is now a staff writer for the Los Angeles Times.



Spring Break, 1956: The Brunote Six Plus, led by trumpeter Don Crann '56 (second from left), played nightly in the Gombey Room of the Harmony Hall Hotel, Paget, Bermuda, during College Week in early April. According to a Bermuda News Bureau release that accompanied this photo, the combo "has proved to be one of the highlights of the week's activities." In addition to Crann, the jazzy Brunonians were Jim James on trombone, Theodore F. Osmer Jr. on drums, Theodore K. Matthews on clarinet, Richard Starr on bass, and Albert Basse Jr. at the piano.

The Classes

By James Reinbold

24

The 70th reunion of the class of 1924 will be held Memorial Day weekend, May 27-30. If you have any questions or concerns, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947. Please send in your registration form as soon as possible and remember to save the dates.

29

The 65th reunion of the class of 1929 will be held Memorial Day weekend, May 27-30. If you have any questions or concerns, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-3380. Please send in your registration form as soon as possible and remember to save the dates.

34

The 60th reunion of the class of 1934 will be held Memorial Day weekend, May 27-30. If you have any questions or concerns, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947. Please send in your registration form as soon as possible and remember to save the dates.

35

Alfred E. Kessler, Salt Lake City, was installed as president of the 1,300-member conference of emeritus members of the American Public Health Association at the annual meeting in San Francisco.

36

Clinton S. Johnson was honored as one of three "Distinguished Citizens of the Year" for 1993 in Cumberland, R.I..

39

The 55th reunion of the class of 1939 will be held Memorial Day weekend, May 27-30. If you have any questions or concerns, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-3380. Please send in your registration form as soon as possible and remember to save the dates.

41

Judge **Marvin E. Boisseau Jr.** retired as a municipal judge in University City, Mo., last August, after more than twenty-seven years on the bench.

44

We hope your plans are made to return to Brown for this most significant reunion. Our 50th will be held on Memorial Day weekend, May 27-30. Don't forget to plan on staying through Monday for the traditional walk through Van Wickles Gates and down College Hill.

You should already have received your registration mailing. Please return your forms as soon as possible. If you have any questions or have not received your packet, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947.

46

Donald G. Lester, Kalamazoo, Mich., writes that his tenth grandchild arrived for Christmas 1992 - a four-year-old from the Dominican Republic adopted by his third daughter and her husband. Don was off to Australia and New Zealand in October.

Barbara Martin Leonard, Providence, writes that her election as Secretary of State of Rhode Island has placed her in "a challenging and interesting position. My department's service to the citizens of Rhode Island continues to expand. New programs and procedures, especially in the field of technology, are bringing much-needed improvements. I look forward to running again in 1994."

Hugh (Sandy) MacNair, Port Townsend, Wash., writes he is "a little too busy but thoroughly enjoying retirement in the country - small town in a large-area, small-population county." His oldest son is in Chicago. Sandy and Winnie see **R. Harper Brown** '45 once in a while; he has a daughter in Seattle. Sandy adds, "Some of you knew **Frank Kilpatrick** '47, an Alpha Delt and a V-12. Butch died last year of Alzheimer's disease."

Robert H. Mareneck and his wife, Ruby, live in Jamaica. Between them they have seven children and ten grandchildren. They continue their involvement with I.E.S.C. Their oldest son, Peter, is building them a house in Lewisburg, W.Va., about eleven miles from White Sulphur Springs. "We're both trying to sharpen up our golf game here in Jamaica in anticipation of wrestling with the thirty-six holes at the Greenbriar after we move into the new place."

George B. Melrose, Kenmore, N.Y., has been appointed to the New York State Canal Commission to develop recreation attributes

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 September issue: June 15.

along the 524-mile canal system. He is a member of the County Horizons Waterfront Commission and is chair of the town planning and environment boards.

Raymond E. Moffitt retired in 1989 as a consultant in the practice of internal medicine and gastroenterology at several Rhode Island hospitals. "Doris and I are happily retired, wintering in Sarasota, Fla., and enjoying Narragansett Bay in the summer with our grandchildren."

Birgir Moller retired in 1992 as minister counselor at the Embassy of Iceland in Copenhagen. He lives in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Stephen W. Nease, Lee's Summit, Mo., is education commissioner for the International Board of Education of the Church of the Nazarene. He coordinates the work of thirty-six colleges, universities, and seminaries throughout the world.

Clarence F. Roth writes that he and his wife moved to Seabury, a retirement community with health-care services in Bloomfield, Conn. "So far we are impressed with the people, facilities, and activities. We expect to use our condo in Florida during the winter."

Seth Sims Jr. writes that he is retired and lives alone with his dog in Inverness, Ill. He has two bachelor sons, one a livestock breeder who lives nearby and the other completing his final year at the Darden Graduate School of Business, University of Virginia.

Mary Lou Standish Smith, Boulder, Colo., enjoys handbells, quilting, and volunteer work. Last summer she traveled to Beijing and Kyoto.

Roberta Oresman Steiner writes that Leroy is retired. Their current interests are their three grandchildren, traveling, and boating. They live in Richmond, Va.

William H. Stone writes he was disappointed that his son chose Harvard over Brown, "but that's life, I guess." William is still very active in scientific research, with eleven people in his laboratory "family" at Trinity University, San Antonio. They publish between five and eight papers a year. "I'm far from retired at sixty-nine. I hope to keep going for another six or more years."

48

Ruth Gadbois Matarazzo who has a Ph.D. in psychology for the last thirty-six years has been a professor of medical psychology at the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland. Her husband, **Joseph '47**, is chairman of the department of medical psychology at the same university, where he also has been for thirty-six years. Both are active in the American Psychological Association and enjoy traveling and music. They have three children, including **Harris '78**, and are expecting their second grandchild.

Lester Rand is founder of the Rand Youth Poll. The marketing research firm, devoted to identifying the role of young people in the national economy, celebrated its fortieth anniversary last year. In 1953, Lester says, the fiscal strength of American teenagers was estimated to be \$7 billion; today it is estimated to be \$230.9 billion.

Over the past twenty-five years **Irene Goldstein Schultz** has written a series of novels for troubled readers. She is a contributor to a book to be published by the International Reading Association.

49

We hope you have reserved the weekend of May 27-30 for your 45th reunion. You should have received your registration mailing by now. Please fill it out and return it as soon as possible so that your activities committee can finalize plans. If you have any questions or have not received your reunion registration packet please contact reunion headquarters at (401) 863-3380.

Sumner and Arline Goodman Alpert, Fall River, Mass., recently welcomed a granddaughter, Mia Zoe, born to daughter Miriam and son-in-law Brad Louison. "That makes four, and we're still counting!"

Rev. **Kenneth T. MacLean** returned to Palm Springs, Calif., as minister of the Unitarian Fellowship of the Desert for six months from November until April. His wife, Harriet Johnston MacLean, died last July.

50

Class of '50: Last chance to party! Now that we have your attention, you're invited to the traditional class of '50 off-year reunion cocktail party, a highlight of any social season, held once again on the Faculty Club terrace on Friday, May 27, from 5 to 7 P.M.

Carpe diem, classmates. Renew auld lang and start us go to the Campus Dance, wander by your old dorm. Just get here. We're looking forward to seeing you — **Fred Kovitch Solod**

John L. Moore Jr. writes that his book, *Sparks of Civilization: Facts, Firsts and Folklore*, was published by Congressional Quarterly. He says the reviews were encouraging, he reports. Join him at Seaborn Park, Md.

51

On Nov. 6 the class of '51 combined meeting to discuss plans for the 45th reunion, May 24-27, 1994. **Anne Hunt Brock**,

Joseph M. Souza '50

Recognition for a life of service

For a lifetime of service, Joseph Souza was honored last year by the New Bedford Chapter of the Prince Henry Society of Massachusetts as its Portuguese American of the Year. Souza, age seventy-one, was born in New Bedford of Portuguese immigrants. A past president of the New Bedford Educators Association, he taught in the city's school system and was chairman of the English Curriculum Committee. He was appointed a probation officer at 2nd District Court in New Bedford in 1954 and served as chief probation officer from 1961 until his retirement in 1986.

"I am enjoying my retirement," Souza told the New Bedford *Standard-Times* recently. "It affords me the time to become actively involved in community projects."

As chairman of the board of trustees of the former New Bedford Institute of Technology, he played a leading role in its merger with the Bradford Durfee Institute of Technology of Fall River, Massachusetts. He became chairman of the board of trustees of the resulting college, Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute, which grew into the university known today as UMass-Dartmouth.

Souza served as president of the Greater



New Bedford Area Board of Mental Health and Retardation and of the New Bedford Area Center for Human Services, as chairman of the city's Board of Youth Resources Agency, and as a director of the Massachusetts Association for Mental Health. A member and former officer of many other community organizations, he also serves as a docent at the New Bedford Whaling Museum.

Upon his graduation from Brown, Souza recalls, he was "committed to community service, armed with an education and confidence that I could help make a difference. The recognition I have received is an unexpected bonus and an incentive to continue in this course."

Souza served in Europe in World War II and subsequently in the National Guard, including active duty in Berlin in 1961-62; he retired as a major. He and his wife, Rose, have two daughters and five grandchildren.

Cleo Palelis Hazard, Jane McGeary Watson, Tom Brady, Bill Surprenant, Warren Galkin, Sandy Taylor, Don Jaffin, Gene Weinberg, and Pete Williams were present. Results of the post-40th reunion questionnaire favored following the same format for the 45th. Seventy-five rooms at Day's Hotel at India Point have already been reserved, and our lobster bake cruise to Newport, R.I., also will be a repeat performance.

Later that afternoon, while some went to the Harvard/Brown football game, the Pembroke executive board and reunion committee met to discuss the 45th luncheon program and regional mini-reunions for next year. Details will appear in the spring *Pembroke Connection*. Present were Anne, Cleo, Jane, **Nancy Poole Armington, Beth Becker Pollock, Eleanor DeBlasio Oddo, Shirley Nagle Holmes, Eleanor Moushegian, Priscilla Loring Griffin, and Dottie Blair Sage**.

To celebrate a productive day and a football win, the '51 group and their spouses, twenty in all, gathered that evening for a fun

social hour and lovely buffet dinner at Day's Hotel. — **Cleo Palelis Hazard**

53

The class is making available for purchase copies of our *Class of 1953 Reunion Book Surveys*, which were on display at our reunion headquarters last May. The cost of the men's survey is \$13, and the women's survey is \$8 (both prices include mailing). The cost differential reflects a greater number of responses from the men.

If you are interested in obtaining either or both, please drop a short note to **John M. Andrews**, recording secretary, 51 Belcourt Ave., North Providence, R.I. 02911-3214. Include a check made payable to Brown University, Class of 1953.

C. Bert Amann Jr., Clearwater, Fla., writes that he is president of People, Places and Things of Florida, after serving as president and treasurer of Kwik Minit Market, Inc. Bert and Mary Anne have five children.

John A. Anderson is chairman, president, and CEO of Northern Trust Bank in Lake Forest, Ill., where he has been for thirty-six years. He and his wife, Virginia, have four children and nine grandchildren. John's fondest memory of Brown is football's defeat of Harvard at Homecoming in 1952.

54

40th Reunion

Don't forget to make your reservation now. Come back for your 40th on Memorial Day weekend, May 27-30. Your committee has been working hard so that everyone can enjoy themselves.

You should have received your registration packet. Take the time to fill it out and return it. If you have any questions or have not received your packet please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947.

55

Tom Casselman (see **Tobi Casselman '80**). **Martin J. Mullin Jr.** retired in 1989 after thirty-two years in the investment business, the last twenty-three years with **David B. Bullock**. "Now I am a well-known decoy collector, enjoying my five grandchildren." Martin lives in East Falmouth, Mass.

57

Leonard Sills and his wife live on St. Simons Island, Ga. He is the proud driver of a 14-year-old Pontiac Bonneville and works at a Naval submarine base fifty miles away.

Harvey Sproul, president of a family construction business in Clarks Summit, Pa., is pleased that his son has recently joined him in the business. Harvey lives in Waverly, Pa.

Edward M. Tapper, South Lake Tahoe, Calif., is well and working hard. "I hope the next president is a Republican; managed health care is/will be a national disaster."

Stan Vincent runs an advertising agency but is better known for his avocation, playing New Orleans jazz for the New Black Eagle Jazz Band. The group has more than thirty recordings and plays mostly in New England, although they also have toured in Singapore and Europe.

59

55th Reunion

Celebrate with us on May 27-30. **Clark Sammartino** and **Diane Scola**, reunion co-chairs, and their hard-working committee have planned exciting events, from Friday's cocktail reception to Sunday's clambakes. You won't want to miss a minute of the camaraderie and nostalgia. Return your registration forms as soon as you receive them.

60

Maurice Garrity has been promoted to senior principal electrical engineer at Lockheed/Sanders. He lives in Warner, N.H.

Benjamin Lambert and **Linda Lloyd** were married Dec. 18. Ben is chairman and CEO of Eastdil Realty Inc. in New York City.

Tricia Thomas Semmelhack, a partner in

the Buffalo, N.Y., law firm of Hodgson, Russ Andrews, Woods & Goodyer, is chair of the New York State Bar Association's intellectual property law section. She is a lecturer on copyright and computer law at the University of Buffalo School of Law.

61

Elkan Abramowitz appeared on the *McNeil-Lehrer Report* on Jan. 24 to comment on the appointment of Robert B. Fiske Jr. as special prosecutor for the Whitewater matter.

Charles B. Swartwood III, a partner with the law office of Mountain, Dearborn & Whiting, was sworn in as a full-time magistrate in the U.S. District Court, Worcester, Mass., by U.S. Chief District Judge **Joseph L. Tauro '53**. The son and grandson of judges, Charles was a special justice from 1973 to 1976 in the state district court system. He is a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. Charles has served as a trustee of the Massachusetts Board of Bar Overseers and a selectman and moderator in Southboro, Mass., where he and Judith live. They have three children and two grandchildren.

William C. Worthington Jr., Mountain View, Calif., is still with IBM. "For me it's fun and interesting work. Sue and I traveled to Kenya and Tanzania with my sister, **Connie '68** and her husband, Terry Tullis, professor of geology at Brown."

62

Bob Eban's daughter, **Lauren '93**, had a wonderful experience at Brown, and **Julie** has now transferred as a sophomore after a year at Stanford. "Alexander, 8, and Daniel, 5, are getting ready to join the line."

Roger D. Feldman's daughter **Rebecca** is class of '94, and son **Seth** is class of '97.

Richard Kostelanetz will self-publish *Ecce Kosti*, a compilation of "all the nice things that have been said about my work." In 1993 his films and other performance works were included in several festivals, and several dozen literary magazines published his works. Richard is looking for literary/art/ music interns to work on a variety of innovative and experimental projects. He can be reached at P.O. Box 444, Prince St., New York, N.Y. 10012.

Dorothy Pierce McSweeney's daughter, Terrell, is enjoying her freshman year at Harvard. Son Ethan (Columbia '93) is assistant director of the Shakespeare Theatre in Washington, D.C.

Jean Zeisel Richards, an actress and writer with several commercials and voice-overs, writes that her first children's book, *God's Gift*, is in the bookstores. She asks if anyone knows where to locate **Marilyn Shepard**.

Judy Hexter Riskind has retired from her Wee Workout business and has had a hip replacement. "Hopefully, I will be able to walk, dance, ski, play tennis, and move as I used to," she writes.

Z. Hershel Smith would like to see any class members who visit the Providence area. His law office is at 167 Angell St., across from the Brown Bookstore.

Jori Lord Westphal is retired and has

been living in Carefree, Ariz., since November 1992. She summers on Chataqua Lake, in New York. Last June she traveled to the Czech Republic and Slovakia with a production of the Cleveland Playhouse. She went to England and Ireland in October.

63

Capt. **Thomas E. Doyle**, USNR (Ret.), Brandon, Fla., writes: "I am seeing my boys grow to young men full of wonder, having hope as an abiding ally, questioning the world from which they grew and will shortly help to change to make it more theirs and ours. Sound familiar? Well, it was happening a generation ago, wasn't it? Seems like much of the aspirations my alma mater instilled were idealistic rather than practical. I think now it's paying off when I see my sons."

64

We hope you have made your plans to return to Brown for the reunion. You should have received your registration packet. Return the registration form as soon as possible and prepare for a fun weekend. If you have any questions or have not received your packet, please contact reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947.

Elizabeth Kline Landers is president of the San Francisco chapter of Hadassah, vice chairman of the board of the Fort Mason Foundation, and on the development board of St. Vincent de Paul of San Francisco. Her husband, Jonathan, is a partner at Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher. Laurie (Haverford '87, Michigan '88 A.M.) is a violinist with the Detroit Symphony, and Peter (Yale '90) is a reporter with AP in Tokyo.

Richard Tremaglio will retire in June from his position as adjunct professor of architecture at MIT to devote full time to his architectural practice in Cambridge, Mass.

Charles B. Weinberg, Vancouver, B.C., is alumni professor of marketing, faculty of commerce, at the University of British Columbia. His research is in the areas of public and nonprofit marketing and mathematical models in marketing. His books include *Public and Nonprofit Marketing* (translated into Japanese), *Marketing Challenges*, and *Canadian Marketing: Cases & Exercises*. Chuck has traveled to Asia to teach marketing in Guangzhou, to serve as external examiner at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and to participate in the Japan-America Grassroots Summit. This spring he is a visiting professor at the University of Washington in Seattle. He is married to **Joanne Blumenfeld Weinberg '65** (see classnote in March).

65

Elinor B. Bachrach has joined the fiscal affairs department of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D.C., where she has been advising on budgets of countries of the former Soviet Union. Previously she spent ten years in New York City as deputy state comptroller, overseeing the city's budget and auditing city agencies and programs.

66

Thomas E. Douglass continues to practice corporate litigation as a partner with Coburn & Croft in St. Louis. **Elizabeth Jones Douglass** is a part-time family therapist in private practice. Their daughter, Katherine, is a freshman at Reed College in Portland, Ore., and their sons, Thomas and Stephen, are a high school junior and an eighth grader, respectively.

Suzanne Mays Nash and Randolph Richardson were married on Mar. 20 in Fairfax Station, Va., by Pastor **John Stabb** of Calvary Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. Thanks to **Toby Wesselhoeft**, Randy and Suzanne were reacquainted during the graduation march along Benefit Street during their 25th reunion in 1991. Randy is a captain for TWA. Prior to their marriage Suzanne was a speechwriter to the undersecretary of defense in Washington, D.C. They have four children: Rebecca Nash is a graduate of Emory; Bill Nash is a senior at Vanderbilt; Brian Richardson is a senior at Colorado College; and Katie Richardson is a freshman at the University of Kansas. Their address is 6144 Fulton St., Englewood, Colo. 80111.

67

Andrew G. Gann is head of the department of French and Spanish at Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick. He is editing *La Correspondance Générale de Theophile Gautier* with colleagues in France. The work is now in its ninth volume.

David Speltz reports his son **Tim** is a freshman. In the 1980s David served as a health-care adviser to the Aga Khan in Paris, then as a senior manager at University Hospitals of Cleveland. Since 1990 he has been the CEO of Symmes Hospital in Arlington, Mass. He spent the first few months of the assignment working with **Charlie Glerum '75** and **Jeff Heidt '67**, bringing the hospital out of a Chapter 11 bankruptcy. David expects to merge the hospital with the Lahey Clinic. He lives with his wife and son Carl, 13, at 9 Heather Ln., Amherst, N.H. 03031.

After a small computer company that **Joseph M. Toscano** helped start in 1978 went public, he pursued some personal interests: traveling to Asia for an extended period of time, and then to Italy, where his interest in the Italian language and culture were rekindled. He returned to the University of Maryland and received a degree in Italian. "My hope is to spend part of each year in Italy. I have some ideas for doing business over there, but my main objective is simply to enjoy the people and the country." Joseph and Christine live at 6025 Parkers Creek Dr., Deale, Md. 20751.

68

Victoria L. Kingslien directs the new office of family planning in the Immigration & Naturalization Service, the first such office in the Department of Justice. She lives in Centerville, Va.

Thomas Parker, adjunct associate professor of physical education at Florida State University, Tallahassee, spent one week last winter

in San Diego, attending the Center for Leadership Studies at Escondido. He completed his fourth season as volunteer football coach at the North Florida Christian School. His son, Clint, was named scholar-athlete of the year by the Florida Coaches Association. Thom was named distinguished alumnus of the year for business and industry in 1993 for the College of Education at Florida State. He was also recently promoted to vice president at Dean Witter.

69

25th Reunion

Checklist: Registration form returned to Brown. Travel arrangements made. A good pair of walking shoes. Put your life on hold for four days at the end of May. You are now ready for our 25th reunion, "First Time for '69." Your weekend and classmates await.

Edward A. Blomstedt and his wife, Mae, are looking forward to the reunion. "I will be bringing a video that includes the great Swyndlestock tiger of Homecoming 1966 and the 1966 and 1967 Spring Weekend Quad shows. See yourself in action." Ed and Mae live in West Chester, Pa.

David Parker, who was president of Brown Hillel, is secretary of the Park Avenue Synagogue in New York City. He continues as director of Legal Services for New York City and cochair of the litigation department at Kleinberg, Kaplan, Wolff & Cohen, P.C. The firm recently moved to new offices in New York City; David was responsible for the telephone, computer network, and security system. His wife, Ronnie, is operations coordinator at the Coalition for the Advancement of Jewish Education. They have a son, Joshua Seth, 3½. David writes that he is looking forward to seeing all of his classmates at the 25th reunion.

70

Nancy Ball Ratner writes that her son, **Daniel Ratner '97**, is a fourth-generation Brown student. "We're delighted, and he seems to be thriving. Ironically, he was placed in Woolley Hall on the same floor where I lived. Our Brown connection has been renewed."

Steven Schonfeld and his wife, Nicki, still live in Baltimore with their children, Jeff, 18, and Julian, 20. Steve is director, pulmonary disease division, at Sinai Hospital and assistant professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Mark Trueblood is having fun working as a computer programmer for the National Solar Observatory, developing a large database. He and Pat built a new house in the mile-high grasslands of southeastern Arizona. They are about to start construction of a roll-off roof observatory to take advantage of the dark skies and clear nights. Mark invites alumni to visit his twenty-acre ranch on Milky Way - "when you own the road, you can pick the name."

D. Scott White, Summerville, S.C., retired from the U.S. Air Force as a lieutenant colonel in August 1992 with twenty-two years' service. He logged more than 9,000 hours flying the Lockheed C-141 Starlifter. During his fly-

ing career he flew missions to Southeast Asia, South America, Central America, Europe, Africa, the Mideast, and the Soviet Union. During Operation Just Cause he airdropped a Sheridan tank in Panama, and during Operation Desert Storm he flew dozens of missions to Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. Scotty works for McDonnell Douglas at Charleston AFB in South Carolina. He teaches pilots to fly the new C-17 Globemaster III transport aircraft. Scotty and his wife, Betty, have two daughters: Tara, a sophomore at Furman University; and Heather, a sophomore at Summerville High School.

Bob Zapffe has been with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections for eighteen years, after five years with Aetna Life & Casualty immediately after Brown. He is staff assistant to Cliff Sandel, deputy director, support services, and his duties include computerized mapping with a geographic information system. He also monitors legislation for the department. He has been married to Sylvia, a transplanted Briton from Cheltenham, for fifteen years.

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David T. Morgan is general manager of the Southeast solid wood business for Rayonier. He announces the acquisition of a second lumber operation that will complement fiber-procurement activities. Dave, his wife, and their three teenagers are active as players, referees, and administrators of the soccer program in Jessup, Ga., where they live.

Russell Samuel, Glen Cove, N.Y., is pleased to announce that his eldest son, Shawn, has been accepted early decision to Harvard, class of '98.

William A. Smith has joined a management consulting firm as a principal to develop practices in information services. He lives in Chicago with his two cats.

David A. Tillson has joined U.S. Trust Company as a senior vice president. He is a senior portfolio manager in the personal investment division. Prior to joining U.S. Trust, he was president of TDA Capital Management Company, which he formed in 1990. From 1992 until he joined U.S. Trust, he was a senior vice president at Matrix Asset Advisors, a money management firm. He lives in Westport, Conn., with his wife, Nancy, and their two children.

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Donna Hall Neff lives in Irvine, Calif, with her husband, Doug, and four children: Eric, 9, John, 6, Alex, 4, and Jocelyn, 1. "But for fortune in the form of the Santa Ana winds dying down, we would have lost our house in the recent fires."

Carol Braun Pasternack and her husband, **Ken '71**, are delighting in their daughter, Sofia, born Dec. 23, 1991, "our 20th anniversary gift." Carol is a medievalist in the English department at UC-Santa Barbara. Ken left law to work with computer software for the real estate industry.

Brooke Peterson and his wife, Diane, live

in Aspen, Colo., where Brooke is the municipal judge of the City of Aspen and senior partner in the law firm of Brooke A. Peterson, P.C. Diane is a freelance writer for travel and health magazines. Brooke remains an avid skier, surfer, and outdoorsman. He is chairman of the Aspen Valley organization, which coordinates skiing and snowboarding activities for approximately 2,000 children in the Aspen area; and of the annual World Cup ski races, "Subaru-Aspen Winternational."

Nancy P. Pope is in her eleventh year of teaching part-time at Washington University and part-time at Webster University. Her husband, Mike Thomas, is an architect. Their sons are Alan, 11, and Joe, 8. Feel free to write or call at 4211 Castleman, St. Louis, Mo. 63110; (314) 771-0680.

Peter S. Reichertz is a partner in the firm of Arent Fox Kintner Plutkin & Kahn in Washington, D.C., specializing in food and drug law and trademark and copyright law.

Paul Rosenberg and his wife have two "wonderful" daughters: Eliza, 11, and Nell, 7. This summer the family moved to Durham, N.C., where Paul joined the Duke Health System as chief operating officer. Along with visitor **Bob Bernius '68**, they formed a small Bruin cheering section on January 10 when Brown played Duke in basketball. Classmates are encouraged to visit on the way to the beach. Call (919) 419-5001.

Eileen Rudden, vice president of Lotus Development Corporation, was elected to Lesley College's board of corporators for a three-year term at the college's annual meeting in November. Eileen lives in Cambridge, Mass., with her husband, John, and their three children: Samuel, Joseph, and Charles.

Cliff Saper and **Christy Bowman** live in Evanston, Ill., with their two boys, Nick and Ben. Cliff is the executive director of a large mental-health practice, and Christy is an antique-quilt dealer and editor of a quilt-study newsletter. Call them at (312) 475-2584.

Leonard A. Schlesinger has been promoted to full professor with tenure at Harvard Business School. An authority on service management, he first joined the business school faculty in 1978. He left from 1985 to 1988 to be executive vice president and chief operating officer of Au Bon Pain Company Inc., the French bakery café chain, where he helped pioneer numerous human-resource and service innovations. He is the author of a number of articles and books, including the forthcoming *The Real Heroes of Business*, with Bill Fromm; and *Breaking the Cycle of Failure in Service*, with James L. Heskett.

Virginia Sherwood finished her Ph.D. in clinical developmental psychology at Clark University in 1991. She has been married for thirteen years to another psychologist, David Forbes. They have two children - Emma, 11, and Duncan, 4 - and live in Newton, Mass.

Linda Silverman Sobo lives in Newtown, Conn., with her husband, Simon, a psychiatrist, and sons Dan, 12, and Mike, 9. Linda is a psychotherapist practicing in Newtown and New Milford, Conn.

Brenda Lockhart Springsted is the proud mother of three daughters: Simone, 14, Leidy, 11, and Elspeth, 9. She has been on "extended

maternity leave" since moving to Illinois in 1981. She continues to pursue research projects in the field of historical archaeology. Her address is 271 Sanduskey St., Jacksonville, Ill. 62650; (217) 245-2581.

Jerry Zeldis is pleased to announce the birth of his daughter, Sidney Ariel Stamm Zeldis, in June. Jerry, an associate professor of medicine at U.C. Davis School of Medicine, is a gastroenterologist specializing in diseases of the liver.

74

The 20th reunion promises to be something special, and we hope you all plan on coming back on May 27-30. Your committee has broken new ground and plans on taking you to some unusual and beautiful campus locations. Some special efforts have been made for this reunion, so we hope you will make the effort to join your classmates.

You should have already received your registration packet. Please fill out the form and return it to reunion headquarters as soon as possible. If you have not received your registration packet or have any questions regarding your reunion, call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947.

Lisa Ross, Bethesda, Md., is managing partner at the law firm of Birch Horton Bittner & Cherot in the Washington, D.C., office. The firm is based in Alaska. Her practice is telecommunications law. She has two children: a son, Allan, 2½, and a daughter, Sinclair, 4½. "Life is full."

David H. Schulson and his wife became the proud parents of their third daughter, Molly Starr Schulson, on Dec. 6. They live in Coral Gables, Fla.

Michel Selva and family have moved to 41 Fresh Pond Pl., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Their son, Eli, is 15 months old "and a continuous source of joy and delight." Michel hopes to see some of his old comrades at the reunion in May. In the meantime, correspondence is welcome. His e-mail address is mselva@igc.org.

On Dec. 1 **Robert Stewart** became director of corporate communications for the Washington office of Pacific Telesis Group, the San Francisco-based telecommunications company that owns Pacific Bell and Nevada Bell. He joined Pacific Telesis after spending four-and-a-half years in the *Los Angeles Times* Washington bureau. Bob reports that on Dec. 11, 1992, his second son, James McCarroll Stewart, was born, joining Robert, 6. "We're all looking forward to springtime in Providence and the infamous 20th reunion."

Helen Tanner owns and operates the technical communication company she founded ten years ago. "We work across the Southeast, from Texas to Florida to Washington, D.C. When I'm not working I enjoy our garden and dogs with my husband, Mark Fraley."

Catherine Vuozzo Ventura and **Alexis Ward '79** were married in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 22 and in Rome, Italy, on Oct. 9. A reception was also held in Los Angeles. Best man in Washington was **Dan Weissman '77**, and maid of honor was **Cheryl Lappen**. The Washington and Los Angeles receptions

were well-attended by Brown graduates.

Catherine, who uses the name Ventura professionally, and Alexis are freelance filmmakers and television producers in Rome.

Tyler White and **Annette Breingan '75** live in Fremont, Calif., with their two daughters, Carolyn, 7, and Laura, 4. Ty is director, research technology, at Scios Nova Inc., a biotech firm. "We are busy, and life is good."

Jimmy Zisson and his wife, Anita, announce the birth of their second son, Alec Frederick Zisson, on Dec. 13. Ethan is 2. Jimmy is senior vice president and senior investment management consultant at Smith Barney Shearson Consulting Group at Phillips Point in West Palm Beach, Fla. In November he was named the consulting group's top-producing financial consultant for the third consecutive year.

75

Anthony E. Higgins and his family have returned from four years in Tokyo and are back in their residence at 4 Fox Lair Ln., Thornton, Pa. 19373; (215) 358-0283. "Katie, 7, and Michelle, 6, enjoyed Japan tremendously, and were anxious to show off their kimonos and origami creations at show and tell in their school. We hosted the Callahans, Farrells, and Pickenses on the Brown/Penn weekend, just like old times. Brown lost, just like old times." Tony is still with CIGNA and can be reached at (215) 761-6632.

Gail E. McCann, Cranston, R.I., married Stanley Lukasiewicz on May 1 in Manning Chapel at Brown. Many Brown alumni attended. Gail ended her term as president of the Associated Alumni of Brown University last June.

In 1990 **Faith Tomases** formed her own firm, Tomases & Company, New York City, to consult in strategic marketing identity and name development. She is also a semi-professional photographer.

76

Steven Childs is vertical application documentation manager for the Oracle Corporation in England, where he has lived since 1976. His son Julian is 9½, and his stepdaughter, Rachel, 20, is reading law at the University of Kent.

Peter A. Hollmann '79 M.D. has been elected to the board of trustees of Roger Williams Medical Center, Providence. An internal medicine physician with an office in Cranston, R.I., Peter recently completed a two-year term as president of the Roger Williams medical staff.

Gregory Ilich, professional fine artist and set designer, married Vicki Diane Logan, senior vice president and creative director at Jordan, McGrath, Case & Taylor, an advertising agency in New York City. The ceremony took place on the gondola in Manhattan's Central Park in September. Gregory's art work is up for bid every year at the Annual Winterfest Valentine Auction at the National Arts Club held by the Brown University Club in New York.

Allison Keith was recently named vice



Associated Alumni

Reunion Weekend

Reunion Weekend synthesizes many of the most popular and broad-reaching programs of the AABU. It's a time when alumni can find a connection to Brown through the romance of **Campus Dance** ... the electricity of **Commencement Forums**... the melodies of **Pops**... the pageantry of the **Commencement March**... the camaraderie of the **50+ Luncheon**...

The AABU brings it all together for Reunion Weekend.

- Three thousand alumni and friends return to campus
- Fifteen classes hold five-year reunions encompassing 125 events
- Classes elect approximately seventy-five new officers to the Association of Class Officers
- More than 1,200 alumni and friends attend the **Hour with the President**

Third World alumni, parents, and graduating seniors will come together for **jazz** on Friday evening after the **Campus Dance** and **multicultural cuisine** on Saturday afternoon.



The Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke Club of Providence, member organizations of the AABU, will sponsor the **Commencement Pops Concert** featuring jazz singer Cleo Laine and the Rhode Island Philharmonic, raising funds for family events throughout the year.



More than 8,000 alumni and friends will attend **Campus Dance** on Friday night. Proceeds from the dance provide crucial funding for Associated Alumni programs, ranging from alumni education to regional scholarships to alumni apprenticeships.

This year for the first time, the AABU will offer a Sunday afternoon panel on **Selective College Admission** as part of its new program in Alumni-Admission Relations.

And, in support of the **Year of Alumni Public Service**...

- More than 100 alumni will join classmates in the annual **Reunion Public Service Project**, established in 1992 by the class of 1962.
- The Third World Alumni Network of Rhode Island will present **Celebrating John Hope**, a brunch in honor of the prominent African-American philanthropist and educator who graduated from Brown in 1894.

Reunion Weekend . . . May 27-30, 1994
... Join the celebration! If you are a member of a class ending in 4 or 9 and have not received a reunion registration packet, please call the Office of Alumni Relations at (401) 863-3380 or -1947.

president responsible for PC programming at Glendale Federal Bank, Glendale, Calif. She lives in West Hills, Calif.

Susan Mazonson married Edward Matluck (Stonybrook '67, NYU '73 Ph.D.) on Oct. 23 in New York City. A number of Brown alumni attended. The couple maintain two residences: 225 Central Park West, #1422, New York, N.Y. 10024; and 6 Laurel Way, Sea Cliff, N.J. 11579.

Keith R. Phillips joined Wellman Inc. as chief financial officer and relocated his family to Monmouth County, N.J.

Jim Prassas and his wife announce the birth of their second child, Jack C. Prassas, on Dec. 1. They live in Hermosa Beach, Calif.

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Amy Nathan writes that she was made of counsel in the government relations section of Mayer, Brown & Platt, where she continues to practice law four days a week in the Washington, D.C., office. She lives in Washington with her husband, Howard Fineman, and their two children: Meredith, 6, and Nicholas, 2.

Kevin Rames and **Janis DeFrantz Rames** '76 work together in the real estate and commercial law firm they started in 1988. They have two children: Arielle, 7, and Joshua, 5. Kevin and Janis can be contacted or visited at Suite 3, 2111 Company St., Christiansted, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

Genie Shao and **Neil Steinberg** '75 are doing fine with sons, Jason, 9, and Eric, 5, who keep them busy in Pawtucket, R.I.

Rita M. Harder Tempel has moved to Bremen, Germany, after five years in Tokyo. Her address is Auf der Koppel 15, 28790 Schwanevede, Germany; (49) 421-657778. Old friends and acquaintances who find themselves in Germany are urged to call.

Ernest M. Violet married Leah Kazianis in February 1993. Ernie is practicing dentistry and fishing in Newport, R.I., and Leah is a registered nurse. They live at 272 Sea Meadow Dr., Portsmouth, R.I. 02871.

M.C. Zucker is still looking for **Jon Bell**. "Where are you, Tink? Please write to 1888 Tenblethrust Rd., South Euclid, Ohio 44121."

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Cmdr. Patricia Arnold Buss '81 M.D. has moved to Washington, D.C., where she serves as health program analyst and medical adviser to the U.S. Navy's medical headquarters command, its Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. She also continues to practice plastic surgery at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Richard Katzman (see **Jane Dray Katzman** '81).

Ron Kaufman is the director of customized training with the Service Quality (SQ) Centre in Singapore, a joint venture of Singapore Airlines and the National Productivity Board that helps regional, multinational, and government organizations achieve service excellence. He helped start the company in 1990 and has become a resident of Singapore. He can be reached at 65-441-2760; fax: 65-444-8292; e-mail, RKaufman@Solomon.Tech.net.sg.

Lawson K. Shadburn and **Susan R. Ritz** announce the birth of twins, Marissa and David, on March 5, 1993. Ellen turned 4 in December. Lawson is the deputy director of the Primary Care Development Corporation, New York City, which develops primary-care health facilities for low-income people. **Rick Zall** '75 was a key player in creating the organization. Sue is a partner at Steel Bellman Ritz & Clark, where she specializes in civil rights and personal injury litigation. They live in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Don Share and **Jane Chrestman** '79, '82 M.D. have divorced after fifteen years but still miss all our classmates. Don is assistant poetry editor for *Partisan Review* and recently won a PEN/New England Discovery Award for his poetry and translations as well as a fellowship to Yaddo, an artist's colony. He has a book of poetry and a book of his translations forthcoming. Jane is in the department of radiology at Childrens Hospital, Boston, where she is in charge of the ultrasonography section. She is the coauthor of *Ultrasonography in Infants and Children*. Don's e-mail address via Internet is MCA_DSS@flo.org, where messages for Don or Jane may be forwarded.

Dan Tisch has been appointed director of health information services at Nancy Low & Associates Inc., founded by **Nancy Otto Low** '62. Dan directs projects integrating social marketing and communications planning in the areas of health and sciences, with special expertise in the field of genetics. Previously he was director of marketing programs development and director of publications for the Circle Inc., a health information services firm based in McLean, Va. NL&A, a research-based marketing and communications company founded in 1979, is located in Chevy Chase, Md.

79

Reminder. Return your registration forms, contact your classmates, make arrangements for your pets, children, or whatever. Let's have a great turnout.

Amy J. Davidoff and her husband, Steve Gore, welcomed Samuel Asher to the family on March 31, 1993. Alena, 5, is a great help. Amy is a doctoral student in health economics at Johns Hopkins, where Steve is on the oncology center faculty. They live in Baltimore.

Thomas H. Day moved from New York City to West Hartford, Conn., where he is practicing bankruptcy, insolvency, and reorganization law with Hebb & Gitlin in Hartford. He and his wife were expecting a daughter on March 2. Ted is 3.

Jed A. Kwartler is busy renovating a 100-year-old Victorian house in South Orange, N.J. Daughter Eliana Esther was born on Nov. 11. She joins Zachery, 5, and Talia, 3.

Avi Baran Munro and **Paul Munro** '79 Sc.M., '83 Ph.D. announce the birth of Eliana Lu Munro on March 24, 1993. She joins her brothers: Yossi, 9, Boaz, 6, and Issac, 3. They live in Pittsburgh, Pa., where "the six of us are happy, healthy, and overwhelmed."

Johanna Bergmans Musselman began a new position on Nov. 1 with Fidelity Investments as manager of support services in the

national print/mail organization, which moved to Covington, Ky., in January. Johanna lives nearby in Cincinnati.

Mary Mazzocco and **Jonathan Austin** (Reed '82) were married on Sept. 5. More than a half-dozen of the old West Quad extended family attended. Mary is reporting and editing for the *Contra Costa Times* in Walnut Creek. Jonathan works for a nonprofit organization building low-income housing. They live in Oakland, Calif., and Mary can be reached by e-mail at mazz@well.sf.ca.us.

80

Tobi Casselman married Thomas Davis in Chicago on July 9. Her father is **Tom Casselman** '55 of Dublin, Ky.

Douglas Edwards and **Kristen Benson Edwards** '83 write that Nathaniel was born last May and "hasn't slept since." Kris is finishing her dissertation on Novosibirsk (they took Adam there for six months when he was 2), and Doug is at the *San Jose Mercury*. He can be e-mailed through Mercury Center on AOL at "Dougmn," or write to 1135 Normandy Dr., Campbell, Calif. 95008.

Kristin L. Faust was one of nine individuals promoted to first vice president at LaSalle National Bank in Chicago in November. She received her master's degree in public policy from Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Kristin lives in the Hyde Park area of Chicago.

Patricia Carroll Ingram is happily settled in at WHDH Newstalk, Boston, where she is coanchor of the "News All Morning" program from 5 A.M. until 9 A.M. She arrives at the studio at 3 A.M. "Sleep is a scarce commodity, but it allows me to see my kids in the afternoon. Daddy gets them up in the morning." Pat and her husband, Chris, and sons Billy, 4, and Robby, 2, live in Newton, Mass.

Jane Krumrine Lawson-Bell is an associate with Tony Atkin & Associates, Architects, in Philadelphia. She recently completed the new addition to the Museum of Art at RISD, the Daphne Farago Wing.

Kathy Mylrea has been living in London since 1988 and is a solicitor in the environmental law department of Simmons & Simmons. "I wish to apologize to **Karen Shapiro** for failing to send her a thank-you note for the splendid wedding gift."

Kenneth Rosenblad, instructional designer, project manager, and video producer for Midi Inc. in Princeton, N.J., has been named education technology specialist at Saint Michael's College in Colchester, Vt. Prior to working at Midi, he was project manager of the videotex research project at Columbia, where he earned master's degrees in behavioral analysis of school learning and educational psychology. He lives in Jeffersonville, Vt.

Julia Hechtman Sall has been appointed vice president of marketing for MathSoft Inc., a developer of technical calculation software located in Cambridge, Mass. She had been director of marketing. Prior to working at MathSoft, Julia was a product manager for Lotus Development Corporation, where she was the first Notes product manager. She lives in Brookline, Mass.

Susan Youngwood is in her fifth year as editor and publisher of *Vermont Parent and Child Magazine*. Richard Sedano '70 is in his third year as commissioner of the Vermont Department of Public Service. Their daughter, Caroline Sedano, is in her sixth year. They live in Montpelier, Vt.

81

Alan Albert and Carolyn Heller, known as "the twins" to their West Quad freshman unit because they share the same birthday, announce the birth of twin daughters, Michaela and Talia, on Mar. 13, 1993. Alan and his partner, Dan Chadwick '80, are cofounders of Attain Corporation, developer and publisher of productivity software for personal computer users. Carolyn is vice president of marketing for Advantage System Inc., a financial software company. They live in Cambridge, Mass.

Marie Achtemeier Finch and her husband, Paul, report the birth of their second son, Robert Paul, on July 28. Michael is 3. The family lives in Virginia Beach, Va., where Paul runs his own architectural firm and Marie is at home with the children.

Quentin Jay married Julie Ward in Auckland, New Zealand. They live in Cambridge, Mass., where Quentin practices architecture.

Jane Dray Katzman and Richard Katzman '78 are enjoying life in New York City with daughter Perri, 1½, who is a playmate of Elizabeth Schiff's daughter, Kara.

Ann McMahon has been transferred from Chase Manhattan Bank's London branch to Almati, Kazakhstan. She expects to be in Almati, formerly Alma Ata, for at least two years and can be reached by writing c/o Irena Klusas, Chase Investment Bank LTD, Wollgate House, Coleman St., London EC2P 2HD, U.K.

Beth Scharfman-Shabto and her husband, Uri Shabto, live in Manhattan with daughters: Eve, 3½, and Julie, 1. Beth is a psychiatrist in private practice and at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital, and Uri is an ophthalmologist.

Art Shaw and his wife, Eve, announce the birth of their son, Jordan Samuel, on Dec. 7. They have been living in San Francisco since Art graduated from Stanford Business School. In 1992 Art left McKinsey & Company to join Charles Schwab & Company, where he runs strategic planning. He was recently promoted to senior vice president.

82

Paul Delzio and Dawn announce the birth of their first child, Sarah-Dawn, on Nov. 8. After eight years Paul left IBM for Silicon Graphics Computer Systems. "We still enjoy skiing at Tahoe and windsurfing under the Golden Gate Bridge, and continue to enjoy life in Providence, learned at Brown with the help of our connections. Friends and visitors are welcome to call at (415) 337-6248." The family lives in San Francisco.

Diane Krivak Katzman and David Katzman '86 report the arrival of Julia Anne in early January. The boys' father line, 3, and Rebecca, 2½, are still Cardinal fans. Diane

is keeping busy with her marketing and consulting business and teaching communications at Washington University. David is chief medicine resident at the VA Hospital and begins a fellowship in infectious diseases at Barnes Hospital in July.

U.S. Navy Lt. John M. Montgomery '93 M.D. reported for duty at the naval hospital in Jacksonville, Fla., in November.

Chris Rebholz married Marvin Theimer (Stanford '86 Ph.D.), a research scientist at Xerox PARC, in March 1992. "Since we're of different religions, we paid the \$25 initiation fee for one of my best friends, Mason Woo '83, to become a minister of the Universal Life Church, giving him the title of the Very Reverend Woo. He performed our wedding ceremony in Yosemite National Park. It may have started a second career for him; he's performed five other ceremonies since then.

Chris Golde was our wedding fascist in charge of flowers. Paul Davis was there, too. He had to leave Brown during our senior year when he contracted non-Hodgkins lymphoma. He's been doing exceptionally well, and has been clear of cancer for five years. He got married two months after me." After working ten years at Intel as senior production manager on the Pentium microprocessor, Chris is back in school at UC-Berkeley, studying to be a certified financial planner/registered investment analyst and working on her CPA. She sees Jill Huchetal and Momi Akeley regularly. Chris's address is 2447 Alvin St., Mountain View, Calif. 94043.

Christoph H. Schmidt left New York City in 1992 to work at NationsBank in Charlotte, N.C. "NationsBank was just getting into my business (financial derivative products), and I found the opportunity to develop the business from the early stages very appealing. Additionally appealing is the lifestyle here. I have two children, Liza, 4, and Henry, 2, whom I get to spend much more time with than I would working on Wall Street."

Lucienne M. Thys-Senocak is teaching in the humanities department at Istanbul's first private university. "It's very exciting to be opening a new university, and you'll be happy to know that there are at least three Brown alumni among the twenty faculty members." Natali Rezan will be 3 and Beatrice Selen will be 1, both on Mar. 31.

Mark Toney, executive director for Direct Action for Rights & Equality, Providence, was one of fifty individuals selected by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation for Group XIII of its Kellogg National Fellowship Program. Direct Action organizes families in low-income neighborhoods to work for better conditions, parent involvement in schools, fair working conditions for home day-care providers, access to affordable health care, and other basic human needs. Mark was the lead organizer for the Workers Association for Guaranteed Employment in Providence, and coordinated the Immediate Action Health Care Coalition, also in Providence. He received the George Wiley Award for Organizing from the Center for Third World Organizing, for which he now serves on the board of directors, and in 1989 received a Heroes for Hard Times award from *Mother Jones* magazine.

83

Karen Brinkmann has been special assistant to FCC Chairman Reed Hundt. Previously she was an associate in the Washington, D.C., office of Latham & Watkins, a national and international law firm where she specialized in international and domestic telecommunication, mass media, and intellectual property matters.

John E. Delhagen III writes that "after a bouncy ride, we're finally settling into Vermont. I started a new job at the Vermont Law School's Center for Comparative Risk in November. Looking forward to some serious skiing. I've enjoyed rock climbing in New York with my old roommate Tripp Gordon. Telephone number is (802) 484-5232."

Armand P. Fasano enjoyed the reunion more than he would have guessed and is hoping to see more of his friends in five years. His new address is 236 Glendora Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90803.

Janet Mann Friedman is an assistant professor of psychology at Georgetown University. She has switched from primates to studies of wild bottlenose dolphins in Australia. Her current project is a study of tiger shark predation behavior, which entails attaching video cameras to tiger sharks in Shark Bay, Western Australia, and letting them do the filming. She loves living in Washington, D.C., but is spending the next year at Stanford on a fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

George A. Garcia and Maureen A. O'Brien announce the birth of Alexander Paul and Matthew George Garcia on Oct. 25. Maureen is working part-time as the evaluation consultant on Touchpoints, a Children's Hospital/Harvard Medical School project founded by T. Berry Brazelton. George is finishing his anesthesiology residency at the Massachusetts General Hospital and is looking to join a group practice in the Boston area.

Amy Gruber and her husband, Kevin Harper, announce the birth of Zachary Scott Harper on May 27. Amy is medical director of Seton Hall University's Student Health Service. "Zachary is terrific, and life is pretty great."

Brooke Hallowell and her husband, Richard Linn, moved to Petaluma, Calif., from Dayton, Ohio, in September, just in time to give birth to Elizabeth Hallowell Linn. Nicholas is 5. Brooke is director of the School of Languages and Linguistics, and Richard is dean of students and directing the development of a fine arts program, both at the University of Northern California. Brooke completed her Ph.D. in neurolinguistics at the University of Iowa in 1991, taught for two years at Wright State University, and spent last year working for TheraTX, a subacute rehabilitation company. She would love to hear from friends at 101 South San Antonio Rd., Petaluma, Calif. 94952; (707) 766-8137.

Nina Stillman Mandel and David Mandel are both assistant United States attorneys. Nina is in the economic crimes section of the office, and David handles public corruption cases. Their son, future Brownie Aaron Michael, celebrated his first birthday on Oct.

14. They live in Miami Beach, Fla.

Elisa Marmer Milkes and her husband, Jay, announce the birth of Sophie Rose on Dec. 2. Just prior to Sophie's arrival the couple relocated from Boston to New York. Elisa is taking a short break from her law career and hopes to resume this spring. Jay is an associate at the law firm of Reboul, MacMurray, Hewitt, Maynard & Kristol in Manhattan. The family lives in White Plains, N.Y.

Lisa R. Mitchell, Los Angeles, started *Writers On The Move*. She is interested in collaboration with other classmates from 1983. She has cowritten a screenplay with open parts for any investors or old friends. Call her at (213) 876-6073.

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The 10th reunion will be held Memorial Day weekend, May 27-30. If you have any questions or concerns, please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947. Please send in your registration form as soon as possible and remember to save the dates.

George Deckey completed his residency in general surgery in June and is practicing general and vascular surgery in the southwest corner of Arizona. His wife, Gowan, is in a four-person pediatric practice. Their son, Davey, is 2½ and they are expecting their second child in June. "We are enjoying life after residency. I am getting to pursue running, biking, and climbing with more regularity." They can be reached at 1930 W. 15th St., Yuma, Ariz. 85364; (602) 329-7206.

Jennifer Montana Glatt and David Glatt announce the birth of their daughter, Jordan Leslie, on Sept. 25. Jennifer is an interior designer with Business Furniture Inc. in Princeton, N.J. The family lives in Hopewell, N.J.

Jan Goodheart has returned to New York after six years of living and working in Hong Kong and Tokyo. She would love to hear from friends at 33 Robert Dr., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10804; (914) 636-6260.

Pamela Supplee Jiranek writes that she moved in October to Charlottesville, Va., where husband Rob is managing publisher of an area real estate weekly. Hobey was looking forward to the arrival of a brother or sister in January.

Anthony Lee works for American Airlines Decision Technologies, where his job entails forecasting passenger demand on airlines. He says he enjoys the wonderful travel benefits. Anthony urges anyone coming through the Dallas-Fort Worth area to give him a call at (214) 986-9259.

David Perlmutter, New York City, married Sara Kaplan (Yale '83) on Nov. 13. They met through **Sue Gross** and **Adam Cohen**.

Suzanne Rosencrans (Columbia '90 J.D.) and Michael L. Novicoff (UCLA '82, Harvard '85 J.D.) were married on May 30 in Tarrytown, New York. Among the Brown alumni in attendance were **Lisa Steres Weinberg** and **Andrea Paley Corbeill**, who were in the wedding party. Suzanne and Mike live in Los Angeles, where they both practice law. Suzanne is an entertainment attorney with Hansen, Jacobson, Teller & Hoberman, representing writers, directors, actors, and produc-

ers in film and television contract negotiations. They look forward to seeing everyone at reunion and plan to celebrate their first anniversary in the Pembroke Campus dorms.

BGALA Reunion

Brown Bisexual, Gay, and Lesbian Alumni (Brown BGALA) will host a Reunion Weekend reception on Saturday, May 28, at 5:30 P.M. Alumni in reunion classes may sign up for the event on their registration forms. Others may obtain information about reception tickets and about the organization by writing to Brown BGALA, Box 1859, Providence, R.I. 02912. Or send e-mail to carolynr@brownvm.brown.edu.

85

Ann Rogula recently had a show of her paintings at Jean Albano Gallery, Chicago.

Eleni Camboureilis and **Anne Myers** have been living in Paris for three years. Eleni is director of cast accommodations at Euro Disney, and Anne is practicing architecture. They would love to hear from old friends and can be reached at the following addresses: Eleni at 44 Blvd. Henri IV, 75004 Paris; and Anne c/o Marnez SA, 20 rue Eugene Marvel, 75116 Paris.

Nathana Lurvey '89 M.D. is back in Los Angeles, finally out of residency, and sleeping more nights than not. She is a generalist ob/gyn for CIGNA Healthcare and has lots of time to play if anyone is in town.

Eva Manolis and her husband, Chris, celebrated Socrates's second birthday. They live in San Francisco.

Lawrence C. Rosenbaum and Amy Grumet (U.C.-Davis '88) were married near San Francisco on Oct. 10. A number of Brunonians attended East and West Coast celebrations. They live in Sturbridge, Mass., where Larry is completing his residency training. "No, I am not the doctor in Sturbridge Village."

William H. Woodwell Jr. entered his third year in business providing writing and editorial consulting services to a variety of organizations and institutions. For more information contact him at (202) 387-1599.

Grace Tsuang Yuan has been appointed to the board of trustees of Western Washington University in Seattle. Grace practices municipal, land use, and education law at Preston Thorgrimson in Seattle. She also is general counsel for the King County School Coalition and special counsel for school districts throughout western Washington. Her address is 5121 SW Olga St., Seattle, Wash. 98116; (206) 935-6158.

86

Jih-Ho Cha married Michael Prescott Donovan on May 22 in North Kingstown, R.I. Her sister, **Mih-Ho** '85, was maid of honor,

and **Christine Schneider** was a bridesmaid. The wedding took place six days after Jih-Ho graduated from UNC's Kenan-Flagler Business School. She is now at Burroughs Wellcome Co. in sales and marketing, and Mike is in the fourth year of a five-year urology residency at UNC. They love Chapel Hill, N.C.

Todd C. Kerns completed his master's degree at the International School of Theology in June, winning the academic excellence award and the President's Award for Leadership. He spent last summer traveling and going to weddings, including that of **Andrea Richardson** in Yosemite. In August he moved to Russia to start the St. James Bible College of Moscow. Write c/o MacDonald, 24 Sunny Cove Cir., Alameda, Calif. 94502.

Stephen Mahoney and his wife, Ruth, live in Stanford, Calif., where Stephen is pursuing a master's degree in education at Stanford and serving as the interim principal at a local elementary school. Ruth is a hospice social worker. While teaching and coaching at the Branson School, Stephen started and directed Making Waves, a program matching at-risk elementary-school children with high-school and college students interested in teaching. "We love California but miss our families and friends back East." Write or call: Box 9005, Stanford 94309; (415) 497-2435.

Laurie Anne Schreiner McGraw and her husband of two years, Kevin (Cornell '86, Boston University '88), announce the birth of Colin Schreiner McGraw on Dec. 8. They can be reached at R.R.1, Box 1661, Huntington, Vt. 05462; (802) 482-4515.

Rose Boghosian Miner '89 M.D. and **Tom Miner** '91 M.D. announce the birth of their first child, Daniel Jacob, on Oct. 8.

Ana Saul-Sykes and Peter B. Sykes (RISD '82) announce the birth of their first child, Liliana Andrea, on Aug. 6. Ana continues to work in the Brown admission office. The family lives at 43 Juniper Rd., Seekonk, Mass. 02771; (508) 336-9957.

Morey Stettner will have his first two non-fiction books published in 1994: *Buyer Beware: An Insurance Insider Shows You How to Win the Insurance Game* (Probus), and *You Talked Me Into It* (Prentice Hall). He is planning a cross-country publicity tour. Morey may be reached at (310) 553-4366.

Richard Taylor and his wife, Kelli, proudly announce the arrival of their daughter, Madison Alexie Taylor, on Christmas morning. Richard requests that contributions to Maddie's scholarship fund be sent to 975 N. Madison St., Arlington, Va. 22205.

87

Mark L. Kirschner, San Francisco, is director of marketing communications at Paramount Technology Group in Palo Alto, Calif. He develops marketing plans for the group's entertainment software and interactive television programs based on Paramount's motion picture, television, and sports properties.

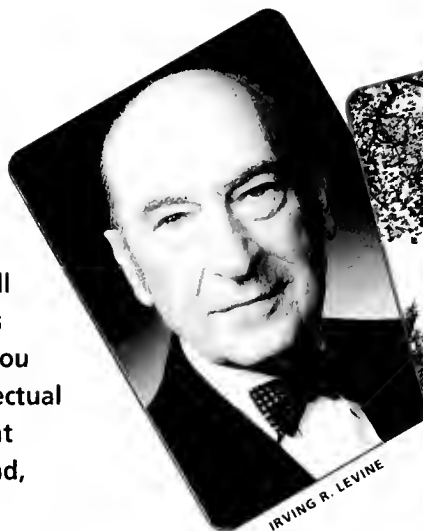
Nigel J. Paxton and **Perry S. Herst III** '86 live in San Diego. Nigel works for Howmedica selling orthopedic implants (hip and knee replacements) and is still playing soccer in a competitive men's league. Perry runs his

AN EVENING OF BROWN FORUMS

You can count on a full house when Brown's Continuing College brings you another entire day of intellectual challenge and entertainment on Commencement Weekend, Saturday, May 28, 1994.

You can choose from more than 20 different hour-long, free Commencement Forums. Two sessions in the morning, two in the afternoon. Take your choice of programs at each session. Pick one from each session and attend as many as four!

The deck is stacked in your favor, and we think you couldn't be dealt a better hand. We'll bet you'll be challenged, thrilled, inspired, and thoroughly entertained at this annual Continuing College celebration of the ever-curious mind.



IRVING R. LEVINE



GREGORY HINES

Nancy L. Buc '65, attorney – partner with the new firm of Buc, Levitt and Beardsley – will discuss *Gender Equity in Clinical Trials of Drugs and Medical Devices: Who Is In, Who Is Out, and Is That OK?*

Drs. Paul Calabresi and C.O. Granai are among a panel of experts who will discuss public concepts, expectations and myths about cancer in their forum, *Cancer Isn't Cancer*.

Drew Days III P'94, United States Solicitor General, will share his *First Anniversary Reflections of a New Solicitor General*.

Founder and president of the Children's Defense Fund, **Marian Wright Edelman**, will discuss *The Future of Our Children*.

Professor Richard Ellis will give an encore presentation of his popular forum, *John J. Audubon and His "Birds of America."*

Haffenreffer Museum's Deputy Director and Curator **Barbara Hail** and Brown doctoral candidate **David Gregg** will introduce you to the amazing story of one man's *Passionate Hobby: Rudolph Haffenreffer and the King Philip Museum*.

Join WWII veterans and alums, along with military historian **Peter Harrington** and Marine **Colonel Theodore Gatchel**, to reflect on *The Winning of Overlord: D-Day Remembered*.

Professor Barrett Hazeltine will discuss *Engineering and Management: Choices for the Third World*.

Tap into Gregory Hines. Entertainment and conversation with dancer, actor, multi-talented performer extraordinaire, **Gregory Hines P'94**.

Professor Rhett Jones, Rutgers University senior administrator, **Richard Nurse '61**, Associate Provost **James Wyche** and Tougaloo College **Professor Corrine Anderson** will probe the question of *Minorities in Education: Is There a Crisis?*

NBC News Chief Economic Correspondent **Irving R. Levine '44** will bring you his perspective on *The Clinton Administration and Our Nation's Economy*.



The myriad issues surrounding *The Decriminalization of Drugs* will be pondered by a panel of Brown medical experts, moderated by **David Lewis, MD**, the Donald G. Millar Professor of Alcohol and Addition Studies.

Making Change Happen: Activism and the Fight for LGB Equal Rights – a panel discussion with alums who have been on the front lines of the battle, including **Derek Livingston '89**, a national co-chair of the 1993 March on Washington, and **Suzanne Goldberg '85**, attorney with the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund.

William Luers P'94, former Czech Ambassador, will discuss *The New European Disunion: The Rise of Nationalism*.

Veterans of Brown's Rites and Reason Theatre, fellow artists **Branice Williams MacKenzie '74**, **Judith Samuel Rock '74** and Brown Professor **Elmo Terry-Morgan '74** will engage the audience in a discussion of *Blacks on Stage: The Responsibility of the Cultural Artist*.

Ira Magaziner '69 on *Health Care Reform*.

Author **Hugh Pearson '79** will offer his insights into *The Shadow of the Panther and the Violent Image of Black Men*.

Executive Director of the New York-based Child Care Action Campaign, **Barbara Reisman '71**, will speak out on *Feminism and Families: The Child Care Agenda*.

Talk with **Frank Ryan**, director of the Brown Language Laboratory, and **Professor Terry Hopmann** about *Untying American Tongues* through foreign language across the curriculum.



Talk with beltway insider **Jonathan Sallet '74**, who is part of the Commerce Department's Office of Policy and Strategic Planning and is working on Al Gore's team, helping clear the way for *The Information Superhighway*.

Hear **Ted Sizer**, Brown professor of education and director of the Annenberg National Institute for School Reform at Brown, *On the Reform of American Schools*.

Get *A National Perspective on Public Service* with **Susan Stroud** and **Peter Edelman**. Stroud is heading up the Corporation for National and Community Service in D.C. Edelman is counselor to Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala.

MORE ABOUT BROWN'S CONTINUING COLLEGE

The Continuing College at Brown is a multi-faceted program under the direction of University Relations, 38 Brown Street, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912. To receive more information about upcoming Continuing College programs at Brown and in your area write us at Box 1920, or call 401 863-3307, or FAX 401 863-7070.



From Broadway to L.A. and Maybe Back Again: One Playwright's Odyssey with **Al Uhry '58**, Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright and Academy Award-winning screenwriter.

From Quarterback to Coach: Mark Whipple Talks Football. New head coach **Mark Whipple '79** will speak candidly about the challenges he and his staff face as they continue to revitalize Brown football.

Request a detailed Commencement Forum brochure (available after May 1st) from the Office of Special Events, Brown University Box 1920, Providence, RI 02912-1920, or call 401 863-2474.

AND TO STAY IN THE
SOUTH LIVING COLLEGE
SALLE...
SUMMER COLLEGE 1994

From June 24 to June 28 we'll be exploring *The Death of Nations: Ethnocentrism and History* with 11 Brown faculty and special guest, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. On campus room, meals, entertainment and sports programs all included. There's still room for you. Call our Summer College hotline today: 401 863-2474.

own business and does a lot of commuting to Los Angeles. He is active with Brown alumni and local charities. They would like to hear from friends at 2508 Manchester Ave., Cardiff, Calif. 92007; (619) 932-7702.

Bill Shutkin is a visiting professor at Boston College Law School and codirector of Alternatives for Community and Environment (ACE), a nonprofit law center in Boston he cofounded in August 1993. ACE provides free legal and educational services to under-represented communities in New England to help prevent environmental harms and promote political empowerment. Bill is also finishing a Ph.D. in legal history at Berkeley. He would love to hear from alumni interested in doing community-based environmental work. His address is 283 Upland Rd., Cambridge, Mass. 02140; (617) 492-8071.

U.S. Navy Lt. **Jerome Tarver** was a runner-up for the Navy League's Theodore Roosevelt Public Service Award, given to military personnel for outstanding public service. Jerome is a legal assistance attorney for the Judge Advocate General Corps at the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. He is vice president of the community-service fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha, for which he coordinates various programs, and he participates in a mentoring program, Gentlemen by Choice, for boys aged seven to ten.

Jill Zuckman has joined the *Boston Globe's* Washington bureau, where she will be covering Congress. She leaves *Congressional Quarterly*, where she covered housing, education, and labor issues for the last four years. She'll be working for **Pam Constable '74**, deputy bureau chief. **Peter Gosselin '75**, who covers health care, is also in the office. Jill's work phone number is (202) 857-5143. She encourages all Brown alumni working on Capitol Hill to give her a call.

88

Jaime Z. Bendeck completed his M.B.A. at the Kellogg Graduate School of Management and is working for Mars & Company, a small consulting firm in Connecticut. He married Maria del Carmen Rodriguez in Honduras on Jan. 6. Their address is 444 Bedford St., Apt. 3M, Stamford, Conn. 06901; (203) 977-7071 (home), (203) 629-9292 (office).

Nicole Cooley married Alexander Hinton (Wesleyan '85) on Jan. 9 in New Orleans.

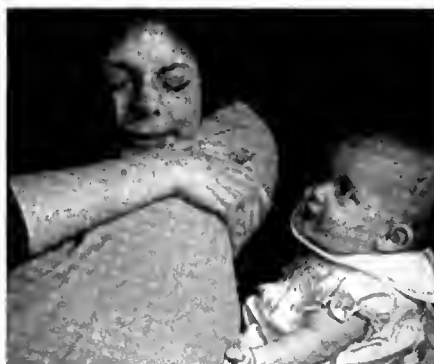
Sebastian F.S. Heath is enrolled in a Ph.D. program at the University of Michigan. The tentative title of his dissertation is "Rodents as an Archaeological Phenomenon in the Late Roman Empire."

Long-time roommates **Vita Spakevicius** and **Rachel Wohanka** "have found men who can help with us (at least in Rachel's case), and we're getting married in September."

Charles River Ventures in Cambridge, Mass., is hiring **Edward Austras** (WPI '85) as a consultant. He will start on Sept. 10. Rachel, a senior at MIT, is also looking for a job. **Neves** in Fresno, Calif., is marrying **Mark Hemon** (Rice '85) on Sept. 21.

Rory Kennedy '87

Help for drug-addicted mothers



In a frame from "Women of Substance," a recovering drug addict and her baby daughter leave a residential treatment program in Pennsylvania.

The irony of the video's title should be lost on no one. "Women of Substance," a ten-minute video produced by Rory Kennedy, is about drug-addicted women and their babies, who inherit an awful legacy of addiction.

Kennedy works with the Video Action Fund, a nonprofit agency based in Washington, D.C. Filmed in jails and residential treatment centers, "Women of Substance" dramatizes the need for health care for pregnant and parenting addicts.

A companion booklet contains some grim statistics: A 1990 survey estimated that 375,000 drug-exposed infants are born every year. A 1989 study indicated that 54 percent of New York City treatment programs excluded pregnant women, and 87 percent excluded pregnant women addicted to crack cocaine.

"They're not allowed in most residential

programs," Kennedy explained to an audience in Seneca Falls, New York, where she spoke last September. "They're not even on a waiting list. They're just not allowed," the daughter of the late Robert F. Kennedy later explained in an interview in the *Finger Lake Times*.

Kennedy said she became aware of the plight of drug-addicted mothers and their infants when she was doing research for her Brown senior thesis in women's studies. "It came up several times that pregnant addicts were being thrown in jail and categorically discriminated against for services," she said.

She hopes that showing the video to grassroots organizations will increase awareness and lead to changes in public drug-treatment policies. "We have to treat addiction as a health issue and not a criminal action," Kennedy said.

89

Get ready to celebrate our 5th reunion, May 27-30. Your reunion chairs, **Michael Kezirian** and **Nancy Erban**, and their great committee look forward to seeing a record-breaking crowd. Don't forget to register as soon as possible. We want to save you a spot, especially at our Saturday evening dance at the new Providence Convention Center.

Linda Baer moved to Santiago in December to conduct beta-cell transplant research at the University of Chile. "The Chileans have become increasingly interested in this type of diabetes research and are taking huge steps in providing health care for children and adolescents with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus." Friends can reach her at Brown Sur 928, Santiago, Nunoa, Chile; 56-2-239-5797.

Jonathan F. Bastian announces his engagement to Julie Kerestes (Northern Illinois University '88). They are planning a

November wedding; Jonathan has proposed the steps of Faunce House, overlooking the Green. He continues to work for Testor Corporation. His address is 6504 Shadybrook Trail, Loves Park, Ill. 61111; (815) 633-2745.

Peter Crane and **Ashley Romaine '91** have relocated from San Francisco to Boston. Ashley is in the midst of Harvard's M.Ed. program, and Peter is an assistant editor for IBC/Donoghue, publisher of *Moneyletter*.

Karen Finkelman was married to Chris Churchill (Wesleyan '86) on April 18, 1993 in Dallas. A number of classmates joined in the festivities. Karen and Chris are in France, where Chris is getting his M.B.A. at INSEAD, and Karen "soaks up French culture." They will return to Dallas in August.

In November Marine 1st Lt. **Michael G. Geffroy** reported for duty with Combat Service Support Group One, 1st Force Service Support Group, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

Michael R. Goldstein graduated from the

University of Miami School of Law in 1992. After working on Everglades restoration litigation for two years with the environmental law firm of Peeples, Earl & Blank, P.A., Miami, Michael recently established his own environmental practice. In addition, this past November he was elected councilman to the Village of Coconut Grove. Write him c/o Richards & Goldstein, P.A., International Place, 100 SE 2nd St., 21st floor, Miami, Fla. 33131; (305) 530-8800.

Gregory Harris is production manager at Intex Translations in Beverly Hills. "That's up from production coordinator at Berlitz Translations." Greg can be reached at (310) 275-9571; fax (310) 271-1319.

C. Reed McCracken Jr. (see **Maureen A. Farren** '91).

Carolyn Ou is happy to be working in music again as a direct-mail copywriter for Columbia House. "Yep, 8 CDs for a penny." Although she's pursuing her master's degree in the evenings, friends are welcome at 111 W 16th St., #4F, New York, N.Y. 10011.

90

Amy Fuller and Norris Boyd (Princeton '89) were married in Palo Alto, Calif., on Oct. 30. Among the guests was **Vincent Lo** '89, who introduced the couple. Amy is a software project manager with Taligent Inc., and Norris is a senior software engineer with the same company. Friends can reach them at 340 Elm St., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025.

Julia Martin and **Miguel Trelles** were married last September at New York City Hall. **Edward Robinson**, assistant curator of photography at MOMA, carried the flowers. Julia is in her first year of Columbia's new Graduate Theatre Arts acting program. After a year at Yale, Miguel is studying for his M.F.A. at Hunter. He is spending the spring semester in Paris. They can be found at 161 W 106th St., Apt. 3W, New York, N.Y. 10025; (212) 388-2507.

Kate Miller and **Gersh Kuntzman** '87 have relocated to Manhattan's Upper West Side. Kate continues her tired complaints about Gersh's kitchen hygiene, and Gersh rebuts with frequent criticism of Kate's multiethnic wall hangings. Their address is 509 Amsterdam Ave., Apt. 3N, New York, N.Y. 10024. Kate is enrolled in the masters of international affairs/masters of public health program at Columbia and hopes to work in Eastern Europe. Gersh has been hired as a feature reporter for the *New York Post* and vows never to leave New York City.

Candace N. Smith graduated from Harvard Law School and is working for the law firm of Alston & Bird in Atlanta.

Katrina Smith was in Capetown, South Africa, working for a development group on environmental improvements for townships. She spent last summer as a fellow at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna. In January she returned to a Ph.D. program in the School of the Environment at Duke.

Sara Thom received her master's degree in public health from UNC-Chapel Hill last May and was awarded a Presidential Manage-

ment Internship, a two-year program of special training and rotations in the federal government. She is a health policy analyst in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation at the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, D.C.

Housemate **Alec Moore** has forsaken "the wonderful world of New York publishing" for the drudgery of a master's program in peace and conflict resolution at the American University's School of International Service, where "he is reliving freshman-year angst about the course of his future. We invite friends to visit and share our view of the Iwo Jima Memorial."

Niko Waesche, Baden, Germany, writes that **Chris Barter** is working for World Wildlife Federation in Frankfurt, and is engaged. **Ahmad Sardar Afkhami** and **Jeff Humphrey** have opened a health spa and sushi bar in Southern California.

91

Julie E. Amberg is living in New York City's West Village and conducting disability policy/programming research. She recently attended a performance by the "House Jacks," of which **Andrew Chaiken** '91 is a member. "A large crowd of Brown alumni enjoyed the show. Would love to hear from folks. Warm wishes to all."

Mark Capparella and his wife, Nancy, announce the birth of their first child, Carolyn Michelle, on Dec. 12. They live in Milford, Mass., where Mark works for the Waters Chromatography Division of Millipore Corporation.

Joseph Drevlow and his wife, Jodi, moved from West Fargo, N. Dak., to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in June. Joe is still a merchant for Cargil, Inc., trading the soy complex. On Dec. 8 they had their first daughter, Brianna Leigh. She and mother are doing well.

Maureen A. Farren and **C. Reed McCracken Jr.** '89 were married on Lincoln Field with a reception in Sayles Hall. Many Brown graduates attended. "We had a great day. Lots of fun thanks to the wonderful Brown staff, from catering to conference services to plant operations. Thanks for everything, Brown." Reed has been teaching history and government for four years and coaching football for three. In the summer of 1993 he received a National Endowment for the Humanities fellowship for summer studies at Columbia. Maureen and Reed live in Alameda, Calif., and are "trying to devise a plan to get back for Reed's 5th reunion."

Pei Loh and **Scott Locke** are second-year law students at Pennsylvania and will be working in New York City this summer. They would like to hear from friends at 2400 Chestnut St., Apt. 3209, Philadelphia 19103.

Phil Simmons resides on "an active volcano on the island of Hawaii. By alternating National Park Service ranger positions and grassroots recycling jobs, I have found the perfect way to support my lava-hunting and outrigger canoe-paddling habits."

Emre Yilmaz is at Harvard on an NSF fellowship, "creeping toward a Ph.D. in perceptual psychology. I am studying attention, motion, and driving safety; in practice this

means I do full-time computer graphics programming. I am still a big puppetry and performance-art fanatic." Emre's address is c/o 105 Church St., Winchester, Mass. 01890; e-mail yilmaz@isr.harvard.edu.

Classified Ads

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Miscellaneous

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Personals

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ALGARVE, PORTUGAL. Villa overlooking sea. Sleeps 6. Maid. Available April through November. Harrison, P.O. Box 6865, Providence, R.I. 02940.

ANDALUSIA, SPAIN. Beautiful Mediterranean village. Clean, comfortable villa. Spectacular sea views. Sleeps four. Weekly, monthly, year-round \$550-\$850/week. Owner 212-496-1944.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. Paradise found on 7-mile beach. Luxury 2-bedroom/2-bath condo with a/c, TV, maid service, phone, screened-in patio overlooking water, pool, kitchen with disposal and dishwasher, near shopping and dive shop. Save 10 percent by calling owner. 203-535-4261.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE. Waterfront home. 617-729-7833.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD. Private, fresh-water swimming, 3-4 bedrooms, 1-2 bathrooms. \$850-\$1,300/week or \$3,000-\$4,500/month plus utilities. August 13-27 not available. Binnie Ravitch '68. 212-242-5259.

MATUNUCK, R.I. July-August. Artist/writer retreat. Airy, private, view, lakeside, swim, fish, canoe, 10 min. to beaches, large deck, 2 baths, sleeps 4-6, w/d. \$2,400 per month. 212-473-5410 or 401-783-3506.

PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA. Three-bedroom, 2-bath, beachfront villa. Surf, cook/housekeeper, terrace. 310-392-7780.

ROME, ITALY. 18th-century country villa. Spectacular views. Ideal family home. 609-921-8595.

ST. JOHN. Beautiful 2-bedroom villas. Pool. Privacy. Beach. 800-858-7989.

ST. JOHN, USVI. Luxurious villa, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, pool, complete privacy, spectacular view. Brochure and photos. Owner 617-547-5928.

WEST CORK, IRELAND. Stone cottage. Renovated. 2 bedrooms. 2 baths. Bates, Main Road, Granville, Mass. 01034.

92

Shih-Yin Ho is engaged to Henry C. Hsia (Harvard '60). Yin expects to receive her M.D. in 1998 and Henry expects to receive his in 1997, both from Yale. They plan to marry in April 1997. Yin would love to hear from classmates at (203) 865-7370.

Jessika Sorrosa and **David Wellisch** were married on Dec. 18 in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Members of the wedding party included **Jennifer Goodman**, **Joanna Zieger**, **Aly Rahimtoola**, and **Joel Cohen**. Many other Brown graduates joined the celebration. **Darci Ahl** and Jenniter extended their visit for several weeks to travel and ran into **Drea Scharff** in Quito, where she works as a tour guide. She can be reached at Casilla 01-01-1013, Cuenca, Ecuador. Jenniter is in her second year at Villanova Law School and living in Bryn Mawr, Pa. Darci is in Zimbabwe for a year, working on different aspects of environmental education and community development. Friends are urged to write or visit: 30 Longford Ave., Queensdale, Harare, Zimbabwe.

93

Michael Turrill is engaged to Dounia Schulte, whom he met while on a junior-year-abroad program at the London School of Economics. They plan to marry in the summer of 1995.

GS

Rabbi Nathan Taragin '42 A.M. retired as the Jewish chaplain for the New York City Health and Hospital Corporation. He served forty-one years. He received many awards and honors during his rabbinic tenure; at his retirement he received citations from the Borough of the Bronx, the Chaplaincy Commission of the New York Board of Rabbis, and the New York City Health and Hospital Corporation.

Joan D. Hedrick '74 Ph.D., Middletown, Conn., is professor and director of Women's Studies at Trinity College. She recently published *Harriet Beecher Stowe: A Life* with Oxford University Press.

Paul Munro '79 Sc.M., '83 Ph.D. (see **Avi Baran Munro** '79).

MD

Peter A. Hollmann '79 M.D. (see '76).

Patricia Arnold Buss '81 M.D. (see '78).

Obituaries

Walter Sumner Hayward '16, '16 A.M., Indianapolis, Ind., June 24. During World War I, owing to his fluency in French, he was appointed as an assistant to Clarence W. Barron, then chief of Dow, Jones & Company at 110 Wall Street, and accompanied Barron on a tour of Europe. He received his M.D. in history from Har-

vard in 1929, and until 1932 he taught history at Williams College. Mr. Hayward wrote or coauthored more than thirty books, including biographies of Margaret Sanger and Lloyd Griscom. He settled in the Indialantic area in 1939 and was a town incorporator in 1952. Mr. Hayward was president of the first town council and the first chairman of the town's planning and zoning board. A horticulturist, he was active in community theater and helped start a classical concert series in Melbourne, Fla. He is survived by his wife, Mary, 816 N. Riverside Dr., Indialantic 32903; a son; and a daughter.

Everett Browning Gardner '26, Annapolis, Md.; Sept. 1991. He was a sports editor for the *Washington Daily News*. He is survived by his wife, Vera, 2108 Bay Front Ter., Annapolis 21401; and a daughter.

Rose R. Traurig '28, Waterbury, Conn.; Nov. 30. She worked for Brooklyn Charities in Brooklyn, N.Y., and then, during the Depression, returned to Waterbury as office manager of her brothers' law partnership, Traurig and Traurig. Later she operated Rose R. Traurig Associates, a consulting firm. She served on the boards of many philanthropic organizations and was a longtime trustee at Teikyo Post College, Waterbury, receiving an honorary degree in 1989. She established scholarships at Post, at Brown, and with the Waterbury Foundation. Along with her sister and late brother, Edward, she established the Max R. Traurig Leisure Group, the Louis D. Traurig Scholarship, and the Louis D. Traurig House at Gaylord Hospital for traumatic brain injuries. She is survived by her sister, Gertrude Traurig, of Waterbury.

William Ward Willard Jr. '30, Belfast, Maine; Aug. 3. For many years he owned and operated the W.T. Sandall Insurance Agency in New York City. He moved to Belfast upon his retirement in 1973. Survivors include his wife, Elsie, 49 Congress St., Belfast 04915-1816; and two daughters.

John Oliver Sherman '31, Lincoln, R.I.; Nov. 11. He was a self-employed advertising and public relations consultant for more than thirty years. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Arnold Sherman** '31, 216 Chapel St., Lincoln 02865.

Edward Walter Williams '31, Fredonia, N.Y.; Aug. 15. He was an investment consultant with his own firm in New York City. He is survived by his wife, Priscilla, Birchwood Apts. E-2, Birchwood Dr., Fredonia 14063; and two sons.

Franklin Bonniwell Bowes '34, Northfield, Ill.; Dec. 1. He was the retired owner of Bowes Realty Company in Chicago. He is survived by his wife, Marion, 273 Eaton St., Northfield 60093-3230.

Isadore Gershman '34, Providence; Nov. 23. He was an instructor in pediatric diagnoses at the Brown Medical School and was chief of service and chief of the outpatient depart-

ment at St. Joseph Hospital, Providence. He was on the pediatric staff at Rhode Island Hospital, Roger Williams Hospital, Miriam Hospital, and Women and Infants Hospital, all in Providence. He was president of the staff and assistant clinical director of the former Charles V. Chapin Hospital. In the 1960s and 1970s he was instrumental in the organization and staffing of neighborhood clinics in Providence and North Providence under the auspices of Project Head Start. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics and a licentiate of the American Board of Pediatrics. Dr. Gershman was a supporter of medical programs in Israel, an associate of Hadassah, and a member of the American Physicians Fellowship for Israel. He was a U.S. Army veteran of World War II and served as a captain and medical officer in an antiaircraft unit in England and France. He is survived by his wife, Helen, 63 Woodbury St., Providence 02906; a daughter; and a son.

Ken Hampson '34, Greenbelt, Md.; Oct. 18. He was president of KDH Associates Inc., a human-resources management consulting firm. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, 7438 Morrison Dr., Greenbelt 20770.

Olive Wallace Clarke Spear '35, Cranston, R.I.; Nov. 14. She was a history teacher at Cranston East High School (R.I.) in the late 1930s and personnel assistant for ten years at the former Shepard's Department Store, Providence, until its closing. She was a choir member and Sunday school teacher at Asbury United Methodist Church, Warwick, R.I., and a past president of the former Women's Society of Christian Service, now United Methodist Women. She is survived by a daughter, a son, and her husband, Francis, 95 Armington Ave., Cranston 02905.

Collamore Hatch Richmond '36, Hingham, Mass.; May 5. He worked for many years for the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Boston. He was a lieutenant in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve and commanded the cutter *Daphne* during World War II.

Julian Romuald Panek '41, Yardley, Pa.; Nov. 25. He was employed by Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N.J., for twenty-nine years, during which time he acquired three dozen patents related to polysulfide chemistry. Later he was employed by Tremco, a sealant and adhesives maker in Cleveland, for twenty years before retiring. He wrote four books dealing with polysulfide chemistry and sealants used for construction, and was a fifty-year member of the American Chemical Society. Mr. Panek was a fellow of the American Society for Testing Materials, a member of its Hall of Fame, and recipient of its Adhesives Age Award in 1992. He was a deacon, elder, and Sunday-school superintendent at the Thompson Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington Crossing, Pa. A grower of hybrid lilies, he was a member of the North American Lily Society. Survivors include his wife, Jean, 1261 Madison Dr., Yardley 19067; two sons; and a brother, **Thomas** '49.

Eileen Gilman Kane Friedmann '42, Miami Beach, Fla.; Dec. 11. She lived in Florida since 1945 and was a founder and one of the earliest supporters of Mount Sinai Hospital in Florida. An avid bridge player, she became a Life Master in 1983. Survivors include her husband, Albert, 5660 Collins Ave., Miami Beach 33140; two daughters; and two sons.

Richard Draper Holbrook '42, '50 Ph.D., Santa Barbara, Calif.; Nov. 15, after a three-month struggle against coronary disease. He worked for the Rand Corporation before moving to Santa Barbara in 1961 to help found General Research Corporation, then called Defense Research Corporation. He retired in 1988. He served on the board of PAWS, a Santa Barbara animal rescue and care organization. He served in the South Pacific during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Georgia, 5177 San Lucas Way, Santa Barbara 93111; a son; and a daughter.

Concettina E. Carvisiglia '43, '44 A.M., North Kingstown, R.I.; Dec. 24. She taught French and was dean of girls at Cranston West High School, R.I. She is survived by a brother, **Paul Carvisiglia** '53, 44 Smoke Ridge Dr., North Kingstown 02852-1528.

Rabbi Maurice Davis '43, Palm Coast, Fla.; Dec. 14. He received his master's degree from Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, where he was ordained in 1949. While there he organized the Hillel Foundation of the University of Cincinnati and served as its first director. He spent five years in Lexington, Ky., where he served as a rabbi, directed the Hillel Foundation at the University of Kentucky, was government chaplain for the U.S. Public Health Service (Prison) Hospital for drug addicts, and was regional director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations for the Ohio Valley and Kentucky/Tennessee areas. During this time he helped create the Kentucky Committee of Desegregation, which was instrumental in desegregating the University of Kentucky. He became rabbi of the Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation in 1956, and served as president of the Indianapolis Council on Human Relations and on the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights. Rabbi Davis served twice on the board of the United Negro College Fund, was twice named honorary chairman of the NAACP, received the medal of St. Martin de Porres from the Catholic Interracial Council, and marched with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. from Selma, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala. In 1967 he became senior rabbi of the Jewish Community Center of White Plains, N.Y., and was on the faculty of Manhattan College for thirteen years. In 1972 he founded and served as the first president of Citizens Engaged in Reuniting Families, which combated religious cults. In 1988 he received the Congressman Leo Ryan Award for his anticult activities. At the time of his death Rabbi Davis was a director of the American Family Foundation and on the advisory board of the Cult Awareness Network and the National Committee of Cults and Missionaries. Beginning in 1987 he was a visiting lecturer and member of the Presidential

Council of the Academy for Jewish Religion in New York, a member of the board of the Jewish Federation of Volusia and Flagler counties, rabbi of Congregation Shalom Aleichem of Kissimmee, Fla., and a columnist for the *National Jewish Post and Opinion*. Survivors include his wife, Marion, P.O. Box 35-1579, Palm Coast 32135; and two sons, both rabbis.

Philip Frederick Hartung '43, Warwick, R.I.; Dec. 13. He was a product design engineer and owner of the former Hartung Product Design Service for seventeen years before retiring in 1988. Some of his design work focused on plastic bottles and solar homes. Survivors include his wife, Carol, 311 Hardig Rd., Apt. A302, Warwick 02886; two children; and three stepchildren.

John Daniel Way '45, Burlington, Vt.; Nov. 28. He was a salesman engineer for businesses in Vermont and New Jersey. A World War II U.S. Army veteran, he served in the Signal Corps. Survivors include a son, J. Daniel, of Bristol, Vt.; and a daughter, Kathleen Way Mazonson, of Marblehead, Mass.

Robert Miller Stronach '48, Clayton, Mo.; Nov. 25. He worked for the Narragansett Electric Company from 1957 to 1972 and was director of communication systems for the New England Power Service Company from 1972 to 1974. He was then a manager of oil and gas imports for the U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C., for fourteen years. He was a U.S. Army veteran of World War II and the Korean War, and served twenty-three years in the Air Force Reserve before retiring in 1965 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He is survived by his wife, Helena, 230 S. Brentwood Blvd., Clayton 63105; and a daughter, **Linda** '74, '77 M.D.

Caroline Kittredge Barlow '49, Harmony, R.I.; Nov. 10. She was a member of the Rhode Island Watercolor Society, the Northwest Art Center, the Narragansett Bay Quilters Society, the Harmony Library board of directors, and the American Association of University Women. She is survived by a son, David, of Los Alamos, N.M.; and a daughter, Maria, of Madison, Wisc.

C. Benjamin Integlia '50, Barrington, R.I.; Dec. 7. He was president of Niantic Rubber Company and vice president of International Supply Company, both of Cranston, R.I., for eighteen years; and vice president of Air Filters Systems of East Providence, R.I., for two years before retiring in 1986. He was tax assessor for the Town of Barrington from 1961 to 1963. He was a U.S. Navy veteran of World War II. Survivors include his wife, Anna, 4 Hunt Dr., Barrington 02806; four daughters; and a son.

Charlotte Kelton Kirby '50, Stillwater, Minn.; Oct. 18, of lung cancer. She is survived by her husband, Russell, 13270 4th St. N, Stillwater 55082; two sons; and two daughters.

Gordon Earle Whitney '50, Princeton, N.J.; Dec. 6. He was an electrical engineer with

AT&T in Princeton for thirty years before retiring in 1988. He was a U.S. Navy veteran. He was also a graduate of the Denver Seminary, Denver, Colo. Mr. Whitney was a former teacher in the adult Sunday school at the Westerly Road Church and a lay preacher in other Princeton-area churches. He is survived by five children and his wife, Janet, 10 Honey Brook Dr., RR 2, Princeton 08540.

Ralph Charles Kreimer '51, Jupiter, Fla.; last summer, of a heart attack. He was an attorney with Kirlin Campbell & Keating in New York City. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, 19538 Trails End Ter., Jupiter 33458.

Joan Glover Nisbet '51, Danielson, Conn.; Dec. 7. She received a master's degree in educational testing from the University of Connecticut and taught in the Killingly, Conn., school system for eighteen years before her retirement. She was public relations chair of the Connecticut Education Association and on the board of directors of the Connecticut Department of Classroom Teachers. She is survived by a son, William, of Wauregan, Conn.; and three daughters.

Henry Pichon Krogstad '52, Fort Washington, Pa.; Nov. 14. He was an account vice president for PaineWebber Inc. for twenty-five years. He is survived by his wife, Sarah, 1021 Stevens Dr., Fort Washington 19034.

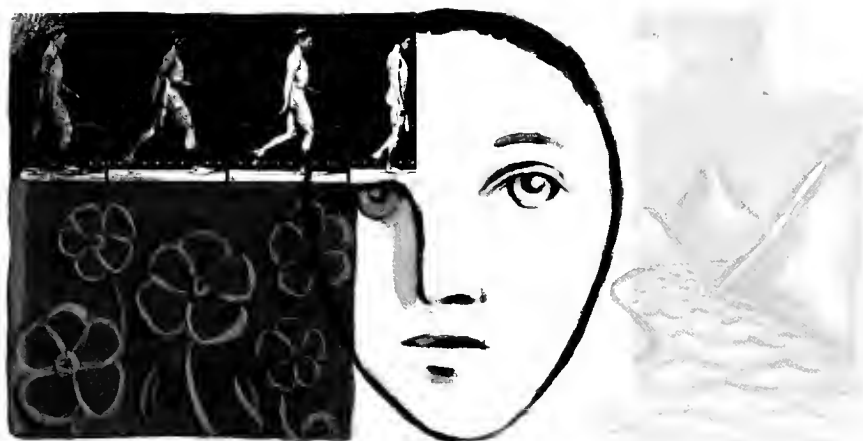
Richard Arnold Webber '54, Rumford, R.I.; Nov. 26. He was an employee of the Brown Faculty Club. Formerly he had been a field engineer for the Fram Corporation, East Providence, R.I. He is survived by a brother, Sidney, of Houston.

John Morris Head '66 Ph.D., Boston; Nov. 30. He was an associate dean of Boston University's Metropolitan College, a history professor at Syracuse and Colgate universities, and since 1980, he had taught history and English in the Boston public school system. He wrote numerous articles and a history of the American Revolution, *A Time to Rend*. He also published several scientific articles and suspense novels. He is survived by a daughter and his wife, Alberta, of Boston.

Sumner Jesse Hoisington '67 Ph.D., Newton, Mass.; Dec. 11. He was former deputy commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare. He established his own consulting business in 1979. In 1990 he was appointed executive director of Bristol Elder Services, a nonprofit home-care agency in Fall River, Mass., where he served until ill health forced his resignation in March 1993. He served in the U.S. Navy during the Korean War and earned his bachelor's degree from Northeastern University in 1959. Survivors include two daughters and his wife, Shirley, 21 Oak Vale, Newton 02168. **B**

Finally...

By Jeffrey Hackler 75



Slowing to a walk

As my parents drove me to Honolulu Airport for my 6,000-mile freshman-year flight to Brown, Dad said to me, "Live it up. You're only young once."

For the next four years I remembered his advice. When classmates asked, "Interested in driving to Florida for spring break?" I said, "Yes!" "How about white-water kayaking in Pennsylvania?" "Sure!" "Cross-country skiing in Canada?" "Yeah!" "Sunrise party in Newport?" "Great!"

I lived my life looking forward to the next weekend, to the next experience. I wished for the hours of each school day to fly by and for the hours of each weekend to slow to a crawl.

Life after college in Washington, D.C., was pretty much the same. With my roommates, I flew to the North Carolina beaches and went camping in West Virginia. I traveled to Colombia to visit a Brown roommate and to Spain, alone, for two weeks.

In March 1980, I accepted a job in Honolulu. A year later, my job abruptly ended and my girlfriend dumped me. Emotionally drained, I sought a way to regroup. I decided to travel to Japan for six weeks. A family friend suggested I attempt the Kobo Daishi pilgrimage, an eighty-eight temple, two-month walk around Shikoku, Japan's fourth-largest island. Kobo Daishi was a Buddhist spiritual leader who lived some 1,200 years ago; in his honor, *henros* (pilgrims) make

the walk. I told my friend that I would walk for only a week; he made the arrangements for me, including introducing me to a contact on Shikoku.

Everything was going well as I began. At the end of Day Two, I telephoned my Japanese contact and bragged about how fast I was traveling from one temple to the next. His response brought me up short. "It's not getting to the temples that counts," he said. "It's the walk." Then he hung up.

I thought about his words the next day. I paid more attention to the walk, to what was going on around me. I began to enjoy the flowers, the rivers, the forests, the vistas; to feel the air; to slow down.

As I walked across a rice paddy, I heard behind me a woman's voice calling, "*Henro, henro!*" My first impulse was to keep walking, but I realized that a proper *henro* would be helpful, so I turned back. She appeared surprised to find herself face-to-face with a blue-eyed foreigner some fifty years younger and eighteen inches taller than she. Nevertheless, she chattered in Japanese and handed me two coins. I knew what I was supposed to do: take the coins to the next temple and drop them in the altar boxes. I was to deliver her prayers since she was unable to go.

When I arrived at the base of the sixth temple after a three-hour walk, I was sweating, my feet ached, and my pack weighed heavily upon my shoulders. About 400 steep steps were between me

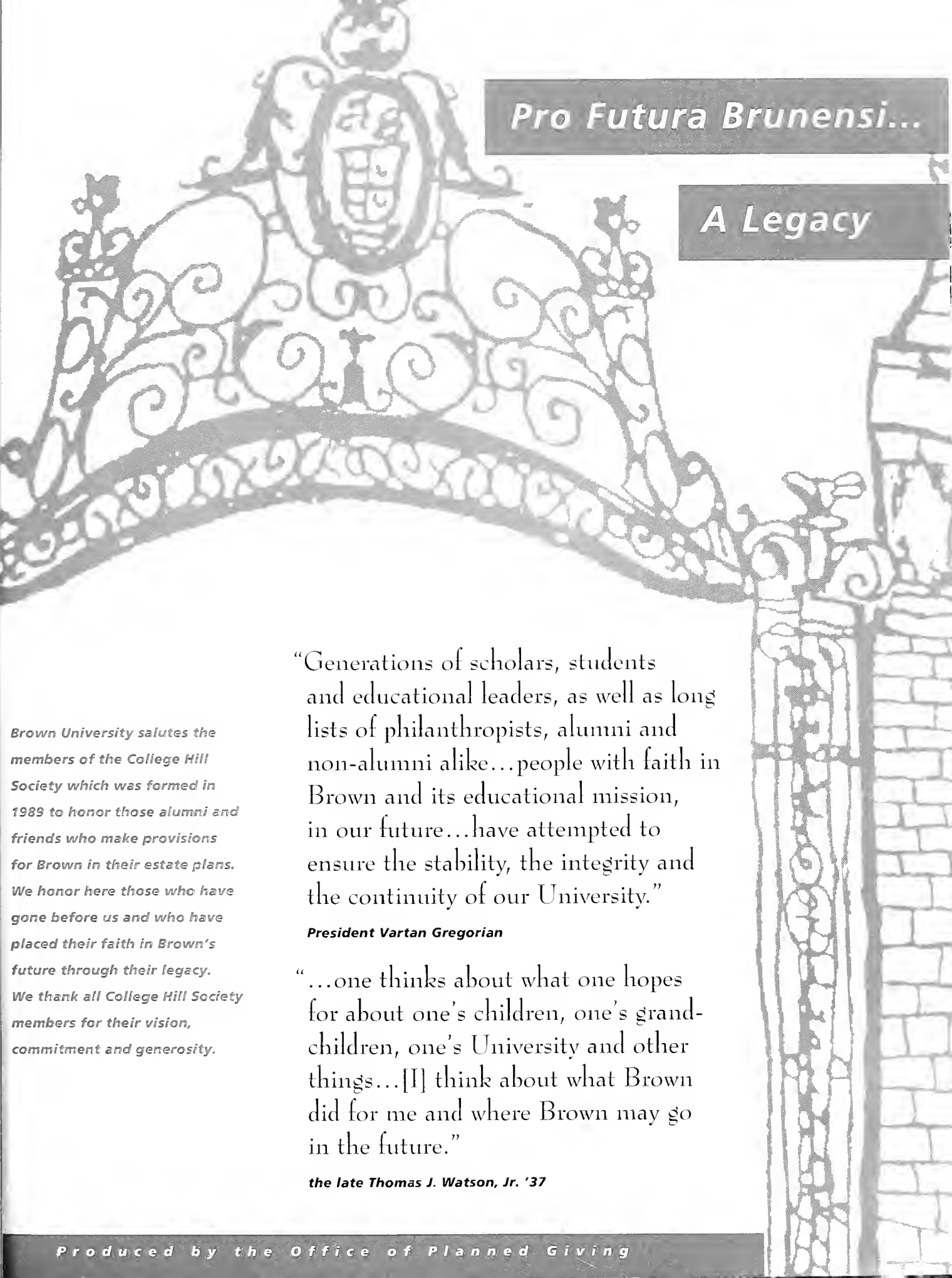
and the temple's altars. I thought about concealing my pack at the foot of the steps and ascending unencumbered, but suddenly the weight of my belongings seemed to signify the weight of responsibility. I shouldered the pack and carried it up all 400 steps.

Near the end of my week of walking, I decided that my father's advice needed reinterpreting. Rather than racing from one experience to another, perhaps Dad meant that I should live each day to its fullest. It dawned on me that for much of my life I had erected "temples" — goals — and tried to reach them as quickly as possible. I felt I had misused many of my youthful days in this way.

On the final night of my walk I knelt behind a chanting monk at evening prayers and focused on the fifty or more candles lit near him. I was surprised that the candles did not burn at a single rate; rather, some burned down more quickly than others. Which candle, I wondered, am I?

The pilgrimage opened my eyes and changed my life. I still have my temples, my goals to reach. But the overriding significance of each one has diminished. I am more aware of each day's potential. For me, it is now the walk that counts. **B**

Jeffrey Hackler, a high-school teacher in Honolulu, will spend a sabbatical year in Japan beginning in August. This time he plans to walk alone to all eighty-eight temples.



Pro Futura Brunensi...

A Legacy

"Generations of scholars, students and educational leaders, as well as long lists of philanthropists, alumni and non-alumni alike...people with faith in Brown and its educational mission, in our future...have attempted to ensure the stability, the integrity and the continuity of our University."

President Vartan Gregorian

"...one thinks about what one hopes for about one's children, one's grandchildren, one's University and other things...[I] think about what Brown did for me and where Brown may go in the future."

the late Thomas J. Watson, Jr. '37

Brown University salutes the members of the College Hill Society which was formed in 1989 to honor those alumni and friends who make provisions for Brown in their estate plans. We honor here those who have gone before us and who have placed their faith in Brown's future through their legacy. We thank all College Hill Society members for their vision, commitment and generosity.

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