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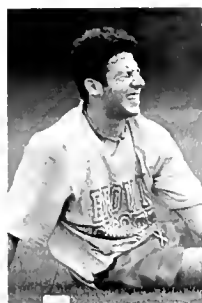
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UNDER THE ELMS 10

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Six months after graduation, Adam Werbach '95 became the Sierra Club's youngest-ever president — and a media sensation. Can he put the hype to work? *By Chad Galts*

Bazaars

Of all the sections of the *BAM*, the one I hear mentioned most often outside the office is Carrying the Mail. For us editors and writers, that is a humbling fact. As hard as we labor to turn a phrase or sharpen an insight, we have to admit that our work is sometimes not as compelling as yours.

There are, I think, a number of reasons for the popularity of our letters section. In relatively few pages a variety of ideas get expressed in a range of voices and across a number of generations. Whether the subject is the fate of fish caught on a hook or the moral fiber of one E. Howard Hunt '40, the monthly back and forth is by turns acerbic, arrogant, trite, witty, thoughtful, moving, and passionate. Some readers write in to unmask our liberal bias, others to expose our secret identity as conservative apologists. Month after month it's challenge and be challenged, harangue and be harangued.

Carrying the Mail, in other words, is a strikingly accurate microcosm of the University itself: lively, ornery, and happily inconsistent. When I first came to Brown almost two years ago, the image that seemed to best suit the place was that of a bazaar. Here were students haggling over the value of Marx; there were others arguing over which stocks offered the best rate of return. Here was a professor mesmerizing students with tales about the life cycle of a particular insect. There was another listening raptly as a student raised a question about Hemingway that no

one had ever thought of before. Walking across the Green, I imagined a hive of discovery and argument, a buzz of ideas and accomplishments, some of them wrong-headed perhaps but all of them worthy of exploration.

Unfortunately, the richness of a bazaar makes it difficult to describe in the kind of reductionist narratives the writer Joan Didion once called "metastories." These are particular tried-and-true scripts that keep getting told over and over, but with different characters and details: the neighbors describing the murder suspect as a good boy but a quiet one; the sweet, gullible old couple conned out of their life savings by the fast-talking salesman, or more recently, the politically correct university setting Western civilization back a half-century or more.

The problem with such metastories is that they're lies. They make the world an easier place to understand, peopled by stock characters lacking in ambiguity or complexity. None of us can completely escape such prefabricated ways of seeing things, of course; our perceptions of how the world works are inevitably influenced by our ideas of how it *should* work. Uni-



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|||||

versities ideally teach students to examine their own habits of thought, not necessarily for the purpose of rejecting them but in order to be more mindful of the forces shaping us all. This is the best defense against the next lie to come along.

Carrying the Mail is where you, the readers, sniff out the lies, or try to. Sparks fly, opposing ideas butt up against one another, and everyone strives to express a thought so wise, so trenchant, and so eloquent that everyone else will lapse into an awed silence. It hasn't happened yet. Keep trying.

Norman Boucher
NORMAN BOUCHER
Managing Editor

BROWN
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Kettle of fish

I was pleased and astonished by Deborah Navas's article, "Confessions of a Fish Killer" (Finally, July). Flying in the face of political correctness, she openly admitted to catching a fish, killing it, devouring it, and enjoying it all! What courage!

As an occasional fisherman, I was heartened to read such a bold assertion of human omnivore rights. Let the animal protectionists and B.A.M.'s occasional leftist pundits take heed. There are those among us who will prey on the lower food chain without guilt.

Paul T. Carcieri '80
Providence

I enjoyed Deborah Navas's "Confessions of a Fish Killer," and I congratulate the B.A.M. for printing this fine article.

Ms. Navas suggested that the official fish counter's use of the term "killing" was a gross extrapolation of political correctness. I agree! The harvesting of nature's bounty is necessary for human survival. "Killing" is part of this process.

Although I personally do not enjoy fishing, I empathize with the author's concern about nonjudgmental treatment from fish-counting government people. We will have a better country when we have more fishermen and fewer fish counters.

Frank Rycyk Jr. '66
Jefferson City, Mo.

Regroove, 'BRU

I speak for dozens, if not hundreds, of WBRU alumni in wishing a speedy regrooving to the current station members who voted to drop "The 360-Degree Black Experience in Sound" ("Radio Haze," Elms, July). 'BRU built its ratings



BOND MITCHELL

and its remarkably durable place in the cultural and political life of southeastern New England on a unique blend of programs, personalities, and wonderful music. As much as any program, "360" defined that quality. It spoke not only to the black community; it introduced us born-too-late white kids to John Coltrane, Miles Davis, Robert Johnson, Billie Holiday, and on and on — music that arguably represents the pinnacle of American culture in this century.

With "360" gone, what in 'BRU's programming — now prefabricated by consultants — could be called unique? Is it possible that 'BRU's ratings slide is connected to sounding like something squeezed out of a tube? Hold back the night!

Marc C. Kirkeby '74
Brooklyn, New York

The stars of '46

Your July issue was terrific. It was a complete pleasure: upbeat, constructive, all-American, and optimistic.

There were no crybaby stories or self-pitying wimps on any page. To paraphrase Theodore Roosevelt, you can look in the gutter if you want, but you can revel in the stars just as easily.

Ray Elias '47
Jefferson, Ohio

I was delighted with the cover story in the July issue, "Nan and Dick's Excellent Reunion." No one is more deserving of recognition than Nan and Dick Tracy, both '46. Their enthusiasm for Brown and their continuing support of the University for fifty years are inspirational. They epitomize the charge to lead lives of "usefulness and reputation." Congratulations to them and to you.

Fraser A. Lang '67
Providence

Rich in rugby

In the summary of notable Brown sports events of 1995–96 (Sports, July), the rugby team was listed under "Best Bargain." Our son, Chris Soi '96, was a member of this highly successful team, and we were obviously happy that its achievements were recognized.

Brown has a rich tradition in rugby, which often goes unnoticed because of the club status of the team. However, anyone who follows this sport knows that the Division I, Northeast Collegiate Region, consistently produces some of the country's top teams, among them Brown.

What is truly notable is the contribution of the coach, Jay Fluck '65, for more than twenty years. Ask any player, past or present, and he will tell you that Jay is Brown rugby. He and his teams have consistently excelled under less than ideal circumstances.

Brown, the university, values individuality and diversity. Brown, the rugby team, stands as a shining example of this dynamic. Jay's leadership over the years has enabled a collection of individuals to come together moments before each match, join in a rousing chant, and become transformed into a team with a clear mission. Again and again, the result has been victory.

John and Bea Soi
Park Ridge, New Jersey

Fascists and felons

Regarding the letter from William B. Thompson '59 (Mail, July): Because half the members of my family were murdered by *true* fascists during World War II, I am exceptionally irritated by the increasing tendency to dub people with whom one has some midlevel ideological difference as "fascists" (or another favorite, "feminazis").

When educators start stripping millions of people naked, shooting them, and throwing their bodies in ditches, then I will understand why they are called fascists.

Ken Wismia '82
Setauket, N.Y.
kwismia@aol.com, sunysb.edu

TO OUR READERS

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

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Since you printed three negative observations (Mail, July) about E. Howard Hunt '40, permit me to offer a more positive take.

Hunt obviously was using exaggeration to make his point. The last thing he would question, for example, is anything to do with veterans' benefit programs, such as those that Stanley R. Greenberg '50 referred to in his July letter.

Hunt has served his country with great devotion and success. He is the only man I know who, in World War II, held commissions in both the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Army Air Corps, often in combat situations. Between commissions he was called on by General William Donovan to help organize the Office of Strategic Services, the forerunner of the CIA, which he served with distinction for many years after the war.

Whatever one's opinion of Hunt and his misjudgment, real or imagined, he was and is a true patriot who has made a significant contribution to the preservation of the freedoms enjoyed at Brown. He has done more than most individuals to protect what Mr. Greenberg refers to as the democratic America that is alive and kicking.

Hunt has paid a hideous price in his professional, personal, and family life for his past deeds. He has suffered enough at the hands of those who do not know the whole man.

For the present and the future, I remain Hunt's admirer and friend. To quote Theodore Roosevelt, he will never be counted among those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.

While I share some of Hunt's misgivings about her altered values and seeming excesses, I remain Ever True to Brown.

Kenneth D. Clapp '40
Osterville, Mass.

Whose university, indeed! If the *BAM* can publish the racist drivel from a convicted Watergate felon, then I hope you will publish my reply. I am delighted that so many people of color, such as Tabitha Teresa Anne Suarez (Studentside, February) and Justice Clarence Thomas, feel they have risen above the problems faced by the masses. But the problems of people of color as a whole remain largely tied to race and ethnic background. I, for one, am proud that the Brown experience shows concern for these problems and actively engages students in an intellectual approach to examining them.

Mr. Hunt's assertion that Brown is rife with special treatment is simply ridicu-

lous. During my years at Brown I was exposed to some of the best and brightest people of color that I have ever met. All my colleagues had superior secondary-school records, and many of them were the products of accelerated programs in the arts, mathematics, and science. All of the minority faculty members were recognized for excellence in their fields. Recently, while working in the Alumni Schools program, I met a very bright, early-decision student who happens to be a middle-class, African-American male. He was not offered a scholarship or any other special treatment. How dare Mr. Hunt make such feculent assertions about affirmative action at Brown!

What Brown really needs is a reaffirmation of its desire to create an atmosphere in which all people of color feel welcome to exchange their ideas. That is the true diversity that a university should seek. Brown must continue to create an environment in which institutional beliefs can be challenged and in which excluded minority groups can feel welcomed. I regret that Ms. Suarez felt that her individuality was threatened, but let's not allow her concerns to be used by racist and bigoted alumni whose real agenda is to return Brown to the good old days — when people of color had to assume invisibility to survive.

Kent D. Lollis '76
Yardley, Pa.

The most recent responses to Tabitha Suarez's article prompted me to write and join this often-absurd chain of letters. A recent graduate, I read Ms. Suarez's articles in the *Brown Daily Herald* and the letters to the editor that inevitably followed. I did so with disbelief that a fellow Brunonian could be so callous — not for holding opinions with which many of her peers might disagree, but for hurling counterfactual and confrontational polemics against the majority of the student body in order to instigate counterattacks.

I have the greatest sympathy for Ms. Suarez if she truly does not feel welcome at the university in which I found broader acceptance than I had ever felt before. Before transferring to Brown as a sophomore, I had spent a fairly miserable year at a small liberal-arts school. There I found neither the openness nor the sincere interest in learning from one's fellow students that is a foundation of life at Brown.

I find the decision by William B. Thompson '59 to discourage his son from attending Brown the saddest consequence of the misconceptions resulting



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from Ms. Suarez's article. If Mr. Thompson is sincerely interested in finding a university at which his son might experience "challenge, success, growth, and joy" unfettered by an intolerant student body, I can think of no better place than his alma mater. During the past three years I engaged in countless discussions with friends and acquaintances in search of "the meaning of life," discussions similar to those he so fondly remembers. I found myself defending my opinions against those who considered my thoughts far too conservative and those who believed I was too liberal, all of whom respected our differences and whose differences I learned to appreciate. I left just as many such conversations enlightened by my peers as I did frustrated and confused about what "the truth" really was. Such is the ultimate goal of any liberal-arts university, a goal that Brown cultivates and achieves: that its students should challenge one another and themselves so that they might leave more confident in themselves and more accepting of others.

Certainly there are closed-minded individuals on both the left and the right who attend Brown, just as there are such people in the larger society. Fortunately, at Brown those people are the exception. I hope the inconsiderate few don't overshadow the accomplishments of the rest of us in the eyes of Ms. Suarez, Mr. Thompson, and future generations of prospective Brunonians.

Gregg Schauffeld '96
Washington, D.C.

For shame

The separatism expressed by listing students' names on a "wall of shame" at Harambee House for dating outside their color is nothing but one more face of racism ("Into the Open," Elms, April).

Racism has no place in a university community. Racism has no place in any community.

Charles J. Mosler '58
J. Rona White Mosler '58
Washington, N.J.

Objection overruled

In commenting on my experimental research concerning people's ability to disregard emotional information and the implications of my findings for understanding jurors' responses to inadmissibility rulings (Q&A, April), R. Daniel Prentiss '69

(Mail, July) wrote: "Ms. Edwards's statements betray a profound lack of knowledge about the [legal] system she is studying." With all due respect to Mr. Prentiss, it is he who does not have the facts straight.

First, Mr. Prentiss infers from my interview that one of my principal premises is that "the normal trial procedure has the judge rule on the admissibility of evidence after it is given." I did not state that this is the norm. My research speaks to what might happen when jurors are instructed to disregard inadmissible testimony. If Mr. Prentiss is suggesting that legally inadmissible evidence is never presented in the course of a trial, he is incorrect. Of course, it is! It is one of the primary circumstances in which objections are made. Second, Mr. Prentiss stated I am "just plain wrong" in claiming that "there are stages before trial at which this screening of evidence takes place." To the contrary, this routine legal procedure is called a *motion in limine*.

Mr. Prentiss's letter raises an interesting issue about the relationship between law and social science. As numerous commentators have noted, there has been a tendency among legal professionals to discount the soundness and relevance of social-science research in the context of the law. One reason may stem from the unwillingness of some to acknowledge that trial procedures can be used to manipulate jurors and that motivational and cognitive biases occasionally compromise jury decision-making. Understandably, this is a troubling possibility for individuals who believe in and/or depend on the objectivity of the legal system. But for many more, I believe, research is welcome that sheds light on the fairness and integrity of our legal system. To that end, social science may have a great deal to contribute.

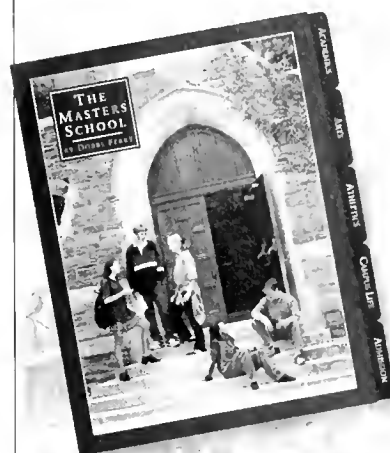
Kari Edwards
Campus

The writer is an assistant professor of psychology.
— Editor

Missed opportunities

In the article "Turning Point" (July), you describe dancers' struggles with reentering academia after life in dance. In contrast, I was the conventional student. I went straight through high school, to college, and then to medical school. Now, in my first year of residency, I regret the missed opportunities. I was not ready or mature enough to fully appreciate Brown. When I interview prospective Brunonians, I encourage them to explore their inherent creativity and use their nonacademic selves

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to enhance learning. Perhaps those coming to Brown with previous career experiences are the true scholars.

Lydia Fazzio '92

Cambridge, Mass.

lfazzio@warren.mcd.harvard.edu

C'mon, cooperate

The possibility of the University ceasing support for, and cooperation with, the campus organization most cherished by many of us who are alumni of the Brown Association for Cooperative Housing (BACH) is very disturbing ("Cleaning House," Elms, March). It seems to indicate that Brown is lacking in commitment to worthwhile student organizations. We have all attended more BACH reunions than we have class reunions and feel great loyalty to BACH.

We urge the University to continue leasing Carberry and Milhaus on a long-term basis and at a price affordable to BACH members. BACH has an excellent record of working through problems – both on its own and alongside the University – and following through on solutions. In fact, BACH has a better record in many respects than some student groups whose housing is not being threatened.

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surfing
and come
ashore.

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Read
the BAM
on-line.

We were involved personally – as most co-op residents, past and present, have been – in numerous projects to maintain the lovely old houses rented and owned by BACH. The co-ops generally have diverse populations, supportive climates, and few disciplinary problems. The community atmosphere in the cooperative houses has been one of our best memories from our years at Brown.

Yvonne M. Federowicz '86

Carole E. Mah '93

Campus

A roar from the dungeon

I was disturbed to read "A Dungeon No More" (Elms, April) about the new Bear's Lair. The space converted into an undergraduate-student center was not a study lounge but in fact had been the designated gathering space for the graduate-student community. It was where we held our socials and parties and where the Graduate Student Council (GSC) had offices and monthly meetings. Yes, it was gloomy, and the carpets were ragged, but it was our space when we needed it.

Although the creation of the Bear's Lair may have produced a great meeting place for undergraduates, it has caused extraordinary problems for the graduate community. The GSC now meets in a space in Miller Hall that is too cramped for our numbers. We are forced to stack and chain our tables and chairs at the end of each meeting. We compete with undergraduates for our party venues, usually in spaces that are unsuitable for our needs. Our new "office" is a true dungeon, with pipes and wires hanging from a ceiling that rains the occasional sprinkle of asbestos dust. So, although the "atmosphere on campus" has been improved for one group of students, it has been greatly diminished for another.

What particularly concerns me is the speed with which this project for undergraduates was accomplished, when no such consideration has been shown for graduate-student concerns. The GSC had asked for improvements to the graduate-student space for many years prior to its subsequent conversion to the Bear's Lair – to no avail. It was therefore especially galling to have the space renovated for the express purpose of being taken away from us.

There are 1,300 graduate students at Brown, one-fifth of the student body. The reputation of a university depends in part on the reputation of its graduate program

and thus on the quality of its graduate students. If Brown doesn't give more attention to graduate-student life, the quality of its graduate students will surely suffer. And that would be disadvantageous for all.

Irene Antonenko '95 Sc.M.

Providence

The writer, a doctoral student in geology, is president of the Graduate Student Council.
– Editor

Vice President of Administration Walter Holmes and Dean of the Faculty (formerly Dean of the Graduate School) Kathryn Spoehr respond:

The renovation of the Graduate Center space during the summer of 1995 to create the Bear's Lair was fully coordinated with Plant Operations, the GSC, and the dean of the Graduate School. Plant Operations personnel met many times with the GSC to discuss the Bear's Lair and the council's space needs in Miller Hall. When the work was completed, then-GSC President Kris Frutschy wrote to thank plant operations for doing "an outstanding job in renovating the Miller Hall lounge and the GSC office space in the Miller Hall basement" and called the renovations "superb, timely, and thorough." In view of this positive feedback, we were surprised at the dissatisfaction expressed by the new GSC officers. Members of the administration began meeting with them last May and hope to resolve any remaining issues.



"Kachina" clarification

I believe you owe an apology to Manfred Susunkewa (Elms, July). The Hopi are not Pueblo Indians, as you imply. You use the terms "kachina" and "kachina dolls"

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interchangeably, when, in fact, the kachina is the spirit and the kachina doll is a representation of the spirit – an important distinction.

Jean Chiaramonte Martin '82
Rowayton, Conn.

Barent Walsh, curator of the exhibit "Hopi Katsina Dolls: Ancestor Spirit Carvings," which opens October 25 at the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, responds:

I fear that there is much published scholarship that contradicts Ms. Martin's view that it is incorrect to refer to the Hopi Indians of Arizona as "Pueblo Indians." For example, Barton Wright, the preeminent scholar of Hopi culture, states in the opening sentence of his book *The Complete Guide to Collecting Hopi Kachina Dolls* (1973): "High on the mesas in the arid lands of northeastern Arizona live the Hopi, westernmost of the Pueblo people."

The word "kachina" refers to three aspects of Hopi religion: the kachina spirits, who serve as sponsors and protectors of the Hopi people; the dancers, who appear in the plazas and kivas on the Hopi reservations; and the dolls or carvings, which represent the dancers. It is common practice to use the term "kachina" for all three.

To Ms. Martin I would say, please come to the exhibit so we can discuss our mutual interest in Hopi culture.

Five years after

Here's a reunion spin we didn't see covered in your Commencement issue (Elms, July). Returning for our fifth reunion and talking to current undergraduates, we were shocked to hear how the quality of student life has deteriorated since we were here. We chose Brown partly for the freedom and responsibility that the New Curriculum and the Brown style offered. We liked the fact that we could choose not only our courses but also whether our dorm bathrooms were coed. It was a drag that we couldn't live off campus until we were juniors, but at least for two years we could choose where we lived.

Apparently, things have changed. Contrary to its marketing hype, the University seems to be taking an increasingly paternalistic and controlling attitude toward its students. Even some seniors can't live off campus. Coed bathrooms are now illegal. Brown is refusing to renew the leases of the cooperative houses Carberry and Milhaus. In other words, the University is taking away students' freedom of choice, essentially to fill its pockets and avoid alumni disapproval.

Well, we are alumni. Some of us are starting to make money. And we care about the quality of student life and about our memories of Brown as a place encouraging choice, cooperation, and independence. Coed bathrooms, co-ops, and off-campus life helped us create a sense of community and freedom. Brown should preserve them.

Benjamin Rosenbaum '91

Arlington, Va.

nar@radix.net

This letter was cosigned by thirty-one additional members of the class of '91. — Editor

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The Year Brown Rose to the Occasion

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

Now you can own this 20-by-26-inch, four-color, quality-poster-stock reproduction of the original issued in 1916 – a memento of Brown's participation in the first Rose Bowl.



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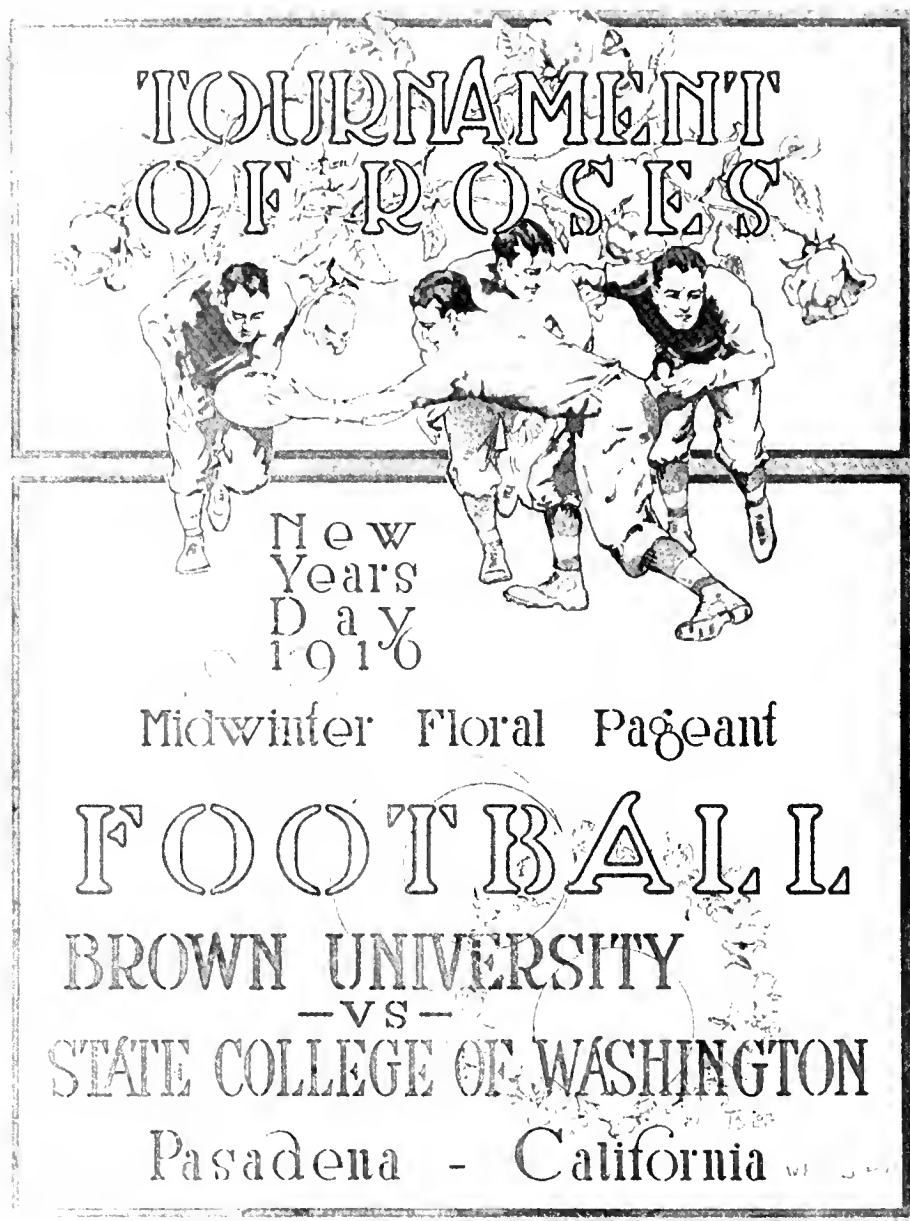
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THE CLASS OF 2000 began arriving almost an hour early. Gathering at the corner of Prospect and College streets, the stepping-off point for Opening Convocation, they seemed to realize their own historic import. Soon the first in line stepped through the Van Winkle Gates behind a banner emblazoned with all those zeros. As the University Hall bell proclaimed the beginning of Brown's 233rd year, the freshmen flowed onto the Green like a swollen river, Brown baseball caps bobbing on the waves.

Swollen, indeed. With

1,475 matriculants, this year's freshman class is the largest ever. And, according to President Vartan Gregorian, the smartest. "This was the most difficult year in the school's history to be admitted," he informed the students sprawled on the grass. A record 15,000 applicants vied for admission.

In the keynote address

Banner Year

The University welcomes the millennium with a record-setting class

that followed the march through the Gates, though, Nobel laureate Joshua Lederberg advised the students to temper their intelligence now and then with good old-fashioned ignorance. Offering what he called "a few heretical words," Lederberg urged students to question and then to question some more.

Throughout the history of science, he said, square pegs were often forced into triangular holes; new distortions were built upon old ones, compounding false truths. "Pay attention to the precepts you fail to understand," Lederberg said, "for the fault is not always in yourselves."

Lederberg is himself the best example of a mind uncluttered with false assumptions. His work on genetic recombination and the organization of the genetic material of bacteria earned him the 1958 Nobel Prize in Medicine at the age of thirty-three.



"Pay attention to the precepts you fail to understand, for the fault is not always in yourselves."

— JOSHUA LEDERBERG

genetics research with a host of side projects, he has advised the World Health Organization, conducted artificial-intelligence research,

and searched for evidence of life on Mars. His last word of advice for the class of 2000 was to nurture a lifetime curiosity. With all the moonlighting possibilities out there, he said, the only hard part is choosing. — S.D.

Since then he has taught genetics at the University of Wisconsin, Stanford's School of Medicine, and Rockefeller University in New York City.

But Lederberg has refused to become overspecialized. Supplementing his molecular-

Dead End to Center Stage

A student makes service work for her

MARILYN CONCEPCION '99 emerges from the campus post office clutching a small, hand-taped package marked Priority Mail. This, however, is not just any package. The outside is stamped in red: The White House. Inside the wrapping is a copy of President Clinton's book *Between Hope and History* with an inscription — "To Marilyn Concepcion, with thanks for your service and your example, and high hopes for your future" — written in the

president's own swirly hand.

Five years ago Concepcion was a sixteen-year-old high-school dropout, working dead-end jobs and watching daytime TV. But at the end of the past summer she was *on TV*, delivering a prime-time speech at the Democratic National Convention. She'd been gearing up for her sophomore year at Brown when a White House aide called her and said, "The president wants to know if you're busy from the twenty-sixth to the twenty-ninth of August."

"I was like, 'No! Of course not!'" Concepcion exclaims. With the help of Clinton's speechwriters, the exuberant Puerto Rican native pruned a twenty-minute speech down

THE CLASS OF 2000

Number of women: 812

Number of men: 663

Number of students from other countries: 147

Number of countries represented: 43

Number of states represented: 46

States not represented:

Nevada, South Dakota, Wyoming, Mississippi

Foreign countries with the most matriculants:

Canada, Hong Kong, Greece, United Kingdom, Singapore

Percentage of students planning to concentrate in the sciences: 46

Percentage planning to concentrate in the humanities: 36

Percentage undecided: 18



Concepcion: The president of the United States wants to know if you're busy.

to a two-and-a-half-minute statement, which she delivered amid cheers from the Rhode Island and Puerto Rican delegations.

She told a story about City Year, the youth-service corps on which President Clinton modeled his AmeriCorps service program; within two weeks of joining she'd left the soap operas behind and was fixing up a local community center. She went on to tutor Fox Point Elementary School students in Spanish and English, earn her GED in night school, and help launch a new City Year chapter in San Jose, California. A year later, Concepcion was supervising her own team of workers in Providence and telling groups of politicians and college students how she'd turned her life around. Then she was accepted to Brown. "I am living proof," she said in her convention speech, "that anyone can succeed in America if given the opportunity."

And she isn't finished yet. The first in her family to earn a high-school degree or attend college, Concepcion plans to become a pediatrician. — S.D.

SINCE LAST TIME...

U.S. News and World Report ranked Brown eighth (up from ninth last year) on its annual **best university** list....*Newsweek* reported September 16 that First Daughter **Chelsea Clinton** this month will take a second look at Brown (her first was in August), the only school to which she'll make a return trip....*Mother Jones* chose Brown as one of the **top twenty activist campuses** in the country....*Vanity Fair* named football players Jason McCullough, Brendan Finneran, and Greg Parker — all class of '97 — to its 1996 **Ivy League All-Star Team**....Photography historian Jo-Ann Conklin, former curator of graphic arts at the University of Iowa Museum of Art, was appointed director of the **David Winton Bell Gallery**....A Providence man was arrested in late August for making a **bomb threat** to Police and Security last year and impersonating a Providence police officer (he also has allegedly posed as a Brown professor, a lawyer, and a priest, for which he was not charged)....Sociology professor Mary Fennell reported to the American Sociological Association that a **glass ceiling still exists** for female lawyers — forty-three percent of corporations with legal departments do not have a female lawyer on staff....Democratic Senator **Richard Gephardt** stumped on the Faunce House steps for R.I. Congressmen Patrick Kennedy and Jack Reed, who are running for reelection.

triple or something." But once he saw his room — more than twice the size of most doubles, with windows on three sides — his fear was laid to rest.

Marinelli's room is one of ten lounges in Keeney Quadrangle and Andrews Hall that have been converted to house the overflow students. During the summer the Office of Residential Life had the lounges repainted, connected to Brown's computer network, wired for phone service, and furnished with new wardrobes, beds, desks, and chairs. Housing officials also moved thirty transfer students from dorm rooms to Brown-owned apartments and allowed forty delighted juniors to live off campus.

"This is the biggest room-assignment challenge we've had in the past fifteen years," says Art Gallagher, director of Residential Life. "There was a very tense environment here for the whole summer."

At Brown, 54 percent of admitted students accepted their invitations; ordinarily that number hovers around 49 percent. Other Ivy League schools have experienced similar jumps: 60 percent of students accepted at Yale decided to attend, even though that university had planned on only 54 percent. At Columbia, 46 percent matriculated, up from an expected 44 percent.

Although the housing juggle may have been a headache for administrators, Ethan Nichtern '00 of New York City, one of Marinelli's roommates, views it as "an opportunity to meet more people." Not to worry, Ethan. With enough space in your room for two couches, a TV, a VCR, and a huge assortment of CDs, you'll be meeting plenty of people. — S.D.

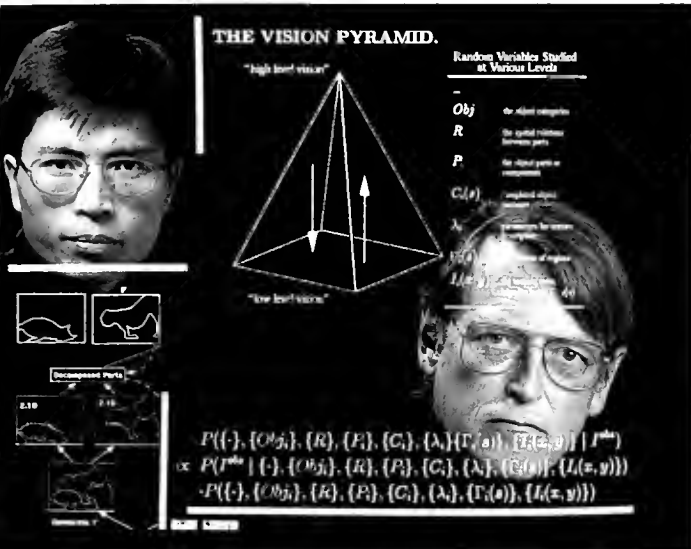
Four's Company

Doing the dorm-room shuffle

CALL IT A GAME of musical chairs — and musical beds, dressers, and desks. When administrators learned late last spring that 1,475 freshmen would be showing up for class instead of the anticipated 1,390, they had to make room fast. Forty students, it was decided, would live in quadruple rooms instead of doubles. One of those students was Josh Marinelli '00 of Farmington, Connecticut. "I thought it would be a squeeze job," he says. "A converted



Left to right: John Mello, Josh Marinelli, Ravi Ramalingam, and Ethan Nichtern in their room, a converted lounge.



Visiting Research Associate Song Chun Zhu (left) and Professor of Applied Mathematics David Mumford with their formula for representing vision and a sample schematic of a cheetah.

vard postdoctoral researcher Song Chun Zhu with him to Brown.

So what about the auto-

mobile that can see the road and drive itself? Although Mumford cautions that mathematicians and engineers are still working out the kinks of pattern theory, he predicts such a car will hit the road sooner than we might think. How soon? "I'll stick my neck out," he says. "In a decade."

— S.D.

Vision Quest

Making computers see

MATHEMATICIAN David Mumford likes to imagine cars driving themselves down highways and factory-floor robots picking and choosing among machine tools. In his mind these aren't just sci-fi fantasies but possibilities engineers might one day realize with the help of something called pattern theory.

A mathematical way of defining such complex phenomena as vision, pattern theory arrived at the University in the 1970s through the work of Professor Ulf Grenander. A quarter century later it has pulled Mumford away from a distinguished thirty-three-year career at Harvard and into Brown's applied-math department. Enthusiasm over his appointment is high, says department chairman Donald McClure, because Mumford's work, which also involves computer science, linguistics, and neuroscience, fits in well with the University's interdisciplinary approach.

One of the goals of pattern theory is to teach computers to see. They may be able to recognize an object fairly easily in a laboratory, Mumford says, but in the real world, shifting light and background clutter make computer vision difficult. Pattern theorists try to consider all possible distur-

tions by plugging hundreds of variables — light patterns and textures, for example — into a computer and then using algorithms to break down a scene into parts. "You have to convert a massive amount of data in the visual signal into an understanding of what you're looking at," Mumford says.

Pattern theory is a relatively new discipline; Mumford was actually in the middle of a career in algebraic geometry when he learned of it. He had already won the 1974 Fields Medal, a mathematics distinction comparable to the Nobel Prize, for his work on a problem called the moduli of curves. But in 1983 a paper co-written by Professor Stuart Geman "suddenly made it clear that statistical ideas could be used in vision," Mumford says. He immediately changed course.

For the past decade he has worked with the Center for Intelligent Control, a U.S. Army-sponsored research consortium that pools scholars from Brown, Harvard, and MIT. The center brought Mumford closer to Geman and other Brown-based pattern theorists, including Basil Gidas, Grenander, and McClure. "We'd been working together and sharing ideas, so the opportunity to come to Brown means I can really focus on these things," says Mumford, who brought Har-



Venus Ahoy!

Exploring the second rock from the sun

THIS SUMMER the news may have been from Mars, but the action — at least theoretically — was on Venus. A dozen Brown graduate and undergraduate students traveled to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena, California, and designed a mission to the second planet from the sun. Supervised by Professor Jim Head of the Department of Geological Sciences, the students spent five days performing the roles of scientists and engineers as part of a new workshop called "Student Space Mission Design." Their goal: improving and streamlining space missions.

Head and JPL scientists

Geology grad student Michelle Minitti strikes a pose on a planetary mockup at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

devised the training to enable students to grasp the realities of space exploration. Potential explorers from Brown and the University of Arizona attended the workshop, which was funded by NASA and JPL. "It felt like we were down in the trenches, attacking an important problem together," says Michelle Minitti, a graduate student in geology. Minitti, together with an Arizona engineering student and a JPL specialist, designed a structure to house the Venus spacecraft and its measuring instruments. "I learned what it takes," she says, "to turn a scientific idea into an engineering reality." — Scott Turner



A student nurses a cup of Equal Exchange coffee in the newly renovated Blue Room.

Java Justice

End poverty; drink coffee

COFFEE ON THE FIVE of an exam is undoubtedly a student's best friend. Now – at least in Faunce House's newly refurbished Blue Room snack bar – it can also be a student's conscience.

Over the summer Food Services signed on with Equal Exchange, a Massachusetts-based coffee importer that operates on what Europeans call the "fair trade" principle. The company buys directly from small farmer cooperatives in third-world countries, eliminating the cost of middlemen. The co-ops, in turn, distribute earnings evenly among members. Equal Exchange buys its coffee from the same co-ops every year, and it guarantees a minimum price so that the farmers stay in business even if the coffee market takes a dive. The idea behind fair trade, says Erbin Crowell '93, the Equal Exchange "farmer's representative" (translation: salesman) who closed the deal with Brown, is to build a stronger economic base in poor African and Central and South American countries. "This is not a charity program," he says. "We're just

trying to help them sell more coffee."

Crowell went to the right place. The Blue Room fills roughly 1,150 cups of java a day and now also sells beans by the pound. Equal Exchange is slightly more expensive than the Autocrat brand the snack bar previously sold, but Ann Lawrence, associate director of food services, says the cost is worth it. "Faculty, staff, and students here tend to be more socially conscious than the average person," she says. "It just seems right." – J.S.

Fat Food

Helping birds survive migration

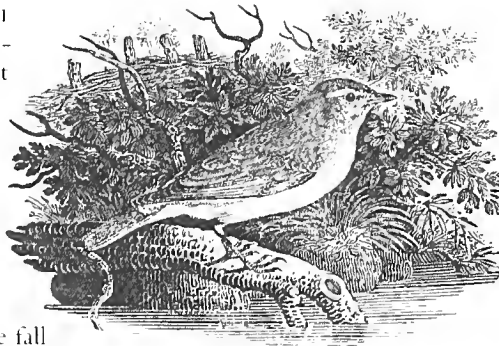
CALLING ALL coastal residents: You might want to think twice about clearing the brush that blocks your ocean view. Zipping in and out of all that shrubbery in the fall are tiny songbirds in search of berries to help fuel their long migration south.

A study recently completed by Jeffrey Parrish, who will receive his Ph.D. next spring in the department of ecology and evolutionary biology, demonstrates how crucial those berries are. Each fall many songbirds take on migratory flights of epic proportions, leaving forests in the United States and Canada to fly along the Atlantic coast

of North America and eventually settle on wintering grounds in the Caribbean and Central and South America. Along the way berries supplant their summer diet of insects and help build up the fat they need to survive the journey's rigors.

Parrish's study, which will be published in *Studies in Avian Biology*, involved the delicate task of netting 7,000 songbirds on Rhode Island's Block Island and examining their droppings. He discovered that 72 percent of migrant species change to nearly an all-berry diet in the fall. He also found that removing berries from shrubs actually drives the songbirds away. Three times as many visited berry-rich habitats as did plots that Parrish and a crew of volunteers had picked clean.

"Many researchers and bird watchers knew that migrating birds switched to fruit in the fall, but the importance of that shift wasn't



clear," says Parrish, now a fellow with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the U.S. Agency for International Development. With waterfront property so vulnerable to development, he warns, songbirds and the fruit-rich habitats along coastal migration routes may be more endangered than was earlier thought. – Scott Turner

Crack Babies

A medical student helps settle a debate

THEY LOOK like any other newborns. But doctors have long suspected that babies whose mothers smoke crack cocaine during pregnancy have a tougher start than most. They are more jittery, have more tension in their muscles, and are more difficult to move because of stiffness in their bodies. Unfortunately, studies of these babies during the 1980s produced conflicting findings and occasionally were based on unscientific techniques.

Beata Napiorkowski '94 has helped put the matter to rest. For her honors thesis in the Department of Neuroscience, she and a team of physicians and developmental psychologists designed a study to provide scientifically valid results about the behavior patterns in crack babies and the effects of substance exposure in the womb. Because Napiorkowski's results injected clear-cut evidence into a two-decade-old medical debate, results of the study she conducted during her junior year were published this summer in the journal *Pediatrics*.

Napiorkowski, now a second-year student in the School of Medicine, found that crack babies twitched, trembled, and arched their backs more frequently than nonexposed newborns. They also displayed patterns of both excitability and lethargy, appeared more stressed, and failed to follow certain stimuli, such as a rattle or a bell. This behavior, Napiorkowski and her fellow researchers believe, may have been worsened by the tendency of crack users to use other drugs along with it. Alcohol, for example, can boost the effects of cocaine;



Napiorkowski uses a ball from a Brazelton kit to test a healthy infant's response to stimuli.

most of the women in the study used alcohol and marijuana as well as crack.

More recently Napiorkowski has focused on the in utero behavior of fetuses in women who smoke crack. She plans to become an obstetrician. — *Scott Turner*

Generation Bruno

Tips for Brown parents

IF YOU THINK your Brown degree entitles your children to easy admittance, guess again. Brown rejects 81 percent of all applicants, making its acceptance rate one of the lowest in the country. That selectivity extends as well to "legacy applicants," the children of alumni. Sixty percent of them are rejected, too.

Dealing with that grim truth is a full-time job for

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BY CHAD GALTS

Philosophy Department

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Everything you'd ever want to know about Bertrand Russell, game theory, and symbolic logic

Homework, syllabi, and reading assignments for courses in ancient philosophy, decision theory, the nature of morality, and others

The Brown Electronic Article Review Service (**B.E.A.R.S.**)

A roundup of the debate about Internet pornography, with one philosopher's impression of *Playboy* magazine's visit to Brown

From the familiar faces of Plato and Aristotle to the mathematical calculations of the

Optimism-Pessimism Rule, these pages provide a broad and pleasant tour through modern philosophical inquiry. Although somewhat inconsistent, the site is surprisingly attractive and well designed. The pages can be image heavy, but what ends up onscreen is tasteful, enlightening, and worth the wait.

The course pages demonstrate the Web's potential as an imaginative teaching tool. Assistant Professor Victor Caston, for example, drums up enthusiasm for his ancient philosophy course by decorating homework assignments with pictures from and links to the Gregorian Etruscan and Pio-Clementine museums at the Vatican. B.E.A.R.S. offers scholars immediate reaction to their recently published work — a process that normally takes months. These reviews are a bit laborious for nonphilosopher types, but are a good introduction to how academics respond to their colleagues' work.

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?



Bill Caskey

Bill Caskey '85. In July Caskey became interim director of the Alumni-Admission Relations Program, an effort launched in January 1994 by Evan West '45 to serve alumni

who "feel the Brown family is an important part of their lives and want their children included in it," says Caskey.

A sort of college guidance counselor, Caskey guides the children of alumni through the paper-strewn admission process, not just at Brown but at any school. Cornell and Penn have similar offices, as do a number of non-Ivy schools, such as Duke, Williams, and Bowdoin.

Caskey's advice to Brown parents? First, understand just how selective Brown is. High-school seniors would do well, he says, to apply not only to Ivy League schools but also to lesser known, academically rigorous ones — Bates, Bowdoin, Carleton, Grinnell, and

Beloit, for example.

And don't fall into the common mistake of starting too late, Caskey warns. Begin early in your junior year and show your application to as many people as possible to avoid embarrassing errors or a poorly written essay.

Caskey, an admissions officer at Brown from 1987 to 1989, warns parents that he has no pull with Admissions in his new job. "Don't call me for that extra push," he says, "because I can't give it." — *K.F.*

Bill Caskey can be reached at (401) 863-1939.



Players are weary and sore.

And the season hasn't even started.

First day of fall semester is a kind of clean slate, when both the sweetness of last year's successes and the bite of its disappointments have been dulled and reshaped into fresh anticipation. Few of us are aware of the drama that's already unfolded.

For soccer players the semester really gets underway with the two-week training camp that begins in late August. The camp serves two purposes: to get players in the physical and psychological shape needed to win games and to determine who's good enough to make the team. With so much at stake, it's a grueling week of muscle pain and mental uncertainty, and at Brown the stakes are particularly high. This year's crop of freshmen, which includes Josh Anderson, *Parade* magazine's 1996 High School Player of the Year, is considered by some to be the best in the nation, but as Ivy League players, they begin the season already at a disadvantage. Ivy rules won't let Brown play its first game before mid-September; by then the team's non-Ivy opponents will have at least three contests under their belts. As Head Coach Mike Noonan is well aware, it's time to get focused, and fast.

Day One: Goal Tending

Camp begins with a blend of old-fashioned coaching talks and newfangled "goal setting." Over the summer each

player has returned a questionnaire with such questions as "How am I preparing myself mentally for the fall season, and what sacrifices am I willing to make both on and off the field to insure the team's success? Be specific." Noonan, who led Brown to the Ivy title and NCAA quarterfinals in his first year as head coach, has read these player comments carefully. Now he gets his first look at their authors.

Day Two: First Contact

On the second morning, players make their first "specific sacrifice": they must run three miles in eighteen minutes or less. Forty-yard dashes come next, and because soccer is a game of brutally repetitive bursts of exertion, they're followed by "repeat quarter miles," in which a player must alternate between speedy short runs and resting. After these drills, those players judged "not fit" by Noonan and assistants Jeff Guinn and Mike Gibbons must rise at dawn through the rest of camp for extracurricular swimming and running.

In the evening of Day Two looms the traditional scrimmage between upperclassmen and freshmen. "This is the beginning of the competitive cauldron," Noonan observes. "In years when we have a strong recruiting class and the returning players know the freshmen by reputation, the action gets especially pointed."

Midcamp: Settling In

The flashes of emotion that marked the first live-action test of the team's new recruits fade as the more talented newcomers gradually carve out roles for themselves. Players and coaches settle into a routine of two on-the-field training sessions each day and one video or chalk talk. Noonan and his assistants record who's making unexpectedly crisp passes and who's getting outthustled, outrun, or stripped of the ball. The competitive cauldron is coming to a boil.

Even as late as the second week, according to Mike Rudy '99 of Northport, New York, most of the freshmen are still sticking together. "It's not until the upperclassmen start ribbing you," says Rudy, "that you know you've been accepted — that the ice is broken."

Judgment Day

Watching the final intramural soccer match on the last day of camp, Noonan has largely made up his mind. Still, he stands on the sidelines, arms crossed, watching. For coaches and players alike, the next hour will be the toughest yet.

When the scrimmage ends, Noonan sits everyone down to explain how he has arrived at his final roster of eighteen to twenty-four varsity players. "Anyone who even attempts to play in college has probably been playing soccer all his life," says Aaron Fernandes '97 of Denver. "Now someone gets to decide that, for you, the really competitive side of the game is all over."

One by one, Noonan asks the players who have made the team to trot off the field. "You space it out," he says, "so they don't know who's left behind." Facing the remaining players crouching quietly on the grass is the hardest thing Noonan has to do as a coach. "Every year I literally get sick," he says. "I have a pounding head and a hole in my stomach. And often the people you're releasing are those who really want it badly. They've come this far on attitude."

It will take the beginning of classes and the rush of new faces and friendships for the hurt to soften, and for those who will put on a Brown jersey this autumn, for the lessons of camp to lead into the long season ahead. ☞

The Investment

*Sometimes success tomorrow
requires sacrifice today.*

It's Friday night at ten-thirty. My dorm friends are in the hallway gathering up a crowd to walk over to a fraternity party. I am lying in bed, wrapped in my maroon comforter. The lights in my room are off; the darkness seems to augment the noises outside. As I listen to the sounds, I wish I could be one of the giggles, too. Instead I focus my thoughts on tomorrow morning's seven o'clock bus ride, the one that will take me to another five-kilometer cross-country race.

Such is the life of a competitive runner. To many, it seems like a crazy way to live. For the past two years I have been a member of the cross-country and track-and-field teams, and for two years people have been asking me why I run. What's so worthwhile about being an athlete when you have to give up partying with friends to get a good night's rest?

It's true: sports mean sacrifice. My own sport is in season year-round, so I get little relief from my training regimen. Every week I run sixty miles and lift weights twice. I must sleep at least nine hours before any competition. I had to pass up the Spring Weekend concert for a track meet that day. I take iron supplements and eat a diet high in carbohydrates. I live on bananas, pasta, and bagels of every sort.

Then there's the dumb-jock stigma. During one of my first dinners at the Ratty, I struck up a conversation with another freshman about music. When I said I sang and played the cello, he seemed friendly enough, but when I told him I ran on the track team, he cut our encounter short. Recruited athletes, he told me in no uncertain terms, are academically inferior and admitted to Brown

solely for their athletic achievements.

So why bother? I do not purchase four pairs of seventy-dollar Asics Gel-125 trainers each year for the pure delight of spending money, nor do I have eight pairs of running shorts for the joy of owning tiny pieces of brightly colored nylon cloth. I race for the sense of well-being and accomplishment that comes after powering up a grueling hill, for the exhilaration of setting a goal and reaching it. I race for the thrill of watching my personal-best time flash across the clock as I cross the finish line of an 800-meter sprint, or for the pride of carrying the team trophy around the victory lap after we capture the team heptagonal title.

Competing on a Brown team requires not only physical prowess but the ability to be focused and to coordinate the complicated demands of an Ivy League school. My classmates studied at the Rock while I raced in New York City's Van

Cortlandt Park. I tried to compensate by highlighting the pages of my psychology textbook during the four-hour bus ride south, my water bottle and Powerbar at my side. After the race I wondered whether I should catch up on sleep during the ride home or start the political-science paper I needed to work on.

Most importantly, I run for my friends, for the top-notch companionship that develops on those rainy days out pounding the pavement with my training partners, our fingers numb from the cold. I run for the camaraderie that develops after a disappointing race, when a teammate assures me I can rise above the disappointment and rebound next time from that nagging hip injury.

When I walk to the athletic center every afternoon at three, I am comforted by what awaits me. My teammates will have new stories to trade, along with the freshest gossip. We will counsel one another and make one another laugh. Every day we try to cajole our coach into letting us skip another strenuous tempo run. It doesn't work, of course, so off we go in our colorful shorts and seventy-dollar trainers.

Now it's early Saturday afternoon. As I stroll into my quiet dorm, the campus is just waking up after the long night of partying. So far today I have gone to Boston, raced five kilometers over the hills of Franklin Park, and giggled with teammates on the bus ride back to Providence. Why do I run? For the very reason we all study at the library five nights a week: to invest some pain and sacrifice in the hope they'll pay off at test time. ∞

Janice Kim is a psychology concentrator from Palo Alto, California.





Question Authority

Psychiatrist **Henrietta Leonard** says people, especially women, need to be better-informed advocates for their health care.

- **TITLE:** Professor of psychiatry and human behavior
- **EDUCATION:** B.S., M.S., University of Connecticut; M.D., George Washington University
- **SPECIALTY:** Child and adolescent psychiatry

What is the question you hear most frequently?

A lot of people ask, "Is this [illness] biological, or is this psychological?" They want to put it in one of two camps. But nearly every feeling is associated with chemical changes in your body. If you're fearful, for example, your blood pressure and temperature are affected. There's a oneness between your body and your thoughts, feelings, and memories.

How does this oneness between mind and body influence psychiatric treatment?

There is still a role for dynamic psychotherapy — what we call insight-oriented therapy. Yet people haven't been learning about and getting access to newer, more biological treatments such as light therapy and medication therapy.

Your recent book on women's mental-health issues, It's Not All in Your Head, describes many of these treatments so that a layperson

can easily understand them. Why did you take that approach and not a more scholarly one?

This information hasn't really gotten out to the public in an easy way. There wasn't any [source] that said, Here's what your problem is, and here's what you can do about it. In many instances, people would lose a couple of years' time when they could have been getting treatment.

Why did you focus your book on women?

The title refers to something I'm sad to say still happens: women may get patted on the head [by their doctors] and told, "It's all in your head." Although these stereotypes are changing, when a man is sick with the flu, he calls up the doctor and says, "I'm dying!" Women traditionally have had a harder time saying, "I'm really feeling terrible. What you've been doing isn't working, and you need to listen to me." We try to encourage women to keep asking questions until they get answers they're satisfied with.

Are there other obstacles to women getting proper treatment?

There are more dollars earmarked for women's mental-health issues now, and women are no longer excluded from clinical research trials, but it's unbelievable

how little research exists on women's mental health. For example, we don't know what causes postpartum depression. It's clearly biologically based and hormonally regulated, yet we don't understand the role of progesterone and estrogen in depressive illness.

What other psychiatric illnesses are misunderstood or frequently misdiagnosed?

Panic disorder is one. People's hearts race, they breathe very fast, they feel extremely frightened, because there's an outpouring of adrenaline. It's a very physical experience; it doesn't feel psychological.

Depression also is very misunderstood. Part of the problem is that you have to be a detective when somebody says she's feeling a certain way. The symptoms of a lot of medical illnesses, such as low thyroid or anemia, are the same symptoms as depression, so when somebody comes in your office and says, "I feel terrible; I'm tired all day, and I can't sleep at night," it's incumbent on the physician to think about possible medical causes of the illness. When those have been ruled out, then the doctor should consider depression.

What role should medication play in treating psychiatric illnesses?

That goes back to the perception that if depression is biologically based, patients should be on medication, but if it is psychological they should be in talk therapy. The truth is, depression is both, and for some people, a combination of the two treatments is most effective.

How can patients be sure they're getting effective treatment?

Although most physicians try very hard, there are cases where treatments are delayed. We're all competing against a changing health-care system: it's becoming tougher to have a personal physician whom you choose and like, and doctors have the increasing pressure of moving a lot of people through quickly. Doctors don't like it that way, but I think it's up to every individual to advocate for themselves as opposed to blaming this or that. ☞

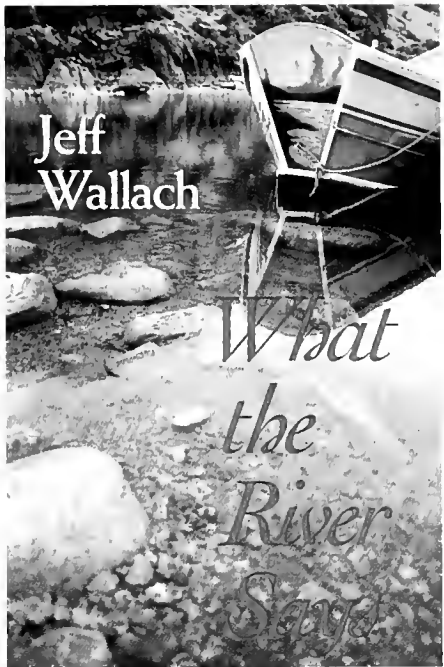
Interview by Shea Dean

One Man's Private Idaho

What the River Says: Whitewater Journeys Along the Inner Frontier, by **Jeff Wallach** '84 A.M. (Blue Heron Publishing, 204 pages, \$12.95).

At about the same time I first dipped into Jeff Wallach's *What the River Says*, the man who runs the central bank of Xerox machines at work began talking to me about his whitewater rafting vacations. I took this coincidence as a mystical but cheerful sign from the river gods: I would be spending the next couple of weeks learning almost everything there is to know about Idaho weather, packs stuffed with provisions, pup tents, and echoing canyons.

Wallach, an expedition guide for one season on Idaho's Salmon River, describes this journal of his experience as an "inner guidebook to river trips." While conventional guidebooks might help you negotiate the river's tumbling rapids or to know its history and wildlife, Wallach wants to paddle you through a terrain of legend and psychology that's a lot harder to talk about — whether you're shooting the breeze in the Xerox room or sitting



around a campfire with fifteen other frightened city slickers.

Wallach's chosen territory is the mythic American West, the frontier that he argues still lives in the experience of river travelers. "A float trip down the River of No Return," he writes, "inspires that same wagon-train sense of moving across potentially dangerous and unknown terrain while relying on more experienced guides to assure their safe passage and to interpret along the way."

But the trip that really concerns Wal-

lach is an interior one. Soon we are being told of a Far West of the mind: "The frontier that matters most to most people resides within," Wallach writes. "It just so happens that wilderness, by offering a place where folks can escape the many distractions and hypnotizing noise of contemporary society, provides people with a chance to hear other, more important voices that come from inside."

Connecting these two currents of mind and matter, Wallach talks about the "Zen purity" of trying to keep your balance in the teeth of the mental and physical challenges the river keeps throwing at you. Perhaps. Fortunately for the reader Wallach's eye is good enough to entertain even the most hopelessly Zen-insensitive reader. Again and again I found myself lost in simple-minded enjoyment of the good, honest anecdotes he provides, as well as in his quirky details.

In fact, *What the River Says* is a veritable *Moby Dick* of white-water lore. Wallach, for example, describes a man who, using his hands as paddles, conquered some fairly serious rapids on an inflatable alligator. The author is also forthcoming with his rather uncompromising biases. Wallach disdains the big rubber rafts so common in river running and describes in loving detail the arcane, hand-built wooden boats, or dories, that he and his fellow guides revere. Even the names Wallach fires at you, of the Salmon River's most potent rapids — Gunbarrel, Vinegar, Split Rock, Growler, Dried Meat — make the gutsiness and fear of confronting such places come to life.

I recommended *What the River Says* to my friend manning the controls of his small canyon of copy machines. I told him it would certainly remind him of what he's faced on past float trips and would sketch out some new mental scenery for the private Idaho he so loves.

As for us armchair rafters, Wallach's book re-creates enough river turbulence and excitement to distract us from a long winter of stapling and stacking. Fortunately, *What the River Says* allows us to navigate the journey with a bookmark instead of a paddle. ☞

Peter Mandel, the BAM's sports columnist, is the author of several books for children and adults.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Jeff Wallach says that "spending time outdoors is the path to learning the things I need to learn." The author of *Beyond the Fairway: Zen Lessons, Insights, and Inner Attitudes of Golf* (Bantam, 1995), Wallach has been fascinated with the American West since driving cross-country at fifteen. After a stint in New York City, Wallach moved to Portland, Oregon, to work as a freelance writer. Equal parts sportsman, psychologist, and explorer, Wallach sees a common thread running through his two books. "When you play golf," he says, "there's a predetermined journey, and the same is true on a river trip. But along the way, anything can happen."



STUE BULL

Bearing Gifts

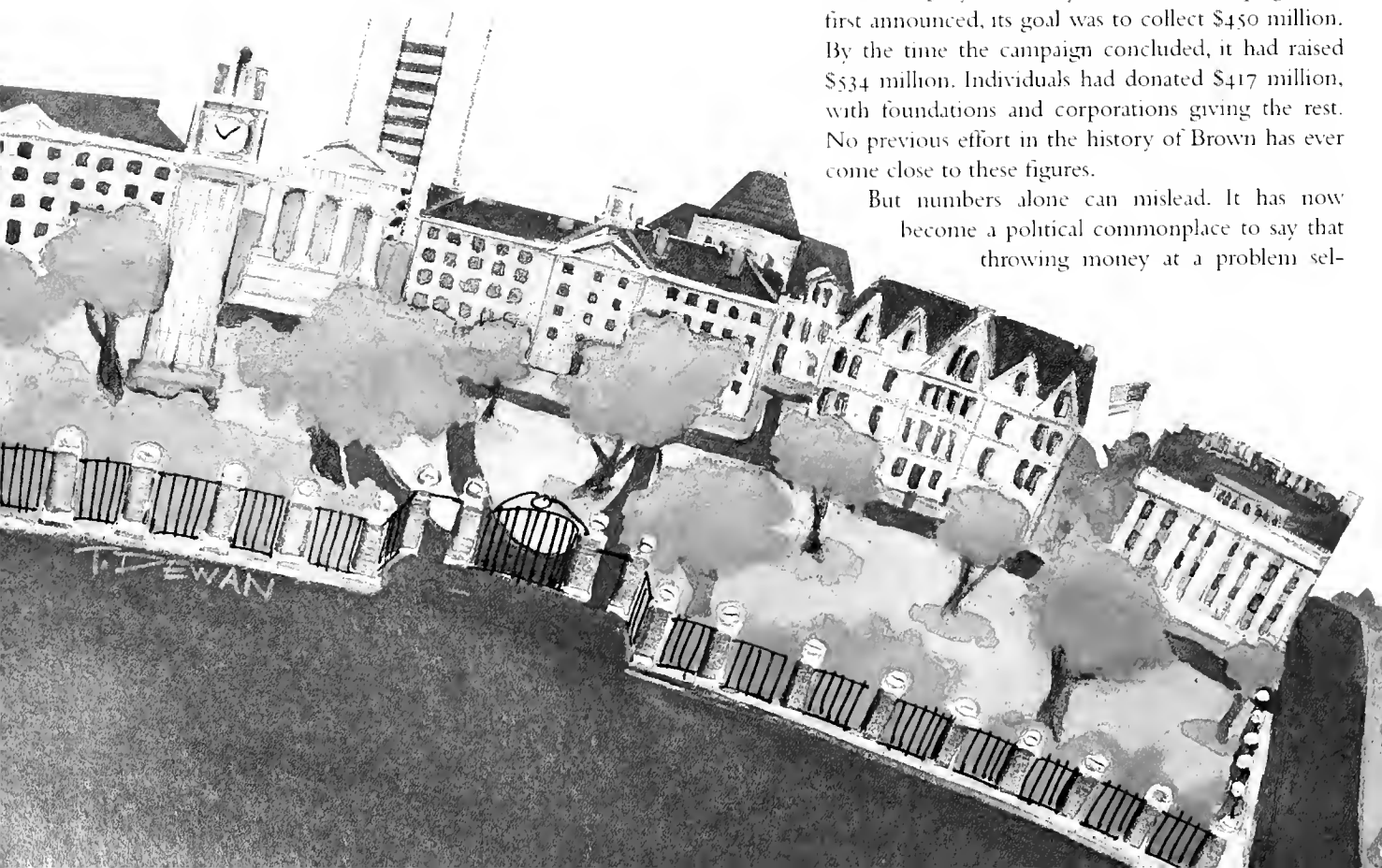
*When Brown asked for help,
55,361 people responded.
Now Brown is at its strongest,
just as higher education
faces difficult times.*

In April 1992, speaking in the First Baptist Meeting House about a fund-raising campaign recently under way, President Vartan Gregorian referred to a crisis in postsecondary education. Making an observation that has seemed more prescient in the years since, Gregorian deplored federal cutbacks in such critical programs as research funding and scholarships – cutbacks, he said, that could erode the country's commitment to higher education. At stake was the future of a "rising generation," of young men and women no less talented or eager than their predecessors but unfortunate enough to live in an age of diminished public resources.

Already in 1992 the large and diverse Brown community – alumni, parents, friends, faculty, students, and staff – had joined together to say, "This shall not pass." And when the Campaign for the Rising Generation ended on June 30, 1996, more than 55,000 people had donated enough money to place the University on its strongest financial footing ever. In 1990 Brown's endowment was \$431 million. Today its value is more than \$800 million.

On the surface, fund-raising is about compiling impressive numbers, and the Campaign for the Rising Generation has compiled the most impressive in Brown's 232-year history. When the campaign was first announced, its goal was to collect \$450 million. By the time the campaign concluded, it had raised \$534 million. Individuals had donated \$417 million, with foundations and corporations giving the rest. No previous effort in the history of Brown has ever come close to these figures.

But numbers alone can mislead. It has now become a political commonplace to say that throwing money at a problem sel-



dom solves it. Money requires a strategy to guide its prudent use, and from the start the campaign had specific priorities, in keeping with President Gregorian's emphasis on students, faculty, and libraries.

For students the help has been direct and swift. Because federal financial-aid funding is not keeping up with today's need, the campaign raised enough money to create 225 new scholarships and graduate fellowships and to allow the University to provide tuition help to an unprecedented 39 percent of its undergraduates. Thanks to a \$3 million gift from Charles Royce '61, the campaign also helped reward undergraduate academic and public-service excellence; the Royce Fellows Program provides up to \$4,000 for outstanding research or service projects.

In addition, the campaign aimed to help students in less obvious ways. Brown's strong public-service tradition has drawn a number of national initiatives to campus through the years. These include the Annenberg Institute for School Reform, which promotes and sponsors efforts to improve U.S. schools, and the Leadership Alliance, which works to increase the number of minority professors at colleges and universities around the country. The campaign aimed to generate \$15 million for such efforts; donors gave five times that goal.

Students also benefit from the University's efforts to attract and keep the best teachers. The commitment of Brown's faculty to the campaign is itself extraordinary: fully 73 percent were donors. And the campaign raised the funds to create almost fifty endowed professorships. Many of these are reserved for assistant professors, a demonstration of Brown's confidence in their talents and their future with the University.

The campaign also seized on President Gregorian's belief in the importance of libraries to a first-rate education. Donors gave \$23 million for Brown's libraries, enabling each to increase its holdings of books and other archival materials while providing access to CD-ROM and on-line databases to all students.

The libraries were not the only facilities to benefit from the campaign, however. A \$10 million gift by W. Duncan MacMillan '53 enabled the University to begin planning and constructing its biggest science building yet. And other gifts have made possible the renovation of the Hunter S. Marston Boat House, the Catherine Bryan Dill Center for the Performing Arts, and Carr House, the future home of the English department.

Five years, \$534 million: these are precious accomplishments, worthy of the high-tech sound-and-light show that will be presented over Columbus Day weekend to help celebrate the campaign's successes. But in one important respect, the campaign's Midas touch will go on. The Brown Annual Fund, the University's most important source of unrestricted money, raised \$56 million during the campaign, increasing its participation rate to a record 26,023 donors, or 37 percent of alumni.

And so the Campaign for the Rising Generation has accomplished something the numbers only begin to suggest. By rallying the Brown community around the University's need, it has served to deepen the commitment of men and women toward an institution whose intellectual life has helped make their own lives more meaningful and successful. Thanks to them, the next generation can rise toward its own varied and hopeful ambitions. ☞

The campaign and...

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the faculty – page 26

the campus – page 36



A Rising Psychologist

Fund-raising efforts such as the Campaign for the Rising Generation can seem as baroque as the workings of the Federal Reserve. The elaborate structure needed to do the job – endowments, initiatives, challenges, foundations, volunteers, donors – can feel overwhelming. But the campaign's goal was simple: to continue providing students with the best education possible.

The next four pages illustrate concrete ways in which the comprehensive campaign is doing that. We have chosen two undergraduates, a graduate student, and a medical student and looked at how each of them has directly benefited from the campaign. This real-life sampling shows just some of the hundreds of ways that the money raised is helping students.



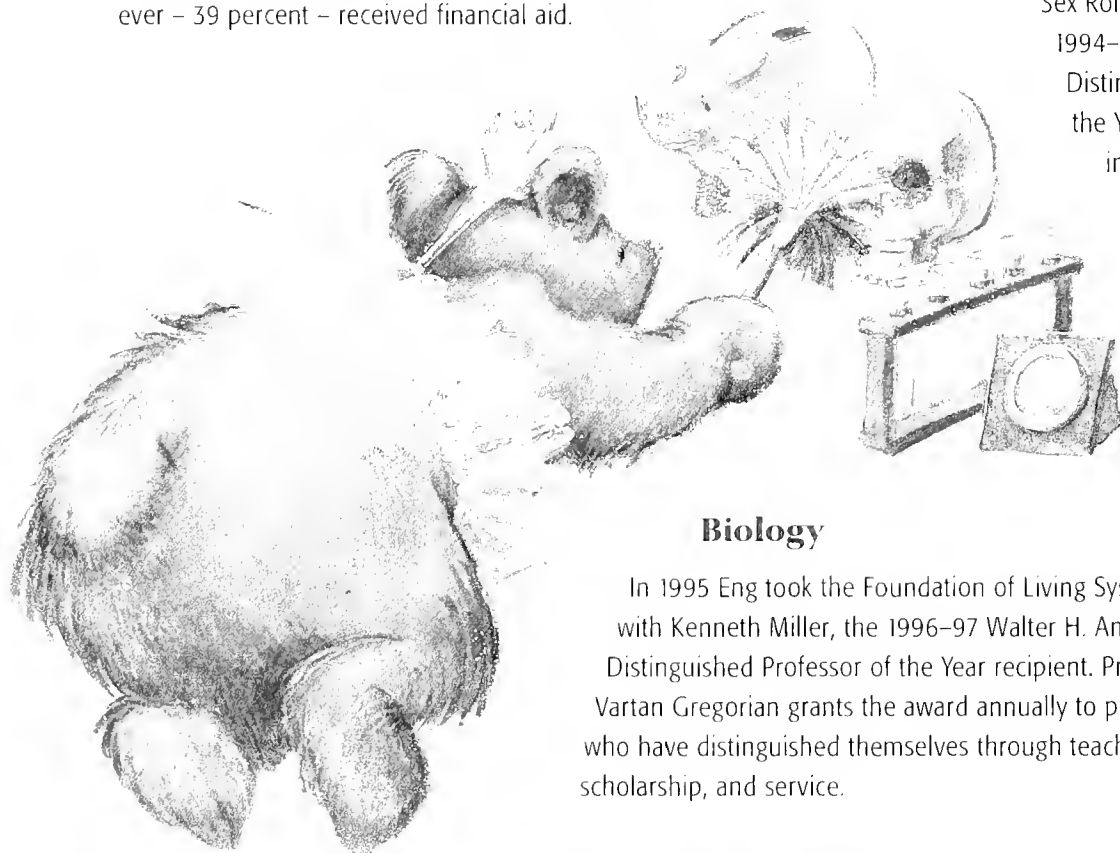
'98 B.A. in psychology and anthropology. From Manhattan. In 1995 Eng worked as a research assistant for Visiting Assistant Professor Elizabeth Bakewell, who made a CD-ROM about the origins of language. This year she'll be volunteering for Professor of Psychology William Heindel, who's researching Alzheimer's disease. Eng tutors science students, serves as a Mieklejohn adviser to first-year students, and paints in her spare time. Ambition: to get her Ph.D. in psychology and work as a therapist.

Financial Aid

Eng received the Rosenthal Family Scholarship last year. In all, the campaign raised \$50 million for such undergraduate scholarships. This year more Brown undergraduates than ever – 39 percent – received financial aid.

Anthropology

In 1995 Eng took Comparative Sex Roles with Lina Fruzzetti, the 1994–95 Walter H. Annenberg Distinguished Professor of the Year, a position endowed in 1992 as part of the campaign.



Biology

In 1995 Eng took the Foundation of Living Systems with Kenneth Miller, the 1996–97 Walter H. Annenberg Distinguished Professor of the Year recipient. President Vartan Gregorian grants the award annually to professors who have distinguished themselves through teaching, scholarship, and service.

TEXT BY SHEA DEAN

and Historian

John Hay Library

Home of the 250,000-piece Hall-Hoag Collection of Extremist and Dissenting Literature, which Kafka consults for his Royce-funded research. The library system received \$23 million from the campaign for new technology, acquisitions, and preservation.

Modern Culture and Media

In 1994 Kafka took Introduction to Modern Culture and Media, taught by Leonard Tennenhouse and Sasha Torres. Torres holds the Richard and Edna Salomon Assistant Professorship, established as part of the campaign.

English

In 1994 and 1995 Kafka took two English courses: Culture and Capital, and Romantic Literature. The campaign raised \$3.4 million to renovate Carr House, scheduled to become the English Department's new home.



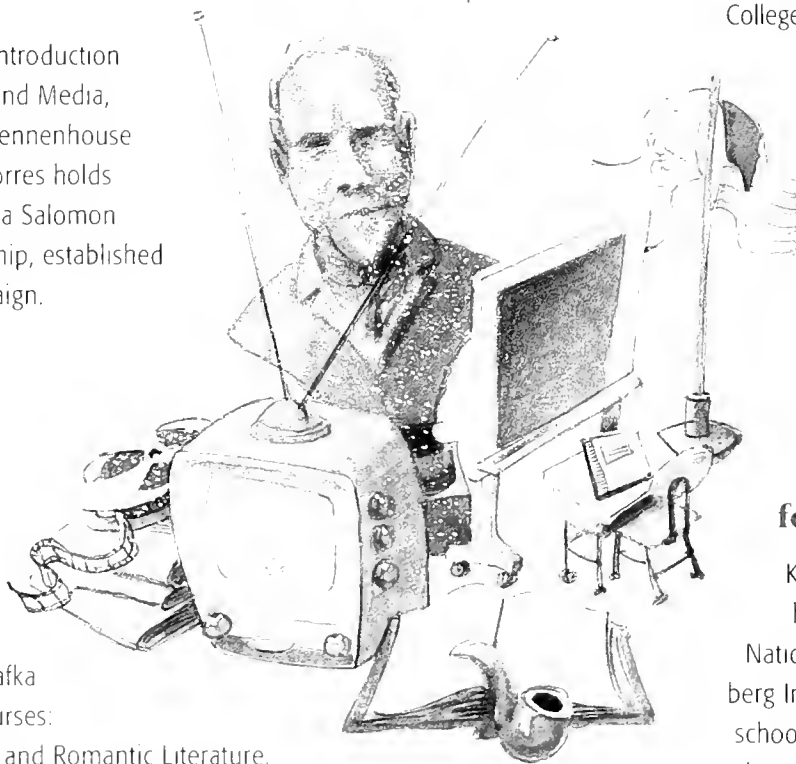
'98 B.A. in modern culture and media and in history. From San Diego. Writes pamphlets for the student food-service workers union. Hosted Friday-night blues show on WBRU. Distant relative of Franz Kafka. Ambition: to teach history and critical theory.

Royce Fellowships

This year Kafka received a Royce Fellowship, administered by the Dean of the College, to study the relationship between the rise of the U.S. middle class and the postwar fight against communism. Established with a \$3 million gift from Charles Royce '61, the Royce Fellows Program subsidizes undergraduate research and service projects.

Annenberg Institute for School Reform

Kafka worked as an office assistant here during his first year at Brown. National initiatives such as the Annenberg Institute, which funds secondary-school reform projects, received \$85 million through the campaign.

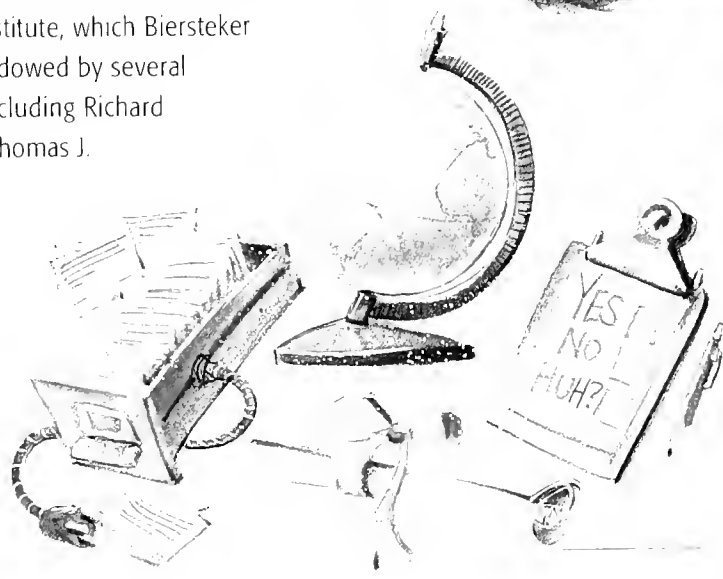




'97.5
Ph.D. in political science. From Chelmsford, Massachusetts. Dissertation topic: how globalization affects the regulation of U.S. financial services. Interested in "the nitty-gritty of how policy making works." Received Presidential Teaching Award from Vartan Gregorian in 1995. Ambition: to teach U.S. government at the college level.

Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies

In 1992 Goggin took a graduate seminar on international relations with Professor of Political Science Thomas Biersteker, who now serves on her dissertation committee. The Watson Institute, which Biersteker directs, was endowed by several benefactors, including Richard Salomon and Thomas J. Watson Jr., and was dedicated in 1992.



John D. Rockefeller Jr. Library

Goggin often uses Lexis/Nexis, an electronic search service, at the library. Gifts from the Champlain Foundations, Paul Dupee '67, and the Davis Foundation helped the University libraries pay for on-line services and computers.



John Hazen White Public Opinion Laboratory

In 1993 and 1994 Goggin worked as a research assistant for Professor of Political Science Darrell West, who was studying the media's role in political campaigns. West heads the Public Opinion Lab, which was established in 1992 as part of the campaign.

Graduate School Scholarships

Goggin received a University Fellowship in 1992. Three years later her academics and teaching earned her the first Belfer Graduate Fellowship in Public Policy. The campaign raised \$16 million for graduate fellowships.



'95 B.A. in French and B.S. in neuroscience; '99 M.D. Grew up in Indianapolis. Studied in Paris second semester of his junior year. Played violin in the Brown University Orchestra for three years; performed with Itzhak Perlman at New York City's Avery Fisher Hall. Ambition: to practice medicine.

Brown Annual Fund

A record \$9.8 million was raised from alumni, parents, and friends during the last year of the campaign. The fund is spent on the University's highest priorities, which usually include the faculty, student diversity, and public service.

Computer Science

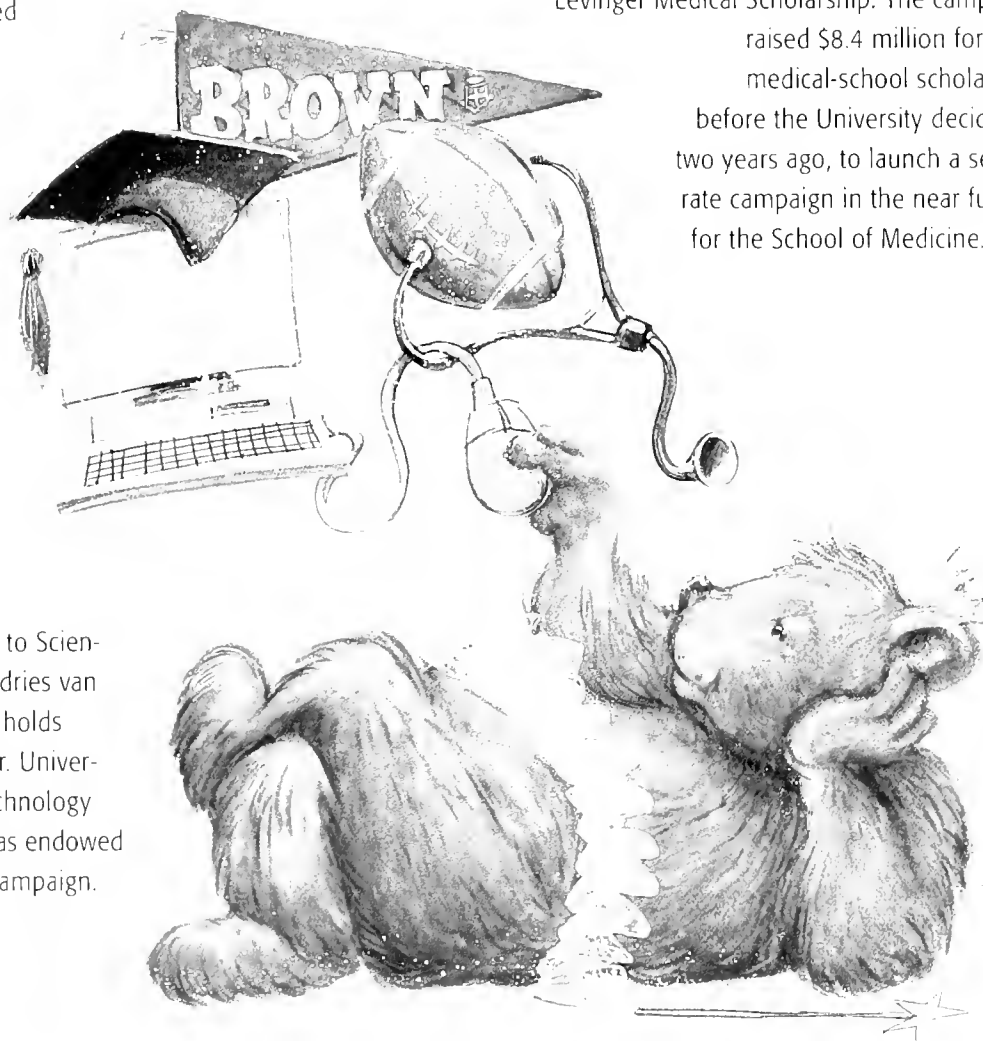
Hsiao took Introduction to Scientific Computing with Andries van Dam in 1993. Van Dam holds the Thomas J. Watson Jr. University Professorship in Technology and Education, which was endowed in 1995, thanks to the campaign.

Sports

As an undergraduate Hsiao played intramural football, softball, and basketball. The Brown Sports Foundation raised \$18.3 million for athletics during the campaign. Some of that amount went into the foundation's general coffers to aid the entire athletic program, including intramural sports.

School of Medicine

Last year Hsiao received the Scott E. Chancien Memorial Medical Scholarship, the H. Corbin Day Medical Scholarship, and the Paul Levinger Medical Scholarship. The campaign raised \$8.4 million for medical-school scholarships before the University decided, two years ago, to launch a separate campaign in the near future for the School of Medicine.



ILLUSTRATIONS BY TED DEWAN '85

No one has a more direct influence on the intellectual development of students than their teachers. Every university must daily face the challenge of hiring and maintaining the best faculty possible, a task complicated by the ever-changing world of scholarship itself. Vartan Gregorian has made faculty excellence a central focus of his presidency. Among his innovative ideas has been to recruit the most promising young scholars in the world and then to demonstrate confidence in them by granting them endowed chairs earmarked exclusively for assistant professors. The Campaign for the Rising Generation has raised the resources allowing him to do this.

The *BAM* asked Gregorian to explain both his vision for a twenty-first-century faculty and how the campaign has made it possible for him to begin implementing it. The resulting article was written by the editors and Gregorian after interviews with him. Following the president's essay are brief profiles of faculty members who occupy six of the 47 chairs endowed through the campaign. We have chosen three full professors and three assistant professors to illustrate the University's wish to retain its best and most experienced scholars while encouraging its newest.

BY VARTAN GREGORIAN

The Finest

*To build a first-rate university,
you must find and keep first-rate teachers.*

When I first arrived at Brown in 1989, I said in my inaugural address that there are three ingredients to a great university: it must have a great library, a great student body, and above all a great faculty. The comprehensive campaign we have just completed has been an essential means for keeping all three of those elements excellent at Brown.

In some areas we have accomplished in the past ten years as much as we had accomplished over the past century. For example, in 1988 I visited Brown to help celebrate the acquisition of the John D. Rockefeller Jr. Library's two-millionth volume. Now, not even ten years later, the library has almost three million volumes. With the \$23 million raised for libraries, Brown has been able to acquire books and to ensure access to resources around the world via the Internet. In the future, access to information and knowledge will be the most important strength of libraries.

In the past five years we have doubled the endowment for undergraduate scholarships, raising a combined \$50 million for the endowment and for current use — \$10 million more than our goal. In addition, we have raised \$16 million for graduate fellowships. I'm very proud of that. This year the University was able to give financial aid to 39 percent of its undergraduate students, the highest number of scholarships ever. And remember, the financial-aid budget is the only University budget that is indexed. As tuition and fees go up, financial aid increases by the same percentage.

Renewal

Our number-one priority, however, has been to strengthen the faculty. Without a strong faculty, there is no strong university. Period. The largest investment from the comprehensive campaign — \$153 million —

Faculty

has been in the faculty and academic programs. In addition, \$54 million was raised for academic facilities.

At the outset of the campaign, Brown was facing the prospect of broad-based faculty retirements. The wave of young professors hired after World War II was reaching retirement age. That has been both a problem and an opportunity. During the past nine years the University has had to recruit 45 percent of its faculty – 249 positions. And it has had to do so at a time when Ph.D.s are in short supply in some crucial disciplines, and competition for the best talent is fierce. Finding innovative solutions to the enormous problem of recruiting and hiring so many scholars has been a critical task of both the administration and the faculty.

Early on we decided that we would not raid other universities of their tenured faculty for the simple reason that doing so is too expensive. Rather, we determined to grow our own. In addition to securing endowments for our distinguished faculty, we came up with a new idea: endowed assistant professorships. At most universities, and in the past at Brown, named chairs have been reserved for full professors. But Brown needed to recruit the best and brightest young faculty, who could grow and flourish with the University. That became one of the campaign's priorities. The campaign has endowed almost fifty chairs, including sixteen assistant professorships.

The endowed assistant professorships come with funds for research and travel and for a graduate fellowship. In that way, two young scholars can be helped to reach their potential with each chair created. These chairs have given Brown a clear-cut edge in its recruiting. Our sister institutions offer a newly recruited assistant professor a five-year appointment, with a heavy teaching load and no guarantee of pro-

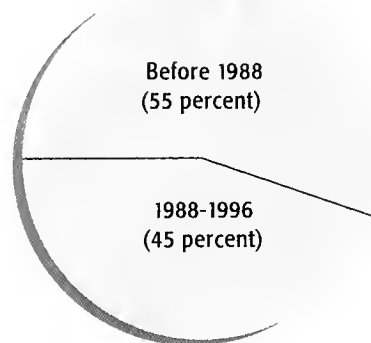


motion. But by offering an endowed position, we are saying, "We recognize your potential, and we are willing to invest in you and give you the resources you need to pursue your research." Once an endowed assistant professor has been given tenure, usually in seven years or so, the chair becomes available for another assistant professor in another department.

Retaining the solid core of our existing professoriat can be even more difficult than recruiting. The campaign has enabled us to support our current faculty in several ways. First, we created an endowment that is immune to budget cuts to pay for faculty travel to conferences and for research trips. Such an endowment is rare among universities. Second, we have set aside \$1 million – \$250,000 a year for four years – for faculty research grants; these grants will allow our scholars to lay the groundwork for new research while they finish old projects and are waiting for new funds. Third, in order to recognize and encourage our primary commitment to teaching students, we have established a fund for annual teaching awards to eight faculty members and ten graduate teaching assistants chosen by their peers as the best teachers.

One thing that distinguishes Brown from its sister

RECRUITING SCHOLARS



Retirements, resignations, and the creation of new disciplines have forced the University to recruit almost half its faculty since 1988. "Early on," writes President Gregorian, "we decided that we would not raid other universities of their tenured faculty for the simple reason that doing so is too expensive."

institutions is our large number of concentrations – ninety-three in all, as much as double what is available in other Ivy League universities. Almost two-thirds of those are interdisciplinary concentrations, such as modern culture and media, comparative literature, environmental studies, neuroscience, Portuguese and Brazilian studies, and biomedical ethics. But because our resources are limited, we cannot constantly add to the size of our faculty as new disciplines emerge. When we recruit, we look for professors who have multiple interests, people who can teach and do research in different departments. We look for ways to strengthen the entire discipline rather than just one department at a time. We ask our faculty to cooperate across departments in the creation of new disciplines, and they do. Our faculty cooperate more than those of any other place I have been.

Crossing Boundaries

If a program is strong, we must invest in it. If a program is weak or lacking, we must strengthen or recreate it. The campaign has touched the breadth of our curriculum so that, in a sense, the university has intellectually multiplied itself. In order to fill certain gaps, we have begun strengthening our course offer-

ings and library holdings on Islam and the Muslim world, which represents almost one-fifth of the world's population, more than one billion people. Another area that has been strengthened is South Asia, including the study of India, the largest democracy in the world, with almost another one billion people. We now have courses on the Middle East, Arabic literature, Islamic civilization, Japan, South Asia, and Africa.

Not at all accidentally, many of the new and strengthened programs serve to internationalize the University's curriculum. Internationalization is imperative because ours is an interdependent world, and everything that happens affects all of us. As U.S. citizens, we have an obligation to know and understand the histories and cultures of the rest of humanity.

At Brown we have long counted among our strengths our programs in the studies of Latin America and the former Soviet Union, and we have continued to improve them. Latin America's full complexity and importance to the United States cannot be appreciated without the study of its art, history, and politics. The government of Venezuela has created a visiting professorship for a Venezuelan scholar to teach one semester each year, and several Portuguese foundations have established a \$1.5 million endowment for a chair, in recognition of our high ranking in Portuguese and Brazilian studies. Such gifts are extraordinary in these times and will greatly augment our strength in those areas.

Until recently, studies of the Soviet Union were made primarily in the context of its role as a rival superpower. But our Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies has been based on the study of problems such as economic development, nuclear threats, and environmental decay rather than solely on the analysis of the Cold War. Since the breakup we have expanded our relationships with the countries of the former Soviet Union. Our interdisciplinary approach to curriculum and research has positioned Brown to adapt to the ever-changing global environment.

Measuring Success

How do we know we have succeeded in renewing our faculty and strengthening our research base and academic programs? One indicator is that, at the same time that the Campaign for the Rising Generation raised \$534 million, our faculty was able to secure an additional \$238 million in research grants. Another indicator is the extraordinary support we have received not only from Brown alumni but also from national corporations and foundations. They have awarded us more funds than ever before. They

owe us no loyalty. They have to judge the quality of the faculty, and they reward only excellence and potential. That is a great tribute to us.

Some of our campaign goals, such as the faculty endowment, are like the oxygen we breathe every minute. We must have a steady flow. The fact that the University has been able to recruit so many excellent, promising faculty members in such a short time is a remarkable thing — one that has made Brown healthier and more attuned to the many changes in knowledge and in the world. All of the Ivy League and other major universities are in a marathon race to maintain their excellent faculties and academic programs. As I have reminded the Brown community

many times, no one asked us to join this club of excellence. We would have no problems if we were mediocre. We could add more students and create as many new schools as we wanted if they didn't have to be excellent.

Past excellence is not enough, because reputations do not survive long unless they are backed by reality. Excellence is not something you achieve and then go on to something else. It's a daily struggle, an annual struggle, an unceasing struggle. The struggle, though, is not for just money. Money is a means, not an end. And money is only a means if we plan well, recruit well, and invest well in ideas, people, and the institution. ☞

ON THE LOOKOUT

Knowledge, never static, shifts and grows more rapidly than the University can. As new technologies, new emphases, and new breakthroughs multiply, how can Brown's teachers best absorb them? Lacking the money to be continually hiring new faculty members to keep up with such constant, rapid change, the University has taken a more flexible approach: to make the walls of departments, disciplines, and knowledge itself as porous as rigorous academic work permits, allowing scholars from diverse areas to share what they learn and, together, to work across disciplines.

"One of the hallmarks of Brown is that departmental boundaries are much easier to cross than in larger, more bureaucratic institutions," says Kathryn Spoehr '69, who became Dean of the Faculty on July 1. "My most important goal is to facilitate cross-disciplinary intellectual activity, to be aware of and foster emerging areas, and to put together resources to create something innovative."

Almost two-thirds of the concentrations at Brown are now interdisciplinary. Over the past ten years, for example, as thinking about the relationship between biology and behavior has evolved, the University has created both the neuroscience and the cognitive and linguistic sciences departments, whose research is often interde-

pendent. Similarly, the Center for the Study of Advanced Materials Research, with its artificial-organs lab, cuts across engineering, physics, chemistry, and biology to encompass and extend the new field of biological engineering and bring together medical and nonmedical scholars. A year ago the University created a concentration in modern culture and media to reflect



Kathryn Spoehr

the growing intellectual interchange among English, visual-arts, history, and modern-language scholars as well as to reflect the growing cultural importance of the nontraditional art forms of film and video. And recently the Dean of the College proposed a new concentration in ethnic studies, to focus the courses already taught in many departments on the history and culture of ethnic groups in the United States.

"The faculty is probably not going to grow in size," Spoehr says, "but it can grow and change in the way it operates and the areas it represents. We in the University have to be on the lookout for what will be essential in the future." — Kimberly French

Hunger Politics

To Peter Uvin, the Jonkowsky Family Assistant Professor, sometimes good intentions are part of the problem.

BY RICHARD P. MORIN

Sitting in his office, Peter Uvin, a tall, bespectacled man with boyish looks and a quick smile, says he expects to be "majorly unpopular" in the near future. That doesn't seem to bother him. "It is my job to rock the boat," says Uvin, an assistant research professor at the Alan Shawn Feinstein World Hunger Program.

In his latest paper Uvin details an unexpected problem: how development aid from the United Nations, individual governments, and nongovernmental agencies such as Oxfam contributed to the deaths of one million people in Rwanda. "Those in the development community think there were no links between what they were doing and the genocide in Rwanda," he says. "They believe they were simply doing good things—building bridges."

From all statistical measures, Uvin says, Rwanda was a model of development in Africa. Its government followed the right policies, its hardworking people enjoyed the fruits of their work, and the country's gross national product was on the rise. The foreign aid just kept flowing in. "In this small country there was almost no place where a four-wheel-drive vehicle with some development expert did not pass on a daily basis," Uvin says.

Beneath the statistics, however, were widespread ethnic inequality, state-promoted racism, systematic violence, and an absence of justice and human rights. Uvin believes that efforts to fund development in Rwanda without addressing such problems helped ensure their perpetuation. Yet sponsors "simply turned a blind eye," he says. He argues that

development programs widened the gap between rich and poor while a few well-connected citizens received land, jobs, money, and training. The gulf created perfect conditions for government-promoted anti-Tutsi sentiment to explode into violence. Soon two million refugees were rushing into neighboring Burundi.

Uvin cautions that the horror of Rwanda could be repeated throughout Africa. Several other African nations contain the volatile mix of development dollars and intercommunal violence. "This does not mean that the development process is solely to blame for the genocide," he says. "One should not remove the blame from those who organized it. But not questioning how foreign aid contributes to this violence only allows it to continue."

Poking at comfortable assumptions is something Uvin has been doing since he was a child in Belgium. "I had a nasty habit of planting the seeds of doubt in others," he said. His decision to study world hunger and development was inspired by a single volume, *How the Other Half Dies: The Real Reasons for World Hunger*, by Susan George. "It shocked me," he says of the 1977 book. When Uvin, then a doctoral student at the Graduate School of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, wrote George to find out what he could do, she advised

him to "examine the institutions of power." He followed her advice and wrote his doctoral thesis on the efficacy of efforts to combat international hunger.

Given the momentum of international politics, Uvin's critiques often fall on deaf ears. Last year, however, his analysis of how international aid is administered briefly attracted attention. In a commentary published in the journal *Nature*, Uvin accused the United Nations of compiling erroneous population statistics with figures from governments that have a strong interest in hiding officially sanctioned violence in their countries. Uvin soon found his words quoted in newspapers around the world. "It was my fifteen minutes of fame," he says, something he would gladly exchange for a way to help countries without shoring up corrupt governments.

Richard P. Morin is a senior writer in the Broom News Bureau.



As a dedicated medievalist, Amy Remensnyder studies a world of believers, immersing herself in a time when the great cathedrals of Europe were rising stone by stone, so carefully detailed that even their rooftops were a wonder, although visible only to the eyes of God. As a nonbeliever, she lives in a more ambivalent world, moving in a time when compact discs of Gregorian chants sell briskly while religious motives are widely dismissed as window dressing for political or socioeconomic aims.

Such incongruities intrigue Remensnyder. She has written that the popularity of what she calls "modern medieval" works — Umberto Eco's novel *The Name of the Rose* and the bestselling CD *Chant*, for example — demonstrate the continuing pull of the Middle Ages in our own century. Strange yet familiar, the Middle Ages seem at once a critique and an affirmation of our time. On the one hand, the religiosity of those centuries stands in contrast to our modern lack of purpose; on the other, the medieval veneration of martyrs and virgins can seem airless and fantastic to our post-Enlightenment minds.

"The cathedrals were a mixed thing," Remensnyder says. "They were magnificent sacred spaces that were also potent symbols of each bishop's power. There was a lot of competition, a lot of 'My cathedral is bigger than yours.'"

Remensnyder, a teacher since giving horseback-riding lessons as a teenager at summer camp, discovered her subject in a moment of epiphany in 1978, when she was eighteen and riding horses professionally in England. Late one snowy night she arrived in the ancient town of Lincoln and saw, illuminated on a hill, one of England's finest early Gothic cathedrals. Remensnyder entered it the next day, setting foot inside a cathedral for the first time. "It was so enormous, so



Miracles and Martyrs

The Middle Ages, says cultural historian Amy Remensnyder, the Stephen Robert Assistant Professor, are anything but dark.

BY NORMAN BOUCHER

vast, so extraordinarily different from the churches I had seen growing up near Boston," she says. "I remember very clearly being enthralled by the way in which people had created the sacredness of that space. What were the motivations of people building a building like that?"

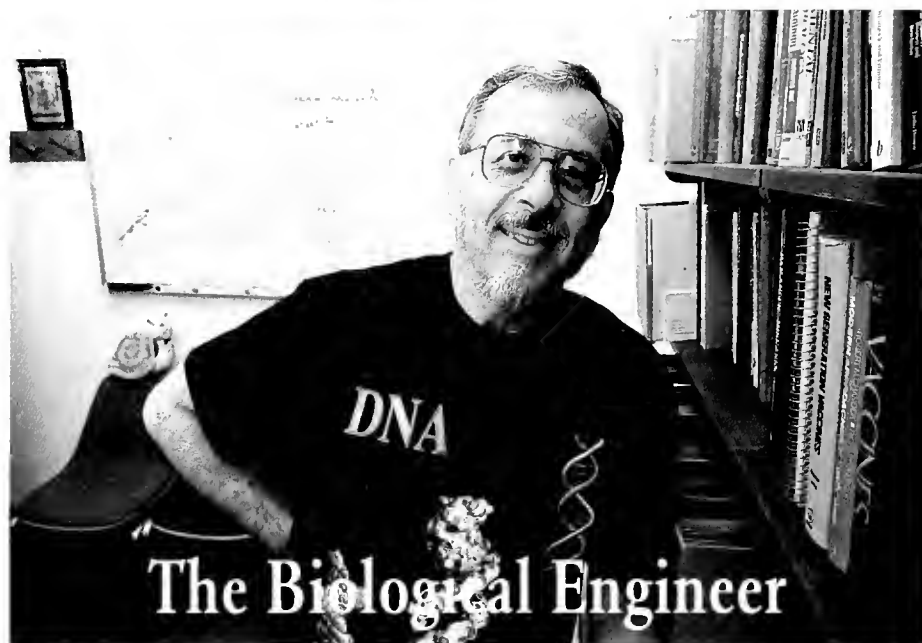
When Remensnyder entered Harvard the next year, she studied folklore and mythology, then shifted to the comparative study of religion before finally settling on a major in history and literature. As a junior she read an account of miracles performed by a French girl who had been martyred in the fourth century at the age of twelve. The girl, known later as Sainte-Foy, liked to perform a particular kind of miracle the account refers to

as jokes. "As an undergraduate," Remensnyder says, "I became interested in why we have a saint that plays jokes." Sainte-Foy became the subject of her senior thesis. In 1985 she entered the University of California at Berkeley and settled into a study of how people of the Middle Ages constructed meaning in their lives. Her doctoral thesis examined the monastic tradition; a shorter version was published by Cornell University Press last year as *Remembering Kings Past: Monastic Foundation Legends in Medieval Southern France*.

Remensnyder has lately moved her focus from France to Spain. "Receiving this endowed chair," she says, "allowed me to do something different. It has made me bold." Her Spanish work was inspired by a visit to the tiny church in Chimayo, New Mexico, where she discovered a representation of the Virgin Mary labeled La Conquistadora. "I wondered about the Virgin Mary as a symbol of conquest," she says, "both against natives in the New World and against Muslims in Spain. The conquistadors took her with them into battle. They wrote that the Virgin

Mary throws dirt into the eyes of the Aztecs, allowing them to be defeated." This symbol of Mary has allowed Remensnyder to examine what she calls the "frontier between religions."

In the classroom Remensnyder's teaching counters the Dark Age images of barbarity and suffering often associated with the Middle Ages. By contrast, in Remensnyder's office — an office sparsely furnished, like those of most assistant professors — hangs a print of a bright gold statue from the monastery in Conques, France. The figure is said to contain the relics of Sainte-Foy. By the time her students finish her courses, Remensnyder says, they know all about the child saint who performed miracles called jokes.



Paul Knopf, the Charles A. and Helen B. Stuart Professor in Medical Science, solves the puzzles of the human body with the logic of mathematics and the expertise of a physician.

BY SCOTT TURNER

Paul Knopf was a teenage math whiz. "Become an engineer," his high-school counselor urged. "Engineer," whispered his SAT results.

At first Knopf obliged. He spent two summers during college as a highway engineer mapping straight lines. But after two lectures in a biology course, the MIT physics major found his true calling. "Professor Kurt Lion was an electrical engineer in the biology department," Knopf says. "He gave two talks, on how the eye and how the ear worked in terms of physics and math. I knew then that I wanted to apply physics and mathematics to biology. I became a genetic engineer."

Although he remained a physics major, Knopf filled every available credit with biology courses. The time was the mid-1950s; two scientists, James Watson and Francis Crick, had just established the double-helical structure of DNA. Their breakthrough triggered a cascade of discoveries, and MIT, where Knopf eventually earned a doctorate in biophysics, became a center of what some historians

have called the Golden Age of biology. As a graduate student and a postdoctoral researcher, Knopf says, "it seemed every project I worked on turned to gold."

Several of Knopf's findings are now standard biology-textbook fare. His doctoral thesis described how the body made proteins, and Knopf later codiscovered polyribosomes, cellular structures important in translating genetic information into protein synthesis. Knopf studied with Nobel laureates and even spent two years working in Crick's lab.

But when the nation changed in the late 1960s, so did Knopf. Then a scientist at the Salk Institute, Knopf was influenced by scholar-in-residence John Platt, a critic of research funding. "Platt wrote that research funding was in the reverse order of research needs," he says. Knopf and several colleagues looked for health problems that affect people worldwide yet receive the least study in the United States. They settled on tropical diseases. Knopf concentrated on schistosomiasis, a sometimes fatal disease that attacks the

livers of hundreds of millions of people in tropical and semitropical regions.

Schistosomiasis occurs when the larva of a certain freshwater parasite enters a host's body through the skin then matures into a worm that migrates through the bloodstream to veins in the lungs, liver, and intestines. After coming to Brown in 1972 to find a vaccine against schistosomiasis, Knopf used rats as models to screen genetically coded molecules, finding ones that would react with protective antibodies in schistosome-infected rats. By cloning those proteins, Knopf and his colleagues genetically engineered candidate vaccines for use in rats. "I'm a puzzle solver," Knopf said. "I do jigsaws, crosswords. I'm using the same sequential problem solving while trying to beat the schistosomiasis parasite. But so far, I've met my match."

Knopf, who is chairman of the Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, also leads the former laboratory of Helen Cserr, the physiologist and professor of medical science who died of brain cancer in 1994. Cserr and Knopf collaborated on research that described the antibody response to antigens in the brain and central nervous system. Unlike the rest of the body, which produces antibody and cellular immune responses, the normal brain is biased and relies only on antibodies to eliminate antigens. This one-punch strategy unfortunately permits some infecting agents, including the virus that causes AIDS, to proliferate in the brain.

In 1994 Cserr and Knopf received a grant of more than \$1 million from the National Institutes of Health to study control of the immune response to HIV infection in the brain. This summer Knopf and coinvestigators earned another grant from the Brain Tumor Society to continue work on the brain's immune response to tumor cells. Whether trying to outsmart a parasitic worm, a tumor cell, or the HIV virus, Knopf is a scientist perpetually in search of a puzzle to solve. "An exciting aspect of being in an academic research career," he says, "is that you don't have to stay in a straight line."

Scott Turner is associate director of the Brown News Bureau.

Prime-Time Scholar

Richard and Edna Solomon Assistant Professor Sasha Torres thinks television watching is serious business.

BY NORMAN BOUCHER

Sasha Torres thinks Brown students don't watch enough television. To her the medium is at the heart of today's culture, shaping it and being shaped by it in a dialectic that reveals how we see one another and how we would like ourselves to be seen. "What I try to do," says Torres, an assistant professor in the Department of Modern Culture and Media, "is to teach my students a set of basic skills they can bring to just about any text. What's the story being told there, and what's the story not being told there?"

To Torres, the stories told on television are the bricks of what she has called "televsual nation building," the subject of the book she's writing. In it, she plans to examine three questions: How does television represent historical events? How does television in the United States produce a sense of national culture and identity? And what does race look like on television?

According to Torres, television often portrays an idealized United States unwilling to confront its demons. Because of that, the subjects television avoids can be as illuminating as those it actually portrays. For example, in one of her earliest papers, written in 1989 while she was in graduate school at Cornell, Torres examined the series *thirtysomething*, a show whose messages she loathed. "Visually it was often very beautiful," she explains. "It was visually complicated and had a big impact on what television looked like and felt like afterward. It was really itself and remained true to itself, and given the constraints of television production, that was significant."

But all that craft, she concludes, was used to convey an anemic vision. "*thirtysomething* couldn't imagine women with children working," she says. "It couldn't imagine a happy single person. It pretty much couldn't imagine a person of color at all."

Torres was criticized in newspapers earlier this year after she was quoted in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* suggesting that successful sitcoms such as *Seinfeld* and *Friends*, despite being set in large metropolitan areas, so avoid portraying believable persons of color that they can be called racist. In fact, she says, producers of television shows have long had difficulty imagining an audience of people who are not white. Not until *Cosby* and *A Different World* in the 1980s did programs appeal across races. But even today, she says, serious depictions of our racially charged society are rare. "It's still really difficult for mass media to take African-American subjects as their central focus," she says. Lately Torres has been examining the ways in which the O.J. Simpson trial, the Rodney King case, and the Clarence Thomas Supreme Court nomination hearings were treated on such sitcoms as *Murphy Brown* and *Designing Women*. Typically, Torres says, such racially tense conflicts are explored primarily for what they mean for whites.



The field of television studies is a relatively new one, and Torres credits Lynne Joyrich '90 Ph.D. as an important pioneer in the field. "Finding an audience for this work can be complicated," Torres says. "English departments are suspicious of my work because it's not about books, and film-studies people are suspicious because I'm not one of them." She came to Brown in 1993 after a brief stint teaching in the film-studies department at Dartmouth. Her favorite recent shows? Torres names *My So-Called Life* ("it had esthetic beauty and craftedness but was more progressive politically than *thirtysomething*"), *Homicide* ("demanding visually"), and *Live with Regis and Kathie Lee* ("truly unexpected things happen on it"). The eclectic choices suggest that Torres has avoided an occupational hazard for television scholars: loss of the ability to veg out in front of the tube. "I do have a mindless television-viewing mode," Torres admits. "It kicks in late at night."



The Smallest Patients

William Oh, the Sylvia Kay Hassenfeld Professor of Pediatrics, gives troubled newborns a fighting chance.

BY JOHN F. LAUERMAN

You probably shouldn't print this," confides the pediatrician in a low, calm voice, "but my worst characteristic is that I'm a jack-of-all-trades."

He may also be master of them all. Since coming to Brown in 1974, Professor of Medicine William Oh has investigated nearly every aspect of neonatal physiology, from the effect of diabetes in mothers on their fetuses to the prevention of hemorrhages in premature infants. He's contributed to saving the lives of thousands of infants and built Brown's internationally respected pediatrics program, which he chairs.

A native of the Philippines, Oh came to the United States to train at Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center in Chicago, where he first treated premature infants. In the late 1960s no therapies existed for many abnormal conditions in newborns, such as hyaline-membrane disease, which is caused by inadequately

developed lungs. The disease causes infants to gasp as they try to take in sufficient oxygen. Oh remembers a nurse named Evelyn Lundeen from those years, a woman whose efforts to revive such children deeply influenced his own sense of purpose. "She spent all her time with the infants," Oh recalls. "I learned everything about caring for babies from her."

After five years at the Harbor Medical Center of the University of California at Los Angeles, Oh arrived at Brown hoping to begin his own research program. A few ventilators were the only equipment the University had to care for premature babies. That began to change two years later, when Oh collaborated with Robert Schwartz, an expert in carbohydrate metabolism and now a professor emeritus of medical science, on a study of diabetes and pregnancy. They focused on why diabetic mothers sometimes gave birth to abnormally large infants who suffered

twice the normal rate of birth deformities. After their study proposal was funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Oh and Schwartz began the Pregnancy Emphasis Research Center (PERC) at Brown.

"We sent a memo around to a number of faculty members," Oh says, "and we attracted ten coinvestigators. It was a very fruitful collaboration, and we published about seventy papers over the last twenty years of PERC's existence." Using animal models to study the problem, Oh and his collaborators showed that abnormal fetal growth, called macrosomia, and the high deformity rate were both linked to blood-sugar control in the mother. High blood-sugar levels force the fetus's pancreas to produce too much insulin, reducing blood sugar and stimulating certain cells to grow excessively. The researchers recommended tight blood-sugar control in diabetic mothers throughout pregnancy, a precept that has become standard practice today.

Oh still maintains a research interest in fetal lung disease, too. Ten years ago Oh brought Brown into the Neonatal Research Network, which helps evaluate proposed therapies for premature babies; in 1994 the network showed that the drug dexamethasone dramatically reduces the rate of hyaline-membrane disease in premature infants. "After our study several national groups came out in favor of dexamethasone treatment to prevent hyaline-membrane disease," Oh says. "It had a tremendous impact. Use of the drug increased from 15 percent of premature births to 60 percent in some centers. It's affected thousands of children."

More recently, Oh has been examining the use of another drug, indomethacin, for preventing hemorrhages in premature infants. "The Neonatal Research Network is doing another study of indomethacin," he says, "and we're planning to be involved. I'm interested in everything about newborns, and if this is how we're going to prove that a therapy works, then that's what we'll do." Thanks to Oh and his colleagues, nurses like Evelyn Lundeen now have a better chance of saving their tiny patients.

John F. Lauerman is a freelance writer in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Classical Drama

David Konstan,
the John Rowe Workman
Distinguished Professor
of Classics and the
Humanistic Tradition,
not only studies the ancient
world – he talks back to it.

BY NORMAN BOUCHER

It's impossible to ascend the stone steps on the College Street side of MacFarlane House without reflecting on the metaphorical subtext of the climb. With each step, the view down the hill toward Providence becomes more expansive. The eye looks upward at the edifice perched smartly atop the stairs, outward at city unfolding below, and downward at one's own awkward feet striving upward. This, surely, is the setting for elevated thoughts.

Such musings end inside, where Professor of Classics and Comparative Literature David Konstan sits in his first-floor office squirming before the idea that the ancient world was more elevated than our own. "I have to confess," he says, "that even though I'm a classicist, I have difficulty with the traditional image of the ancient world as a museum behind glass: inert, distant, untouchable, sparkling white, and dangerously close to dead."

Instead, Konstan compares his work to that of an anthropologist trying to understand a living, if foreign, culture. Because the civilizations of the ancient world left behind so many written texts, the classicist, he suggests, has a remarkably clear idea of what life then was like. For many years, scholars concentrated on the great works of Greek and Roman civilization; only in recent decades has the picture become more complex. "The Greek world," Konstan says, "had great achievements and many defects, such as slavery

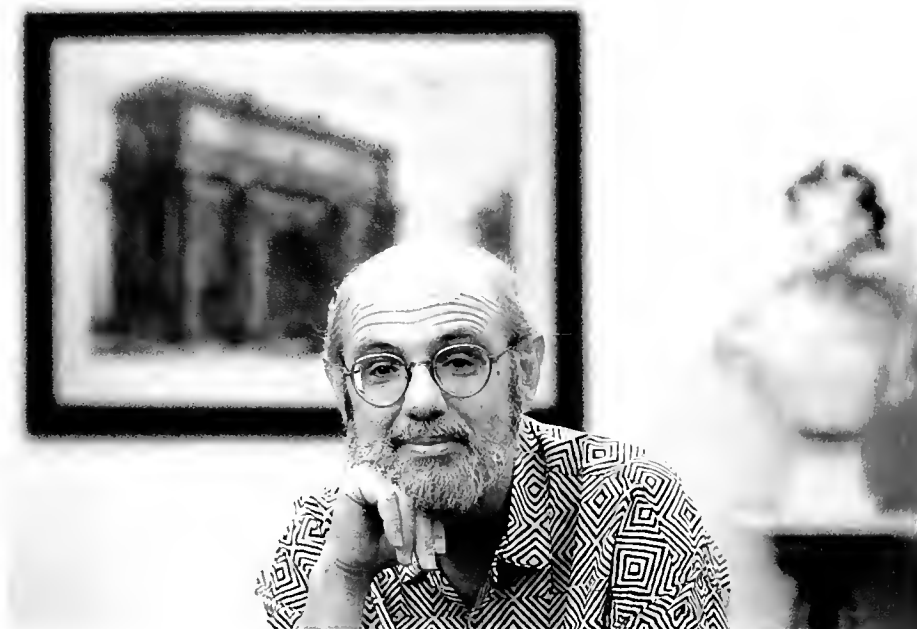
and the marginal position of women. It was a warrior empire. The pervasive violence in Greek and Roman life was shocking. There are battles in which they cheerfully talk of 50,000 dead. I don't love these cultures only as monuments. I love them because sometimes they make me mad."

Through his writing and teaching Konstan does not so much study antiquity as talk back to it, praising its egalitarian ideals while trying to reconcile them with a society in which merely proposing that a slave be granted citizenship was a capital offense. Where critics see classicists straining for political correctness, Konstan sees a discipline refreshed by an assertion of democratic values. "I would call it a humane version of what it felt like to live in that world," he explains. "Take white marble. The ancients painted their marble, and they used brilliant colors, Day-Glo colors. What we see is faded through centuries of weathering. What we see is a lie." Our admiration for the elegance of white marble altars, he adds, may obscure their use for offering sacrifices to the gods. "They had all the savor of a butcher shop," he says.

At the same time, Konstan finds in ancient Greece and Rome the first stirrings of equality so central to today's democratic societies. In *Sexual Symmetry*, for instance, Konstan analyzes five ancient Greek romances (which he prefers to call novels) and finds in them the earliest portrayal of what he describes in the book as

"symmetrical or reciprocal love," where "the hero and heroine are represented as being equally the subjects of passionate desire [and] are not discriminated into an active and a passive partner." In *Sexual Symmetry* Konstan contrasts these novels with other forms of ancient literature, where love is portrayed as asymmetrical, with one, usually older, partner clearly dominant. Konstan's newest work, *Friendship in the Classical World*, which Cambridge University Press will publish in December, traces the evolution of friendship from Homer to the later Christian writers on communal or brotherly love.

Konstan came to the classics late in his education. A math major at Columbia, he studied Greek in his senior year at the urging of a friend. "I got hooked," he says. "The idea of reading Greek works in the original seized me." In graduate school the former mathematician found himself trying to master authors he had never heard of a week before. Today he occupies the chair established in honor of one of Brown's most revered classicists and teachers. Mindful of his predecessor's accomplishments, Konstan nevertheless brings his own distinctive vision to his work, one combining appreciation with critical intelligence. "It's hard not to admire the Greeks and Romans," he says. "The expression of their values assumed quite remarkable forms. The aesthetic pleasure remains. But the liberty to criticize their values is ours." ∞

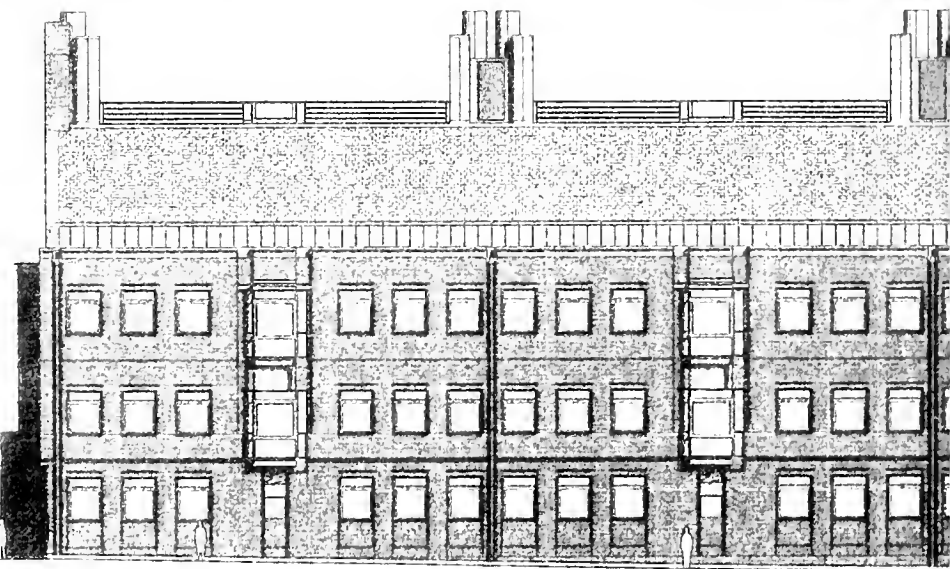




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From left: Kurt Teichert, Steve Hamburg, Ron Lawler, and Terry Tullis, all members of the planning committee for MacMillan Hall. At right: architect's rendering of the building's Thayer St. elevation.



The Twenty Percent Solution

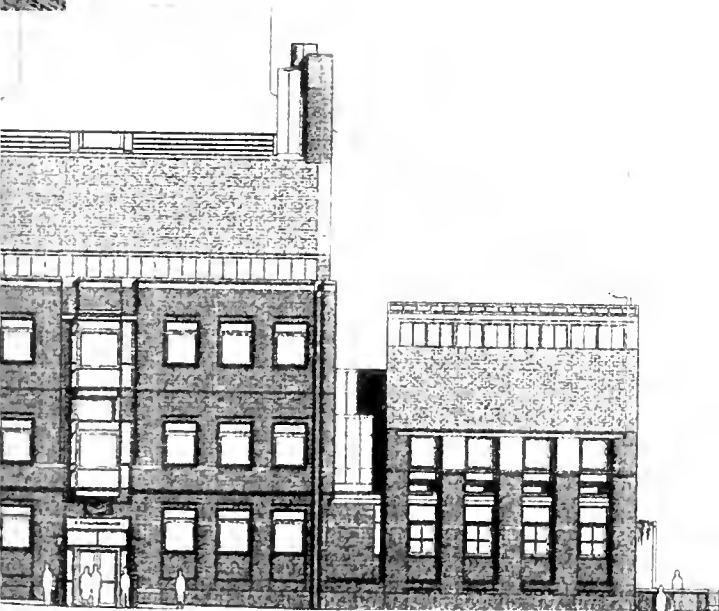
When Cargill Inc. director W. Duncan MacMillan '53 donated \$10 million toward a new science building, a committee of faculty, administrators, and consultants sat down to figure out what it should look like. One hundred and fifty meetings later the University is starting construction on its greenest building yet.

If there isn't a brownout when the lights go on in the new science building two years from now, the city of Providence will have Kurt Teichert to thank. The building will be a power pig. A 75,600-square-foot, four-story teaching and research facility, W. Duncan MacMillan '53 Hall will use 2.4 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year, enough for 5,000 homes.

Kurt Teichert has made sure those numbers are as low as they can be. As Brown's full-time environmental coordinator, he is the University's paid conscience – the little voice whispering “green” suggestions into its collective ear. Tall and wiry, he walks in great, loping strides. He's the man with the booming voice and well-trimmed beard stopping to pick up a potentially recyclable piece of paper or chat with one of his friends in Plant Operations. “They refer to me as the light-bulb guy or the recycling guy,” Teichert says. When he came to Brown four years ago, he spent most of his time getting to know custodians, shop workers, and building managers. He knew that to fulfill his mission – making Brown green – he would need all the help he could get from the people who work the front lines changing light bulbs and emptying trash.

Teichert is a detail guy. Ask him a question and he reaches for one of the technical manuals cramming the shelves in his office or one of the rolls of blueprints stacked in a corner. The window over his desk has three different kinds of blinds to take advantage of solar light and heat. Though not a member of the faculty, he helps teach introductory environmental-studies courses, so he's not precisely an administrator either. Teacher, manager, cajoler, gadfly – Teichert is a chameleon ready to take on whatever role is needed to nudge the University closer to his ideal of environmental responsibility.

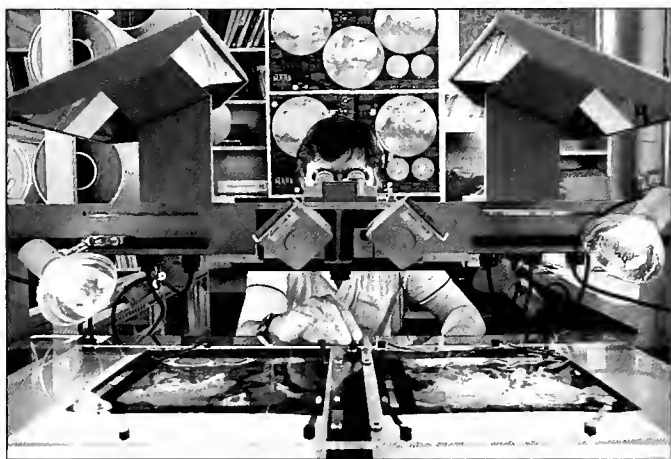
One incident in particular set Teichert off in this direction. On March 28, 1979, during his sophomore year at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a series of mechanical malfunctions and human mistakes at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant twenty-three miles away resulted in a



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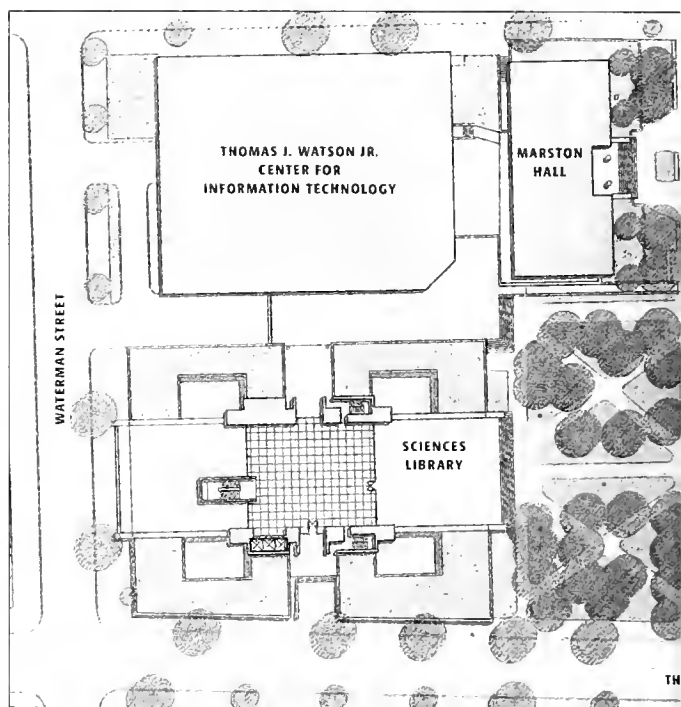
partial core meltdown. The accident intensified Teichert's doubts about nuclear power. By the time he'd earned a master's in agricultural and resource economics from Oregon State University, he had become convinced that the best way for the country to meet future energy needs is to keep demand in check by making consumption more efficient. At first glance, this is not that difficult. Power consumption has been so inefficient for so long that even modest efficiencies will save both energy and money – up to a point. "The first twenty percent of savings is pretty straightforward," Teichert says. "The second is where the work is really hard."

From the start MacMillan Hall was Teichert's biggest chance to put his ideas into practice. With a \$30 million price tag, it is the University's largest construction investment ever. It's no wonder former



Provost Frank Rothman, who hired Teichert and was a crucial early advocate for the building, told him to make MacMillan Hall a priority. Teichert needed little convincing. It's one thing for the light-bulb guy to run around preaching about desk lamps and copier paper; if Teichert was going to have a significant impact on Brown's power consumption, he had to take on the biggest twenty percent he could find.

In the case of MacMillan Hall, however, there was a problem. The goal of making the building green ran smack into an equally compelling idea: it's got to work. MacMillan is Brown's laboratory facility for the next century. As the replacement for the aging Metcalf Chemistry Laboratory, it will house all undergraduate chemistry teaching labs. In addition, it will provide labs and offices for the environmental-science program and the geological-sciences department as well as work spaces for students in all three

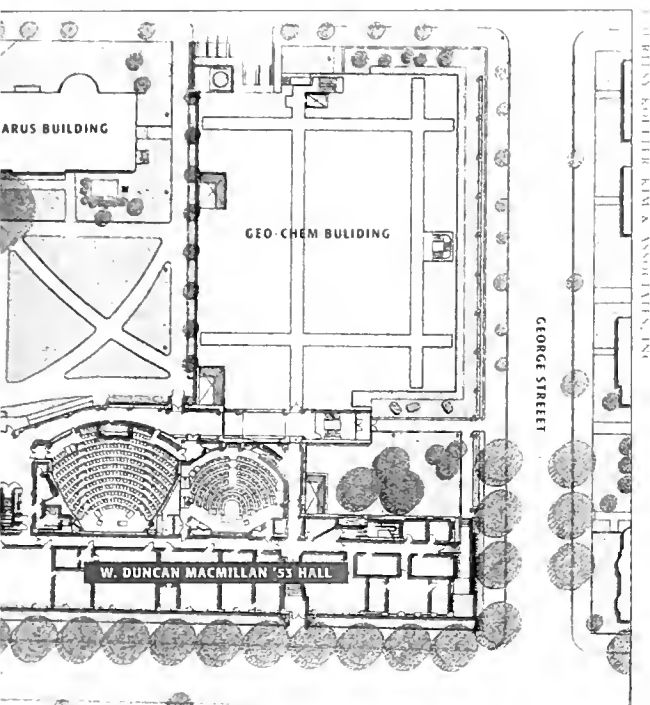


Above: architect's aerial view of how science is coming together on campus. Soon everything a geology student (left) might need will be within this quad.

disciplines. The building will also house two large lecture halls, one with 300 seats and the other with 110. Multimedia systems and direct Internet connections will allow professors to dazzle students with the latest pedagogical light-and-magic shows.

The laboratories are the tricky element. Assembling so many in one place means providing vast air-handling systems to evacuate and replenish air that can quickly become a toxic brew of chemical fumes. A safe science building requires an array of fans, hoods, ducts, heaters, chillers, and filters. "Most people think of chemistry labs as having 'the hood,'" says Professor of Chemistry Ron Lawler, referring to the small, sealed work space that is exhausted directly out of the building. MacMillan's six chemistry labs, however, will have individually ventilated workstations. Altogether the new building will have 243 exhaust hoods, ninety percent of them in the chemistry teaching labs. "You can't teach chemistry the way it has been taught without ventilation when you need it," Lawler explains. As the chemistry department's representative on the MacMillan Hall planning committee, he has had the unenviable role of advocating for the building's biggest watt gobbler. When Lawler and Teichert imagined MacMillan Hall, their visions took on two irreconcilable forms.

Lawler's case for MacMillan's power consumption is as reasonable as Teichert's case for efficiency. Met-



calf, the current home of undergraduate chemistry, is too small and too old to keep attracting the best and the brightest students. Metcalf has fifty-three exhaust hoods, one-fifth the number MacMillan will accommodate. When it was built in 1922, Metcalf was a state-of-the-art chemistry lab, but its wood-framed, glass-paned exhaust hoods look more like museum display cases than the machines ready to quickly remove the by-products of an organic-chemistry experiment gone wrong. "Basically, we're trying to teach late-twentieth-century chemistry in an early-twentieth-century building," Lawler says. "In the 1980s, when chemistry enrollment went way up, the space in Metcalf began to deteriorate more quickly because of the heavier burden on it."

The need for a new chemistry building has been clear for almost three decades. Shortly after Lawler arrived at Brown thirty-one years ago, the University began planning one, but the price tag was so huge the plans were continually deferred. The Geological and Chemical Sciences Building, completed in 1982, alleviated some of the pressure on Metcalf; but then, Lawler remarks, "there was a long pause." Intended as the first step in a three-phase project, Geo-Chem provided additional offices and labs for chemistry and geological sciences, but it gave them almost no new teaching space.

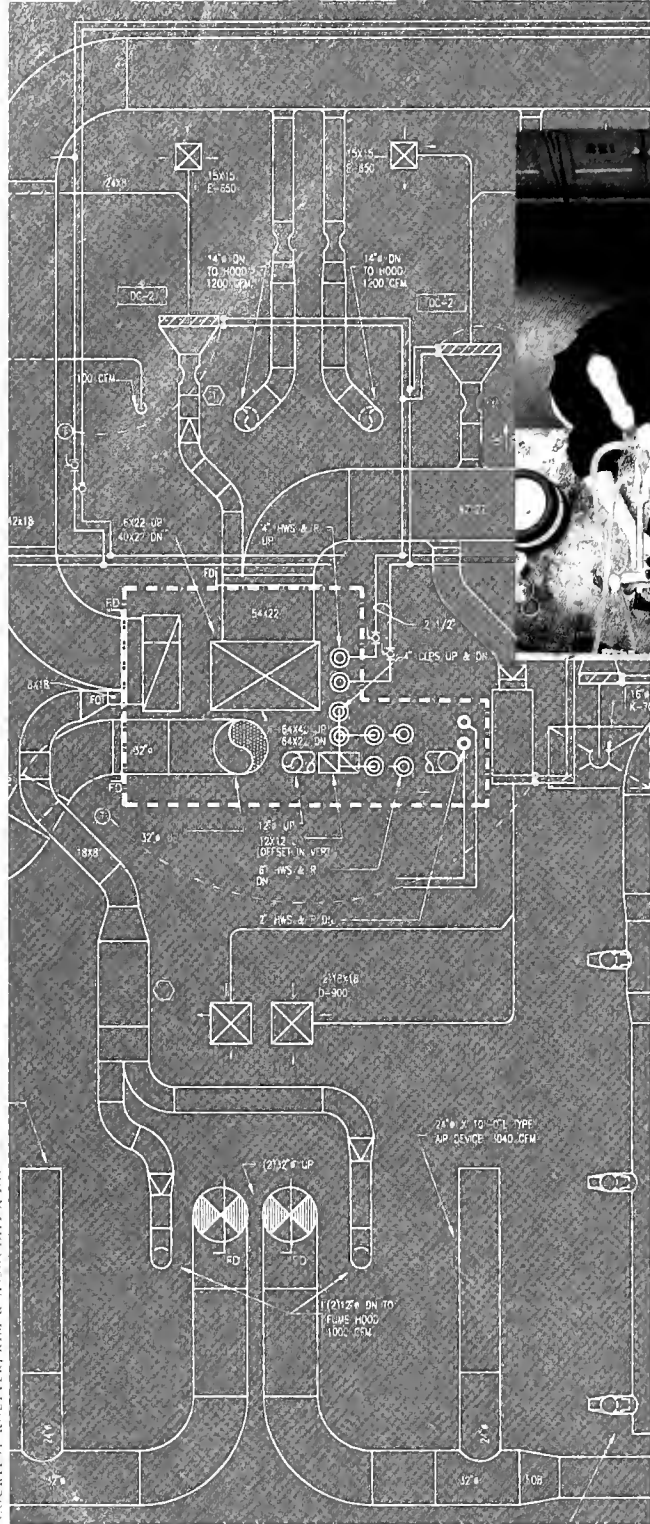
Meanwhile, as the delay dragged on, ideas changed about what a new chemistry building should look like and how it should work. Other labs, such as Dartmouth's Burke Laboratory, pioneered the use of hood and bench combined into a single work space. MacMillan Hall builds on those ideas. There will be nothing like it on the same scale.

Planning such a building is an exercise in ambition tempered by compromise. Every major decision about MacMillan Hall was made by a planning committee. Teichert and Lawler were members, as were representatives from environmental and geological sciences, the University administration, Plant Operations, and staffs of the various architectural, engineering, and construction firms that won bids for the project.

From the start the committee agreed on two fundamental ideas: the building would be built around the concept of interdisciplinary research and teaching, and it would be a model of energy efficiency. Crossing disciplines between chemistry and geology is nothing new at Brown; the two departments have been sharing a building for years. MacMillan will give each department more room, allowing its work to expand. "Right now there is no major lecture hall for geological sciences," says Terry Tullis, that department's representative on the planning committee. "We need maps, globes, periodic tables, rock samples." The new building will assemble all of these in one place. "Instead of walking across campus looking like Atlas," Tullis says, "I'll have the stuff I need for my lectures right there."

The addition of environmental science to the mix is relatively recent, however. Being next door to chemistry and geological sciences will allow faculty and students to take environmental research at Brown further than ever before. It should, according to Steven Hamburg, the environmental-science representative on the planning committee, allow researchers "to apply a broad range of science to a very narrow problem." For example, MacMillan Hall will contain a fluid-transport lab in which students will study the motion of pollutants through surface- and groundwater. The chemistry labs in the same building will give students the opportunity to identify the chemical composition of these same pollutants. Researchers in geological sciences, meanwhile, can help students describe and classify the types of aquifer through which the pollutants might move in the real world. The building will be physically attached to the current Geo-Chem building, creating a mini science plaza in the heart of campus for students and faculty to meet and exchange ideas.

At the same time, the committee was concerned about what Teichert calls the building's "environmental footprint." This was a particular concern of Steven Hamburg, who soon emerged as the most aggressive advocate on the committee for making the building green. Hamburg, who built his own house and helped in the "greening" of several buildings at the University of Kansas, found a natural ally in Teichert. The two at times seemed to adopt a "good-



The inner workings of a laboratory:
A blueprint from MacMillan Hall's futuristic ventilation system.
A student, at left, experiments on the bench at Metcalf Laboratory.

moving out of the lowest energy-use building on campus and moving into the highest," he says. "It's a marriage of convenience, which doesn't imply it can't work. It could turn into a marriage of opportunity." The symbolic loss of

giving up the environmentally correct coziness of his old building, Hamburg hopes, will be more than offset by the fact that environmental science will for the first time have its own labs.

Over time, the endless meetings to plan MacMillan Hall began to fray the nerves of the planning committee. It met more than 150 times. No detail was left unexamined. Everything was negotiated in a choreography of give and take. Ventilation systems were scrutinized, and even a contractor's plan to cut down an old silver maple on the building site was subject to intense debate.

"The automatic assumption was that it should be cut down," says Hamburg, who asked the contractors to justify their plans to remove it. The contractors explained that the tree might technically not be in the way of the new building, but navigating heavy machinery around it would cost more in time and labor, and they couldn't guarantee the tree would make it through the process intact. Hamburg relented.

"There were times when we spent two hours talking about where a light switch would go and what it would control," says Carol Wooten, head of Brown's office of planning and construction. Wooten has, in one way or another, been working on MacMillan Hall ever since she came to Brown in 1973 and was asked to assess the chemistry department's need for new teaching space. Although energy efficiency has always been important in campus construction, she says, sometimes the results have fallen flat. When the University tried to recover heat from the swimming pool to heat the Olney-Margolies athletic center, for example, the building's humidity rose to an uncomfortable level.

It's no surprise, then, that some of the early

cop/bad-cop" routine – Hamburg filling the role of adamant, if somewhat impractical, grinder of the environmental ax, while Teichert stood ready to jump in with a compromise when things began to get ugly.

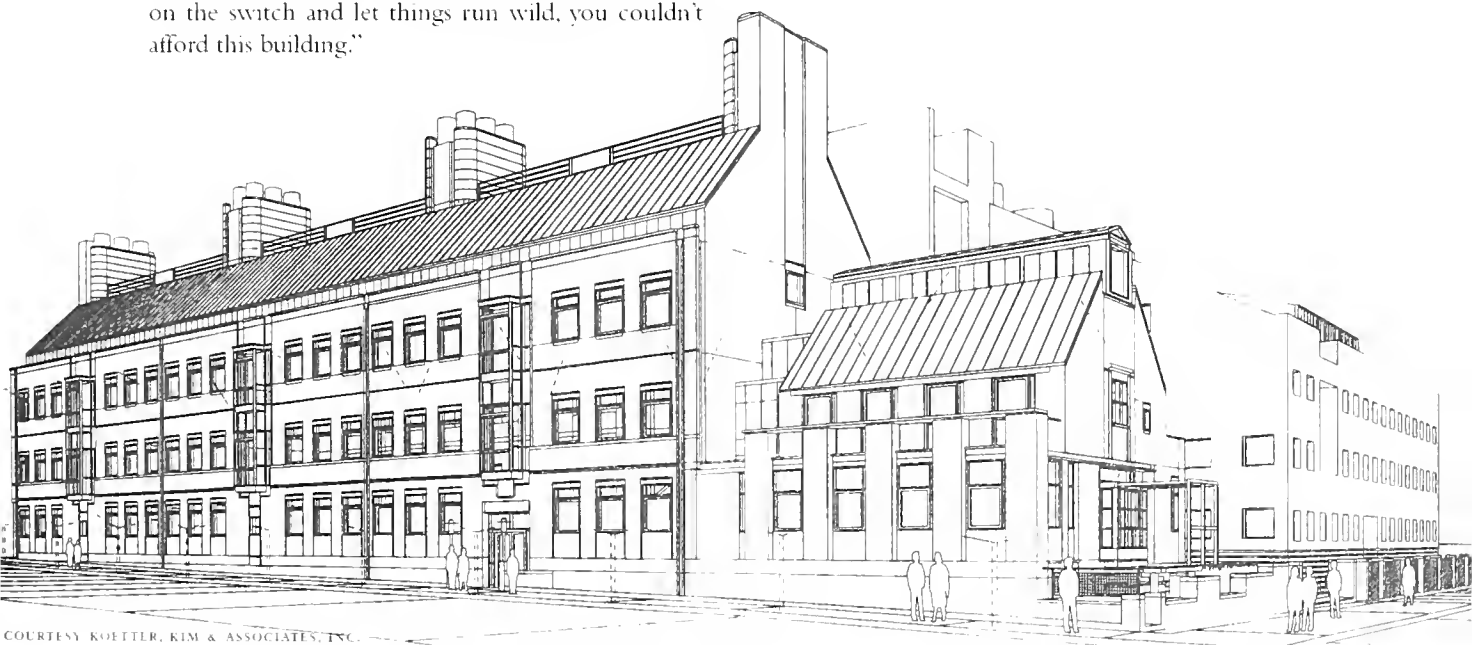
Hamburg was faced with the problem of moving out of the distinctive Urban Environmental Lab on Angell Street, a showcase building designed to consume minimal environmental resources, and into a science center whose appearance would suggest something far bigger and less benign. "We will be

energy-saving ideas for MacMillan were abandoned. Installing solar panels and building a greenhouse on the top floor of the building never made it into blueprints: the ideas represented an initial setup cost the University could never expect to recover. Another rejected energy-saving option was the construction of microscale-chemistry labs that do not need elaborate ventilation because only minute amounts of toxic compounds are used. Microscale chemistry has been taught at Brown since Lawler helped develop a course for it in 1984, but converting the entire department to it would have been impractical. "Once you go down that route, it's virtually impossible to do conventional kinds of work," says Roger Soderberg, a Dartmouth chemistry professor who was chair of the planning committee for Burke Laboratory, which rejected a complete conversion to the microscale approach. "The faculty did not want to be limited to those experiments." Again and again the MacMillan planning committee weeded through ideas, committed to the proposition that a true innovation will balance function with efficiency.

Sometimes the solutions to particular problems were simple, elegant, and cheap. Instead of having every hood in MacMillan Hall run in the standard nonstop fashion, for example, Teichert and the planning committee made one simple request: an on-off switch. "If all the hoods ran all the time, twenty-four hours a day, they would cost the University \$800,000 a year," says Kevin Sheehan, a mechanical engineer for Bard, Rao & Athanas, which, in addition to MacMillan Hall, has designed labs at Dartmouth, Harvard, and Johns Hopkins. "We discovered that if we ran the student workstations for six hours a day, that figure would drop to \$350,000. If we just turned on the switch and let things run wild, you couldn't afford this building."

When the power is turned on at MacMillan Hall in the fall of 1998, few people are likely to notice. Traffic lights will keep cars moving, music will blare from dorm rooms across campus, and water will boil in electric kettles throughout Rhode Island. MacMillan will look like any other big new campus structure. It will not have the obvious environmental cachet of a sod house or a geodesic dome. Many of its breakthrough elements will be decidedly unsexy and buried so deeply in its engineering that many occupants will never know they're there. "It's kind of like improving the septic system in your house," Teichert says. "You never say, Gee, let's sit back and enjoy it!"

But by attacking problems at their deepest levels and by managing such esoteric details as variable-static-pressure reset ventilation controls, variable-speed fan motors, and self-dimming light switches, Teichert and his colleagues have accomplished a small miracle. They have managed to reduce MacMillan Hall's yearly appetite for electricity by one-third, cutting it by one million kilowatt-hours. "We've adopted a best-in-its-class model," says Teichert. "We know it's not going to be a green building because it just isn't that kind of building." Still, the committee has taken small-is-beautiful ideas and demonstrated their application on a larger and more difficult scale. At Brown, big does not have to be ugly. According to Hamburg, MacMillan Hall is itself a product of the classroom. "Can we apply the ideas of the classroom," Hamburg asks, "and make them work *and* be fiscally responsible?" More than ever, it seems, the answer is yes. ☞



COURTESY KOETTER, KIM & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Nature Boy

The new president of the Sierra Club is going to change the way you think about the environment, dude.



BY CHAD GALTS

PHOTOGRAPH BY CATHERINE KARNOW '82

On August 10, Adam Werbach led a flotilla of 800 surfboards, kayaks, and rafts around San Diego's Ocean Beach Pier. Ocean Beach was Werbach's Normandy. He and his troop of twenty-somethings were landing a full-scale assault on the Republican National Convention being held nearby. Specifically, Werbach and his platoon were parrying the Republican-led Congress's own offensive against the Clean Water Act.

The real audience for Werbach's antics, however, were the newspaper, journal, radio, and television reporters watching from shore, waiting for the newly elected, wet-suited president of the Sierra Club to land his board. They wanted a glimpse of the U.S. environmental movement's latest gamble: that someone born two years after the first Earth Day in 1971 can rejuvenate the graying Sierra Club, whose average member is roughly twice Werbach's age. Would putting a twenty-three-year-old in charge attract a new generation into a movement that many young people regard as largely irrelevant?

A few days earlier Werbach had addressed such questions from behind his desk at the club's new headquarters in San Francisco's Financial District. The office, hardly broken in, looks more dormlike than presidential. A half-empty bookshelf holds some Sierra Club coffee-table books, and the floor is littered with bags and gear. A computer bleeps every few seconds with incoming e-mail. Bounding around the desk with a quick and toothy smile, Werbach extends his hand and an eager "Hi!" In a faded blue T-shirt, jeans, and sneakers, he looks more like an eager-to-please, go-getting gopher than the top man at a 600,000-member organization.

Since being named president last May, Werbach has become a poster boy for the environmental movement and his generation. He still seems a little giddy from all the attention. He has been interviewed by

Tom Brokaw, featured in small segments on other networks, and has turned down a regular talking-head spot on MSNBC, the new NBC-Microsoft news network. Articles about him have appeared in national magazines and newspapers, and he was a featured personality of the day, or "netizen," on the HotWired World Wide Web site. "The story of a twenty-three-year-old taking over a \$45 million corporation has captured the attention of a lot of folks," he says.

Werbach, who studied modern culture and media at Brown, is far more media savvy than the average environmentalist, who is more likely to scoff at television than turn it to his or her advantage. Werbach's biggest priority as president, he says, is to use all media to change how environmentalism is perceived. "The Sierra Club is the greatest story never told," he says. "I'm getting together with artists, musicians, people in the fashion industry and the film industry. We need to sell messages of substance the same way we sell shoes. If people want hip-hop, let's not make them polka."

Werbach's appreciation for the power of modern media came after more traditional coursework for an environmentalist. He began as an environmental-studies concentrator, then switched to political science, where he says he learned one thing: people don't trust the government. Not until he began taking courses at MCM did Werbach find what, he says, people do trust: the media.

His final project in MCM was a film, *Buy Me a Barbie*, and he has written a novel, *Whirled*, about four recent college grads who end up in dead-end jobs. The novel, Werbach says, debunks the myth of

Generation X by presenting characters who all have a clear sense of what they want to accomplish. Unfortunately, he adds, "they have not been given the ability or the option to focus that interest, anger, rage — whatever it is — into effective action."

Werbach seems to have an abundant supply of "whatever it is." He has been on one whirlwind tour after another since taking office — meeting President Clinton, chatting with the editorial board of the *New York Times*, and speaking at the opening of an environmental youth center in Aspen, Colorado. Everywhere he goes Werbach tries to balance his media appearances with visits to the Sierra Club's sixty-five local chapters. The club's grassroots structure is a major source of its political power, and Werbach, who founded the Sierra Student Coalition, wants to have all of its foot soldiers on his side for the November election.

Werbach's skill at handling the Sierra Club's often acrimonious internal politics, however, is less certain than his ease with electronic media. As well known for its internecine conflicts as for its glossy coffee-table books, the organization has a habit of eating its own leaders. One example is David Brower, who has had an on-again-off-again relationship with the Sierra Club since he led the campaign to save Dinosaur National Monument in the 1950s. Brower, who these days serves as the club's grandfatherly conscience and sits on its board of directors, was a crucial early crusader for Werbach's presidential bid.

Grateful for support, Werbach nevertheless speaks a language only partly intelligible to people of Brower's generation. "The Sierra Club," he says, "was the first extreme sport. It has always been about getting outdoors, going to the places we care about, and bringing it in to people's homes. My goal is to take it forward and look at Web pages, television, and film — I want to communicate our message in a way that resonates with people now." ☞



Professor
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1932 65th Reunion

Save the dates, May 23–26, and watch your mail for news of our 65th reunion. Please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947 with any questions or suggestions.

The 65th reunion committee met with Jim Rooney of Alumni Relations in August and is happy to report that the Brown Alumni Association will pay for many of our reunion activities, including the Brown Bear Buffet, the class luncheon, the Pops concert, and the class photo. Shuttle buses will be available for all events. You will soon receive an official letter, with a card to return. — *Katherine Burt Jackson*

Members of the Pembroke class extend their sympathy to the family of **Doris Aldrich Colborn**, who died on March 31 at Lake City, Minn.

Carolyn Minkins Stanley has recently moved from Santa Rosa, Calif., to 329 Glenwood Ave., Pawtucket, R.I. 02860.

1937 60th Reunion

Save the dates, May 23–26, and watch your mail for news of our 60th reunion. Please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947 with any questions or suggestions.

1939

Emery Walker Jr.'s wife, Dorothy, died on June 26 after a long illness. He lives in Pomona, Calif.

1941

Remember that each classmate is a source of news for our 1941 newsletter and classnotes. Send your letters and clippings to **Grace Hundt Viall**, President and Secretary '41 Women, 20 Delway Rd., East Providence, R.I. 02914; **John Liebmman**, Editor '41, 1133 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10128-1246; or

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) 863-9599; e-mail B.A.M@brownwm.brown.edu. Deadline for February classnotes: November 15.

Earl Harrington Jr., Secretary '41 Men, 24 Glen Ave., Cranston, R.I. 02908.

The University Archives curates items of special interest concerning individual classes, according to University Archivist Martha Mitchell. Perhaps some of your submissions may be placed in the Archives for research and viewing. — *Earl Harrington Jr.*

1942 55th Reunion

Save the dates, May 23–26, and watch your mail for news of our 55th reunion. Please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947 with any questions or suggestions.

1944

Dorothy Bornstein Berstein, Pawtucket, R.I., writes that she has a new grandson, born May 25, to keep her two granddaughters company. Dorothy and her husband, Isadore, are planning a trip to Brussels to visit their daughter. "Isadore and I seem to have slowed down considerably," she notes. "We don't get out very much, except for necessities and visits to the children."

Peter Chase (see **Michael Chase** '80).

Mary Gray Martin, Rockville, Md., writes, "I was sorry to hear of the death of **Marcella Fagan Hance**. My husband died on Nov. 21, 1995, from lung cancer."

Phyllis Bidwell Oliver, Bloomfield, Conn., writes, "Not much traveling this year, except for an Elderhostel in St. Petersburg, Fla., in October and a wonderful ten-day stay in Jupiter, Fla., where it was 85 degrees every day. I could sun and swim to my heart's content."

Phyllis Crawshaw Paskauskas, Mashpee, Mass., writes, "I have the good fortune to see my daughter Julia often and hope to visit my son Michael, daughter-in-law Tricia, and grandsons Owen, Arran, and Ashley in Wales this year."

1946

Dorothy Bibber Hammond (see **Kay Berthold Frishman** '65).

1947 50th Reunion

Save the dates, May 23–26, and watch your mail for news of our 50th reunion. Please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947 with any questions or suggestions.

John Shunny, Albuquerque, N.M., writes,

Inscribe your name on College Hill.



THE PROPOSED ALUMNI WALKWAY
MADDOCK ALUMNI CENTER, BROWN UNIVERSITY



The Brown Alumni Association invites you to celebrate your lifelong connection to Brown by purchasing a brick in the Alumni Walkway. Add your name – or the name of any alumnus or alumna you wish to honor or remember – to the beautifully designed centerpiece of the upcoming Maddock Alumni Center garden restoration project.

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*Celebrating Our
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PRINT NAME (one name per brick, please) AS YOU WANT IT TO APPEAR ON THE BRICK. TAKE UP TO TWO LINES FOR YOUR NAME. MOST NAMES WILL APPEAR ON ONE LINE ON THE ACTUAL BRICK.

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BRICK #2

C	L	A	S	S		O	F										

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* Form may be mailed to: Brick Walkway, Alumni Relations,
Brown University, Box 1859, Providence, RI 02906-4209
Faxed to: Bricks, 401 863-7070
Or visit our website: <http://www.brown.edu/Administration/Alumni/>

Still Carrying a Torch

"Every four years I feel I go through a kind of resurrection," says Helen Carroll, who won a gold medal for the four-by-one-hundred-meter freestyle relay race in the 1932 Olympics. For the past sixty-four years, every Olympics season, Helen is asked to talk about her experience as an Olympian to community and school groups near where she lives in Sumter, South Carolina.

This year, however, her resurrection took the form of another relay. Along with some 800 former Olympians, Carroll, 81, helped carry the torch from Los Angeles to Atlanta. On June 25, wearing an official white T-shirt with a torch logo, shorts made of "a meshy material that people told me was the very latest thing," and New Balance sneakers, Carroll carried the three-and-a-half-pound flambeau down crowd-lined Main Street in Columbia, South Carolina. She walked, but her grandchildren had to run to keep up with her. "We were really moving," Carroll says. "Then we went to the park, where there was a big celebration."

Sports, especially women's sports, have seen dramatic changes since Carroll com-



peted in Los Angeles in 1932, the summer after graduating from high school in Medford, Massachusetts. "There was a great deal of feeling that competition in sports was not good for women," she says. Instead of sports, high-school girls had "play days." She had no coach but perfected her stroke herself in the high-school pool and the ocean. Weight training and carbo loading were not part of her Olympic regimen. Nor were product endorsements.

"We just swam," she says. "And we won handily." — *Shea Dean*

is president of his own consulting firm.

1950

Conrad Surprenant and **Paul Lipsitt** spent a week sailing a forty-two-foot Irwin around St. Martin and neighboring islands. Conrad is retired and divides his time between Vero Beach, Fla., and Wareham, Mass. Paul is a psychologist at the Boston University Student Health Service and consults privately in forensic psychology.

1952 45th Reunion

Save the dates, May 23–26, and watch your mail for news of our 45th reunion. Please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947 with

any questions or suggestions.

Jim Muller (see **David Muller** '81).

1953

On October 26 the class will sponsor a Homecoming gala and class meeting. Watch for details in the class newsletter.

Barbara Carucci Venditti retired in June from teaching with the school district of New York City. Her husband, Jerry, will retire in December, and they plan to spend time with their children and grandchildren in Amelia Island, Fla., and Pittsburgh. — *Eugene D'Andrea*

1954

Fredric Frigoletto Jr., Boston, was elected president of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in April, writes **Frank Wezniak**. Fredric, whose research focuses on difficult pregnancies and deliveries, plans to develop a nationally networked patient record during his year in office. He is chief of obstetrics at Massachusetts General Hospital, an obstetrics/gynecology professor at Harvard Medical School, and an examiner for the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

1955

Bill Condaxis (see **Rob Angell** '78).

1956

Virginia Zimmerman Chase (see **Michael Chase** '80).

1957 40th Reunion

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1958

Michael Strem may be reached at mstrem@ashore.net or at 14 W. Orchard St., Marblehead, Mass. 01945.

1959

Cindy Wayne Acker (see **Jennifer Acker** '94).

1961

The class of '61 has donated \$750 to the John D. Rockefeller Jr. Library to purchase one book each in memory of thirty classmates

"Since the 1970s I've been organizing and running white-water trips down the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon. On a recent trip I was pleased and a bit surprised to find that our boatman, **David Kashinski**, was a '93 Brown graduate. He crews boats in season in the Grand Canyon, and in the winter he assists Easterners down the ski slopes in Aspen. I can report that he is a good boatman."

1948

Lester Karstadt, New York City, was named vice president of the Professional Engineers in Construction (PEC) Practice Division of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers in June. He had previously served as the vice chair of the National Society of Professional Engineers-PEC Northeast Region. He

Bewitched

Getting your wedding in the Sunday *New York Times* Vows column in June is "a real coup," says Phyllis Curott. But she had an edge over the competition. She's a witch, a high priestess of the earth-based religion Wicca. The *Times* reported on the usual details: the bride wore lavender, and the music was Ella Fitzgerald. And on a couple of not-so-usual details: the guests bound the couple's hands with ribbons, then a Wiccan high priestess pronounced them wife and husband.

Back in 1980, when Curott was studying law at New York University, she had a series of strange experiences – dreams that came true, a sudden ability to speed-read, foreknowledge that the phone was going to ring and who would be calling. With a "severely overdeveloped left brain" and no "access to the inner



COURTESY PHYLLIS CUROTT

life, like most people in this culture," she could find no logical explanation, until she met two Italian-American witches. For three years she studied with them and learned shamanic techniques for making an inner journey, similar to the vision quest of aboriginal religions.

Curott now practices law quarter-time and witchcraft the rest. A former president of the international Covenant of the Goddess, she lectures, teaches, and is working on a book about "how a nice girl like me ends up publicly proclaiming herself to be a Witch, with a capital W," she says.

Her main role is to dispel the many misconceptions about goddess spirituality, which, she says, is the fastest-growing spiritual practice in

the country. "The distorted idea that witchcraft is satanism is the single most difficult thing we have to deal with."

For Samhain (Celtic for Halloween, pronounced *Sowen*), Curott this year will lead a ritual for several hundred people – her own coven and those led by her former students. They will reenact the myth of the goddess traveling to the underworld and confronting death, share their own experiences, pass a chalice, give thanks for being alive, and feast. "Then everyone goes home, out comes my broom – and I clean up." – *Kimberly French*

who have died. A bookplate will be inserted in each book, with the inscription "We are ever true to Brown." A list of the titles purchased will be made available when the project is completed. – *Sara-Jane Komblieth*

John Sculley, Greenwich, Conn., has launched a buyout company with his two brothers, David and Arthur. **Ellen Shaffer Meyer** writes.

Rick Wayne (see **Jennifer Acker** '94).

1962 35th Reunion

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Stephen Ernst '68 Ph.D. and his wife, Pamela Raymond Ernst, both professors in the University of Michigan's Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, were Fogarty Senior International Fellows in Switzerland from July 1994 to August 1995. Steve was in the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Lausanne, and Pamela was at the Swiss Institute for Cancer Research. They were accompanied by their 13-year-old son, Zach, who attended a Swiss public school. Steve's daughter, Jessica, graduated with honors from Vassar in 1995 and is now spending a year as a volunteer teaching English to primary-school children in Costa Rica with

World Teach. Steve and Pamela, now back in Ann Arbor, visited her in June.

Richard Kostelanetz, New York City, has published a new book, *The ABC of Contemporary Reading* (San Diego State University Press, 1995), a guide to avant-garde literature.

1963

William Caroselli has been named a permanent trustee at the Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Pa. He is a senior partner in the Pittsburgh law firm Caroselli, Spagnoli & Beachler.

Glenn Cashion writes, "We're into our third year in England – still awaiting any member of the class of '63 to drop by." Glenn may be reached at The Georgian House, North Wing, 44 Lower Cookham Rd., Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 8JO, United Kingdom; fax 44-1628-580130.

1964

Lee Eliot Berk, president of Berklee College of Music in Boston, has recently expanded and restructured his administration to continue the college's growth and to increase its international presence through admissions, school partnerships, and tours. Hiring jazz musician Gary Burton as executive vice presi-

dent to handle day-to-day operations has allowed Lee to focus on development, long-range strategy, and Berklee's relationships with government, educational leaders, and the music industry.

1965

The Massachusetts chapter of the National Association of Social Workers in June named **Kay Berthold Frishman** its Social Worker of the Year. Kay is executive director of the Family Service Association of Greater Lawrence, whose board includes **Dorothy Bibber Hammond** '46. Kay is also an overseer of the Lawrence General Hospital and president of the Massachusetts Council of Family Serving Agencies. She has three sons: Eric, Andy, and Victor Chung Chu.

Michael Zifcak, South Lake Tahoe, Calif., celebrated his first year of retirement by completing a solo bicycle journey from Providence to Lake Tahoe.

1966

Carol Dannenberg Frenier, Chelsea, Vt., has published *Business and the Feminine Principle: The Untapped Resource* (Butterworth Heinemann, 1996). She writes, "The book offers a new respect for the feminine side of

everyone's nature – the archetypal feminine – and it explores in understandable language what it could mean for our public life if we gave that feminine energy the same kind of attention and support that we give to masculine consciousness. The material for the book came from my sixteen years of experience as president of a national marketing company, my twenty-six years in a dynamic and continuing marriage, and more than a decade of study in Jungian depth psychology."

1967 30th Reunion

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David Riedel, Providence, received an award of merit from the Rhode Island Bar Association in June. David is a partner of the Providence firm Tillinghast Licht & Semonoff and an adjunct instructor at the Roger Williams University School of Law.

Carl Young and **Robert Rubin** '85 Sc.M., '89 Ph.D., have cofounded NetScheme Solutions Inc. in Marlborough, Mass., a company that provides software for developers of Internet and Intranet datamarts. Its first product, released in July, is the InterMart Toolkit, which gives users access to relational databases through hypertext links navigated with Web browsers. Carl is the company's president and Robert is vice president of research and development.

1968

Joel Bennett, Gaithersburg, Md., writes, "I continue to be active in the American Bar Association and local bar activities in the District of Columbia. My son Matthew is in the third grade at the McLean School in Potomac, Md., and my son Steven just started kindergarten at the Norwood School in Bethesda, Md. My wife, Tricia, is looking forward to being able to work part-time outside the home."

1969

Sheldon Repp (see **David Bucci** '92).

John Rizzo, senior deputy general counsel of the CIA, received the Justice Tom C. Clark Outstanding Lawyer Award from the District of Columbia chapter of the Federal Bar Association in June. A CIA employee since 1976, John now provides legal support to the agency's clandestine operations, which include actions against international terrorism, narcotics, and proliferation. He lives in Washington, D.C.

1970

Cantor **Sarah Sager** writes, "I recently

found a ring lent to me by Anne T. for a performance in 1969. If you can identify the ring, which I believe was given to you by your grandmother, please contact me." Sager may be reached at 2969 Manchester Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122.

1971

Richard MacAdams was elected president of the Rhode Island Bar Association in July. He is a partner of the Providence law firm MacAdams & Wieck. Richard and his wife, Annette, live in North Attleboro, Mass.

1972 25th Reunion

Save the dates, May 23–26, and watch your mail for news of our 25th reunion. Please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947 with any questions or suggestions.

Warren Avis Jr. and his wife, Deborah, North Palm Beach, Fla., write, "Our first child, Warren III, celebrated his first birthday on June 20. We practice law at Avis & Avis P.A., with offices in Palm Beach and North Palm Beach, and operate Palm Beach Precision Molding Co. in Riviera Beach, Fla. In our spare time we sail aboard the *Deborah Cay* around the Bahamas."

1973

Nancy Cassidy and **Jeff Schreck**, Providence, announce the birth of Katherine Anne and Margaret Schreck on May 11. **Santina Siena** and **Marie Stoeckel** are their godmothers. Jeff is a partner at the law firm Brown, Rudnick, Freed & Gesmer, and Nancy is group general counsel for aircraft at Textron Inc.

Keith Lundin (see **Mary Johnson** '86).

1974

Robert Rynasiewicz, Rodgers Forge, Md., has been made a professor in the philosophy department at Johns Hopkins. Robert joined the faculty as an assistant professor in 1986. He specializes in the philosophy of science, particularly the philosophy of physics and its history, and teaches courses in logic.

1975

Jeffrey Gilbard has founded Advanced Vision Research, a company in Woburn, Mass., to market a treatment for dry-eye disease. The over-the-counter medication, called TheraTears, is the result of his eighteen years of research, sponsored by the National Eye Institute and performed at Harvard Medical School's Schepens Eye Research Institute. The company recently hired its second employee, **Mark Checcone** '94, giving it

"the highest percentage of Brown alumni of any pharmaceutical company in the world," Jeffrey writes.

1977 20th Reunion

Save the dates, May 23–26, and watch your mail for news of our 20th reunion. Please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947 with any questions or suggestions.

1978

"**Rob Angell** celebrated his independence from the thirties on July 4, when wife **Paula Condaxis Angell** surprised him at a Pawtucket Red Sox game with a tailgate party," writes **Melanie Weinberger Coon**. "The class of '78 was abundantly represented: **Jeff Robbins**; **Andy Chaikin**; **Dick Dresdale**; **Ted von Gerichten**; **Tom Hassan** and his wife, **Maggie Wood Hassan** '80; and Melanie and her husband, **Stephen** '76 Ph.D. **Bill Condaxis** '55 and his wife, honorary alumna Fran, and many potential future Brunonians, including Rob's children Robert IV and Mersma, also attended the festivities, which featured fireworks and an announcement welcoming the Angell party to the game."

Hugh McKay is partner-in-charge of the Cleveland office of the law firm Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur, where he practices in the litigation area. Hugh lives with his wife, Sue, and children Jake, Andy, and Rachel in Solon, Ohio. He may be reached at (216) 443-9019 or hmcKay@porterwright.com.

Alan Sherman and his wife, Tomoko, announce the birth of their first child, William Shimakawa Sherman, on June 12. Alan is an associate professor of computer science at the University of Maryland at Baltimore County. In 1995 he earned the title of Shodan (first-degree black belt) in the Japanese martial art of Tomiki Aikido. The family lives in Columbia, Md.

1979

The Rev. **Jewelnel Davis** became chaplain of Columbia University and director of its Earl Hall, a center of spiritual life and community service, in August. She had previously served as chaplain and assistant to the president for human relations at Carleton College in Northfield, Minn., where she helped develop campuswide policies on sexual harassment, sexual assault, discrimination, and academic freedom.

Marc Legault has been named engineering manager at Huestis Machine Corp. in Bristol, R.I. Marc lives in Johnston, R.I. with his wife, Susan.

John Meister was elected president and CEO of L&W Supply Corp. in Chicago in July. L&W is the distribution subsidiary of USG Corp., which manufactures such build-

ing products as gypsum wallboard, joint compound, and acoustical ceilings. John lives with his wife, Jean, and their three children in River Forest, Ill.

John Parziale, formerly the chief of rehabilitation medicine at Providence's Rhode Island Hospital, is now in private practice at his golf-rehabilitation clinic in East Providence. In 1993 he developed Healthy Swing, a program to help golfers reduce their chance of injury and improve their play. John carries a seven handicap and is a two-time club champion at the Agawam Hunt Club in East Providence.

Robert Pordy married Cathryn Devons (Barnard '82, Sackler '88 M.D.) on June 30 in New York City. **William Pordy** '76 was best man, and **Jeffrey Siegel** '80 was a groomsman. Robert is director of international cardiovascular clinical research at Hoffmann-La Roche Pharmaceuticals. Cathy is an assistant professor of geriatrics at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. They live in Manhattan and often run together in Central Park.

1980

Michael Chase and Sarah Chase (Connecticut College '80) announce the birth of their first child, Molly Winsor Chase, on Nov. 17, 1995. Molly's grandparents are **Peter Chase** '44 and **Virginia Zimmerman Chase** '56, who are enjoying retirement in Providence. Peter, a retired Episcopal minister, married Mike and Sarah in 1988 and baptized Molly.

Mike is in marketing with Hewlett-Packard's Medical Products Group in Andover, Mass., and Sarah is taking a year off from her job as occupational therapist specializing in hand therapy. Mike and Sarah may be reached at 45 Colby St., Bradford, Mass. 01810; (508) 372-5473.

Dolores McDonagh and her husband, Jamie Karn, announce the adoption of son Ian Patrick Karn, born on Feb. 18. Dolores has recently rejoined the staff at the National Trust for Historic Preservation, where she is managing director of annual giving. Dolores may be reached at dmcdonagh@aol.com. They live in Silver Spring, Md.

1981

Jean-Claude Bauer would like to hear from '81 classmates. He may be reached at Rue du Chateau, 38570 Goncelin, France or at bauer@cns.cnet.fr.

Peter Ben Friedman writes, "After twelve years in private law practice in New York City, I've decided to return home to Cleveland, where I've joined the faculty of Case Western Reserve University Law School. Friends shouldn't hesitate to visit." He may be reached at pbf2@po.cwru.edu.

Carol Gilbert, Silver Spring, Md., has joined Choice Hotels International as vice president of strategic planning.

Steve Jenkins has cofounded Virtual Servers Inc., which opened for business May 23 in Provo, Utah. Virtual servers are based

on the idea of multiplexing, or partitioning, a single UNIX server into several "virtual" machines. Steve was formerly a product manager for the Windows 95 Internet Division of Microsoft.

David Muller and **Diana Marcus Muller** '82, Westport, Conn., announce the birth of Julia Claire on Feb. 16. Julia and big brother Daniel, born Jan. 23, 1995, are the grandchildren of **Jim Muller** '52. Both children joined their parents at David's 15th reunion and especially enjoyed the goats and sheep at the field-day picnic.

1982 15th Reunion

Save the dates, May 23-26, and watch your mail for news of our 15th reunion. Please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947 with any questions or suggestions.

Roger Baumgarten and **Barrett Sheridan** moved in July to a bigger house in Mechanicsburg, Pa., about three miles from their previous one just outside Harrisburg. They write, "Barrett has been lawyering since 1990 as assistant consumer advocate in the Pennsylvania attorney general's office. After five-and-a-half great years as public-relations manager with the American Red Cross in Harrisburg, Roger said good-bye to the non-profit world; he is now press secretary for the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, where he hopes riots will be less frequent than natural disasters." They may be reached (717) 732-6849 or rogerbaum@aol.com.

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Brian K. Kim has moved to Savannah, Ga., to start the Southeast Cancer Center, where he is medical director. He writes that he and his wife, Diana, are enjoying the beaches with Christopher, 6, and Andrew, 4.

1983

Charles Gropper and his wife, Helene Price (Barnard '80), announce the birth of their daughter, Jaime Rebecca, on June 16. Helene is a neurologist at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York City. Charles is an assistant clinical professor of dermatology at New York Medical College, chief of dermatology at St. Barnabas Hospital, and in private practice in Manhattan. They may be reached at 225 E. 95th St., Apt. 19J, New York, N.Y. 10128; (212) 733-6787; uc5758976@aol.com.

H.B. Siegel has been named chief technical officer for Industrial Light and Magic and Skywalker Sound in San Rafael, Calif., which are both part of Lucasfilm Ltd. Formerly a director with Silicon Graphics, H.B. has also worked at Wavefront Technologies and Pixar. He writes, "I couldn't resist the opportunity to be part of the new *Star Wars* trilogy." He and his wife, Vineeta, married in December 1994 and on July 16 became the proud parents of Alexander Logan. "I decided that July was shaping up to be a boring month so I might as well sell my house, move, get a new job, and have a baby." H.B. may be reached at 767 Old Quarry Rd. S, Larkspur, Calif. 94939; (415) 258-2364.

Pamela Wiseman has moved to the Binghamton, N.Y., area, where she is director of operations for the Insertion Mount Division at Universal Instruments, part of Dover Corp. She spent the summer visiting the Finger Lakes, sailing, and trying speedies, a local delicacy. She may be reached at pwiseg6@aol.com.

1984

Glenn Coates is a diagnostic radiologist with the Wake Radiology Group in Raleigh, N.C. He would like to hear from classmates, especially brothers of Alpha Delta Phi, and may be reached at glenn_coates@msn.com or at 3508 Cumberland Creek Rd., #208, Raleigh, N.C. 27613.

Concetta Holloway, Philadelphia, received her D.O. degree from Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine on June 2. Concetta was a recipient of the Dr. Ethel D. Allen Memorial Scholarship, given to a female minority medical student for academic excellence and financial need.

Selena Maranjian '86 M.A.T. (see **Tom Gardner** '90).

Craig Moffett, New York City, was elected a vice president of the Boston Consulting Group in the New York City office. Before joining BCG in 1989, he was assistant director at a contemporary-art gallery in Philadelphia.

Keith Stein and Brett Aronow (Dartmouth '84) announce the birth of twin boys Griffin Haywood and Baxter Bayley on March 2. Keith works as a vice president for marketing derivatives at AIG Financial Products in Westport, Conn. The family recently moved to 324 Harbor Rd., Southport, Conn. 06490; (203) 319-0000; stein@a.aigfpc.com

1985

Karen Smith Catlin and **Tim Catlin** '86, Belmont, Calif., announce the birth of Emma Elizabeth on Nov. 3, 1995. She loved her first visit to Brown for Tim's 10th reunion.

Deanna Dorsey and her husband, Brad Waddell (Davidson '85), announce the birth

of their first child, Emma Mary Waddell, on May 30. Deanna is an anesthesiologist in Dothan, Ala., and Brad is a general surgeon with the U.S. Army at Fort Rucker, Ala. They would like to hear from any alumni in the area and may be reached at 214 Wellston Dr., Enterprise, Ala. 36330.

Michael Pindak, Bel Air, Md., received an M.S. in civil engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, Va. He will be working at Whitman, Requardt and Associates, Engineers and Planners, as a project manager and coordinator.

1986

Mary Johnson and **Bruce Brown** were

C L A S S I F I E D S

MUSIC

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married on Aug. 26, 1995, in Santa Fe, N.M. **Theo Johnson** '99 was maid of honor. Since graduating from the University of Michigan Law School in 1989, Bruce has been practicing law in New York City, now with Phillips, Lytle, Hitchcock, Blane & Huber. Mary graduated from Boston University Law School in 1990 and spent a year in Nashville as a clerk for the Hon. **Keith Lundin** '73. She is currently associated with Coudert Brothers in New York City. Friends may reach them at 200 E. 32d St., #32D, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Gerard White, Silver Spring, Md., is the editor of the *Risk Report*, a monthly publication that alerts exporters about buyers who might use their products to build deadly weapons. As the assistant director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control, a nonprofit research organization in Washington, D.C., he has tracked the spread of antipersonnel weapons for the past nine years. During his junior year studying in Israel, he lost a leg while hiking, when he stepped on a land mine that had been laid in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. He has recently been working to curb the proliferation of land mines, many of which are manufactured in the United States.

1987 10th Reunion

Save the dates, May 23-26, and watch your mail for news of our 10th reunion. Please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947 with any questions or suggestions.

Kerry Ann Kelley was inducted into the Manchester, N.H., Athletic Hall of Fame in June. Kerry Ann was the first girl to play in the major league at North Little League in Manchester and excelled in high-school soccer, basketball, track, and softball. She still holds the Brown and Ivy League records for assists in basketball: sixteen for a game, 176 for a season, and 549 for her college career. She received

her M.B.A. from UC-Berkeley in 1995 and is now a senior financial analyst for Hewlett-Packard in San Jose, Calif.

Elizabeth Raymond Ohlsen and **John Ohlsen** '86 announce the birth of Caroline Beatty on June 3. They live in Foxborough, Mass., and may be reached at (508) 543-1449.

1988

Andrew Coon married Heather Kelly (Bucknell '91) in St. Louis on March 30. They live on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. Heather teaches classics at the Trinity School, and Andrew works as a bond analyst at Standard & Poor's. Friends may contact them at jakemck@aol.com.

In the past several months **Vinny Egizi** has left the U.S. Navy; had a second child, Allegra D'Aquila Egizi; and moved to California. He is now a senior manufacturing supervisor at KLA Instruments Corp. in San Jose and would like to hear from alumni in the Bay Area. He may be reached at 1713 Hydrangea Lane, San Jose, Calif. 95124, or at vegizi@kla.com.

Betsy Schmid Kempner (see **Glen Mays** '92).

Valerie Parkas '92 M.D. married Jason Kendler (Yale '88, Penn Medical School '92) on June 8, with many Brown friends in attendance. The couple lives in New York City.

1989

Jenny Juhasz Schwartz and **Paul Schwartz** '88, Decatur, Ga., announce the birth of Emma Sadie Juhasz Schwartz on May 25. Jenny received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from Emory University in May and is a postdoctoral fellow at the Grady Health System Infectious Disease Program in Atlanta. Paul is practicing law in Atlanta after completing a clerkship for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer and retired Justice Harry A. Blackmun.

1990

Charles Ellwein, Menlo Park, Calif., in June received the Alexander A. Robichek Student Achievement Award in Finance at Stanford, whose recipient is selected by the business-school faculty. He was also designated as an Arjay Miller Scholar for placing in the top 10 percent of his M.B.A. class.

Tom Gardner cofounded the Motley Fool, an on-line investment-education forum, with his brother, David, in 1994. Based in Alexandria, Va., the forum is on the Web at <http://fool.web.aol.com> and on America Online (key word: fool). "The mission of the company is to empower individual investors—to teach them how to take responsibility for their own money and not be led astray by the 'wise men' of Wall Street," writes **Selena**

Maranjan '84, '86 M.A.T., who works there, along with **Erik Rydholm** '89 and **Gary Hill** '87. Tom and David also have published a best-selling book, *The Motley Fool Investment Guide* (Simon & Schuster, 1996), and write a column for *Smart Money* magazine.

Niels Peter Lyng-Olsen and **Christine Kim** are living in Oslo, Norway. Niels is president of his family's shipping company, and Christine is working for KPMG Management Consulting. They often see **Christian Bery** '91, who lives nearby. Niels and Christine may be reached at npolsen@telepost.no.

Deborah Moore became the human-rights advocate for the city of Meriden, Conn., in April. She graduated from the University of Connecticut School of Law in 1994.

Jacqui Olkin writes, "Last year I became a homeowner and received a Silver Award in Poster Design from the Educational Press Association of America. In June I got engaged to Deryl Godshall (Cleveland Institute of Music '90). I'm enjoying my job at the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, doing desktop publishing, graphic design, and editing. I also write, and two of my poems will appear in an anthology of women's writings called *The Spirit of Women: Unsilenced*, to be published by Commune-A-Key Press in the spring." She would love to hear from old friends and may be reached at 1305 Windleaf Dr., Unit O, Reston, Va. 20194; (703) 834-0687; jolkin@netm.org.

Carolyn Thornton is the first woman president of Words Unlimited, an organization of sportscasters and sportswriters founded fifty years ago. For the past seven years she has been a sportswriter at the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*. She plays softball for the Kohler's Fair Warning team of Rhode Island, which is ranked second on the East Coast, and is a professional softball coach. In 1994 she was an alternate on the Coors Silver Bullets, the first women's professional baseball team.

Richard Yelland, a copywriter at J. Walter Thompson in New York City, is one of the creators of a series of television and print ads for a national antiterror campaign launched by the Partnership for a Drug Free America. Richard conceived the idea for the campaign after noting an increase in heroin use among his friends in the art world, and he persuaded his company to donate creative time and to underwrite production costs.

1992 5th Reunion

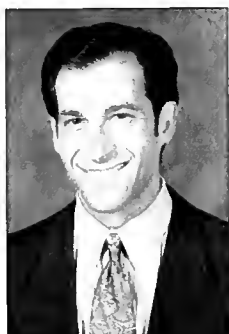
Save the dates, May 23-26, and watch your mail for news of our 5th reunion. Please call reunion headquarters at (401) 863-1947 with any questions or suggestions. **Troy Centazzo**, New York City, is compiling an e-mail list for the reunion. Classmates should send e-mail addresses to tcenazzo@aol.com. He will distribute copies of the list to all who respond.

David Bucci, Austin, Texas, is cofounder of the Salvage Vanguard Theater, where he

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BOB MULLAZZO

"Being a journalist is, in a way, being an educator," says Allan Chernoff, a correspondent for CNBC Television in New York City. "I think that's something journalists should take great pride in."

In 1995 Chernoff won the award for Best Business Reporting from the New York chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists for his investigative story on the Vatican's financial restructuring. In investigating the story, he says, he peered "behind the Holy See's veil of secrecy to uncover the church's equivalent of a corporate restructuring." A series of stories Chernoff did on the U.S. dollar's fall against the German mark was a runner-up in the competition.

Chernoff believes viewers can learn more easily from business-news stories when journalists show the human side – the consequences that corporate events have on individual people. In his recent reports on the U.S. labor market, he tried to show, he says, "the impact that downsizing has had on the country and the individuals involved."

An American civilization concentrator at Brown, Chernoff fashioned his own program based on postwar economic, social, and political issues – issues that now guide his work. "I like to give historical perspective, to explain what overseas events mean to Americans, to go beyond just the headlines." – *Denise Brehm*

works as a dramaturge developing scripts with new playwrights. His play *Lynnwood Pharmacy* was produced by the Woolly Mammoth Theatre Company in Washington, D.C., where **Howard Shalwitz** '78 M.A.T. is artistic director and founder, and **Sheldon Repp** '69 is president of the board of directors. Bucci's plays *Kid Canmore* and *Mad Vegas* were produced by Salvage Vanguard in 1994.

Cornelia Eland Ellwein, Menlo Park, Calif., was selected as an Arjay Miller Scholar in June for placing in the top 10 percent of her M.B.A. class at Stanford Business School.

Monica Lypson and **Christie Sams** graduated from Case Western Reserve School of Medicine and moved to Boston to start residency programs. Monica is at Brigham and Women's Hospital's Primary Care Internal Medicine Program, and Christie is training at Harvard's Longwood Psychiatry Program. At a recent medical-education conference, Monica saw **Kathleen Hill** '94, a second-year medical student at Wayne State University; **John Morton** '90, a second-year medical student at the University of Cincinnati; **Eric Schlueter** '93, a third-year medical student at Case Western Reserve University; **Ronald Anglade**, a recent graduate of SUNY-Brooklyn Medical School, who is starting a urology residency at Boston University; **Jennifer Lee** '93, a second-year medical student at Boston University; and **Joey Perez** '93, a third-year medical student at Cornell. Monica and Christie may be reached at 122 Calumet St., #3, Roxbury, Mass. 01220; mllypson@bics.bwh.harvard.edu or ekams@bics.bwh.harvard.edu.

Glen Mays married Brynn Leise (Colorado State '92) on May 18 in Chapel Hill, N.C. Glen is finishing a Ph.D. in health policy at the University of North Carolina, and Brynn works as a health-sciences librarian there. **Rob Kanian**, now a graduate student at the University of Colorado, was best man. Also present were **John Manders** '95, who is launching a skateboard and hip-hop magazine; and **Betsy Schmid Kempter** '88 and husband Brian, who took a break from their grueling season of track competitions. Glen and Brynn spent their honeymoon in Arizona searching for the long-lost **Doug Fox** '93.

Debbie Perlman Osofsky and **Marc Osofsky** have returned to the East Coast for graduate school. Debbie is pursuing an M.Ed. in risk and prevention at Harvard, and Marc is attending the Sloan School of Management at MIT. They may be reached at 7 Harvard St., #2, Somerville, Mass. 02143, or at osofskymd@aol.com.

1993

David Kashinski (see **John Shunny** '47).

Brian Monnin '93 has produced an on-line game, *DarkHorse: The Virtual Campaign Game* (<http://www.darkhorse.msnbc.com>), for Byron Press Multimedia Co., New York City. DarkHorse works in conjunction with the MSNBC Decision '96 Web site

(<http://www.decision96.msn.com>) covering the 1996 presidential campaign. **Charles Ruble** and **Christina Lowery** wrote many of the political scenarios in the game.

1994

"Eighteen Brunomans crossed generations and miles to attend the wedding of red-headed double-legacy couple **Jennifer Acker** and **Lars Bishop** on June 8 in Chicago."

Melisa Lai writes, Alumni present included Jenny's mother, **Cindy Wayne Acker** '59, brother **Richard** '91, and uncle **Rick Wayne** '61; Lars's father, **Steve** '65 Ph.D., and uncle **Bob Thomas** '65 Ph.D.; best man **Robert Duvall** '93; bridesmaids **Melisa Lai** and **Tracy Holloway** '95; and reader **Karen Foster**, who came from England. After earning his master's in computer science from the University of North Carolina, Lars is working for Numerical Design Limited; Jenny is a consultant with American Management Systems. They may be reached at 5112 Copper Ridge Dr., #302, Durham, N.C. 27707; hab@ndi.com, or jennifer_acker@mail.amsinc.com.

Mark Checcone (see **Jeffery Gilbard** '75).

Laura Gardner writes that she is "still a hard-core news junkie." She helped launch MSNBC, the cable television and Internet news service, in July after joining NBC as a television newswriter. Previously she spent two years with the Associated Press, where she was a writer, editor, and occasional radio reporter. She lives in New York City, where she frequently sees **Tim Kuryak** '95 and **Alexa Kierzkowski** '95. Friends may reach Laura at legardner@msn.com.

Lucy Hume (see **Kate Lynn Lapane** '95 Ph.D.).

Ian McKenney writes that he has been working for an investment consulting firm in Chicago for the past two years. He would enjoy hearing from any and all at mckenne@ibbotson.com or at 2023 N. Racine, #2W, Chicago, Ill. 60614.

1995

Tilly Gurman is a project officer for the American Association for World Health in Washington, D.C. **Lance Uradomo** worked as a field organizer for Project Vote this summer and started medical school at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., this fall. They live in Arlington, Va.

David Leopold Shrier is chairman and CEO of MMBTF Ventures LLC in New York City, a new firm that evaluates, funds, and provides management and support services to entertainment ventures in film, video, live performance, print, music, interactive media, and multimedia. **Kathryn Fantaski** '94 is an executive vice president and general manager of the firm.

1996

Sam Karp may be reached at 10205 Counsellman Rd., Potomac, Md. 20854; (301) 299-7266; skarp@snap.org.

GS

Nai-Chien Huang '58 Sc.M., South Bend, Ind., has been named a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, an honor conferred on members with ten or more years of engineering practice who have made significant contributions to the field. He is a professor at Notre Dame.

Steve Bishop '65 Ph.D. and **Bob Thomas** '65 Ph.D. (see **Jennifer Acker** '94). **Stephen Ernst** '68 Ph.D. (see '62).

Alan Balboni has published *Beyond the Mafia: Italian Americans and the Development of Las Vegas* (see Books, September). Alan, a longtime Las Vegas resident, is a professor of history and political science at the Community College of Southern Nevada. He is

now studying the history of Jewish Americans in southern Nevada.

Howard Shalwitz '75 M.A.T. (see **David Bucci** '92).

Stephen Coon '76 Ph.D. (see **Rob Angell** '78).

Robert Rubin '85 Sc.M., '89 Ph.D. (see **Carl Young** '67).

Selena Maranjian '86 M.A.T. (see **Tom Gardner** '90).

Paul Flesher '88 Ph.D. and **Caroline McCracken-Flesher** '89 Ph.D., Laramie, Wyo., announce the birth of their son, **Conor Paul McCracken-Flesher**, on June 16. Both parents teach at the University of Wyoming, where Caroline received tenure in the English department in 1995 and Paul was hired with tenure as the director of the Religious Studies Program in 1993.

Julie Henderson '89 M.A.T. married **Michael Smith** (Columbia '88) on May 25 in a surprise wedding ceremony at their home in Cold Spring, N.Y. Best woman was **Becky Leamon** '89 M.A.T. Julie teaches high school in Croton on Hudson, N.Y., and Michael is a business analyst for CUC International in

Stamford, Conn. They may be reached at 256 Main St., Cold Spring, N.Y. 10516, or at jlhend@aol.com.

Kate Lynn Lapane '95 Ph.D., East Providence, announces the birth of her daughter, **Lucienne Leigh Lapane**, on April 8. Kate writes, "I've taken the summer off as an assistant professor of community health at Brown to adjust to the wonderfulness of being a mother. Lucy is my greatest accomplishment. Her name was inspired by my favorite student, **Lucy Hume** '94. I hope that little Lucy is half as nice and hardworking as she!"

MD

Andrew Wilner '81, Charlotte, N.C., has published *Epilepsy: 199 Answers* (Demos Vermande, 1996). The question-and-answer book resulted from Andrew's experiences over the past seven years developing the epilepsy program at Carolinas Medical Center in Charlotte.

Samuel Levin '92 has joined a private obstetrics/gynecology practice affiliated with Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City.



Marian Hudson Williams '18, Oroville, Calif.; June 2. She was a teacher in Portsmouth, N.H., and San Diego County and was dean of girls at Haverhill (Mass.) High School. She was later a real estate broker in Los Angeles. Survivors include a son, **Bruce D. Williams**.

M. Josephine Toole Hogan '23 A.M., East Providence, R.I.; May 14. She was a teacher at Pawtucket High School and a volunteer for the Pawtucket chapter of the American Red Cross for many years. She is survived by several nieces and nephews.

Cdr. Erwin Aymar '25, McLean, Va.; May 21. He was a retired electronics engineer with the U.S. Navy, which he joined in 1942. Previously he had been chief electrician for a gold mine in Honduras and had worked for Western Electric Co., servicing movie-theater equipment throughout the country. He established the Erwin and Frances Aymar National Scholarship Fund at Brown.

Ambrose Carroll Sr. '26, East Greenwich, R.I.; July 13. A semiretired lawyer with Carroll, Kelly & Murphy in Providence, he received his LL.B. degree from Harvard University in 1929. He played slide trombone with big bands in the Providence and Boston areas from 1920 to 1947 and was a member of the Providence Federation of Musicians. Survivors include a son, **Ambrose W. Carroll Jr.**, 16 Jane Lane, Bristol 02809; and a daughter, **Kirtland Keve** '27, New York City; July 1. He was a senior vice president of Equity Ser-

vices, an affiliate of National Life Insurance Co. in Montpelier, Vt., until his retirement in 1970. After receiving his LL.B. from New York University in 1929, he practiced law for ten years in New York City and then served as a U.S. Army officer in World War II. He was elected to the Vermont legislature for two terms and served on the Vermont State Appeals Panel. In retirement he was a lecturer at Champlain College in Burlington, Vt. He worked with many community organizations, including the American Red Cross, which he served as Montpelier chapter chairman. Survivors include a niece, **Ann Florence Daniels**, 300 E. 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

Philip Maker '29, '32 A.M., Bennington, Vt.; May 11. He retired as professor emeritus at Boston University in 1972. He previously taught mathematics at Rutgers and Duke universities, after earning his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in 1938. He ran a weekly newspaper in New Hampshire following World War II and a manufacturing business in Rhode Island from 1948 to 1974. An avid hiker, he was chairman of trails for the Appalachian Mountain Club in the 1950s and earned the club's title of trail master while a senior at Brown. He was on the varsity track and cross-country teams and was a member of Sock and Buskin. He is survived by his wife, **Thelma**, West Road, R.R. 1, Box 1540, Bennington 05201; and two daughters, including **Nancy Maker** '56.

Jack Bernstein '30, Providence; July 4. He was a tax collector at Providence City Hall for many years and served in the U.S. Army during World War II. He was a class agent in 1981. Survivors include a brother and two sis-

ters, including **Jeanette Bernstein**, 163 Waterman St., Providence, R.I. 02906.

Doris Aldrich Colborn '32, Lake City, Minn.; March 31. She was a homemaker and formerly the secretary to the superintendent of schools in Wood Ridge, N.J.

Mary Eagan '33 A.M., Cumberland, R.I.; June 25. She was a high-school English teacher and guidance counselor for the Providence school system from 1928 until her retirement in 1969. Survivors include a brother, **Daniel**, 12 Loxley Rd., Providence 02908.

Nicholas Sholler '35, Westford, Mass.; April 1. He was a doctor of internal medicine and cardiology in Bridgeport, Conn., for many years. He received his M.D. from Hahnemann Medical College in 1944 and served as a captain in the U.S. Army from 1952 to 1953. Survivors include his wife, **Eizabeth**, 5 Blue Ridge Rd., Westford 01886; two children; and a brother, **T. Howard** '51.

Florence Blacher Strasberg '35, Springfield, Mass.; June 1995. She was a high-school teacher in the Providence school system until her retirement. Phi Beta Kappa. She is survived by her husband, **Benjamin**, 46 Olmstead Dr., Springfield, Mass. 01108; and two children, including **Marshall** '65.

William Benton '36, Key Biscayne, Fla.; Jan. 15, 1994. He was executive vice president of Anaconda Aluminum in Louisville, Ky., and previously worked for Anaconda Wire and Cable Co. in Pawtucket, R.I., and Marion, Mass. He played varsity hockey. Survivors include his daughter, **Frances Benton**

Schoemig, 5 Michaels Lane, Croton on Hudson, N.Y. 10520; and two sons. The *B.M.* regrets reporting incorrectly that he had survived his brother, **Donald** '42.

Col. David Condon '37, Hot Springs, Va.; June 3, of cancer. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps in 1941 and served during World War II and in Korea and Vietnam. In 1972 he retired as a colonel and deputy chief commissioner of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals. He then helped organize George Mason University Law School in Arlington, Va., where he was professor emeritus of law and legal history, chairman of the executive committee, and director of admissions at the school. In retirement, he lectured on historical, legal, and military topics and wrote about the seventeenth-century witchcraft trials in Virginia. He held several civic posts, including chairman of the Vienna, Va., Board of Zoning Appeals. He was on the varsity lacrosse team. He is survived by his wife, Col. Mary Louise Condon, North Ridge, The Homestead, Hot Springs 24445; and a son.

Russell Exley '37, East Orleans, Mass.; May 28. He was scout executive for the Pioneer Valley Boy Scouts in Springfield, Mass., for twenty-five years before retiring in 1978. He previously held professional scouting positions with the North Bergen County Council, Hackensack, N.J.; the Narragansett Council, Providence; and the Berkshire Council, Pittsfield, Mass. He was a lieutenant commander of the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was on the varsity track team. Survivors include two daughters and a son, William, 46 Birchvale Dr., Portland, Maine 04102.

Sylvan Haskell '37, Pittsburgh; May 22. He was president of Haskell of Pittsburgh, an office-furniture manufacturer in Oakmont, Pa. He served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was on the varsity golf and track teams. Survivors include his wife, **Ann Sinberg Haskell** '38, 624 Ellsworth Pl., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15232; a son, **John** '64; and a daughter.

Dorothy Streeter Leach '38, Warwick, R.I.; July 6. She was a librarian at the Pontiac Free Library in Warwick for more than twenty years before retiring in 1982 and was the former organist for the Spring Green Memorial Church, also in Warwick. Survivors include a son and two daughters, including Lorana H. Isacco, 9 Shawomet Ave., Warwick 02889; two sisters, the Rev. **Harriett Gray** '35 and **Mary Rose** '43; and a nephew, **Daniel Tuttle Jr.** '59.

Edward Dunn Jr. '42, Miami; June 13. He was a special agent of the FBI for thirty years, retiring in 1977. During World War II he served as a U.S. Marine Corps intelligence officer. He is survived by his wife, **Ellen Geary Dunn** '42, 8385 S.W. 158th St., Miami, Fla. 33157; three sons; and three daughters.

Eugene Cohn '44, Eastchester, N.Y.; June 12. He was president of Secon Metals Corp., an electronic-wire manufacturer in White Plains, N.Y. Previously he was a metallurgist for Sigmund Cohn & Co. in New York City. He was also an avid photographer. He was active in Brown fund-raising. He served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, 2 Willa Way, Eastchester 10707; a daughter; and a son.

Philip Shafer '44, Holmes, Pa.; Oct. 25, 1995.

Jean Short Beliveau '45, Demarest, N.J.; Sept. 4, 1995. She was a homemaker and worked as a personnel clerk for Bell Telephone Laboratory in New York City during World War II. She is survived by her husband, George, 236 Hardenburgh Ave., Demarest 07627; a daughter, **Joan Beliveau Berno** '72; and a son.

Harold Reeves '47, Hanover, Pa.; April 18, of pancreatic cancer. He owned a floor-covering company and previously worked for Elmer E. Wentz & Sons in Hanover, Pa.; Panel-Bilt Inc. in Ringwood, N.J.; and Unim Bag and Paper Corp. in Savannah, Ga. He received an M.B.A. from Penn in 1950. He was a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was on the varsity football, swimming, and cross-country teams. Survivors include his wife, Irene, 217 Potomac Ave., Hanover 17331.

Albert Romano '48, Greenville, R.I.; June 25. He was the owner of Roman Builders and Roman Realty Co. in Greenville. An avid golfer, he was president of two country clubs. During World War II he served in the U.S. Army. He was class agent in 1974. Survivors include his wife, Marie Anne, 4 Calderwood Ave., Greenville 02828; a son, **Albert Jr.** '73; and four daughters.

Peter Gellatly '50, Hingham, Mass.; May 18, of lung cancer. He was associate publisher of *Technology Review* at MIT for fifteen years, before becoming an advertising consultant. Previously, he was an advertising salesman and manager for the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Newsweek*. Survivors include his wife, Constance, 94 Thistlepitch Way, Hingham 02043; two sons; three daughters; and six stepdaughters.

Edward Bangs Hallett '53, Stockbridge, Mass.; May 10. He worked in the insurance business in western Massachusetts for the past forty years. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps during the Korean War. He is survived by his wife, Shirley, P.O. Box 345, Stockbridge 01262; and a daughter.

Paula Resky '53, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Dec. 6, 1995. She worked as a technical writer for the Port Hueneme, Calif., Naval Base for twenty-one years. She was vice president of

the Ventura Federally Employed Women. Survivors include two nieces.

Nelson Dearmont '58, Garden City, N.Y.; June 13. He was assistant editor of the *Papers of Robert Morrison* and a professor at City University of New York. He received his Ph.D. in history from CUNY in 1975. He served in the U.S. Air Force from 1951 to 1955. Survivors include his wife, Patsy, 18 Franklin Ct. W., Garden City 11530; and two daughters, including **Stephanie** '77.

Robert Hindle '60, New Orleans; May 18, of an asthma attack. He was vice president of Southern Marine and Aviation Underwriters in New Orleans. He received his J.D. from Louisiana State University in 1968. He was a first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. He is survived by his wife, Lillian, 2554 St. Nick Dr., New Orleans, La. 70131; two daughters; and a son.

William Way Jr. '83, New York City; July 2. An active amateur tennis player, he had been on the varsity soccer and tennis teams. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Way, Dormington, Middle Road, Paget 6-09, Bermuda; three brothers; and two sisters.

Joshua Millard '89. Survivors include his father, David, 313 Lyons Cove Dr., Myrtle Beach, S. C. 29577.



Lee Busabos '93, Bristol, R.I.; August 24. He was a research assistant for the Coalition of Essential Schools. The 1993 student Commencement speaker, Busabos was an outspoken advocate for people with disabilities while at Brown. He founded the Association for a Better Learning Environment, and his undergraduate thesis evaluated ease of access to campus buildings for people with disabilities. He also cofounded the Filipino Alliance and was a member of the Undergraduate Council of Students and the Asian-American Student Association. He was active in theater and had two of his plays produced on campus. He performed stand-up comedy at University talent shows and was emcee for Asian Arts Festival '90. After graduation he taught at Summerbridge, a summer program at Tulane University in New Orleans. He is survived by his parents, Domingo and Winifreda Busabos, 96 Mulberry Rd., Bristol 02809.

John Powers '95, Springfield, Mass.; June 18. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Powers, 48 Park Edge Ave., Springfield, Mass. 01108. ☞

Different

I have revenge fantasies. In them my ten-year-old daughter is grown, poised, and articulate. She is accepting a Pulitzer or Nobel prize. She has written the novel that has finally surpassed *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*; she has found the cure for one of the scourges of our time. Sitting in the front rows at the ceremony are the naysayers of her childhood — the neighbors who called her rude, the classmate's mother who asked what was wrong with her, the teacher who said, "She doesn't need to be as different as she is."

Julie was a bright, observant toddler who talked young and recognized much of the alphabet at eighteen months old. However, true to a pattern I did not then recognize, she crawled and walked later than average, and she was never in a hurry to progress to the next physical skill.

I first realized that Julie was different sometime in her third year. She was reticent with the other children in her play group and objected to anything or anyone new in her routine. At first I thought different meant simply different from me. Julie is reserved where I am gregarious, contemplative where I am verbal. I struggled hard with her temperament during this early period, learning to support her as best I could, learning to accept her weaknesses as well as her talents. Never have I done more difficult work.

At age four she taught herself to read, and the distance between Julie and her peers widened. In all things cerebral, she matured rapidly. Her standardized math scores have been at the top of the range, and as early as first grade, teachers have called her a gifted writer. But socially and emotionally she is immature and uncertain. She frequently laughs at the wrong times or bursts into tears of frustration in school. Children value physical prowess above all else, and Julie, who only recently learned to ride a bike, does not fit in.

Withdrawn and dreamy, Julie never



CAROL BENIOFF

showed much interest in the world of play dates and best friends. In the younger grades her peers shrugged and resigned themselves to her ways, but at ages nine and ten, their tolerance for her teasing social overtures funny. Now they are just annoying.

My daughter can be a torment to her teachers, wandering away during outdoor activities or pursuing her own interests in class. In second grade Julie kept an illustrated journal of classroom events. One entry described a pterodactyl that her teacher had hung from the ceiling. The accompanying illustration puzzled me; it was a formal arrangement of circles and squares with a looming shape in the center. Suddenly, I saw: she had drawn a view of her classroom from just above the pterodactyl.

Intense and stubborn, Julie puts people off. She avoids making eye contact or shaking hands, except with people she knows well. Julie has taught me that the

worst insult is to ignore someone. Adults find her unresponsiveness enraging, and they cannot forgive it. Last year Julie spent far too much time with the principal and guidance counselor.

Our culture claims to value the individual, the eccentric, the self-made person. And maybe we do, if she is an adult. But with children we stress conformity and teamwork. Kids like Julie confound our expectations. As a mother I walk a fine line between what my daughter needs and what the world needs from her.

So we have worked hard on social skills. In the past year we have consulted a counselor, who assures me that nothing is wrong with my daughter. She is, as I have always suspected, simply not like other children her age. His guidance has improved what Julie can handle. As she matures, she becomes more aware of society's requirements, and she under-

stands better that she ignores them at her peril. She must acquire a veneer of social sophistication, a manner that comes naturally to most of us, if she is to manage in the world.

But I don't kid myself. Julie is who she is. Quirky and creative, she has a core of strength and self-awareness of which I am deeply proud. I only wish that finding her way could be less conflicted and excruciating.

Last year Julie's teacher asked the class what each child would wish for if he or she could have anything. Her classmates wanted money, cars, trips to Disney World, more wishes. Then the teacher asked for Julie's wish. She said, "I wish that people would grow wings and tails the colors of their personalities." That answer is the essence of Julie, and on it, I base my hopes for her future. ∞

Lynni Patnode Nadeau lives in Antrim, New Hampshire, and teaches English composition at New Hampshire Technical College.

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